

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year

## FROM OTHER CAMPS

Shipments of Ore From all Over the District.

## PROPOSED SMELTER AT KASLO

The lines of East Kootenay are Shipping Strike on the Sullivan—News From the Lardau District—What is Being Done in the Slocan.

The people of the Slocan are determined to take the smelter matter into their own hands. A new smelter is being projected at Kaslo, which has had a good deal of local support. To get sufficient capital the Slocan people are endeavoring to interest Eastern capital and there seems to be little doubt that they will succeed in their endeavors. The movement is altogether due to the recent action taken by a combine of the lead stacks of the United States, which refused to take any more lead ore from the Slocan until further notice. It is stated that the St. Eugene has closed down on this account. Whether this be the case or not it is certain that the output of the Slocan mines has been somewhat reduced during the difficulty which is now being solved in a manner which is highly creditable to the mining people of that district and which will probably leave them in a better established position than they have heretofore enjoyed.

The certainty of the coming railroad into the Lardau has caused a good deal of work to be projected for the coming season. On the other hand the fact that the railway will greatly cheapen the cost of getting the ore to the smelters has caused a shut down to a certain extent of the output, as the owners can realize a higher profit on their ore by waiting and so taking advantage of the lowered transportation rates.

## LARDEAU.

Shipments So Far Made—Work Now Going On.

Work will be resumed on the Sunset group about the beginning of next month and will be continued uninterruptedly for the balance of the winter, when new plans for the development of this fine property and the Metropolitan will be formulated and put into execution.

On the Free Coinage work is being prosecuted with vigor by the lessors, Messrs. Gordon and McCullough, and on the J. X. L., another property under lease operations, are under way, which ought to soon place it on the shipping list. Development on the Cup will be prosecuted for the winter by two men unless the expected visit of Mr. Didsheim makes any alterations in the present plan.

C. A. Irwin, one of the owners of the Mabel group on Silver Cup hill, says that he and his two partners have given a working bond on the Mabel group. The consideration is not mentioned, but a vigorous course of development is to be pursued as soon as the property can be reached. The owners did considerable work up there last season, and this bond is the result of their efforts.

It is the desire of the Nettie L people to ship to the smelter this winter 250 tons of ore. This amount will be taken to the deep water landing. The balance of the winter's output will be stacked at the upper landing and sent to the smelter during the period of high water. Just now a large shipment of Nettie L ore is awaiting the arrival of the C. P. R. steamer, which is expected daily to open a channel in the frozen arm. The Silver Cup people are also rushing their ore from Bay's to the Landing in order to get away while the channel is open.

J. E. Jewett returned on Monday from a trip to the Cup and Coinage. En route he visited the Tower and reports the work of development progressing very favorably at that property. The men are in 340 feet with the tunnel and the indications are most encouraging. The contractors are making every progress in the raise at the Cup. He also says the indications of the proximity of the ore body on the Coinage are more favorable than ever. Two of the lessors, Messrs. Gordon and Kemppling are working steadily on the claim. Messrs. A. G. Cedars staff and Anton Anderson are hard at work on their claims located near the Cup and are making excellent progress. Johnny says that from the Tower to the Cup the journey is arduous on account of the depth of snow and the unbroken condition of the trail, no one having been over it since J. A. Molines came down about Xmas time—Topic.

The following are the ore shipments made up to date from the Trout Lake section. The figures are approximately correct except those of the Nettie L, which have to a certain extent been guessed at. They are, however, well within the mark:

	Tons.
Silver Cup	1020
Nettie L	300
Trune	92
Cromwell	6
St. Elmo	6
Ethel	17
Broadview	26
Great Northern	28
Total	1625

The above ore was valued at \$218,119.

## THE SLOCAN.

The Hewett Mine—The New Smelter—Shipments for the Year.

A tunnel has been started on the Black Hawk claim which adjoins the American Boy and which is owned by the same company. Mr. Green also states that the directors of the company were well pleased with the way in which Mr. McGuigan of Spokane was conducting the work at the property.

Last week, at the Hewett mine, the No. 5 tunnel was started up in earnest. This tunnel will tap the known ore veins in the vein at a depth of over 600 feet, and will be when completed over 1,

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901

Sixth Year, Number 14

well-known property will be further developed. Four men are at present employed on the work.

The Sullivan mine shipped 327 tons of ore this week. A fresh strike of ore was made this week, details of which are not yet to hand, but it is expected to be of a very extensive nature.

Royle Brothers have so much work ahead of them that they do not know what to take up first. This is a good feature, as their work is all prospect work and entails great expense, besides being one of the most rapid means of developing the resources of a country.

The Society Girl mine is again shipping ore. The 150 tons or thereabouts which has been taken out of the mine is being brought down and shipped to the Hall mines, which are at Nelson. There are four teams hauling and they are bringing down about 10 tons per day. Charles Farrell, the owner, says that as soon as the weather will permit he will start work on the property and will drive a tunnel further down the hill so as to get a greater depth on the ore body.

Work on the Dean and Allover properties, which are under bond to Charles Theis of Spokane, has ceased for a time and Boyle Brothers, who were operating the diamond drill for prospecting purposes on these claims, have gone to Spokane for a holiday, leaving their machine in Kimberley. Mr. Theis stated that he is very much fascinated with the property and hopes to be able to make arrangements to continue the work when weather moderates, but at present, on account of the severe frost, it is utterly impossible to make satisfactory headway.

## THE BUFFALO PROPERTY.

Work Upon It Has Been Temporarily Shut Down.

Mr. James M. Martin, superintendent of the Buffalo Hump syndicate in Idaho, who was one of the experts in the Iron Maiden case, is in town for a few days. He said that work upon the Buffalo property has been shut down temporarily within the past ten days. Speaking of the geological structure of his country, Mr. Martin said it was principally composed of granite penetrated by a large fissure filled up with a schist and talcose formation and a granular quartz carrying the values. The whole country is at least 20 miles within a radius of the Buffalo Hump is impregnated with those large fissures. It is merely a matter of development to prove one of the greatest countries in the Northwest. While there is a mill on the Buffalo Hump, which was erected under great difficulties, and several mills runs have been made upon the ore from the big Buffalo mine, and resulted very favorably in a way, it cannot be expected to get dividends from this source alone, and there must be introduced other machinery to extract the immense values in the ore. Altogether there has been done some 2,000 feet of work under the supervision of Mr. Martin, drifting, stoping, crosscutting and sinking. In addition to the above there has been constructed 16 miles of road, at an expense of about \$30,000. The depth of the shaft is 230 feet. The ledge at that depth is 40 feet wide, carrying values right across. On the surface the ledge showed 64 feet. The average values are \$4 a ton, and as the mine is a free mill proposition, this is a big thing. On the big Buffalo there is a 50-horse power hoist and a 20-drill compressor. On the Vespus, belonging to the same company, three-quarters of a mile south, there is a 40-horse power engine and one of the most modern hoisting works in the Northwest equipped with a 75-foot gallows frame and a three compartment shaft, so that in the event of favorable development in the future there is every facility in the shape of construction to carry along the work at the least expense.

The temporary shutdown is caused by the lack of pumping machinery of sufficient power, and a larger compressor plant is also desirable.

Velvet and Portland.

Mr. James Morrissey, manager of the Velvet and Portland Mines, was in the city yesterday on a business visit, and reports that on the Portland drifting along the ledge on the 100-foot level is in progress and that there is a good showing of ore. On the Velvet the work of straightening the shaft and installing the machinery is in progress. All of the compressor plant is on hand, and it is being placed in position rapidly. Unless the unexpected happens a month should see the compressor in operation.

Thinks Well of the Boundary.

Mr. A. W. Hudson, late manager of the Northport smelter, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hudson has just returned from a trip through the Boundary country, and reports himself as much pleased with the extent and evident permanence of the ore bodies there. The future of that section, he believes, is assured beyond a question. Mr. Hudson will return to Spokane today.

## A Reservation Property.

Returns from the first trial shipment of the California's second grade ore have been received, showing the ore to be worth \$10 per ton. Mr. Delbridge recently shipped 23 tons of this ore to the Granby smelter, and yesterday he received word that the entire shipment averaged \$61 per ton. Less the smelter charge of \$6 and the freight rate of \$12 per ton, it will be seen that there is left to the company a neat profit from the handling of thin ore.—*Republic Miner*.

## The Labor Gazette.

The contents of the January number of the Labor Gazette issued by the department of labor, Ottawa, are unusually interesting. The series of special articles on Canadian industries and labor legislation of the different provinces is contained.

Statistics as to wages and prices, information respecting present demand for labor, and conditions generally affecting workingmen, have been prepared from returns supplied the department of labor by manufacturers and mine operators.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Committee Appointed to Arrange Details of Saturday's Procession.

## THE GRANBY SMELTER.

American Institute of Mining Engineers Want the Plant Described.

A public meeting was held last evening at the city hall at which there was a representative and numerous body of citizens present. Mayor Lalonde called the meeting to order and explained that its object was for the formulation of an official plan of proceedings for Saturday next. He said that the day would be a general day of mourning and a public holiday, and that an official service had been arranged with the clergymen of the Church of England to be held in the Miners' Union hall as a place which would accommodate more people than any other public place of meeting in town. He had noticed that in Nelson the citizens there had taken up the matter loyalty and that it was stated in the Nelson Miner that a procession of 1,300 people had been arranged for the largest that had as yet been formed in that city. He trusted that the citizens of Rossland would not be behind in the matter and would show that as the chief city in the interior it could be so worthy an occasion.

Mr. Cassimier Dickson was appointed secretary of the meeting and a committee consisting of Mayor Lalonde, Alderman Rolt, Mr. Frank Woodside, Judge Townson, the president of the Trades and Labor Council and the secretary, Mr. Dickson, and experts to attend to the details of the matter.

