

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

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

Sixth Year, Number 14

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 Lardest District—What is Being Done in the Slokan.

The people of the Slokan 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 Slokan people are endeavoring to interest Eastern capital and there seems to be little doubt but that they will succeed in their endeavors. The movement is altogether here to the recent action taken by a combine of the lead stocks of the United States, which refused to take any more lead ore from the Slokan 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 Slokan 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.

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 uninterrupted 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 lessees, Messrs. Gordon and McCullough, and on the I. 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 plans.

C. A. Irwin, one of the owners of the Mabel group on Silver Cup hill, says that he and his two partners have been working hard on the Mabel group, 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 up the frozen river.

Cup people are also rushing their ore from Bistyle to the Landing in order to get away while the channel is open.

J. E. Jovett returned on Monday from a trip to the Cup and Co. 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 at the Indian side, and are most encouraging. The contractors are making very fair progress in the raise at the Cup. He also says the indications of the proximity of the ore body on the Co. are more favorable than ever. Two of the lessees, Messrs. Gordon and Kemping are working steadily on the claim. Messrs. A. G. Coads, 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. Melnes came down about Xmas time.

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
Trout Lake	90
Cromwell	6
St. Elmo	6
Ethel	17
Broadview	26
Great Northern	23
	1695

The above ore was valued at \$318,119.

THE SLOKAN.

The Hewett Mine—The New Smelter—The 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. McTiguan of Spokane was conducting the work at the property.

000 feet in length. The tunnel is now a little over 60 feet and work upon it is being pushed. No. 3, which is now the main working tunnel on this property, is in a depth of over 750 feet. The Hewett mine has this year made a shipping record for itself second to none in the Slokan Lake region, having from the first of the year up to the present date sent out to the smelter 300 tons of ore. The management, Cross & Co. of this place, are making a success of the property, and the foreman, at Dryer, is keeping development work well in advance of the miners taking down ore. Out of the force of about 30 men, eight are engaged in stopping out ore and four in sorting and sacking it, the balance of the force being engaged in the various workings of the mine in doing development work. That the ore bodies are large in this property is shown by the fact that eight miners and four ore sorters are able day after day to mine, sort and sack over 125 sacks of ore per day. Some of the very richest ore ever mined in the district is found in this mine and there are large bodies of medium grade dry ore blocked out and ready for stopping. Nothing but a sudden thaw and the breaking up of the road to the sides upon which options are held by the company. Mr. W. H. Jeffrey, M.E., consulting engineer for the company, left on Tuesday for Toronto and Montreal and is authorized to dispose of a portion of the stock. Another large block has been reserved for the representatives of mining companies doing business in Kootenay. Proposals for certain concessions will be immediately laid before the municipal council. Everything so far is looking well for the success of the scheme. The information that has been collected as to an available ore supply is of such a nature as to warrant the promoters in believing that a plant of 300 tons per day capacity, instead of one of 100 tons as was first thought of will find immediate employment.—Kootenay.

The following shipments of ore were shipped from the Slokan during the past week:

Mine	Tons.
Payne	182
Invanhoe	27
Last Chance	53
American Boy	61
Reco	38
Total	361

Shipments of ore from Slokan Lake for the year 1899 totaled 3,078 tons. Shipments in 1900 totaled 4,930 tons.

The shipments of ore from Slokan Lake points up to and including the present week, from January 1st, 1901:

From New Denver	Tons.
Hartney	40
From Roman Landing	80
Bosun	80
From Silverton	300
Hewett	300
From Enterprise Landing	60
Enterprise	60
From Slokan City	190
Arlington	40
Two Friends	40
Black Prince	20
Total	730

THE BOUNDARY.

Shipments for the Present Year and Up to Date.

Week To Date	Tons.
Athelstan, Wellington	1200
B. C. Summit	500 49700
Buck Horn, Deadwood	20
Belcher, Reservation	30
City of Paris, White's	35 2065
Golden eagle, Brown's	165
Golden Crown, Wellington	250
Humming Bird, Brown's	550
Jewel, Long Lake	260
Knab Hill, Ironsides, Victoria	4200 60000
Phoenix	20
Lone Star, Reservation	500 4560
Mother Lode, Deadwood	20 135
Republic camp mines	20 135
Snowshoe, Greenwood	70
Yankee Girl, Hardy Mountain	170
Winnipeg, Wellington	650
Total	5255 139810

The holdings of the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling company, owning 14 claims and townsite in Providence and Canadian syndicate of London, England. The corporation, which owned a large block of the Boundary Creek company's stock and had advanced the money for some time back, made a proposition and this was accepted at a special meeting of the shareholders of the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling company held in Greenwood last Saturday. As made public, the deal calls for the formation of a new company to take the property and the advancement of \$100,000 to pay off all liabilities, purchase a power plant and develop the holdings. This means that the property, which is one of the most promising in the Boundary Creek country, will be extensively developed during the coming season.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Shipments From the Society Girl—Strike on the Sullivan.

Six men are at present employed in the development of the Estella. They are working in a 400-foot tunnel. The Little Horn, owned by W. M. Sprague, will be opened up in the spring by a Spokane company. This is a promising prospect.

William Forsyth and Tom Ray have nearly completed 50 feet of work on the Stanley. The lead was encountered in 45 feet. Grundy Aukhaus is putting up buildings on the Viking, and when completed this

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.

Boyle 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 of thereabouts which has been then ore body, being brought down and shipped to the Fall mines smelter 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.

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 Mask case, is in town for a few days. He said that work upon the Buffalo property has been shut down temporarily within the next ten days. Speaking of the geological structure of the 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 granulated quartz carrying the values. The whole country for at least 20 miles within a radius of the Buffalo Hump is impregnated with those large fissures. It is mostly 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 mill 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, stopping, 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 the right cross. 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 Vevequin, 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 galvanized frame and three compartments 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 Morrish, 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 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 Northwest 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 peradventure. 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 \$16 per ton. Mr. DeWitt's 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 this 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 continued. Statistics as to wages and prices, information respecting present demand for labor, and conditions generally affecting workmen, 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.

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 loyally and that it was stated in the Nelson Miner that a procession of 1,500 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 rise to so worthy an occasion.

Mr. Cassimir Dickson was appointed secretary of the meeting and a committee consisting of Mayor Lalonde, Alderman Holt, Mr. Frank Woodside, Judge Townsend, the president of the Trades and Labor Council and the secretary, Mr. Dickson, were appointed 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 20-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 125 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 weakening himself. He has fitted up the old Bodega for training quarters and a good many of the sports drop 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 officiate.

Besides the main event, there will be several preliminaries between well-known amateurs on the night of the contest.

AN INTERESTING GAME.

Cyclones Defeat the Hurricanes by a Score of 4 to 1.

One of the best junior games of the season was played last evening at the Skating rink between the Cyclones and the Hurricanes and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 4 to 1. The line-up was as follows:

Cyclones.	Position.	Hurricanes.
J. Dixon	forward	E. Funk
R. Inches	forward	R. Lewis
B. Ravinia	left wing	A. Erickson
F. Hickingbotom	right wing	A. Brader
E. Harris	cover point	C. Berger
H. Lockhart	point	O. Lemrie
F. Burns	goal	H. Coleman

In the first half the score stood two to nothing in favor of the Cyclones. The goals were made by R. Inches and E. Harris. There was considerable rough play in the second half two more goals were scored by the Cyclones and one by the Hurricanes. R. Inches and F. Hickingbotom scored for the Cyclones and B. Lewis for the Hurricanes. The feature of the game was the combination playing and the good team work of the Cyclones.

The Cyclones have made such a good showing that they will be sent to Nelson today to play against the Nelson Junior team. It is thought that they will win in Nelson.

The boys feel very grateful to Mr. Williams, manager of the Skating rink, for giving them the privilege of the ice for practice games and return their sincere thanks to the people of Rossland for subscribing a sum necessary for the trip to Nelson.

Plastering the Court House.

The new court house will be ready for occupation about May 1st. A second coat of plaster is now being put on the walls of the interior, and when this is finished a third coat will be added. The walls will have a sand finish. The work of painting the court room will be commenced shortly.

Bruhn's Rink Won.

The curling match played between rinks shipped by Mr. Donald Guthrie and Mr. D. Bruhn was won by the latter by a score of 16 to 8. Three of the sticks of the barrel of flour played for have been sent to needy families and the fourth is ready to be sent to whoever wants it.

THE GRANBY SMELTER.

American Institute of Mining Engineers Wants the Plant Described.

Grand Forks, Jan. 30.—A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter, has received the following communication, from R. W. Raymond, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, dated New York, Nov. 30:

"As the works under your charge represent, in some respects, the best modern practice, I take the liberty of urging you to furnish for the transactions of the institute an account of them, or of any department or feature which you may deem interesting, assuring you that such a contribution would be highly appreciated by your fellow members, and would be the discharge of a duty to the profession, as well as a means of establishing personal reputation, which I do not think any expert practitioner has a right to neglect."

The institute above referred to is the acknowledged representative organization of the mining and smelting industry of America and embraces in its membership all the most distinguished metallurgists and experts on the continent.

TO JOIN AFRICAN POLICE.