There were several propositions before the meeting. It was expected that there would be a very large attendance, as many of the citizens had already expressed their intentions of being present. It is probable that the meeting will be held as already proposed in the Miners' Union hall, although there was a suggestion as to using the rink as being more commodious. The general form of the procession has been decided upon, inasmuch as it will be preceded by the band and the Rocky Mountain Rangers, followed by the mayor and council, city officials, various trades unions and societies. The point of assembly and the hour of the rendezvous will be published later.

The committee will wait upon the various members of the lodges and societies and secure their help in promoting the success of the function.

## KING AND ARMSTRONG.

Both Are in Active Training for the 20th Round Contest.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the approaching contest between Billy Armstrong of Greenwood and Andy King of Rossland. Armstrong is working like a Trojan to get down to 132 pounds, but finds it pretty hard work in cold weather like the present to reduce himself. He has two weeks in which to train and has only eight pounds to take off. He feels satisfied that he can reduce his weight to the point required without hurting himself. He has fitted up the old Bodege for training quarters and a good many of the sports down in to watch him at his work in the afternoon.

King has his training apparatus in the old fire hall and sometimes a dozen of those interested in many sports may be found there watching him punch the bag and spar with his trainers. He is full of confidence and expects to add one more to his string of victories when he meets Armstrong.

There has been some talk about fair treatment for Armstrong on the night of the contest, and he says he is fully confident that he will get fair treatment and fair play and is perfectly willing to have Donald Guthrie, the chief of the fire department, act as referee, if he will be allowed to bring him in to watch him at his work in the afternoon.

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## THE BIG SMELTER AT TRAIL

## WHAT IS BEING DONE AT PRESENT IN THE REDUCTION OF ORE.

## The Capacity of the Works and the Rate Treatment—The Question of Water Supply.

A representative of the Miner visited the Trail smelter yesterday and was shown over the works by one of the officials in charge. This institution is one of which the people of this country have every reason to be proud. Since its construction by Mr. F. Aug. Heinze, at a time when that gentleman displayed his confidence in the country in a way which probably did more than anything else to bring capital into this district, the establishment has been very largely added to meet the demands of an immensely increased development of the properties in this camp. It is without question that in all the facilities for the treatment of ore, whether of our silvered names or our gold-copper properties, the Trail smelter is in a most fortunate and unique position. It has command of a thoroughly satisfactory water supply, and it would be a matter of very questionable policy on the part of any of the interests in this camp to attempt to limit its operation by cutting off the facility it at present possesses for the reduction of the ores of the whole district.

While the smelters in the Boundary country are building, and those already in operation are being enlarged, the works at Trail are keeping pace with the rapid advances made in the other districts. As the Trail works now stand, they are the largest lead-copper works in Canada, and if enlargements continue as they have in the past there is every reason to believe that Trail will become the great smelting and refining centre of the Kootenays.

The works at Trail are actually smelting about 900 tons of ore per day, which is between 200 and 300 tons in excess of the present ore receipts; but when the War Eagle shipments begin, it is hoped that there will be sufficient ore to keep the works in full operation.

There are three copper furnaces in blast, smelting large quantities of Rossland and Boundary ores, and one lead blast furnace which is running on East Kootenay and Slocan lead ores. Two more large lead blast furnaces are nearing completion. The lead roasting plant for these furnaces is already completed, and consists of six Bruckner roasters, and ten large hand calciners.

The entrance of the Trail and Nelson works into the lead ore market secured for the lead ore miner a change in the method of payment for the lead in ore, by which the miners received from \$5 to \$8 per ton more for their lead in 1900 than they did during 1899.

There has always been a misapprehension as to the rates charged by the Trail works for the smelting of Rossland ores, and it has been repeatedly intimated that the Northport rate of \$4.50 per ton, as made by Mr. Bresser, was \$1.50 better than the standard rate made by the Trail works of \$6 per ton. On the general run of Rossland ores, which contain from 1.3 to 1.5 per cent wet copper, this is not true, for the reason that while the Northport rate is \$1.50 per ton less for freight and treatment, yet the Trail works have always paid \$1.75 more than Northport for the copper contents of the Rossland ores. On the same basis that Northport has paid for copper in the past, the Trail rate is equivalent to about \$4.25 per ton for freight and treatment.

A large and very important factor in the Trail works is the extensive water supply system. When the works were first purchased from F. A. Heinze there were included with them all of Mr. Heinze's water rights to Trail, Rock, Stoney, Murphy, Sullivan, China, and Blueberry creeks. All of the water from Trail, Stoney and Rock creeks was brought to the smelter by Mr. Heinze some years before his sale of the works. Since that time the capacity of the works has been practically tripled, and it has therefore been found necessary to bring the water of Murphy creek into the general water system.

The handling of this large quantity of material, which often runs up to 1,200 tons per day at Trail, has given new life to the town. The merchants find trade daily improving, and business generally is in a healthy condition. The question of incorporation is being discussed, and if carried through will make Trail one of the best towns in the Kootenays. The electric light system and water works are already superior to many larger towns, and if the money now being collected for taxes were expended in the town itself, many other improvements would result.

## PYRITIC SMELTING.

## A Process Which Is Now Coming Into Favor.

Engineering and Mining Journal by S. E. Bretherton.

Pyritic smelting is the utilization of sulphides as both flux and fuel, the metallic bases, excepting copper, uniting with the silica to form a slag, and the copper acting as a collecting agent to gather the precious metals into a copper matte, the sulphur uniting with the oxygen of the blast to generate heat, just as the carbon from fuel does. Some of the first questions asked by arties contemplating the erection of a matting furnace for the reduction of a great variety of ore—especially if it is to be a custom plant—are:

1. Can as high a percentage of values, gold and silver, be saved with copper as with lead?

2. Can the ore be smelted as cheaply as with lead?

3. Can as many tons of ore be put into one ton of shipping product as in lead smelting?

4. Can copper matte be sold as readily as lead bullion?

5. Can as refractory ore be smelted as in lead smelting?

6. Can as cheap a slag be made?

7. Will the ore require more preliminary crushing and roasting?

8. Will a plant of the same capacity cost more than if the ore is to be smelted in a lead furnace?

9. Is the matting process as suitable for many different characters of ore?

10. Will the copper matting process cost

more or less than smelting ore with lead for a saving agent?

Question No. 1 can be answered positively by stating that the writer—who has been in the lead smelting business twelve years, and the copper smelting business five years as superintendent and metallurgist in both cases—found that after introducing his large heated matte setting arrangement there was no loss of gold, slightly over 1 per cent loss of silver, and an immense gain in copper over dry assay, and only a slight loss from the wet assay. This was done at a custom plant which is still running, where the ore was all purchased, sampled by the regular coming and quartering methods, and assayed. The concentration was from 8 to 15 tons into one ton of 50 to 60 per cent copper matte.

2. If the ore contains sufficient sulphur to act as fuel, and hot blast is used, the ore can be smelted for less than half the regular cost of lead smelting; in fact, for about the preliminary roasting and roasting alone costs in lead smelting.

3. As 12 per cent lead is about the minimum amount which can be used in lead smelting and do the work, 3 tons in 1 is about the best concentration; but in copper smelting 1 or 2 per cent copper in the ore can be the minimum amount and do good work, and the concentration is that much greater accordingly.

4. There is a greater demand at the present time for copper than for lead.

5. On account of the more rapid smelting of the charges in the blast furnace, greater heat and more silicious slag, as a rule, much more zinc can be smelted without trouble when matting than when lead smelting.

6. On account of being able to force more zinc and zinc into the slag, it costs less for flux.

7. As there is no preliminary roasting required, if hot blast is used, nothing but an ordinary coarse crusher is required for the largest lumps.

8. A 20-ton plant where all the ore would have to be roasted—unless roasted in heaps, and then there is the capital tied up for months in the ore—if hot blast is used so as to dispense with fine crushing and roasting, can be built for about one-third the regular cost.

9. On account of being able to make a greater variety of slag without danger of serious losses, when copper matting, it is suitable for greater variety of ore, excepting ore rich in lead, which should go to a regular lead furnace.

10. On account of the advantages just enumerated for pyritic smelting it does not cost more than one-third to one-half the ordinary cost of lead smelting. Of course, if cold blast is used, and ordinary matting resorted to, the system has but little advantage over ordinary lead smelting, excepting that it requires less copper to save values than it does lead, and a more silicious slag can be made when matting.

The question comes up, What ore is suitable for pyritic smelting, or, as I would call it, semi-pyritic smelting? The ore should contain sufficient sulphur to make the desired matte necessary for clean work in the first operation, using fuel. Then, as the sulphur is in excess of the amount required to form the matte, the percentage of fuel can and should be reduced in the blast furnace, so that the oxygen from the blast will unite with the sulphur and not carbon. Quite often, in my experience, after using hot blast, when the matte got over 65 per cent copper, too rich for clean work, the foreman would add either more coke or more sulphide ore, to reduce the grade of the matte. I found mixtures—the lime usually having to be added—of 3 per cent and over copper, 20 to 30 per cent iron, 8 to 13 per cent lime, up to 30 per cent zinc, 10 per cent alumina, 30 to 38 per cent silica, and to 30 per cent sulphur the safest limits. The ordinary ore may carry a very high per cent of zinc, alumina, or sulphur, but the percentages are reduced by the time the ore is fluxed; that is, the excess of bases properly neutralized with silica. Of course, too much zinc is objectionable, as it can be utilized to better advantage as a base in copper smelting than in lead smelting; in fact, zinc-blende seems to give less trouble in a blast furnace than in a reverberatory furnace, as it requires so much heat to liberate its sulphur than when roasting ordinary pyrites; and it must be with hot blast that the oxygen, not having to unite with fuel, has a better chance to combine with the sulphur where such an intense heat exists as in the blast furnace. Of course, at times, when it is necessary copper as low as 1 per cent will answer to save the values. Some metallurgists claim that no copper is necessary, and an iron matte will save the values, and mixtures containing much less iron and more silica can be smelted to better advantage than those I have named; but it will make these notes too long, to go into the question of the different combining powers of each base with silica, and when each should be added or reduced on account of the specific gravity of the proper slag to be made for matte setting purposes.