Fifteen Young Men of Nelson Desire to Join the Boers.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—Thus far Lieut. Beer has received fifteen applications for enlistment in the South African constabulary. He has written to the officers of Greenwood, Grand Forks, and other places in the Boundary, stating that applications forms can be obtained from him by parties wishing to enlist from those points.

WRECKAGE ON NORTH COAST.

Probably the Remnants of a Vessel Blown From the Columbia River.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30.—News was brought by the Queen City tonight that much wreckage has been found on the west coast. Four days ago a piece of teak, believed to be from the back of a ship's boat, was picked up on Bonilla point by a lighthouse keeper. It had the letters Andra cut into it and it is believed to have come from a missing ship which was blown from the Columbia river some weeks ago. On an island near Kyoquet a pair of oars, stamped with the letter H, a bundle of corn brooms, and much lumber of all kinds litter the beach for miles and a number of tins of salmon without label were found.

The Queen City brought another 800 passengers from Wreck Bay placers. The cutter Grant was blown to sea.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30.—The steamer Willara brings news that two Indians had arrived at Port Simpson and reported to the government agent that the Schooner Kions of Port Roberts, Wash., was found drifted on Dundas island. There were two dead men on board. The clothes of children were found on the beach. The names of the dead could not be learned nor how many were lost.

Herman Wooster, canneryman, of Skeena, was found drowned January 21st. He left on a skiff to go to a sloop Jan. 11th, and on not arriving his wife went ashore on 20th and informed the agent who instituted a search.

Discovers of black sand supposed to be rich in gold has been made at the extreme north end of Vancouver island. An Indian agent today seized 16 cases of liquors consigned to Japanese who alleged to be supplying the Indians. The liquor was intended for a potlatch. The Indians propose to hold the celebration.

A Popular Railway Man.

Mr. James W. Casey, traveling passenger and freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is in the city on a business visit, and is making his headquarters at the Adams. He reports which he travels, British Columbia, Oregon and Washington. Mr. Casey has been in the railway business since he was a lad and is popular with his fellow railway men as well as with the public. He will remain here for two days and make his headquarters at the Allan.

Curling Club.

Last evening the second last game in the Presidents vs. Vice-Presidents match was played between A. H. MacNeill and R. T. McEwen, resulting in a win for the former by five points. The rinks were Dr. Kenning, W. H. Jones, W. McQueen and A. H. MacNeill (skip), 16, and D. Guthrie, T. S. Gilmour, W. McNaughton, R. T. McEwen (skip), 11.

Had a Pleasant Outing.

Mr. J. E. Wise and wife returned yesterday from a visit to California and Mexico. They were absent for a period of six weeks, and made short stops in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal., and Tijuana in Mexico. The trip was an enjoyable one and one of the novelties was the picking of oranges, lemons and other semi-tropical fruits from the trees. While they greatly enjoyed the pleasure tour, still they are pleased to be back once again among their friends in Rossland.

Eagles March.

The Order of Eagles has just received a copy of the Eagle march and two-step. It is dedicated to the Eagles of America and a large spread eagle adorns the title page. The march was written by Julian K. Schaefer and is published by George Wilk & Co., Baltimore, Md. It is a spirited composition, just the kind to set the feet to marching and it has a catchy, swinging rhythm which makes two-stepping so delightful.

St. George's Church.

Owing to the transfer of the noonday services from St. George's church to the Miners' Union hall, the Memorial Eucharist will be held in the church at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

THE WATER RIGHTS

Another Adjournment is Made Until February Fifth.

THE SMELTER DEAL CROPS UP

Questioning of the Authority of the Gold Commissioner—Was the War Eagle Application Properly Made?—The Dam on Murphy Creek.

The adjourned case of the water rights of the creeks to the north of the city came up for hearing before Gold Commissioner Kirkup yesterday. There were present Mr. A. C. Galt, representing the interests of the War Eagle and Centre Star, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, those of the British Columbia Southern railway, Mr. J. L. G. Abbott, those of the city, and Mr. C. R. Hamilton, those of the British America Corporation.

The case yesterday was summed in the move made by Mr. MacNeill that the court dismiss the application of the War Eagle and Centre Star for water rights made jointly and not separately, which Mr. MacNeill claimed on behalf of the British Columbia Southern should have been done. A further objection maintained by Mr. MacNeill was that the Gold Commissioner had only a right to grant water when wanted for mining purposes, whereas the application of the joint companies was for water for domestic and fire purposes.

Mr. Galt on his side opposed these contentions. Mr. Kirkup was not satisfied with the arguments adduced and thought he would have to postpone the case in order to look up the matter. Further, he required to know exactly how much water there was in the creek, as there has already been some applications granted which were yet in force before he was in a position to grant any further applications.

Mr. MacNeill wanted to know, and Mr. MacNeill represented the British Columbia Southern, which is another name for the Trail smelter in this case, how it was that the War Eagle and Centre Star wanted any rights in this case which would conflict with the rights of the Trail smelter, inasmuch as it was understood that those reduction works had been acquired by the War Eagle and Centre Star. This, however, seemed to be outside the business in hand, as the query elicited no reply.

It has come out in the course of these proceedings that the proposed water rights on Murphy creek would cost \$150,000 to settle of the mines, and water rights asked for are upon Murphy creek and would have to be brought some eleven miles into Rossland at a large cost. The mines, however, cannot use these water rights for mining purposes without getting another grant. They cannot sell the water in any case nor even give it away. There is only one body in the city which is in the position in which it can sell water and that is the corporation itself. Hence the attendance of the city solicitor.

His attendance is also enforced through a late ruling in the Supreme court wherein the city was made party to the action that the War Eagle and Centre Star were bringing against the British Columbia Southern. This action is mixed up in the present matter and will be heard in the next sitting of the Supreme court which is to take place next month. The defendant company had taken out a water right for industrial purposes, as distinct from mining from the commission at Nelson and the plaintiff corporations are trying to have this set aside as wrongfully granted. Under that grant the Trail smelter is erecting a dam on Murphy creek, as it is obliged to do so within 60 days of the obtaining of the grant under pain of its lapsing. Mr. Galt moved that this work be discontinued while the case was under decision. On this also Gold Commissioner Kirkup reserved his decision until Tuesday next.

The B. C. A. claims will not be heard until Feb. 23, as the matters are all mixed up together their counsel, Mr. C. R. Hamilton, watched the proceedings.

ALL AFTER WATER POWER.

Litigation Impending Respecting a Right on Pend d'Oreille River.

A conflict of interest has arisen among various claimants to the water power of the Pend d'Oreille river, Washington, so that litigation is threatened. A New York company, said to be backed by large capital, has located a mill site and water right on both sides of the river, while another interest claim, the title to the Kootenay Hydraulic company, which, however, it is asserted only owns an old building and some six acres, also has a mill site and water rights. Still another combination is after the same location, so it is feared that development will be entirely stopped until the courts determine who has the best legal position and title.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Lectures Better Attended—Appoint Trustees for Ensuing Year.

The regular lecture of the School of Mines was held last evening between the regular hours of 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock. The subject was the subject matter, with especial reference to acids and alkalis the whole being illustrated with experiments. There will be no lecture this evening as a meeting will be held for the purpose of appointing trustees for the School of Mines for the ensuing year.

Rossland School of Mines.

Officers, trustees and the pupils and others interested in the Rossland School of Mines are hereby notified that the election of officers and trustees for 1901 will take place this evening in the class room, Oriental Block, First avenue, at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

C. O. LALONDE, President.

on the Queen's so high price of bread led to the repeal of the law which resulted in a quantity of free trade, this day.

features of the Be was that of O'Connell in 1843. This but O'Connell, who emancipation at an of a most deter- might he could carry on had only exist- of the century, cased his campaign more than a quan- had not that time counts for so much to favor. The move- gigantic mass meet- outsiders of Dub- Liberator, as he ab, was not prepar- of the ministry was this gigantic demon- thereupon col-

Bills.

the Crimean War fol- Indian mutiny post- for some time, but was introduced by 1860, and again by of the failure of the was defeated by Disraeli, afterwards in the very next the bill, which was y, left many annoy- were not finally 1884, when the last Gladstone extended \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The bill was intro- and the first as cast, much to the of Old Man, it gave the Earl of Beacons- in the house of

School.

of the men of the- the middle of the before the outbreak that war had about h and all that was to do was to beat running hooks and al advantages pos- had to be to the This as events have ous opinion. The ever been at peace of the present. Coun- doctrines of the sound economies as ed them to be, may to meet the exigen- of commissions in in Ireland and of the Irish Church of administration. iver, looked more of England itself e carefulness to that an ideal administra- the union of the e home and the oth-

he Reign.

the reign have been to prevent the stanpinole and so the road to India al, and the quelling Indian native army. timea was partly to getting a hold upon of Russian fleet get- to the Mediterranean which was further edified

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 silver-lead 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 our whole district.

While the lead mines 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 800 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 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 Breckner roasters, and ten large hand coalers.

The entrance of the Trail and Nelson works into the lead ore market secured for the lead ore mines 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 Trail rate 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 Trail rate is \$1.50 per ton less for freight and treatment, yet the Trail works have always paid \$1.75 more than the standard rate for the copper contents of the Rossland ores. On the same basis that Trail 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 supply.

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 settling 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 custom and assaying method and assayed. The concentration was from 3 to 15 tons into one ton of 50 to 60 per cent. copper matte, first operation.

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 rolling 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, 8 tons into 1 is about the best concentration; and 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.

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, more zinc can be smelted without trouble when matting than when lead smelting.

6. On account of being able to force more silica 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 200-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 one 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, in other words, what call for 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 has to be added—of 3 per cent. iron, 20 to 30 per cent. iron, 8 to 13 per cent. lime, up to 10 per cent. zinc, 10 per cent. alumina, 30 to 36 per cent. silica, 10 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, by the excess of oxygen properly neutralized with silica. Of course, too much zinc is objectionable, but 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 with hot blast than when roasting in a reverberatory furnace, as it requires less 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. is used 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 settling purposes.

The first heat required is for heating the air blast up to the temperature when oxygen will combine with either the carbon 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 in with it is required to oxidize the extra 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 heat higher up in the furnace, burning 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 to heat the furnace, which enters the furnace from the tuyere openings, and encounters the hot material without fuel mixed with it to generate the heat, a crustified 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 hot blast.

By the use of the hot blast this trouble is greatly increased, and the hotter the blast 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 clean 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 faster 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. As a matter of fact, the saving goes beyond that point, because the cold blast chills the charge at the point of contact in the furnace from each one of the tuyeres, thus reducing the efficiency of the coke furnished, and imposing an increased demand on it.

The chilling action reduces the capacity of the furnace in proportion to the area occupied by the chilled portions, and near the nozzle of each tuyere will be found a large surface of the charge chilled below the fusing point by the action of the cold blast, which with hot blast would be kept active. This proposition cuts a material figure, so that the use of the hot blast in that direction alone is a decided advantage. As a matter of fact, it has been found in the practical working of furnaces on a large scale that it is advantageous to heat the blast by separate tuyeres, where the expense for fuel in operating the furnace was more than double the saving of the fuel in the furnace charge. It was found that the increased capacity of the furnace, and the improved chemical conditions which resulted in bringing about a more thorough fusion of the ore, more than compensated for the extra cost of the fuel to heat the air. This having been demonstrated on a large scale, one can see how much advantage it will be in the cost of operating any furnace if the air can be heated automatically without cost. Realizing the field for the improvement in that direction several inventions have been brought out to accomplish that end. Most of these have been patented, and the heat escaping from the furnace, by means of coils of pipe at some distance from the feed floor of the furnace. Where a furnace is properly fed and properly operated so as to prevent volatilization of the precious metals there should be very little heat above the feed floor, so that to utilize the invention it is necessary to have a hot blast, which will furnish the entire charge of the furnace igniting the free atoms of sulphur and the coke on the top of the charge. This causes a heavy loss of volatilization where the ore contains any tellurides, lead, or other volatile substances, and destroys a great portion of the fuel heat before the charge reaches the furnace.

The object of my researches has been to secure a hot blast, which would furnish the air heated to a sufficient degree of heat to prevent chilling, at the same time increasing the capacity of the furnace and minimizing the use of fuel; and to accomplish this without any additional cost for operation. This I have been able to do by what is known as the Bretherton hot blast apparatus. In having this apparatus I have kept in mind the principal features required for its successful operation, doing away with the back pressure on the blowers so that the volume of air would not be minimized; taking the heat from the escaping heat of the hot slag by building an oven around the fore-bases, and having flues passing through it for the escaping fumes of the slag; and augmenting the heat acquired in that manner somewhat by using a set of air jackets above the water jackets around the furnace, the air having a continuous passage from the blower to the tuyeres. In this way I have been able to keep the top of the furnace cool, so as to prevent volatilization.

The first and most important item to consider when heating the air blast is that it in no way interferes with the regular working of the blower, as all calculations as to the amount of blast on the former course, and a deep tunneling, 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 drifrage was over 100 feet per month, an excellent performance under the circumstances, while the highest drifrage in any one month was 192 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 at two stations. The mine has been opened up at two stations, No. 5, that is Nos. 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 proved at Nos. 6 and 7, and ore is being extracted at the present time. 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 the lode level, and the 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 are now prevailing more at \$2.24 per ton. This silver-lead product nets about 800 and the carbonate \$23, but the cost of mining is somewhat heavy and transportation being a serious item, in view of which a line will be put up to a tramway which will 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

loss or demoted; 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 inalienable 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 currency by obtaining the trade of the miners owning gold.—B. C. Review.

BONDING A MINE.

Answer to an Enquirer From Pinckneyville, Illinois.

In answer to an enquirer from Pinckneyville, Ill., sent the meaning of the bonding of a mine as to the effect it has upon the shareholder, the following reply has been elicited from one of the leading stockholders and mining men of this city. He says that the stockholder is altogether dependent upon the rate at which the bond has 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. This would pay interest on the promoters of the mine with their pooled stock and the amount of the stock issued, 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 subsequent ratification two weeks later, and so control the deal. Upon the nature of the deal depends the interest of the original shareholders.

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 producing 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 properties worked by English capital in the Slocan. The property was opened up just over three years ago and was operated by the Slocan 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.

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 mine 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 would 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 Alvo, 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. Boyce Bros., of Spokane. Work has temporarily stopped on these properties, as 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.

COAL LAND.

Rich Field With Many Tons of Fuel in Sight.

J. 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 Gooderham-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. The 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 fields, and who is the coal expert for 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 five miles square and has been tested successfully, where not outcropping at a depth of 600 feet with diamond drills. The vein is about 5 1/2 feet wide. Mr. Burrell reported that as soon as a railway could be got in there, the mines would be capable of shipping from 1,000 to 2,000 tons a day.

Behind the coal fields, is a mountain of iron running from 55 to 65 per cent. pure metal, while there are vast quantities of lime in the country; and the ranges even now, without railway facilities, contain magnificent droves of cattle, the Douglas Cattle Company alone having 20,000 head. With 200 or 300 cars of coal running out of Couleze daily, Mr. Law thought a city must spring into existence. The coal lands secured were, as follows: Gilbert Blair's ranch of 300 acres, level land with coal outcropping and the river running alongside, bonded for \$20,000; Green & Warner's, 3,500 acres, bonded for \$75,000; and S. Tingler's 1,000 acres bonded for \$5,000.

When the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate received Mr. Burrell's report, they decided that a railway should be built into the country at once. They offered the V. V. & E. people \$100,000 for their charter, without restrictions—\$65,000 for the British Columbia promoters and \$35,000 for McKenzie & Mann, who had a hold on the charter. The British Columbia promoters were willing; McKenzie & Mann were not. They bought out the British Columbia holders themselves for \$65,000, and McKenzie & Mann are now actually the V. V. & E. of the Great Northern, simply offering to make connections over the road when built. Should a Dominion and Provincial bonus be secured, it is said the V. V. & E. railway will be built at once.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN MINT.

As we have previously mentioned, the suggested establishment in Canada of a branch of the English mint does not find favor in the eyes of the Canadian Bankers' Association, who are practically unanimously opposed to the creation of a Canadian gold currency. Their chief objections are well summed up in the remarks recently made by Mr. Clouston of the Bank of Montreal at a meeting of the association.

The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia is not, perhaps, open to the objections I have urged against a mint; but I deem it my duty to record my conviction that the coinage of gold in Canada in our present circumstances is undesirable, because: 1. The very basis of banking and currency system is thereby disturbed; 2. The coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists; 3. It cannot be retained by banks, and must either be exported at a

Bradstreet's report of total number of mercantile failures in the Dominion of Canada, with assets and liabilities for seven years:

Canada and Newfoundland.—Number of failures: 1900, 1,336; 1899, 1,305; 1898, 1,470; 1897, 1,927; 1896, 2,235; 1895, 1,926; 1894, 1,873.

Actual Assets—1900, \$4,246,152; 1899, \$4,263,558; 1898, \$4,194,927; 1897, \$5,224,597; 1896, \$6,783,257; 1895, \$6,239,177; 1894, \$11,844,832.

General Liabilities—1900, \$10,789,189; 1899, \$11,115,291; 1898, \$9,825,554; 1897, \$13,210,379; 1896, \$16,360,576; 1895, \$15,509,509; 1894, \$23,985,283.

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 would 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 Alvo, 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. Boyce Bros., of Spokane. Work has temporarily stopped on these properties, as 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.

AN OLD HORSE RENEWS HIS YOUTH.

Dayton, O., Dec. 15.—"Old Buck" is an ex-patrol horse that was supposed to have outlived his usefulness. At the recent sale of patrol horses C. A. Cushman, a local merchant, purchased the animal. Since then the horse has been doing duty pulling a delivery wagon.

Today, while passing the Main street engine house, the fire alarm sounded and "Old Buck" rejuvenated and filled with fire and ginger, leaped off at a terrific speed. The flight over the principal streets was the wildest ever made by a horse and wagon. Collisions with street cars were averted by the merest chance and the louder the driver yelled to pedestrians to keep out of the path of danger, the faster "Old Buck" flew. It was a mad run, and a veritable gauntlet of teeth, street cars and hook and ladder and hose wagons was run before the old "boss" petered out.

COAL LAND.

Rich Field With Many Tons of Fuel in Sight.