The first heat required is for heating the air blast up to the temperature when oxygen will combine with either the carbon of the coke or the sulphur contained in pyrites; then the necessary heat for melting ores and fluxes so that they will combine to form the proper silicates for fluid and clean slag is produced by the oxidizing of the fuel added to the charge by the free oxygen contained in the blast. If cold blast is used, any free oxygen going into the blast will unite with the fuel required to heat the blast, thus leaving none for the sulphur. If more cold blast is used so as to get still more free oxygen, it drives the heat still further away from the tuyere openings into the furnace and reduces the smelting area of the furnace in that proportion, driving the fuel and smelting the ore so near the top of the furnace that any metals volatilized have no chance to get caught. It keeps the fuel burning so high above the tuyeres that it leaves very little for the blast to encounter as it enters, unless a large quantity has been used.

When the cold blast enters the furnace from the tuyere openings, and encounters the hot material without fuel mixed with it to generate the heat, a crusted furnace is soon the result, starting at the tuyere nozzle and reducing the capacity of the furnace until it closes it. This is the result when too much cold blast is used, or too little fuel is used with the cold blast. By the use of the hot blast this trouble is greatly increased, and the hotter the blast is the better it is, up to a point where all the remaining heat necessary for smelting can be produced by the combination of the oxygen in the blast with easily oxidized elements in the ore, such as sulphur, arsenic, etc. When these elements are not in sufficient quantity to produce by oxidation the balance of the

heat without making too high a concentration; that is, when there is not enough sulphur to make matte for the regular cleaning working of the furnace; then sufficient fuel should be used in order to save the necessary sulphur for making a proper grade of matte. With a hot blast, a cool top, and careful feeding, a more uniform grade of matte is made than it has ever been possible by the use of the cold blast. At the same time, there is less loss of precious metals by volatilization.

The advantages of a hot blast over a cold blast are in the improved chemical conditions, economy of fuel, and the greater capacity of the furnace. Where the blast is heated without any expense, every degree of heat so obtained is a saving of a percentage of coke needed for fuel in the working of the furnace.

2. If the ore contains sufficient sulphur to act as fuel, and hot blast is used, the ore can be smelted for less than half the regular cost of lead smelting; in fact, for about the preliminary roasting and roasting alone costs in lead smelting.

3. As 12 per cent lead is about the

minimum amount which can be used in lead smelting and do the work, 3 tons in 1 is about the best concentration; 4. It involves loss to the government; 5. It tends to displace and disorganize the currency system which is at present safe, stable and peculiarly adapted to the needs of our commerce; 6. It opens the door to that incalculable mischief, free coinage of silver."

The idea, however, is that Canadian gold shall be minted into sovereigns, which need not necessarily become current in Canada, but will benefit the country by obtaining the trade of the mines owning gold.—B. C. Review.

BONDING A MINE.

Answer to an Enquirer From Pinckneyville, Illinois.

In answer to an enquirer from Pinckneyville, Ill., about the meaning of the bond of a mine as to the effect it has upon the shareholder, the following reply has been elicited from one of the leading stock-dealers and mining men of this city. He says that the stockholder is altogether dependent upon the rate at which his shares have been made and the price at which his shares were originally bought. Any bond of the nature referred to must be ratified by the majority (two-thirds) of the stockholders. It is often the case that the promoters of the mine with their pooled stock and the amount of the stock unissued, which is voted by the secretary of the company are in a position, especially with the help of one or more of the chief stockholders to constitute a two-thirds majority at the requisite meeting and subsequently ratification two weeks later, and so control the deal. Upon the nature of the deal depends the interest of the original shareholders.

Supposing the property in question to be a million-dollar company in one dollar shares, 500,000 of which were treasury and of which there remain 100,000 unissued. It will then be apparent that around the card will be controlled 600,000 shares and an additional 70,000 held by proxy will put the board in a position to put any deal through which they care to. If the bond has been sold at \$50 a cent, it has been sold at a rate of 5 cents a share. If the original shareholder has bought on the market, or from the company at a higher rate than this he will lose the difference. If at a lower rate he will just so much the gainer.

## THE QUEEN BESS.

One of the Most Promising Properties in the Slocan District.

The year and century just fairly commenced undoubtedly has great things in store for the mining district of which Nelson is the commercial centre, and no property is likely to see more marked advance than the Queen Bess mine, operated from this city. Within the next two or three months the culmination of a comprehensive programme of development will be reached and the property will probably assume a position among the most extensive and richest producers in the Slocan.

The Queen Bess mine is situated in the heart of the Slocan, its shipping point being Alamo Siding. It also has the distinction of being one of the two or three mining propositions worked by English capital in the Slocan. The property was opened up just a trifle over three years ago and was operated by the Dominion Development & Agency company. Some eighteen months ago the management passed into the hands of the Duncan Mines, Limited, the former owners retaining a large interest. A subsidiary company, the Queen Bess Proprietary company, Limited, was formed to swing the property.

The miner has been a shipper from the start and has paid at least two dividends. For the last eighteen months, however, the policy of the management has been to expend the whole proceeds in development with a view of reaping enhanced benefits later, a policy which is only rarely adopted. When the new management took hold it was found that the ore in the upper levels would be exhausted in the course of a year and a half and it became necessary to devise a large scheme of development or to face the closing down of the mine. The directors determined upon the former course and a deep tunnel was commenced in September last. Since then only enough ore has been taken from the upper levels monthly by month to delay the cost of exploration work.

The mouth of the tunnel is situated 400 feet lower down the hill than the fifth or previous lowest tunnel. A three-drill compressor plant was put in to facilitate driving, together with a large ventilating plant operated by water power. This main tunnel is now in 1,700 feet and is seven feet by nine feet in the clear. The records of the work show that the actual drivage was over 100 feet per month, an excellent performance under the circumstances, while the highest drivage in any one month was 182 feet. Last summer a shaft was also started from the lowest of the previous tunnels and this has been sunk 220 feet on the vein by the aid of a compressor that runs the drills. The lode has been opened up at two stations below No. 5, that is No. 6 and 7, 100 and 200 feet respectively below No. 5. A raise has now been started from the main tunnel to connect with No. 7. This will be 185 feet long and No. 8 station will be located half way up the raise. The lode has been probed at Nos. 6 and 7, and ore is being extracted at the present time.

The lode at the level of the main tunnel has not yet been explored but the upraise will be completed in the course of six weeks and the vein in the lower level will then be vigorously explored. All ore from the upper levels will be handled through the main tunnel, thus expediting the work and reducing the cost of mining.

The Queen Bess is situated in the same mineral belt as the Payne and Idaho mines which are located respectively due north and south of the Queen Bess. Both the Payne and Idaho are now driving deep tunnels. In fact most of the big Slocan mines are looking for their lodes in deep levels, and from present indications their efforts will be crowned with success. The Queen Bess vein carries, besides the high grade silver lead ore, a considerable quantity of carbonates which are now in demand at the smelters and can be treated at a very low rate, but the smelter rates now prevailing mean a loss of \$2.24 per ton on Queen Bess silver-lead ore. The silver-lead product nets about \$60 and the carbonates \$25, but the cost of mining is somewhat heavy and transportation between the mine and Alamo station is also a serious item, in view of which a line has been surveyed for a tramway which will be put up should the mine open up well with depth.

The company has recently bonded the Silverite group of claims on the Sandon side of the mountain, the belief being that the future deep levels will be driven from that side of the property, as the ore banks, and must either be exported at a

chutes seem to dip in that direction. E. R. Woakes, consulting engineer for the Duncan Mines, Limited, is the local manager of the property, while W. G. Scott is the superintendent. Mr. Scott has held the superintendency for the past two years and has been connected with the Queen Bess almost ever since the property was first opened up.—Nelson Miner.

## NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

The Freight Trouble Work on the Mines, Etc.

Kimberley, Jan. 24.—Kimberley, like most of the western mining towns, is being disturbed by the prevailing epidemic which has been diagnosed as "freight rates" and as a result the North Star Mining company have been shipping steadily all along, with the exception of a few days when they stopped shipping on account of repairs at the mine. It is understood that a fresh contract has been arranged between this company and the smelter people, the terms of which are exceedingly more favorable than the old expired contract.

The freight charges on ore from this town alone, when the North Star and Sullivan mines were both shipping amounted to from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per month, this, of course, is now diminished to less than half. This will pay interest on a pretty nice little capital which would build half a dozen smelters, sites for which this section of East Kootenay abounds in water power ad lib., lime in abundance, and dry ones in plenty, only needing a little expenditure to make transportation easier, when their deposits will be brought to the front.

Almost adjoining the North Star Mining company's property Charles Theiss of Spokane has been working upon a property known as the Dean and Allove, on which he has a bond. This work has been going on all winter, and has been conducted principally by means of the diamond drill under the operation of Messrs. Boiles Bros., of Spokane. Work has temporarily stopped on these properties on account of the extreme cold, it being found impossible to make satisfactory progress with the drill as directly anything occurred to create a pause in the operations, everything froze up. Mr. Theiss, before leaving, stated that he was extremely satisfied with the discoveries he had made and expects to resume operations as soon as the weather moderates, as he has the greatest faith in the property.