J. 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 Gooderham-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. The 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 fields, and who is the coal expert for 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 five miles square and has been tested successfully, where not outcropping at a depth of 600 feet with diamond drills. The vein is about 5 1/2 feet wide. Mr. Burrell reported that as soon as a railway could be got in there, the mines would be capable of shipping from 1,000 to 2,000 tons a day.

Behind the coal fields, is a mountain of iron running from 55 to 65 per cent. pure metal, while there are vast quantities of lime in the country; and the ranges even now, without railway facilities, contain magnificent droves of cattle, the Douglas Cattle Company alone having 20,000 head. With 200 or 300 cars of coal running out of Couleze daily, Mr. Law thought a city must spring into existence. The coal lands secured were, as follows: Gilbert Blair's ranch of 300 acres, level land with coal outcropping and the river running alongside, bonded for \$20,000; Green & Warner's, 3,500 acres, bonded for \$75,000; and S. Tingler's 1,000 acres bonded for \$5,000.

When the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate received Mr. Burrell's report, they decided that a railway should be built into the country at once. They offered the V. V. & E. people \$100,000 for their charter, without restrictions—\$65,000 for the British Columbia promoters and \$35,000 for McKenzie & Mann, who had a hold on the charter. The British Columbia promoters were willing; McKenzie & Mann were not. They bought out the British Columbia holders themselves for \$65,000, and McKenzie & Mann are now actually the V. V. & E. of the Great Northern, simply offering to make connections over the road when built. Should a Dominion and Provincial bonus be secured, it is said the V. V. & E. railway will be built at once.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN MINT.

As we have previously mentioned, the suggested establishment in Canada of a branch of the English mint does not find favor in the eyes of the Canadian Bankers' Association, who are practically unanimously opposed to the creation of a Canadian gold currency. Their chief objections are well summed up in the remarks recently made by Mr. Clouston of the Bank of Montreal at a meeting of the association.

The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia is not, perhaps, open to the objections I have urged against a mint; but I deem it my duty to record my conviction that the coinage of gold in Canada in our present circumstances is undesirable, because: 1. The very basis of banking and currency system is thereby disturbed; 2. The coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists; 3. It cannot be retained by banks, and must either be exported at a

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Bradstreet's report of total number of mercantile failures in the Dominion of Canada, with assets and liabilities for seven years:

Canada and Newfoundland.—Number of failures: 1900, 1,336; 1899, 1,305; 1898, 1,470; 1897, 1,927; 1896, 2,235; 1895, 1,926; 1894, 1,873.

Actual Assets—1900, \$4,246,152; 1899, \$4,263,558; 1898, \$4,194,927; 1897, \$5,224,597; 1896, \$6,783,257; 1895, \$6,239,177; 1894, \$11,844,832.

General Liabilities—1900, \$10,789,189; 1899, \$11,115,291; 1898, \$9,825,554; 1897, \$13,210,379; 1896, \$16,360,576; 1895, \$15,509,509; 1894, \$23,985,283.

Province and Territories. No. of failures. Assets. Liabilities. Ontario..... 1,170,719 1,010,172 2,867,355 Quebec..... 2,655,550 2,655,550 6,730,250 New Brunswick..... 35 78,800 63,941 Nova Scotia..... 187,700 217,205 303,107 Prince Edward I..... 3 30,700 47,900 Newfoundland..... 77 321,254 298,096 British Columbia..... 112 76,295,162 159,625

Totals Canada..... 4,246,152 4,263,558 11,077,881 Newfoundland..... 1,220 15,000 2,000 P. E. I. & Michigan..... 1 1,000 2,000

Number of failures in 1900 of 37 per cent. over 1899. This decrease is as liabilities of 2.6 per cent.

Glasgow Exposition.

The buildings for the Glasgow Exposition are now nearly completed. They occupy a site that is almost in the heart of the city, about 73 acres being enclosed in the exposition grounds. The buildings, including the fine art gallery, cover about 20 acres of this space. The art gallery will be a permanent building. It was built in the early '90s out of the surplus left from the proceeds of the international exposition which Glasgow held in 1888. The other buildings are of a temporary nature and are colored in white and gold on the outside. On the eastern side is the grand hall, in which all the ceremonials will take place, and the musical and other entertainments. The chief building will be exclusively devoted to exhibits. Its feature is a great gilt dome, which rises high amid the lofty towers. It is 220 feet in height, 80 feet in diameter and 240 feet in circumference. The internal decoration is appropriate. Above each of the four great arches are groups of female figures, representing industry, commerce and art. A number of scientific conventions will be held in Glasgow during the exposition, among them being the annual meeting of the British Association, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Chemical Industries, Society of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Institute of Naval Architects, International Engineering Congress, Royal Institute of British Architects, International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education. The 45th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Glasgow will also be celebrated during the exposition.

Inebriate Poultry.

Wild excitement and consternation were introduced last week by a practical joker in a poultry show at Wilkesbarre, Pa. During the absence of the attendants the ducks were fed with corn soaked in whiskey. They were soon intoxicated, and promptly began a furious combat. All the fowls in the neighborhood of the drunken ducks were excited by the uproar, and it seemed that the show would have to end. Bruno seltzer was used with the duck's drinking water and they finally became peaceable.

Le Roi and the Velvet.

The output for this year, and a ton, the record for September. The piling up to the level of the last six months only averages 600. The Le Roi No. 2 keep the bins clear. Velvet has shipped an dit is a material put, though, of course, will increase get better. It is rather largely, with than real, as two are included.

Appended is a list of the past week and

Le Roi..... 1,000,000
Centre Star..... 1,000,000
War Eagle..... 1,000,000
Le Roi No. 2..... 1,000,000
Velvet..... 1,000,000
Giant..... 1,000,000
I.X.L..... 1,000,000
Spitzee..... 1,000,000

Total..... 1,000,000
Rossland Bonanza retained 600,000
The Bonanza secretary of the B went out there to the developments of had shown up. In Miner reporter last said: "Since work Bonanza company has retained 600,000 120-foot. I had since the face was The managing dire has paid two visits then, but apart from the directors and so on was the news time to time by E. B. B. who is also and principal company. The sample ceived from him, are here in town, show per ton. This good that I was of that sampling the property of it, that I made a point that I made took samples from of the tunnel ever 75-foot station to and I also sampled which was in 120 ran all the way up of the six being \$22 cents 35 feet of an there has been talk the dump 75 tons will go not less than ore shoot, however, only averaged betw the ton. The tunn the rate of 18 inch of two men, which foot of tunnel being 4.86, we are laying about \$50 worth of a wagon road built Western railway, a miles on an easy grade to be in a position to be."

20

THE MINING REVIEW

The Roseland 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.

Table with columns for various mines and their production/shipment statistics for the week and year.

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 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.

Table titled 'Appendix to a list of the shipments for the past week and the year to date' showing weekly and yearly shipment data for various mines.

Roseland Bonanza.—Mr. H. W. C. Jackson returned Friday evening from a trip to the Bonanza mine. Mr. Jackson, secretary of the Bonanza company, and went out there to see for himself what the developments of the last two months had shown up.

Iron Mask.—Shipping is being steadily continued from this mine. There is the usual work, already outlined, namely the development of the ore bodies in the west end of the 400, 450 and 500-foot levels, going on.

Northport Mines.—The only work going on in the mine is the deepening of the shaft to the 1,100-foot level, which is now about attained. The shaft will be continued for another 100 feet, after which the development of the two new levels will be proceeded with.

Portland.—Drifting along the ledge on the 100-foot level is a progress with satisfactory results. The management thinks, with development, the Portland will be equal to the Velvet.

Le Roi No. 2.—The continued hanging up of the Northport smelter is still precluding shipments in any quantity from any part of this mine. Enough was shipped last week to allow of the workings being cleared out but the miners are still much hampered by the accumulation of stopped, or rather, broken down ore, in various parts of the mine.

Roseland Great Western.—The shaft is now about 15 feet below the projected 700-foot level, and is making fair progress. Everything is ready for shipment. Another stoppage has been started, this time on the 600-foot level to the west of the shaft.

Le Roi.—Large orders have been given for the supplying of timbers for this mine and tomorrow will be begun the shaft work which is to take the depth already gained, 900 feet, to 1,500 feet, the deepest yet in the province.

Big Four.—The management reports that two shafts are at work in No. 2 tunnel, and the showing of ore there is good, and of a pay grade. When 50 more feet have been driven the crosscutting on the ledge will be commenced.

Cascade.—When Mr. Jackson was out examining the Bonanza mine he also paid a visit to the adjoining property, the Cascade. He reports that the crosscut from the tunnel, which is being driven to tap the vein at a point under the shaft, had been advanced over 20 feet and that the foreman expected to cut the vein about Feb. 10.

Iron Mask.—Shipping is being steadily continued from this mine. There is the usual work, already outlined, namely the development of the ore bodies in the west end of the 400, 450 and 500-foot levels, going on.

White Bear.—The north crosscut is in for a distance of 155 feet. The formation which is being passed through is an altered diorite, with stringers of mineral. The mineral is chalcopryite and pyrrhotite. From four and a half to five feet per day is being made, and it is expected that the ledge will be reached by the 15th of February.

Velvet.—Shipments are being forwarded to the smelter. About 30 tons a day are now being delivered at the Velvet siding at Sheep Creek. The work of installing the 18-drill compressor plant is in progress, and it should not be many weeks before it will be in operation.

Northport Belle.—The crosscut tunnel is in 365 feet and has just about passed through the ledge, which is almost 40 feet wide. The ore is pyrrhotite with small quantities of chalcopryite in a quartz gangue. The values are medium. The crosscut tunnel will be continued to cut another ledge which is about 100 feet further south and up the hill.

Portland.—Drifting along the ledge on the 100-foot level is a progress with satisfactory results. The management thinks, with development, the Portland will be equal to the Velvet.

Douglas Hunter.—Work on the lower tunnel continues, and the ore which is now being met is of even a better grade than that which was met nearer to the surface.

Evening Star.—Crosscutting on the 300 and 400-foot levels is in progress, and one of a good pay grade is being encountered. The Evening Star is looking very well.

Homestake.—Work on the lower tunnel continues. There were no developments of note during the week.

IRON MASK BONDED. A London Promoter Secures It on a Bond for \$400,000.

A report reached here yesterday from Spokane to the effect that the control of the Iron Mask has been bonded by Messrs. Corbin and Roberts to Mr. Ernest J. Leveson, a London mining promoter.

SCHOOL OF MINES. A Chance for Practical Men to Learn a Little Science.

On Friday evening the Roseland School of Mines opened with a small attendance. That the attendance would have been small is very much to be regretted.

Editor Miner: On Friday evening the Roseland School of Mines opened with a small attendance. That the attendance would have been small is very much to be regretted.

Many men who have learned a few of these things soon find themselves occupying very few positions in the industry.

British Columbia is rapidly becoming one of the world's most important mineral regions. The attention of mining capitalists is being drawn to it from all parts of the globe.

The demand for men qualified as described above is increasing and is already beyond the supply. The small capitalist is frequently compelled to employ men who cannot fill the requirements, or to pay prices greater than his means or the circumstances justify.

One of the objects, though by no means the whole purpose of the British Columbia School of Mines at Roseland, is to fit men who have had some practical experience underground for these positions, in this institution the miners of this camp have a splendid opportunity before them.

Those who avail themselves of it will without doubt, at some time, sooner or later, find themselves earning larger wages than they have ever done before.

The miners of this camp should avail themselves of this chance both day and night classes will be given if sufficient applicants apply. The citizens of Roseland should give the school their active and moral support.

A small grant of money by the provincial government has been made. Upon the success of this year's efforts will in a large measure depend the size of the grant for next year, and the recognition that this city will receive from the government as the future site for a large and important college.

That British Columbia will be one of the few years to establish a large college for the education of mining engineers cannot be doubted. Ontario, a province of not nearly the mining importance of British Columbia, has already done so.

CORPORAL CRONYN NOW. A Letter Received From Him from London, England.

A letter has been received in this city from Mr. Edwin Cronyn, formerly a barrister of this city, but who enlisted in the Strathcona Horse and went to South Africa. In the letter, which was written on Jan. 11, he says that he is now Corporal Cronyn and that he has been invalided home as a result of a slow fever which he caught at Machadodorp.

From the effects of this he was in the Johannesburg hospital for a period. He writes that he was with General Buller in the long march into the country north of Lydenburg, and experienced some rough campaigning. At present he says he is practically in good health, but the army doctors reported that he was not fit to go back to active service again.

Both he and Ralph Grogan, formerly of this city, were awarded "stripes." While he was in service for a portion of the time he was in charge of a Maxim gun. When the letter was written Corporal Cronyn expected to sail shortly for London, Ont., where, after a short stay, he will return to Roseland for the purpose of making this his permanent home.

Will Soon Begin Shipping. The aerial tramway of the Tamarac will be finished in about ten days, its completion having been delayed by the non-arrival of some of the material to be used in its construction.

The grading for the siding at the end of the tramway has been done by the mining company, but the tramway company has promised to put in the track. It will probably be a fortnight before everything is completed.

In the meanwhile the development of the mine in full swing and the quantity of ore in sight is being increased. As soon as the tramway and siding are finished the intention is to make shipments to the Silica Reduction works. Just as soon as the proper treatment can be determined, however, reduction works of a suitable character will be put in at the end of the tramway.

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co. (LIMITED). WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 54.—Taking Effect Nov. 1, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1:10 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 2 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Island—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangle and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent. C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AND SOO LINE

First-class Sleepers on All Trains From REVELSTOKE AND KOOTENAY LGD.

TOURIST CARS. Pass Dunmore Jet, daily for St. Paul Saturdays for Montreal and Boston, Mondays and Wednesdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

A POINTER for your Eastern trip is to see that your ticket reads via

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Trains Depart: 8:30 For Nelson, Kaslo, Cascade, Grand Ex. Sun. Forks, Greenwood, Midway, etc. 10:00 For Nelson, Sandon and Slocan Daily. points, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, and via Crow's Nest Route for all Eastern points.

For time-tables, rates and full information, call on or address nearest Local Agent, or

A. B. MACKENZIE, City Agt. Roseland. A. C. McArthur, Depot Agt. E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. A. Vancouver, B.C.

WINTER SCHEDULE. Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Roseland, Nelson and all intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited

OPERATING Kaslo & Slocan Railway International Navigation & Trading Co. Bedlington & Nelson Railway, Kootenai Valley Railway.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and the Southern States.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway Passenger train for Sandon and way stations, leaves Kaslo at 8:00 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:55 p. m.

International Navigation & Trading Company Operating on Kootenay Lake and River S. S. "KASLO."

Leaves Kaslo daily at 8:00 a. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a. m. Arrives Kuskonook daily at 11:15 a. m. RETURNING.

Leaves Kuskonook daily at 12:40 p. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m. Arrives Kaslo at 4:00 p. m. S. S. "INTERNATIONAL."

Leaves Nelson daily at 7:00 a. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a. m. Arrives Kaslo at 10:45 a. m. RETURNING.

Leaves Kaslo daily at 1:00 p. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m. Arrives Nelson at 4:30 p. m. B. & N. AND K. V. RYS.

Passenger train leaves Kuskonook for Spokane daily on arrival of steamer "Kaslo," connecting at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern "Flyer," eastbound.

Leaves Spokane for Kuskonook daily at 6:25 a. m., making direct connection at Kuskonook with steamer "Kaslo" for Nelson and Kaslo.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signaled. Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States.

To ascertain rates and full information address ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo, B. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS—NEALS & LACARTE

Direct connection at St. Paul, without change of depot, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points west and south.

Close connection east and west bound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway.

Leaves Spokane daily for West 7:45 a. m. Leaves Spokane daily for East 10:45 a. m. West bound trains make direct connection for Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco and all points on the Sound.

During the season of navigation East bound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and North-Land, of the Northern Steamship company line, operated in connection with the Great Northern railway.

For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, Kaslo & Slocan railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation company, or to

F. I. WHITNEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Spokane, Wash. H. A. JACKSON, Commercial Agent, Spokane, Wash.

THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE to Coeur d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewis, Walla Walla, Baker City, Mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek, Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

Steamship tickets to Europe and other foreign countries.

Leaves Spokane Time Schedule. Arrives Spokane Daily. 7:35 a. m. FAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pomeroy, Walsburg, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points for the EAST.

FAST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walsburg, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, Colfax, Garfield Farming, etc. 4:00 p. m. EXPRESS—For Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST.

EXPREBS—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Garfield and Farmington, 9:00 a. m.

STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STRAMSHIP SALES FROM AINWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p. m., and from Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a. m., every five days.

Portland-Asiatic Line. MONTHLY SAILINGS BETWEEN PORTLAND and the principal ports of China and Japan under the direction of Dowdell, Carrill & Co., general agents.

Snake River Route. Steamers between Riparia and Lewiston leave Lewiston at 8:00 a. m. daily, returning leave Lewiston at 7:45 a. m. daily. Steamer Leaves Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water permitting).



Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way Minneapolis and St. Paul

Chicago and Milwaukee EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

"The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world.

"The North-Western Line" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Ansonia, City.

When you go East or South ask to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.



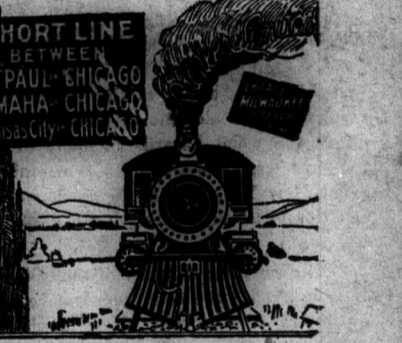
THE FAST LINE TO ALL POINTS

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

Table with columns: SPOKANE TIME CARD, ARRIVE, DEPART. Lists various train routes and their schedules.

*Except Sunday. H. P. BROWN, Agt. E. M. Ry., Roseland, B. C.

J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon



Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the "Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway." "The only perfect train in the world."

You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.

For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agent, General Agent, SPOKANE, PORTLAND.

Atlantic S. S. Lines (From Portland, Me.)

Table listing Atlantic S.S. Lines routes: Allan Line—Numidian, Allan Line—Corinthian, Allan Line—Tunisian, etc.

Beaver Line—Laké Megantic, Beaver Line—Laké Superior, Beaver Line—Laké Ontario, etc.