The coming season will see a great deal of mining done on the Sullivan hill near Kimberley, as apart from the Sullivan mine, a group of claims adjoining this property has just been bonded to the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, for the consideration of \$15,000, and negotiations are now being made for acquiring several other groups in the immediate vicinity of this property, by the same corporation, terms of which are not yet known, but the figures are said to be large.

## COAL LAND.

Rich Field With Many Tons of Fuel in Sight.

C. F. Law has returned to Vancouver from the Nicola Valley, and had some interesting news to give of that part of the province.

Mr. Law said that the next city of British Columbia will undoubtedly be located in the Nicola Valley. He had just bonded, for the Goodeham-Blackstock company, 4,900 acres of coal lands in Nicola Valley for \$100,000, and believes that he has 100,000,000 tons of coal in sight. These coal lands were reported upon very favorably by Dr. Dawson in 1888, and thirty years ago coal was hauled from the valley to 150-Mile House for blacksmithing purposes.

Before bonding the lands they secured the report of Mr. Burrell, the expert who gave his opinion on the Crow's Nest Pass field, and who is the coal expert of the Amalgamated Copper Company of New York. Mr. Burrell told Mr. Law in conversation that the coal measures of Nicola Valley, as far as they had been developed, were the most promising he had ever seen in his wide experience. The coal extends for 10 miles square and has been tested successfully, where not outcropping, at a depth of 600 feet with diamond drills. The vein is about 5-12 feet wide. Mr. Burrell reported that

January 31, 1901

## THE MINING REVIEW

## The Rossland Bonanza Ore is of Good Grade.

## SHIPMENTS FROM THE VELVET

Commencement of the Deep Shaft at the Le Roi Mine—The Condition at the Northport Smelter—Ore Shipments This Week—Other Notes.

The block at the Northport smelter has at present been but little modified, and as it is the case, the shipments from the Le Roi group cannot be expected to reach the tonnage anticipated. In addition the Trail smelter difficulty with the War Eagle and Centre Star is as yet unsettled, which is another factor in the causes standing in the way of increased output. It will, however, be noted that even under the present circumstances the mines are shipping at the rate of 350,000 tons a year, and as the difficulties alluded to cannot stand in the way beyond a narrowly circumscribed period, this quantity should be increased by the time the year begins to approach its end.

The present trouble at Northport would seem to be the switch running up at the back of the smelter grounds for the accommodation of Le Roi ore. This switch has been graded, but there are about 600 feet of trestle work to be built up before cars can be run in. Up to the present only two carloads of 8x8 timbers have been received, and the remainder is indefinitely on the way. The railway officials are rising to the situation, but one washout or subsidence of the track after another, especially in the neighborhood of Hendrick's cut, fourteen miles below Northport, has greatly hampered the work of the engineers. Upon the present outlook it would seem, nevertheless, that before work at the smelter can get down to a regular basis, the whole of February will have slipped away.

On the other hand, the War Eagle management is improving the gravity tramway so that when everything is arranged this will not prove a stumbling block in the way of increasing the output. The work done so far upon the War Eagle has been very encouraging, and there is little doubt but that the present rate of 500 tons per week will be increased.

## The Output.

The output for the week is the biggest this year, and approaches, within 400 tons, the record for the camp, made last September. The Le Roi is still not shipping up to the average maintained during the last six months of 1900, and, in fact, only averages 600 tons per working day. The Le Roi No. 2 has shipped enough to keep the bins clear and no more. The Velvet has shipped throughout the week, and it is a material help in the gross output, though, of course, the rate of shipping will increase materially as facilities get better. The War Eagle has shipped rather largely, which is more apparent than real, as two Saturday shipments are included:

Appended is a list of the shipments for the past week and the year to date:

	Tons.	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	3,540	12,873	
Centre Star	2,160	7,740	
War Eagle	790	2,070	
Iron Mask	190	685	
Le Roi No. 2	250	677	
Velvet	125	125	
Giant	60	60	
I.X.L.	22	45	
Spitze	23	23	
Total	7,067	24,298	

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Centre Star.—There is nothing of moment to be reported with regard to this mine as having occurred during the week. The shipments are still being carried on uniformly from the big stop on the second level, with the exception of that which is come upon in the development of the fifth level. Good progress is being made with the deepening of the shaft.

War Eagle.—The chief work upon the War Eagle on the surface is the gravity tramway, the headworks of which, including the ore bins, to replace those burned down last summer, are fast approaching completion. There will be a "booster"

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## ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

ET'S REPORT.

part of total number of in the Dominion of debts and liabilities for Newfoundland.—Number of 36; 1899, 1,305; 1898, 1896, 2,205; 1895, 1,926; 1900, \$4,246,152; 1899, 194,927; 1897, 85,224,897; 1895, \$8,255,554; 1897, 6,360,576; 1895, \$15,323.

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## THE LOCAL FIELD

The Latest Happenings in the City

### La Grippe at Trail.

It is reported that there are 50 men of the C. P. R. and 40 more of the smelter laid up with la grippe at Trail.

### Silverton Miners' Union.

A declaration of incorporation of the Silverton Miners' union under the Belligerent Societies act appears in the last B.C. Gazette.

### A Big Order for Coke.

M. Andrew Laidlaw, of the Pyritic smelter near Greenwood, during his recent visit to Nelson, placed an order with the Crow's Nest Coal company for \$600,000 worth of coke and coal with which to supply the smelter during the first six months of its operation.

### W. A. Galliher Starts East.

Mr. W. A. Galliher, M.L., left Nelson on Wednesday in order to be present at the opening of parliament. He was tendered a banquet at Cranbrook on Wednesday evening, and yesterday he stopped off at Revelstoke. While en route he will also stop over at Regina and Winnipeg.

### The Next Session.

Sittings of the Supreme court for the trial of civil causes will be held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the city of Rossland, on Monday, the 18th day of February, A.D. 1901.

### Was After Miners.

Mr. A. N. Vars, accountant for the Onondaga Mining company, was in the city yesterday from the mine, which is not far from Erie, for the purpose of securing a number of miners. He secured about a half a score of men yesterday afternoon.

### British Columbia Appointments.

The Canadian Gazette of Saturday, Jan. 19 contains the following British Columbia appointments:

"5th January, 1901.

Christopher Foley, of Rossland, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire: to be one of the Commissioners to investigate and report upon certain statements and representations relating to Chinese and Japanese immigration into Canada, in the room and stead of Ralph Smith, Esquire, resigned."

### 4th January, 1900.

Benjamin Richard Atkins, of Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire: to be Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs."

### PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Northport, Trail and Red Mountain Wagon Roads Are Gazzeted.

In the B.C. Gazette of Jan. 17, the Northport, Trail and Red Mountain roads have been gazetted as public highways.

The Northport road is gazetted from the international boundary to the western limit of the township of Rossland, #627 feet due south from the northwest corner of section 34, township A.

The Red Mountain road is said to commence at a point on the north boundary of the city, 3793 feet due west from the northeast corner of the section quoted above, and to encircle Red mountain and to intersect with the Northport road at a point 185.9 feet due west from the northwest corner of section 34.

The Trail road is declared to start on the east boundary of the township, 1273.4 feet due south from the northwest corner of section 25, and to enter the town of Trail by intersection with the east boundary and First avenue.

### 175 MEN LAID OFF.

Unsettled Condition of the Smelter Question the Cause.

The news reached this city yesterday that the St. Eugene Mining company laid off 175 men on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. This represents, it is said, the entire force employed in taking out ore, and it is not known yet whether the force engaged in development work will be affected. The management states that the unsettled condition of the smelter question is the reason for the large reduction in the force of miners.

### SCHOOL OF MINES.

First Lecture of the Season—A Poor Attendance—The Director's Remarks.

The first lecture of the course of the School of Mines was delivered last evening in the Oriental block, on First avenue, by the director, Mr. J. M. McGregor. The subject was an introduction to the study of chemistry, outlining the theory and illustrating by a few experiments. Only the rudiments were dealt with, and the subject will go into further in the succeeding lectures.

There was a poor attendance, and the director was much disappointed and openly stated that if the School of Mines was to be a permanent institution greater interest would have to be displayed in the course. Mr. McGregor stated that if a sufficient number of pupils were to come forward he would hold lectures twice daily on the same subject so as to meet the circumstances of those miners attending the course who were continually changing the hour of their shift.

He also expressed regret at the small number of working miners who have so far appeared at the lecture hall, as he believes that the course will be of particular benefit to such miners who wish to push themselves in the mining profession and who do not desire to remain always at the hammer and drill.

### CALL A PASTOR.

Annual Meeting Last Night Calls Rev. Mr. Robinson of Moncton, N.B.

The annual congregational meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held last night. Dr. Reddick, chairman of the board of managers, presided, and P. McL. Forin was secretary. The reports of the various branches in church work showed gratifying progress both in membership and in a financial way.

The four retiring managers were replaced by the election of W. T. Oliver, J. B. Johnson, Thos. S. Gilmore and Dr. Kerr.

At the close of the congregational meeting Rev. Mr. Colquhoun took the chair, as acting moderator, and the congregation present voted a unanimous call to Rev. J. M. Robinson, at present pastor at Moncton, N.B. Rev. Mr. Robinson was most favorably spoken of by several present, and it was decided to forward the call at once through the Presbytery of Kootenay.

### Left for London.

Mr. Ernest D. Levenson of London, Eng., who has been in Rossland for the past three months left yesterday for London and returns to his home with one or two good things which he will present to his people. During his stay in the city he was found to be a "hail fellow well met" and made many friends who will be sure to see him again. Mr. Levenson promises to return in a few months and take another look at the Rossland camp of which he entertains a high opinion.

### REGRETTED LOSING HIM.

What the Presbyterian Witness Had to Say for Dr. MacKenzie.

The Presbyterian Witness of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the organ of the Presbyterian church in the lower provinces, has following to say with regard to the departure of Rev. Dr. A. A. MacKenzie for the Pacific slope. Dr. MacKenzie has been acting pastor of the St. Andrews' Presbyterian church of Rossland for several weeks past:

"Rev. Dr. A. A. MacKenzie of St. Stephen, N. B., has demitted the charge of that congregation and is likely to 'go west.' He has an invitation from the Pacific coast which, we believe, he will accept. Dr. MacKenzie is a Prince Edward Island man. His first ministerial charge was in the Presbytery of Carlisle, Scotland, where he succeeded in raising an amount sufficient to secure the endowment of the church. He was called from Carlisle to a Presbyterian congregation in London, which was started by a few of the Scotch members of Parliament. The enterprise became a striking success from the day Mr. MacKenzie took hold of it, till, owing to a serious failure of health, he had to resign. Prolonged rest led to complete recovery, and Mr. MacKenzie exercised his ministry in Prince Edward Island, whence he was called to St. Stephen's. Dr. MacKenzie is a man who, from extreme modesty, it takes time to discover him. When you find a man who is well read in all the theologies and the philosophies and who has firmly maintained his grip upon the gospel which he has been commissioned to preach, he is a thinker as well as a student and reader. We do not know the sphere to which he is called in the West; but whoever has the services of an earnest, studious and accomplished man, he will have more to say of Dr. MacKenzie, and nothing but what is altogether good."

### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The Eagles are to Give a Masquerade on February 14th.

The fraternal order of Eagles will give a grand prize masquerade ball on the evening of February 14th in Miners' Union Hall. The Eagles have scored several successes in this line of entertainment and they are sparing no pains or expense to make this affair eclipse even the one given on Halloween. Five prizes of the value of \$40 will be awarded for the best comic character and fancy costumes. Graham's quintette will furnish the music for the occasion. St. Valentine's day was well chosen for the masquerade and the Eagles will no doubt have a crowded floor.

### In Honor of Queen's Memory.

An extra of the British Columbia Gazette has been received which contains the following proclamation:

Victoria, Jan. 22.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was received with profound sorrow the news of the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

In consequence of this intelligence the offices of the Provincial Government will be closed during the afternoon of the 22nd, and on Wednesday the 23rd day of January, instant.

"By command," "J. D. PRENTICE,  
Provincial Secretary."

### South African Constabulary.

Captain Forin of the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rifles has received the forms of application for those wishing to join the South African constabulary. Any who are desirous of entering this new force can make their application through Captain Forin, but they are warned that there are already many applications filed and in order to get an application entertained at all it would be as well to apply at once.

### In Slocan.

New Denver has a real live baron in its midst. The gentleman is manager of the Bank of Montreal.—Paystreak.

### THE MASQUERADE AT THE RINK

#### A GAY AND GALLANT ARRAY OF SKATERS.

List of the Prizewinners—Who Wore the Best Costumes as Adjudged by the Judges—The Function Was a Great Success.

The masquerade at the rink Monday night was a distinct success, and although a generous list of prizes had been distributed by the management, it was found that quite a neat little sum was netted as the result of the evening's entertainment. A band was in attendance, and the strains of the well-chosen pieces added much to the zest taken in the masquerade. There were quite a hundred to a hundred and fifty people on the ice dressed up for the occasion. These had the ice to themselves for the first hour, when the remainder of the skaters were let upon the ice for an hour and a half. Altogether, including spectators, there must have been 500 to 600 people present in the rink.

The judges were Messrs. J. S. C. Fraser, J. M. Smith and Dr. Senior. The awards made were as follows:

Comic Prize—Hayseed, Mr. Yemen, silk umbrella.

Second Ladies' Prize—Hearts Are Trumps, Mrs. C. Simpson, topaz ring.

First Girls' Prize—Butterfly, Miss E. Hearn, gold bracelet.

Second Girls' Prize—Spangled Red, Miss E. Fletcher, silver bracelet.

First Gentleman's Prize—Sailor in Blue, Mr. V. Snailow, gold cuff links.

Second Gentleman's Prize—Pierrot, Mr. S. Bowman, gold scarf pin.

First Boys' Prize—Snowshoer, M. Hearn, cuff buttons.

Second Boys' Prize—Flour of the Family, V. Simpson, cuff buttons.

Besides these of course there were very many costumes in good taste showing that an infinite amount of pains had been taken in order to be worthy of the occasion. Among the men the "nigger" type seemed to be the favorite, though a "Weary Waggles" ran them close for comicality. There were bucks and there were "Dinahs," male and female, each according to their kind. An Indian and his squaw were both gotten up with great faithfulness, and had there been enough prizes to go around the whole rink they certainly would have had an early chance of securing a memento. A girl in khaki was both patriotic and effective, and as her skating equaled her costume, the masquerine in question was one of the most active on the ice. Little Red Riding Hood was there, and it was observed that a wolf first knocked her down and then declined to eat her cookies. The aesthetic wraiths were represented by a big sunflower, and Old Mother Hubbard was to be seen, without her dog, who, however, appeared on the scene later on.

One clever little girl just escaped a prize; she had dressed herself up as her brother, and the disguise was so good that nobody recognized it as a masquerade.

Indeed, the acting of the young cavalier was such that the character escaped undetected. Besides these there were numerous others equally deserving of mention who succeeded in getting a good deal of fun and jollity out of the evening's amusement.

### KOOTENAY CONDITIONS.

Mr. Bremner, Labor Commissioner, Re-pored Favorably.

"It is true," said Mr. Bremner, on being interviewed by The Independent, "that my recent visit to Rossland was in connection with violations of the Alien Labor Law. I am free to state that conclusive evidence is not lacking to make a sufficiently strong case to warrant prosecution; and if events in the immediate future indicate such a course to be best, it shall be followed. If any employer can show fair reason for obtaining men abroad under contract, that is if the skill he wants cannot be procured in the country, or other good and sufficient cause, he will have no occasion to import these men surreptitiously. But, if the government determined to permit no importation of foreign labor at the expense of loss of employment to our own people."

"The relations between employer and employee in Kootenay in general are quite harmonious, and in some sections the old good feeling that once prevailed between the two has been re-established. It will be a glad day for the province when this spirit of good-fellowship becomes more universal; and let me tell you it is the duty of no employer but of every good union man to do all in their power to allay distrust and suspicion, which all too often are backed by no stronger facts than those supplied by an over-wrought imagination."

"I recently observed to a reporter that the methods of settling labor disputes so common in the United States would not succeed in Canada. I wish to give special emphasis to that. The petty system of coercion, espionage and the like indulged in by both sides of that country and which often lead to appalling conclusions are not guarantees of success to either employers or their men in Canada. They must work in concord, and the side that promotes a quarrel does not place themselves in an enviable position."

DON'T BECOME AN OBJECT

Of Aversion and Pity—Cure Your Catarrh, Purify Your Breath and Stop the Offensive Discharge.

Rev. Dr. Bodhr, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application. 50 cents—2. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

In Slocan.

New Denver has a real live baron in its midst. The gentleman is manager of the Bank of Montreal.—Paystreak.

### ANENT ALIEN LABOR.

Editor Miner: Sunday's issue of the Miner contained an article signed "Thinker" that, I feel, voices a sentiment that has been shaping expression in the minds of Rossland's most intelligent citizens for some time.

We have been watching with a feeling of anxiety, mingled with indignation, the development of what appears to be a diabolical plot, having for its object the transformation of this camp into a foreign colony. I have nothing against these poor victims of European injustice, greed and oppression, but I have a decided and a bitter feeling towards any individual or combination of individuals who, in order to satisfy their greed or petty spite introduced a system here which has wrought financial and moral damage to both the laborer and business man in every community in which it has ever been introduced.

Slowly, almost imperceptibly, for months the descendants of the provinces of Prince Edwards Islands, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario are being crowded out of our mines here and replaced by an alien race. Now, don't tell me that this is imagination. I know whereof I speak, and am prepared to prove it.

A certain hotelkeeper on First avenue seems to be the agency through which this unnatural plot against Canadian citizenship is being worked out. Many circumstances point to the fact that the alien labor contract labor laws are being broken, but so close is the secret guarded that it would take a special detective to get at the bottom of it.

That several of the most important mines here are deliberately discriminating against English speaking laborers no one conversant with the facts will for a moment doubt, with the evident object of reducing the standard of intelligence and creating a Babylonian conflict of tongues that will make unity of action for self-protection almost impossible.

These people will no doubt resist with indignation my puny effort to criticize their methods of employing labor and will insist that they have a right to manage their own affairs as they see fit. Let us see if this is so. The alien contract labor law has created a precedent showing that the people reserve the right to interfere in these matters, and who shall say where the line shall be drawn?

Labor is a marketable commodity upon the value and plentitude or scarcity of which the material well-being of a greater number of our people depends than that of any other commodity offered for sale in our markets. Admitting this proposition, then there is surely no other marketable commodity upon which protection could be justly applied.

We have today a tariff applying to nearly every article of consumption, and why? Simply to encourage home industry and give employment to Canadian labor. Now, sir, does it not necessarily follow that if you apply a tariff to the products and at the same time throw our ports open to the unlimited importation of European cheap labor you are enriching the manufacturer at the public expense by persuading him to increase the value of his goods and at the same time employ the very labor against whom the tariff laws were largely intended to apply?

Surely then if we are justified in protecting against foreign competition, that which the manufacturers, constituting but a fraction of the people, offers for sale in the home market we cannot consistently refuse to grant the laborers, constituting a majority of the people, the same protection against foreign competition in its most repulsive form.