White Star Line—Teutonic, White Star Line—Cymric, White Star Line—Germanic, etc.

White Star Line—Maestic, White Star Line—Oceanic, Cunard Line—Eturia, etc.

Cunard Line—Servia, Cunard Line—Umbria, Cunard Line—Campania, etc.

American Line—New York, American Line—Vaderland, Red Star Line—Westerland, etc.

Red Star Line—Kensington, Red Star Line—Nordland, Red Star Line—Friesland, etc.

Red Star Line—Southark, Allan State Line—Sardinian, Allan State Line—State of Nebraska, etc.

(From Boston.) Cunard Line—Saxonia, Dominion Line—New England, etc.

RET'S REPORT. rt of total number of eta and liabilities for

oundland.—Number of 1899, 1,800; 1900, 1,800; 1896, 2,305; 1895, 1,928;

1900, \$4,246,152; 1899, 194,927; 1897, 85,224,897; 1895, 96,269,177; 1894,

1893—1900, \$10,788,823; 1898, 99,825,554; 1897, 15,360,578; 1895, \$11,788,

9,400 48,018 48,018 48,018 48,018 48,018 48,018 48,018 48,018 48,018

47,900 715,967 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

38,700 288,056 381,367 681,721 4,407,801 10,788,823 2,000 37,400

OF VILE

RRRR.

ny to the Curative

gnew's Catarrhal Pow-

journalist, of Duluth,

have been suffering

for over 90

time my head has

no condition truly

15 minutes after using

al Powder I obtained

has almost if not

50 cents.—Sold by

Rossland Weekly Miner.
 Published Every Thursday by the
 ROSSLAND MINING PUBLISHING & PUBLISHING CO.
 MTRD. LASKY, Editor
 JOHN B. KERR, Business Manager

LONDON OFFICE:
 J. WALKER, 24 Colman St. E., London.
TORONTO OFFICE:
 111 St. George St.
SPOKANE OFFICE:
 ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room
 F First National Bank Building.
EASTERN AGENT:
 EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER FOR ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IS TWO DOLLARS A YEAR OR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; OR ALL OTHER COUNTRIES THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE. THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE DAILY MINER IS \$1 PER MONTH, \$5 FOR SIX MONTHS OR \$10 FOR ONE YEAR. FOREIGN \$12.50 IN ADVANCE.

PROFITS IN SMELTING.

Smelters are multiplying in this vicinity, and no sooner is one finished than another is projected. There are already four smelters in operation in this vicinity, at Trail, Nelson, Northport and Grand Forks. Two are almost completed and at near Greenwood. Then there are three in contemplation. One of these is to be located in the Boundary country by Mr. James Breen and associates and another is projected to be built on Crawford Bay and a third at near Sandon. Besides the smelters at Northport and Trail are being enlarged. With all of the activity in providing smelters, however, it is certain in this camp that the mines have got ahead in production of the smelters, and the same is true in other portions of the Kootenays. Last year about 100 mines in the Kootenays and Yale shipped ore in large and small quantities and this number is certain to be increased during the present year and it now seems certain that even with the completion of all the reduction works above mentioned that there will be room for more. The development this year is certain to be phenomenally large, and hence, there will be considerable augmentation of the quantity of ore produced and there should be a sufficient number of reduction plants to handle the increased output.

Smelting is a sort of a manufacturing enterprise. The ore is taken in and the metal extracted from it, and where proper care is exercised in regard to facilities for transportation, and where fluxes and water power are nearby, and, of course, mines which yield large quantities of ore not too far away, a smelter is as certain to yield profits, if properly managed, as any form of enterprise that man can engage in; indeed, it is claimed that the profits are larger than in almost any of the different lines of business and manufacturing. It has been said that there is more profit in smelting than there is in brewing, and it is seldom one hears of a brewer failing. Smelting is more certain to yield a profit than mining because there is less of the element of chance in it, in fact, the usual hazards incident to most enterprises, are reduced to the minimum. The New York Mining News in speaking of this phase of smelting has the following to say:

"The smelting industry of today is reaping in profits the costly experience of the smelters of the past. New methods of treatment, the introduction of labor-saving devices, and the application of true economic principles to the reduction of ores have placed this great industry on the highest pinnacle of financial success. Through improvements in the smelting of refractory ores, which often contain the greatest mineral values, mines abandoned as worthless ten years ago are now among our most profitable producers. But the smelters have in turn become more valuable than the mines, and the smelting industry offers far greater opportunities for profits and profitable expansion than it has ever yet enjoyed.

"Eastern capital—without which many bonanza mines and paying smelters would have languished—has been an important factor in the establishment of the present satisfactory condition of the industry. Conservative investors, holders of trust funds and bankers, are now largely interested in smelting enterprises. This fact is in itself ample evidence of the soundness and success of this important branch of the mining industry, and furnishes a valuable hint to persons in search of substantial investments."

A CANADIAN SUPPLEMENT.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, which is the greatest publication of its kind on the continent, began a new feature with its issue of Jan. 19 last, in the form of a Canadian supplement. This meritorious publication for a long time has devoted considerable of its space to the printing of news from the several mining districts of the Dominion, but hereafter the mining news from Canada will be collected and placed in a special supplement.

The fact that so prominent a class journal has started this feature shows how the mines of Canada are meeting with recognition in the larger financial centres of the world, a recognition which is no more than they deserve from the importance which they are assuming in the way of actual production. This is true of the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron and nickel. With an area of 3,653,946 square miles, comprising as it does one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe, and which makes it the largest of the British possessions. It must be understood that only the outer rim of an immense mineral bearing area

has been scratched here and there. When, however, we reach nearer the centre and so enlarge the productive section of the mineral bearing country, there is very good reason for the presumption that Canada will lead the world as a producer of minerals, and from the way the mining industry in this province is shaping itself and expanding and growing, year by year, we believe the time will come when it will be able alone to aspire to the leading place as producer of the precious and useful metals. With the immense deposits of copper-gold ore of Southern Kootenay and Yale, the rich silver-lead ores of the Slocan, the free milling sections in the Nelson division and around Camp McKinney, the silver-lead and grey copper ore of the Lardeau, the placer and free gold belt of Athin, the copper-gold properties on Vancouver island and the mainland coast, the splendid coal measures of the coast mainland, Vancouver island and East Kootenay, which are as good as any in the world, and the large deposits of iron ore on Vancouver island and elsewhere, it should not be a difficult matter in time for this province, with an area of 383,300 square miles, which is three times the size of Great Britain, to make the record of becoming the greatest mineral producer in the world.

With the showing that Canada has made, and the record in the way of production which she seems certain to make, it is no wonder that the management of the Engineering and Mining Journal should issue a supplement devoted entirely to Canadian mining news. The venture should be encouraged, as it will, we truly believe, assist very materially in inducing outside capital to come here and aid in the exploitation of the mineral resources.

Canada could easily use at the present juncture \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 in the opening up of mining properties, and the more capital that comes in and the sooner it arrives the better it will be for the people, for the reason that the present generation wants to enjoy some of the benefits that are to be conferred on the citizens of the Dominion by the extraction of that which is now simply buried in the ground and which awaits but the hand of the miner to extract it. The miner, however, must have his pay while he is doing this work, and much of the capital for development and subsequent operation until the time of profit dividing is reached—must come from the outside countries. This has been the history of mining in other countries and history will but repeat itself here. The offer of the New York publication to advertise us is one, therefore, which we believe will meet with the full measure of appreciation that it deserves.

EDWARD VII.

Edward VII., erstwhile Prince of Wales, takes his seat on the English throne dowered with qualifications, which should make his reign one which will make fame for himself and at the same time be of benefit to the vast empire over which he rules. He has long and favorably been known as the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and as the to-be primal Emperor of India, and now, in the fullness of time, he has come into the possession of these great titles, and "a vaster empire than has been" is now under his sceptred sway. Edward VII. comes into his estate when he is in his sixtieth year, an age when the judgment is at its height and should be in full fruit. The King has traveled much, and knows the continent of Europe like an open book, he has visited Canada, the United States and India, and this has enlarged his knowledge of men and of nations, and made him broad and liberal in his ideas; therefore, we believe, he will not be insular either in his ideas or his policy. For years, owing to the semi-retirement of his good mother, the departed Queen, he has been her viceroy, so to speak, at many functions and public occasions, and has had more experience in this direction than perhaps any living man. In respect, therefore, to the ceremonial and social matters, he stands today as the first gentleman in Europe, and none appears to more advantage than he on such occasions.

His universal kindness and generosity to all with whom he has come in contact be they high or low, has made him popular, both at home and abroad, and it is doubtful if anyone ever ascended to the throne with more good wishes than he.

He is a lover of many sports, is a good whip, a fine rider, an enthusiastic yachtsman, loves to ride after the hounds, enjoys the spectacle of a horse race, boxes well, and that he frowns upon anything that savors of crookedness in connection with any of these sports is shown by the recent dismissal of Tod Sloane as his jockey, when charges of unfair conduct were made against the latter.

No man in Europe understands better than Edward VII. the fact that the time has gone by when a king's will was absolute, or that a king's personal predilections are beyond the limitations of the law, but at the same time he knows how much a British ruler can do for the good of his country and its people, and takes up the reins of power fully determined to do all that is in his power for the good of his subjects. We truly believe that he will make a wise ruler, loved at home and respected abroad. Six other Edwards have occupied the British throne, since the conquest.