Surely we are entitled certain privileges in excess of that granted promiscuously to every alien. We are the descendants of the people who fought, bled, sacrificed and died in defense of this country and its institutions. We have assumed all the responsibilities of citizenship, implying a right on the part of the government to demand our services and even our lives in defense of our country and its institutions. We have moved here with our families; built up our little homes. We have invested our money in the country, and if we are not entitled to some better consideration, more than that accorded to aliens in many cases our country's enemies; if the government of this country is going to permit us to be driven from our homes and replaced by an alien race in order to gratify the greed or the spite of a few individuals, then let us forever cease to boast of the deeds of our forefathers, for they have been in vain. We hold, then, that if a preference is to be given that it shall be in favoring our own people.

The class of labor being introduced here is objectionable for a number of reasons. First they are of an non-assimilating character; second, they do not become permanent residents; third, they, like the Chinese, send all their earnings out of the country; fourth, they are an inferior and dangerous class, and are so considered even in the land from whence they come. They have constituted to a great extent the weapon used in the east in the years gone by trusts and combines for the purpose of bringing American and Canadian laborers to their terms. Does anyone doubt that is the object here?

I have nothing against these people. I look upon them with pity rather than scorn as the victims of a false economic condition, the legitimate product of land monopoly competition and legalized greed, and gladly would I offer to them the hand of friendship to assist in lifting them to a higher plane of existence, but in this political age and in a land cursed with competition, the nobler instincts

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## THIS IS ANOTHER ACCOUNT

### AN UNPREJUDICED AND FAIR VERSION OF MONDAY'S MILL.

The Sporting Editor of the Miner Gives the Public the Benefit of What He Saw at the Brown-McKinley Contest.

There has been some dissatisfaction in certain quarters because several of the rounds of theistic discussion between George Washington Brown, the undefeated colored champion of Southeast Kootenay, and William Jennings McKinley, were bunched in the report published in this paper. It has been held that the report made up by the society editor did not give a proper conception of the affair and the sporting editor who happened to be present at Pacific hall on Monday evening gives the following account of the affair which it is hoped will be satisfactory to our readers:

One of the most exciting fistic contests that has ever taken place during the recent century was that on Monday night at the Pacific theatre in Rossland, when George Washington Brown stepped into the ring and fought a 20-round glove contest with William Jennings McKinley, the middle-weight hero of the winter town. At 9:35 p. m. George Washington Brown took his place in the corner of the ring. On his left leg he had the Stars and Stripes, while on his right the meteor flag of England flouted to the breeze. His reception was unparalled. Tumultuous cheers rent the air in advance and the audience went fairly wild with excitement. After throwing off his fur-lined cloak, George sank languidly into his seat, threw both arms backward over the ropes, closed his eyes and placed himself entirely and absolutely in the hands of his friends. The society editor of the Miner was heard to remark in a stage whisper, "George has the Peter Jackson-esque air and though he may not win this battle, I am confident that he will never be beaten by any Bill Truett from Trail." The ever faithful Judd was present and applied witch hazel to George's legs from his knees down. The O. K. barber shop supplied a sachetfull of nice, clean bath towels which came in very useful during the evening. The stage was stripped of all scenic effects and even the two 12-candle power bulbs were doused in order to add to the gloom. The elite of the city were there, bank managers, bunco men, card sharps, sharks and suckers, merchants, mining engineers, promoters, members of the School of Mines and professors therefrom. Mining exchange officials, bulls, bears and boosters had seats of honor, while the horny fisted sons of the gabro occupied prominent seats in the family circle. Never did the theatre L'Paisifque hold such an audience, never at least since the night that Little Egypt threw countless garters to her numerous admirers one winter's night three years ago.

George Washington Brown was alone in the ring for nearly ten minutes when the audience cried out, "Where is the man from Trail?" "Bring on your dope man," "Is William drunk again?" etc. At 10:05, however, the great and only McKinley appeared on the scene and was received with considerable eclat. His sportive boxer from Trail, with the Cape Nome overcoat and the Pyrenees smelter countenance, yelled like one possessed and waving 5 ones in the smoky air offered five hundred even on McKinley. The five was promptly covered by an artist from Jack Bluntish's studio. Then another sport from the Trail dump offered another \$200 on McKinley, which was promptly covered by Professor Judd of the Ladies' Home Journal. Judd seeing a hot time ahead, removed his celluloid collar and the blue and the gray necktie and after hanging them on a peg on the wall proceeded to read the Sholto Douglas and Queensberry rules to George Washington, who received the same in stolid but dignified silence. There was determination and death in George's countenance as he stepped forward to shake the big balloon shaped hand of the man from Trail. The society editor of the Miner leaned forward to one of our local mining magnates and in suppressed tones remarked: "George will certainly kill William in the first round." A bottle of brown stuff was handed to the referee who partook of the liquid copiously, after which both Judd and George were allowed a slight gargle.

After wetting the inside of his neck George landed three hot ones on the outside of McKinley's neck without straining himself. They both sparred cautiously and had the look of colored gentlemen reaching for chickens in a dark and dismal henry. This was a veritable merry-go-round and neither got nearer than ten feet of each other till the close. (It might be here mentioned that this was round No. 1).

Round 2—George rushed the fighting and exhibited his new turbine movement. He dashed him not frequently and torped with William's pompadour. Both fell on each other's neck and embraced. The society editor of the Miner leaned over to the magistrate at this juncture and whispered, "I am afraid George is biting William on the vaccination mark." This token of affection was resented by Referee Ashton, who parted them with both hands. George landed on William's neck again with his right digit and clinched when time was called.

Round 3—McKinley started this round in John L. Sullivan's most effective style, that is with his awful eagle eye he walked around George three or four times, his right fist trembling vibrily. All at once he let go his left and gave George his first fearful swat, landing behind the left ear. It was like a slug from a sandbagger in a back alley of Riverside avenue, Spokane, and George was rather surprised and blushed considerably. This aroused the black demon in George so he rushed and in fury threw McKinley into the ropes directly opposite Mr. Collis P. Chamberlin. Then he grabbed William by the hips and would have broken the trailer in two were it not for Mr. Ashton, who stepped forward and in a most gentlemanlike way asked George to desist, and George desisted.

Round 4—McKinley grew aggressive after noticing threatening looks on the countenance of the fur-lined sport from Trail. William certainly had the best of this round from start to finish, but George continued game.

Round 5—George started out like an Irish pointer with his nose close to the scents and his arms working like the paddles of an ocean greyhound on the Columbia river. Hit McKinley a hard whelk in the full dinner pail and William's visage turned a sickly pale black hue. The fur-lined sport from Trail yelled "Kill him, McKinley." "You have got him going," and "Remember the dump." George forced

William and did a great deal of overhead stopping toward the end of this round.

Round 6—George did the bullrush act and after hitting McKinley twice on the jugular, clinched and threw him against the ropes. William got in an uppercut and followed it up with a swat on George's left optic which raised a regular "Knob Hill" on his upper workings. Had he been a white man George would certainly have had a black eye.

Round 7—George came up rather groggy this trip, his head looking like an English plum pudding that had got unity in the pot. He looked as though he had toy balloons concealed beneath his left cheek bone, but he was still game. McKinley's trainer commenced making solar plexus and other mysterious signs known to the fraternity, evidently for William's benefit, but George was on guard, little Judd giving him the "high sign." McKinley had the contented look of a man holding a big block of iron. Musk shares or country sport with his first straight flush, while George acted like a bull on the south belt, and his backers, the fire ladies, just about that time thought it was all up with George. The honors in this round were certainly in McKinley's favor, which was even admitted by Chief Guthrie.

Round 8—George rushed the fighting and landed a right hand on Mac's jaw, thereby injuring his right hand considerably. Mac came back with an uppercut, which made George blink powerfully hard. Then there was a fake walk, a clinch, divorce proceeding by the referee when time was called.

Round 9—This was one of the poorest rounds of the campaign and the audience got mad at McKinley and yelled "mice" and "rats" and other nasty things. Then George's friends cheered their hero on and asked him to push McKinley's face in and to put him off the stage. There was not a single bouquet thrown from any of the boxes to either warrior in this round, notwithstanding the fact that the president of the Lion Brewery was in the audience.

Round 10—At the opening of this round Dan Thomas lit a fresh pride of Kamloops cigar and exhibited a very weary countenance. George staggered up, apparently groggy, but when he landed a left hand on Bill's neck and three good bids on Bill's bronchial tubular system, then the audience saw that he was fox and was displaying some of Fitzsimmons' tactics. This round was decided in George's favor, but the fur-lined sport from Trail brandished another big roll of bills with his mouth but found no takers, as George's friends anticipated a knock-out blow at any moment. This round wound up with the usual embrace.

Round 11—McKinley moved forward with a catlike tread and a self-confident look on his countenance, his second giving him the heart signs, etc. George landed, however, three fairly strong blows on McKinley's wristbone but did not follow this up. Mac got in three bonebreakers on George's windorgan which gave George a most dissipated look. The last blow threw George on his back, but Phoenix like he arose from the cigar ashes. George gave William the bullrush. George certainly got the worst of this round.

Round 12—George landed lightly on Mac's neck and clinched them on the washbone twice, the vaccine mark once and another blow close to William's epigastrium. George had the exclusive rights of this round, but his blows lacked compressed air.

Round 13—Mac came forward this trip with a "I'll kill that coon or die" look on his face, but George did not show the white feather on his tiny top at any stage of the game. George butted McKinley very frequently, McKinley's fists, coming into contact with George's hard shell Baptist head, were considerably damaged, which precluded him from knocking George out, as per instructions from his seconds.