Edward I. was ruler from 1272 until 1307. It was he who was surnamed "Longshanks" and he was a warrior of considerable note. He took part in the crusade to Palestine before he became King, and it was he who completed the conquest of Wales. He invaded Scotland and made himself master of the kingdom, after overthrowing Balliol. It was when Edward I. was marching against Robert Bruce that death came to him.

Edward IV. reigned from 1461 till 1483. He was a weak sort of a ruler and he and his army were utterly defeated at the great battle of Barnockburn by the Scots under Robert Bruce. Edward was deposed by parliament and shortly afterwards assassinated.

Edward III. reigned from 1327 until 1377, a long reign. He carried on a war with Scotland, defeating the Scotch at Halidon Hill. It was he who went to war with France and marched to the gates of Paris, won the battle of Crecy and took Calais, and who held for a long time the territory which he conquered in this and a subsequent war.

Edward IV. reigned from 1461 till 1483. He had a tumultuous reign and once he was expelled from the country by the Earl of Warwick. He won the victory at Tewkesbury which ended the war of the Roses.

Edward V. was nominally King for 74 days in 1483. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.), obtained possession of his person and he was probably murdered in the Tower, in which he was imprisoned.

Edward VI. was the ruler of England from 1547 to 1553. During his reign the images were removed from the churches and the reformation made great progress.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

After nearly four years of effort a mining school has been established in this city, which is supported by the government, and at the opening lecture of the three months' course the attendance was so small as to be discouraging. This is not as it should be, as the school is a necessity and this fact was recognized by the coterie of enterprising individuals who met and formed the first school of this kind four years since in this city. They were earnest souls, who, while employed in mines and elsewhere, desired to obtain the basic elements at least of scientific mining. With this end in view they formed a small syndicate and with the proceeds hired a lecturer and instructor and so started a most useful institution and one which was of considerable benefit to them as the knowledge which they acquired was of help to them afterwards.

They assessed themselves pro rata and with a little help from the city and from public-spirited individuals they were enabled to carry on the school for two winters. Some of the leading spirits sought new fields for their energies and the school languished and there were no lectures delivered under its auspices during the winter of 1899-1900. The need of such a school, however, was brought to the attention of the government and a grant was made for the purpose of maintaining the school during the present winter and at the first lecture the attendance is small and unsatisfactory.

This is due probably to the opening not having been advertised as fully as it should have been. Be this as it may, the hall on the occasion of the next lecture delivered should be crowded, as this is a splendid opportunity for the young men and boys of the city and vicinity to obtain a knowledge, which, if properly used, will be of the greatest advantage. This should be particularly the case with those who are working in the mines, and those who are engaged in prospecting. Men in both these vocations are obtaining daily a practical knowledge of the business which they are following, and it would be of much help to them to know something of the scientific side of the business. It would make them better miners and prospectors and should they follow up the lectures by reading books on geology, chemistry and mineralogy and take subsequent courses of lectures they soon would be well grounded in the scientific side of the industry and as a result of this would be able, in time, to obtain better and more remunerative positions than those which they are now filling. The men who are now filling the most lucrative and important positions in this and other mining sections are holding them for the simple reason that they know a little more about the theory and practice of mining than those whom they employ and they are generally men who have made their way up from the bottom of the ladder by hard work and unflinching study. Their example should be imitated by the miners and others of this camp. Perhaps when they commenced their upward climb towards the positions which they have now reached their opportunities were not nearly as good as they are now in this camp, as then many of them probably had to acquire what they know by hard personal study with no assistance from the schoolmaster. Those who hesitate about embracing this opportunity should remember that the bottom of the ladder is where the crowd is the largest and the competition the keenest and hardest, and the nearer they get to the top of the mining or any other business the less they will be subjected to active competition and the larger will be their reward. A course or two in the mining school only occupies a small portion of time and it soon becomes a pleasure to the earnest seeker after knowledge to attend the lectures. We believe that it would be a good thing for the miners of the camp at attend this course and the one that will be given next winter, and the same advice, if followed, will be beneficial to young men engaged in other occupations, for the reason that they are living in a mining country and should, therefore, have some knowledge of the

theory and practice of the mining industry. The next lecture, given in the School of Mines, and the others, too, that are to follow, should be heard by a large and enthusiastic audience of students, who go prepared to study and to master at least the elements of mining, which is rapidly coming to the front as the leading industry of the province.

AN ACTIVE STOCK MARKET.

An encouraging feature of the time is the fact that once again, after nearly a year and a half of quietude, there is activity in the stock market. The market is a rising one, and this justifies the prediction that the market will last as long as the wave of prosperity which is now sweeping across the continent. Whatever the cause, and it was probably due to the tight money market, which was one of the consequences of the hostilities in South Africa and China, there has been a long period during which the values of even gilt edge shares steadily depreciated, and it seemed as though there was never to be a lively and rising market again. It was an era during which the holders of shares lost steadily, as the stocks kept going down until it seemed at times as though the bottom would never be reached. The war in South Africa and the trouble in China are now certain, it seems, to be soon settled without further complications, and this has restored confidence, and money, which always retires at the beginning of trouble, is coming out of its hiding places and is again seeking investment in our mining stocks and mines.

We think that the dullness which prevailed in the stock market here and in the Eastern money centres, has had considerable to do with the quietude which has been so much complained of by our merchants and business men during the past year and a quarter, at least it is a factor which was one of the factors which caused the lack of liveliness in business. An active stock market has this effect; it brings large sums of money into mining sections like ours. This is true for the reason that the stocks which are dealt in most here are of the flotations of properties adjacent to or not a long way from Rossland, and as a consequence large blocks are held here. When there is a rising and lively market these shares are disposed of by our people and the money goes into general circulation here. The effect of this is to make money plentiful and to restore good times. There are times when a single broker will dispose of in a month shares to the value of the entire payroll of the camp, and the aggregate of the sales in months when the market is active foots up considerably more than the amount paid out by the several mining companies of Rossland for labor and supplies in the same period. When it is considered what large sums the stock business brings here and puts into circulation it will be readily seen that a strong, active stock market means good times, and a dull and falling market quiet times.

Therefore it is hoped that the good market which now attains will abide with us and keep the hard times away for a long time to come. In time the payroll will increase to such large proportions as to be of much more importance than it is at present, and it is really the foundation of and life and soul of the prosperity of the camp, but still the stock business we believe we have demonstrated is a most important factor in the economy of the section in which we live.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

A significant comment on the liberality of the British offers to the burghers still in the field is apparent in the terms which the German neighbors of the Boers are willing to accept them as citizens. The Germans insist that the Boers shall undertake the defence of the country, surrender their language and give up their "nationality."

These are not the conditions upon compliance with which Kitchener is willing to grant peace. While insisting on the oath of allegiance he neither compels military service nor desires a surrender of the Taal language. Indeed that language is this day in use in the courts and legislature of Cape Colony.

KAISER'S GENEROUS ACT.

The German Emperor has always acted on his impulses, and there have been times when he regretted at his leisure what he had done in haste. In this respect he is very human, and in his way he shows, too, that he has more nobleness in his nature than some of his enemies would like to make us believe. The Kaiser acted on one of his impulses when he gave up everything at home for the time being in order to go to the deathbed of his grandmother, Queen Victoria. In this act he showed that he was a man filled with filial love and that he subordinated everything else in order to do what was in his power to soothe the dying moments of his grandmother. By this act, unstudied though it was, he endeared himself to the people of the British Empire and now occupies a place in their estimation which no efforts of diplomacy could have accomplished. He showed that his heart is in the right place, and this will make up for a multitude of foibles.

AMERICAN HOMAGE TO THE LATE QUEEN.

Some of the people of the United States have in the past been in the habit of twisting the lion's tail, just the same as some of the papers of Canada like to take an occasional pull at the rather long hair of Uncle Sam. Much can be forgiven the Americans, however, for the many kind words and splendid eulogies which they have printed in their papers since the death of the late Queen Victoria. With an unanimity which is remarkable they have had nothing but the kindest mention of the late Queen, and her life and accomplishments form the subjects of much sensible praise and commendation. While we all feel that nothing that could be said in respect to the late Queen would go beyond her just deserts, still coming from the press of another nation at such a time it is most gratifying.

WASHINGTON'S ALIEN LAW.

The state of Washington has had a law on its statute books for ten years which prohibits aliens from holding real estate. The Spokesman-Review in a recent issue says after a decade of experience with the law that it would be pleased to see it abolished and it is possible that the legislature will wipe it from the statutes. This will be done, perhaps, for the reason that the law has prevented the investment of a great deal of foreign capital in the state, which otherwise would have been placed there. The law was passed principally out of deference to Populist agitation. For some time previous to the passage of the act considerable "British gold" was invested in lands in the United States, and in one instance almost all the land in one county was purchased by a

wealthy Englishman. This caused alarm among the Populists all over the Republic and the statement was made that a plot had been hatched to fasten landlordism on the states on the same general plan that it exists in Great Britain. It was declared if the system once gained ascendancy that whenever it suited the landlords there would be evicted like those of the crofters of Scotland and of tenants in Ireland. Under the stress of these representations, which were mere sophistries, the alien act was passed in Washington.