Round 14—George apparently lost heart and fought an uphill battle, and he was even groggy to a point verging on the D. T.'s, but this was only one of George's fox ways. His new face, erected with great pains by McKinley, was not at all becoming, and the closing up of his left eye made him one hors de combat. From this until the last round business seemed to go to Trail and the audience thought that George would certainly be knocked out in the eighteenth or nineteenth, but McKinley's fists were not equal to the occasion. In the twentieth round George gave an exhibition of his emergency strength, thereby making the fight a draw on points.

Winter Carnival.

An enthusiastic meeting of the executive committee of the Winter Carnival was held yesterday and the sub-committees reported that excellent progress was being made with the arrangements. The committee reported that contributions were freely made to the Carnival fund and the general impression was that the Carnival was certain to be an unqualified success.

Spitze is Looking Well.

The Spitze is looking well this week. A carload of ore is ready and will be sent away this week. The shaft has reached a depth of over 50 feet and the ore which is now being extracted is thought to be of a higher grade than any heretofore taken out.

Slocan Junction.

To help out the carnival the C.P.R. has decided to run the train connections of yesterday morning at Slocan Junction today and tomorrow. The train will leave Rossland at 8 o'clock in the morning and will connect with the Slocan train so that there will be no waitover.

CARIBOO RAILWAY.

Influential Men From Ashcroft Urge the District's Claims.

The delegation of business men of Ashcroft, who came down two days ago from the interior, yesterday interviewed Hon. J. D. Prentiss, and other members of the government who are now at Victoria, with a view to obtaining support to the plan for the building of a railway to Cariboo. This delegation was well received and the whole matter was gone over in all its details. It is expected that there will be a strong representation of the members of the interior who will work with might and main when the Legislature sits to further this project. The delegation consisted of ex-Governor Hon. F. C. Cornwell, Dr. F. S. Reynolds, Dennis Murphy, M. P. P. for West Yale, Oliver Harvey, Stuart Henderson and H. L. Roberts. In an interview Dr. Reynolds said that they were down from the town of Ashcroft, to see what shape the Cariboo railway project was assuming and they are in negotiation with representatives of capitalists, who are now actively canvassing the situation with a view, if suitable arrangements can be made, and certain rights conferred, to undertake the construction of a railway to Cariboo. The delegation informed the Colonist that if capital can be enlisted and the rights of the community safeguarded, it is their opinion that the building of the railway from Ashcroft north to Quesnel will be almost universally completed by the taxpayers of that section, and that the government's efforts to assist the project will be applauded. It is useless at this time to say the delegates, to bring forward details regarding the requirements of and the support that will be given such a road. All of these, they say, will be furnished later when the proposition becomes far enough advanced to cause them to be of interest. It is, they say, sufficient to say that Cariboo, although long known and mined, has hundreds of millions of gold yet locked up in its old river channels and in its immense banks of gravel, to say nothing of its areal, unexplored quartz ledges, they are believed will prove of great value.—World.

Leisure sleighs for family trade a specialty at Montana stables. Phone 6.

If you don't like Blue Ribb' U Tea it's because you've never tasted it.

THE I. O. O. F.  
Resolution of Condolence Is Passed by the Lodge.

At the regular meeting of Rossland Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His wisdom has pleased to remove by death Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and

"Whereas, We realize that her long occupancy of the throne has resulted in great blessing not only to her subjects whom she ruled wisely and well, but the whole world, has benefited by her wise and virtuous reign.

"Resolved, Therefore, be it recorded that Rossland Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, sincerely offers its hearty sympathy to the Royal family and the nation in the trying hour of gloom, feeling sure that the future can be left in the hands of Him who does all things well; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minute book of our lodge and that the charter be draped for thirty days."

CONDOLENCE OF ROSSLAND.

The Mayor Receives an Acknowledgment From Lord Minto.

On receipt of the sad tidings of the death of Queen Victoria Mayor Lalonde sent a telegram containing the condolences of the people of Rossland to King Edward and the royal family for the great loss which they had sustained. To this the following reply has been received from Lord Minto, governor-general of Canada:

Ottawa, Jan. 26.  
To Mayor Lalonde, Rossland, B. C.: I am directed by the Governor-General to inform you that His Excellency has been commanded by His Majesty, the King, to express to you and the citizens of Rossland, His Majesty's heartfelt thanks for your kind message of sympathy.

CAPTAIN GRAHAM,  
Governor-General's Secretary.

WILL BUILD A SMELTER.

Mr. Roy About to Interest Capital for That Purpose.

Mr. Henry Roy, of the London Consolidated and Richelieu Mining companies, left yesterday for Toronto, Montreal, St. John, New York, and other eastern points. He was seen just before he departed by a Miner representative and said that his mission east was for the purpose of forming a company to build a smelter of 500 tons a day capacity at Crawford Bay, and also a railway from the smelter to the London Consolidated, Richelieu and other mines in that vicinity.

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Mr. Roy

## LE ROI SALE SUIT.

Trial of the Cause Commenced Yesterday--The Testimony.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 24.-(Special.)—The famous case of Williams vs. the B.A.C. opened this morning in the Supreme court here, before Mr. Justice Drake and the following jury: Joshua Lavies (foreman), A. G. McCandless, Burnell, R. E. Brett, George E. Munro, Frank W. Adams, Kerr, and B. S. Heistermann.

There was an unusually large attendance of legal talent. E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., and J. P. Duff, Q.C., who appear for the plaintiffs in the action, had associated with them Mr. C. S. Voorhees and Judge Kellam of Spokane. On the other side, representing the B.A.C., were Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Q.C., of Rossland, the solicitor of the corporation; E. P. Davies, Q.C., of Vancouver, C. H. Barnard, Victoria, W. E. Heyburn, of Spokane, and Howard Spensley of the Middle Temple, London, England. Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, formerly manager of the company, was also present.

Mr. Bodwell addressed the jury at great length, reciting the whole case. He concluded by stating that finally an arrangement was reached with the Turner faction whereby they were to receive \$7.25 per share, as well as the proceeds of the smelter cleanup at Northport. The Turner interests included 205,624 shares. The Peyton interests were, therefore, entitled to this difference per share plus the profits of the cleanup over the \$8 they had received on 281,900 shares. They held that the actual amount due them was \$507,714.57, irrespective of interest.

C. Oliver, manager of the C.P.R. telegraph in Rossland, then took the stand and testified that the cables of 1898, passing through his office, had all been destroyed in accordance with the company's rules.

Mr. Hayden, manager of the Spokane Northern Telegraph company in Rossland, gave similar evidence.

The plaintiff, Williams, was then examined by Mr. Bodwell. He told of the meeting in Peyton's office in Spokane, but nothing important was elicited. The case goes on tomorrow.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Williams showed himself to be a fine witness today when under the cross-examination of E. P. Davis, who is noted for his shrewdness in cross-examining. Williams was questioned at length and closely regarding the sale of shares, but he held to his statement concerning the agreement to the effect that more than \$6 per share was to be paid, providing those of the other faction received more than \$6 per share.

D. L. Henley, a barrister of Spokane, was also placed on the stand today, and gave evidence confirming that of Williams in regard to the meeting in Spokane with Valentine Peyton and C. H. Mackintosh. He said at this meeting there had been some talk as to what would be done should the sale not be confirmed, and Mr. Mackintosh had talked about buying the greater portion of the stock. Witness had then said that the majority of the shareholders would sell for \$6 if they were paid what Mackintosh was compelled to pay the Turner faction. Mackintosh, witness said, then stated: "Certainly I will pay that; we will not injure our friends and reward our enemies."

At the meeting an arrangement was made for the turning over of the stock to Mr. Wakefield in trust, for him to hold, anticipating the closing of the deal. Wakefield to hold the stock subject to instructions.

Tomorrow the case will be continued.

## Coast Notes.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 24.—The barque Castle Rock, 91 days from Hongkong, is becalmed off Cape Flattery. Reinsurance on her is quoted at 35. She has been chartered to take a full cargo of British Columbia trees to England.

After signing the manifests of all British Columbia salmon fleets, local shippers have arrived at the conclusion that the wreckage found near Astoria was from either the Ardmurcharon or Macrhanish, both owned by Glasgow firms. Salmon with marks similar to those on cases found near Astoria were shipped on these vessels.

R. M. S. Aorangi arrived this evening from Australia and Hawaii.

## THE NATAL ACT.

More Japanese Turned Back on the Coast. Purchase of Yukon Steamers.

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Two Japanese, who had been living in the United States near a year, arrived this morning from Tacoma with round trip tickets on the steamer Mainland. They were refused admission into Canada, although they had formerly resided here, because they were unable to comply with the new provincial immigration act.

There is a well-defined rumor that the White Pass railway system and Canadian Development company's Yukon steamers have been purchased by the C. P. R.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, of Cowichan, Quebec, will be the new rector at St. Michael's church, Vancouver.

Frank Coombs, a pioneer C. P. R. locomotive engineer, died today.

## THE JAPS.

Japanese Government Will Issue No More Passports.

Victoria, Jan. 25.—Negotiations are pending for the purchase by the White Pass Yukon Railway company of five river steamers built by the C. P. R. for service on the Skeena river, during the Klondike rush of 1898. They were knocked down and transported by rail to the headwaters of the Yukon, where the hulls are to be rebuilt to suit them for service on that river.

It is understood that the Japanese government, acting upon the advice of the Japanese consul at Vancouver, has decided not to issue any more passports to immigrants bound for British Columbia on account of the enforcement of the Natal Act by the government of this province.

The consul has also protested to Washington against the action of the United States immigration officers on the Sound treating Japanese merchants belonging to this city and cities on the Sound as immigrants.

## LE ROI SALE SUIT.

Col. Peyton Under Fire of Cross-examination--The Charge of Bigamy.

Victoria, Jan. 28.-(Special.)—Col. J. M. Peyton was subjected to a searching cross-examination by E. P. Davis, Q.C., in the supreme court today. Col. Peyton is one of the principal witnesses in Williams vs. B. A. C., and counsel made every effort to discredit his evidence in chief. Witness bore up well under the hot fire of questions poured upon him, his non-mi record style of answer exasperating Davis, until the latter sprung the following, which caused intense excitement in court and for the time being completely nonplussed the witness:

"How long have you lived in Spokane至今?"

"Over 20 years."

"Have you always been known as J. M. Peyton?"

"Not always."

"Were you not known for four years as J. H. Morgan?"

"Yes."

"Were you not indicted for a criminal offence?"

"Yes, but the bill was thrown out by the grand jury. In regard to the indictment, it was for marrying within six months of the time I had secured a divorce."

"Wasn't it for bigamy?"

"I presume so. There are a hundred men in my state in the same condition."

In his re-examination Col. Peyton further explained his living under an alias. He said: "I obtained a divorce and in a short time after remarried. I was in ignorance of a law of Washington forbidding divorce. The bill of indictment was thrown out, and the case never came to trial. I changed my name on account of domestic troubles. It was foolish to do it."

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The presentation of the case for the plaintiffs was concluded in the Supreme court today in the famous case of the Williams vs. the B. A. C., and Mr. Davis now opens the case for the defence. Nothing of a sensational character occurred during the proceedings.

The cross-examination of Valentine Peyton, the millionaire witness, of Los Angeles, was resumed by Mr. Davis. The witness denied that he had a conversation with Col. Ridpath between August and November, 1888, beyond one in the Le Roi office. He entered the Le Roi offices when Ridpath and Jack Williams were talking. Ridpath said to him: "Don't you know better than to come into a room when two gentlemen are talking privately? You get out of here or I'll throw you out." Witness replied that he would do no such thing. Ridpath then grabbed him by the nape of the neck and hustled him out of the room.

Charles Lentz, one of the Danville stockholders and president of the First National Bank of Danville, was next examined. He attended the shareholders' meeting at Rossland, had a conversation with Governor Mackintosh and with Col. Peyton in reference to the bonus arrangement for the majority of the stock. Col. Peyton rehearsed the terms of the side contract and both Mackintosh and the witness assented. The terms were afterwards recited in the presence of others of the majority stockholders.

## YUKON RAILWAYS

Parliament Will Be Asked to Sanction the Project--Miners Coming Out.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 20.—The steamer Amur brings news that on Jan. 22, 22 mining claims as high as \$400 to the ton was found in the Klondike.

The dogs and sleds of James Black, lost miner, reported missing have been found near Selwyn. It is thought he gave out and was lost in a snowstorm.

The announcement was made at Dawson, Jan. 21, that all crown claims and fractions, except reservations for companies, will be thrown open Feb. 26.

Dawson papers of Jan. 22 have notices by Chrysalis & Betaine that application for a charter will be made by the British Yukon Railway company for a railway from Dawson to the United States boundary and branch roads on Klondike creeks.

Dawson was overjoyed with idle men according to a despatch of the 22nd.

Charles McDonald of Atlin tells of a new placer strike 60 miles east of Atlin on Klondike creek. Large numbers of miners have stampeded from Atlin.

Rev. J. J. Weather reports that from a spate four feet south on Porcupine creek, dust worth \$3,000 was taken out.

The roof of Governor Ogilvie's residence at Dawson caught fire on Jan. 21, but he managed to extinguish the blaze before the firemen arrived.

Phil Cosbee was found guilty at Skagway of the murder of R. Campbell at Porteau last summer.

The Dawson-White Horse stages resumed travel after the colo spell, Jan. 23, and many miners are coming out. The Amur brought 22 sacks of mail.

On the night of the 20th the Mounted Police stopped a fight between Collier and Hastings which was one of the most brutal fights ever held at Dawson.

## Oppenheimer Bros. Assign.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 28.-(Special.)—Oppenheimer Bros., one of the oldest and largest wholesale grocery and produce firms in British Columbia, assigned today to R. G. Tatlow, M.P.P. Arrangements may be made for the business to continue.

## S. S. ARDNAMURCHAN.

There Remains No Doubt as to Its Total Loss.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.-(Special.)—It was definitely ascertained today that the vessel whose wreckage was found along the west coast during the last ten days, was the salmon ship Ardnamurchan. She left Steveston, Nov. 28, with 73,000 cases of salmon valued at \$20,000. She must have gone down in the gales of the succeeding week. Cases of salmon were found at Astoria, Or., yesterday, marked "Vancouver Packing Company." The shipment on the Ardnamurchan was the only one of that label packed here this year, so there is no possibility of doubt as to the fate of the vessel.

It is understood that the Japanese government, acting upon the advice of the Japanese consul at Vancouver, has decided not to issue any more passports to immigrants bound for British Columbia on account of the enforcement of the Natal Act by the government of this province.

The consul has also protested to Washington against the action of the United States immigration officers on the Sound treating Japanese merchants belonging to this city and cities on the Sound as immigrants.

## JUNO LOOKS WELL.

M. S. Logan Describes the Development Work Now in Progress.

M. S. Logan, of this city, has returned from an inspection of the Juno Mining company's property near Nelson. He stated to a Miner reporter that the development work is progressing satisfactorily. A development tunnel is being run on the ledge, which is known as the Venus vein, and has now reached a length of 250 feet. This will be continued until the point is reached where the Juno vein intersects the Venus ledge. It is thought that the intersection of the two veins is about 700 or 800 feet from the mouth of the present tunnel. They will have to proceed over 400 feet yet.

The vein displays remarkable regularity throughout.

Work will be continued until the Juno vein is tapped. The average value from 60 to 70 samples of ore taken from different points along the ledge averaged \$22 per ton. Mr. Logan brought home with him several samples of free milling ore, which he obtained in the face of the tunnel.

R. H. Nelson has a contract for 300 feet, and expects to complete it about the middle of February. The company will award a contract to tap the large vein. It has ample capital at its disposal, and the shareholders are well pleased with the results accomplished thus far.

## A Promising Claim.

John Miles, the owner of the Paradise claim, situated on the divide between Eagle and Forty-nine creeks, was in the city yesterday. This property is probably one of the oldest in that district, and considerable development work has been done on it. The assessment was completed and the property was given granted a year ago. Since that time Mr. Miles has been running a tunnel for the purpose of showing the true value of the property. The tunnel is now in to a depth of 80 feet and has been on the ledge all the way. When the vein was uncovered it was six inches wide, but at the inner end of the tunnel its width is over seven feet. It is clearly defined by distinct slate walls and carries high values in gold. Mr. Miles thinks that he has the richest property in that section of the country.—Nelson Tribune.

## Leased the Kelpie Group.

R. C. Campbell Johnston of Nelson has leased the Kelpie group, locally known as the Lakeshore, and the lessees have commenced work. The property is located on the hill back of New Denver, and comprise five claims, the vein having been opened in several places. As yet no mineral has been found in place, and it is estimated that the first ore chute will be encountered some 60 feet further in on the tunnel, which has already been driven 100 feet on the ledge. The float found in the section is as rich as any discovered in the Slocan.—Nelson Miner.

## The New Track.

The first part of the new track from the Centre Star ore bins to Black Bear flat has been completed, and the rails have been laid. On the more western part there is much yet to be done. A big fill under the aerial tramway remains to be completed, and in addition there is rather a large cut on the hillside beyond, towards the Annie ground. The graders have already reached the end of the switch beyond the Le Roi No. 2 gravity tramway. The making of the railroad has interfered somewhat with the western access to the Le Roi mine. The old road started from the west end of the buildings. In order to open up a new access to the mine the road has been graded as an approach to the part winterized by the railroad from the eastern end of the buildings near the railroad Y by the baseball grounds.

## RECODER'S OFFICE.

The Details of the Work Done During the Past Year.

The details of work done in the Rossland office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, are as follows:

Mineral claims recorded.....	228
Certificates of work.....	520
Money paid in lieu of work.....	4
Certificates of improvement.....	58
Bills of sale, transfer, etc.....	127
Abandonments.....	4
Water grants.....	60
Miners' certificates, personal.....	60
Miners' certificates, companies.....	39
Miners' certificates, special.....	39

## From the Records.

Bills of Sale.

Jan. 19.—Dixie, 14, \$1, D. J. Murphy to F. J. Finnell.

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Jan. 21.—Homestake, 14, \$1, E. Terick to J. H. Bactold.

Jan. 24.—Simpson, 14, \$1, G. Denison to L. Clearwater.

Jan. 28.—Veterine, Columbia and Beaver fraction, 12, \$1, H. L. Turner to Mrs. M. Easdale.

Jan. 30.—White Cloud, all, \$1, H. Hanson to J. McIntosh.

## Notices.

Jan. 25.—Revenue, Old Glory, East Revenue, Empire and Empress; Samuel McLean claims all interests of his co-owners, F. A. Williamson and J. Anderson, they having let their free miners' certificates expire.

## Certificates of Work.

Jan. 21.—To A. W. Godfrey for C. E. Bennett, on the Gambetta.

Jan. 21.—To A. W. Godfrey for C. E. Bennett, on the Parrot.

Jan. 22.—To K. L. Gurnet for G. M. Miller, on the Last Chance.

Jan. 22.—To K. L. Burnett for G. M. Miller, on the Last Chance, to apply for

## Certificates of Improvement.

Jan. 21.—To H. M. Peterson, 3-8; Martin Hagen, 3-8; F. E. Empey, 18; K. T. Engelsen, 18, on the Mountain Bell, situated on Norway mountain.

Jan. 24.—To G. M. Miller, on the Last Chance, situated on Sophie mountain.

Jan. 30.—To W. Doud, on the Golden Terra, situated at Rossland.

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