The people are now coming to their senses, because they find that millions of dollars have been kept out of the state and its progress delayed by this Oriental style of legislation against the "outside barbarism." They find that even "British gold" is useful in the clearing of the forest, bringing waste land under cultivation, in the construction of irrigation ditches, in the development of mines and in generally improving the country; they now appreciate that the passage of the act was irrational and when they have fully recovered from the temporary fit of insanity which prompted them to legislate so foolishly they will show that they have actually returned to their right mind by abrogating the alien act, which is a disgrace to their law books. This is particularly the case when British Columbia, a province which adjoins them on the north, is so liberal with aliens and gives them nearly all the rights of citizens, including that of owning real estate and mining property.

There is a potent reason for this, aside from the fact that the late Queen was respected in the United States as a wife, mother, woman and ruler, for during the war of the rebellion she was the firm friend of the union, and did all that she reasonably could for that side of the big and long-continued struggle. The American people have not forgotten that fact, and the many tributes which have been paid to her memory are in a measure due, because the people feel that she was their true friend in time of great need, at a time when the life of the nation was imperilled. It is understood that the Queen sided with the North at that time for the reason that the North was against slavery, and she was ever opposed to human bondage, and it is due to her efforts largely that the British policy has been against it, and this has resulted in striking the chains from many thousands of those who were held in bondage. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the people of the United States pay homage to her memory, but at the same time her late subjects are pleased with the action of their American cousins.

MILLIONS FOR RELIEF.

The London Daily Telegraph has closed its shilling fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who died while serving the Empire in South Africa. The result attained shows what can be done for a worthy cause by newspapers of influence. With the assistance of the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Daily Telegraph raised in shilling contributions the large sum of \$1,180,000. With this relief has been given to 2,353 widows and 2,700 children. The full scheme of relief was carried out in 250 cases, in each of which the widow received an immediate grant of \$1.0 and \$15 for each child, together with an annuity of \$75 for life and a trust account of \$250 for each child. In addition annuities were purchased for 607 widows. The entire scheme has been carried out without a penny of expense being charged to the fund. There were over 7,300,000 contributions to the fund.

Other British funds for the relief of families of soldiers at the front have attained enormous size. The Princess of Wales' fund has reached \$2,550,000 and the Lord Mayor's fund foots up \$1,200,000. The "Absent Minded Beggar" fund, collected by the Daily Mail on the sale of Kipling's poem set to music by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, has run up into the hundreds of thousands, and altogether more than \$6,000,000 has been raised for the wives and little ones that Tommy Atkins left behind him when he went to meet death in the South African veldt.

SEVEN YEARS IN BED.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting, and Dizzy Spells will find it a precious blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. T. R. Morrow and Goodlove Bros., Price 50c.

THE SOUTH AFRICA THE CONDITIONS RATES Advantages to Men- stabulary—Speci- Service—Commis-

A militia order recently from Ottawa of the conditions of force that is being sent to South Africa. His Majesty's government their pleasure to a Canada for service. constabulary the in- conditions is therefo- The South African manent force, mount of maintaining law, security in the Oran- in the Transvaal. I- force in the time of tary force in time of for service in any Africa. Candidates be between 20 and riders, good shots, medically fit and rec- two persons in resp- cepted candidates of term of three years, of being re-engag- obtainable from the be divided into the candidate must join er. Non-commission- into four classes. If en as efficiency is pr- zion in the due carry musketry, signalling gain the ranks of s- officers it will gene- quality in colloquial- Canadian money, all be made in the Eng- er, third class, \$1. class, \$1.46; first class, \$1.82; second class \$2.19; staff sergeant, \$3.65. In addition, allowance will be gra- money when the st- districts where provi- d men will get an- must first get the c- commanding to man- forage, clothing, equi- and medical attenda- Where ration of the exceptional circumstances allowance of 48 cents is. On completion of ice, on approval of made for two years cents per day on each additional year an additional 6 cents increase of 48 cents. Should a discharge be the first year or se- chased with the co- commanding for \$7.5 third year, and fo- second year after the end of the condition of resid- or Orange River Col- from date of enlist- be purchased from the The reserve pay is a- reservist being liable case of necessity. P- annual training. Re- benefit of government made if they desire land. The same pri- on active service aft- five years. Advances be soldiers who repa- is under consideration Leave of absence one month per year pay. Four years with troopster to six mon- pay.

LABOR ACT PUT INTO EFFECT.

The provincial government has just brought into force the Labor Regulation Act, which was passed at the last legislative session and a copy of which appears in this issue. The act provides that companies working under acts passed at the last session of the legislature, or any acts which may in the future be enacted, and also amendments to former acts, shall not employ workmen who cannot read the act in a European language. The act has penal clauses under which those guilty of violating its provisions by employing disqualified persons can be fined or imprisoned. This law was aimed at the employment of Chinese and Japanese, but it will fit others who are unable to read. Provincial constables are empowered to see that the provisions of the law are enforced.

OBSEQUES OF THE QUEEN.

On Saturday the obsequies of the British Empire's greatest ruler will take place and in its splendor, in the large number of royalties and notable personages, including the representatives of the leading nations, who will participate, in the sincerity of sorrow and genuine respect for the memory of the illustrious dead, the funeral will be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in history. No illustrious conqueror was ever so honored. When the greatest of the Caesars (Julius) laid down the diadem and surrendered to the grim reaper, no such honors were shown him as have and will be shown the late Queen, and yet history says or him that he was not only a great general, but a pre-eminent statesman and the greatest orator of his time except Cicero. It has been said of Napoleon that he taught his enemies how to conquer him, but Caesar's enemies never learned how to conquer him because he had a new strategem for each emergency as it arose on the battle field and only succumbed to the swords of conspirators. Notwithstanding all his accomplishments Caesar's name was not held in anywhere near the same reverence as that of Victoria, and yet she was simply a woman, who had no love for war, did not shine as an orator and was not pre-eminent for her statescraft. What was the secret of her wonderful popularity and of the great influence which she wielded? It was because she endeavored in all things to do as her conscience dictated and therefore was a great moral power, and in her time she accomplished more for the good of humanity than any of the famous conquerors. She was a strong moral personality. Her sympathy and desire to do good was world wide and did not stop at international boundary lines; in this respect she was far from being provincial. That is why her death is everywhere mourned and why the people of Great Britain and of many other countries are determined to pay the greatest tribute of respect to her memory possible and her obsequies will outrival, we believe, any previously held. It is meet and proper, therefore, under the circumstances, that the people of this city should, on Saturday next, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the regularly authorized authorities of the Dominion, the province and the city, show their sorrow for the demise of their beloved Queen and unite in paying a deserved tribute to her dear memory. Rossland should rise to the full heights required on this occasion.

Candidates must writing to the Adj- on a printed form v- Rossland from the local company of Rangers, Captain F- has been appointed. all applications will him. He will send- when the candidates- candidates' applicati- unless accompanied by filled out by an offic- ical Corps, a medic- or a medical officer- the duty in connec- Mountain Rangers, the cost of the exam- cate shall come from- if the applicants- Rangers, or other- testimonial must of person in good stan- Preference will be- have already served- who served in mo- Northwest Mounted- done three years' of the cavalry or field- ment of infantry an- ed in the infantry- of the active militi- From the date- date of arrival in- will be 24 cents per- of embarkation will- subsistence for point- departure for point-

A Raging, Washed down a Charles C. Ellis, of pair. "Standing wa- he writes, "gave me- enough." It grew wor- best doctors in Oak- and Omaha said I- could not live. The- king's New Disco- cured by six bottle- teed for Coughs, Co- Lung troubles by G- Morrow. Price 50c.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND RATES OF PAY.

Advantages to Men Joining the New Constabulary—Special Rewards for Good Service—Commissions From the Ranks.

A militia order has been published recently from Ottawa giving full particulars of the conditions of service in the new force that is being raised for service in South Africa.

The South African constabulary is a permanent force, mounted, for the purpose of maintaining law and order and public security in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal.

Candidates for enlistment must be between 20 and 35 years of age, good riders, good shots, single, strictly sober, medically fit and recommended by at least two persons in responsible positions.

On completion of the first term of service, on approval of re-engagement can be made for two years at an increase of 6 cents per day on the pay.

Leave of absence will be granted for one month per year, cumulative on full pay. Four years' absence entitles a trooper to six months' absence on full pay.

Candidates must make an application in writing to the Adjutant-General, Ottawa, on a printed form which can be obtained in Rossland from the officer commanding the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers.

Preference will be given to men who have already served in South Africa, men who served in mounted corps or in the Northwest Mounted Police.

A Ragging, Roaring Flood. Washed down a telegraph line which Charles C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair.

CURLING MATCH

R. D. Morkill's Risk Wins With a Close Score, 8 to 7.

The last match of the first round of the President's cup was played last evening at the rink with the result that R. D. Morkill's rink won by a score of 8 to 7.

The rinks were composed as follows: W. T. Stackhouse, C. W. Hedley, W. McQueen and C. Dickson (skip), against J. Boulbee, Dr. Kenning, T. S. Gilmore and R. D. Morkill (skip).

This ends the first round. Some of the games of the second round have been played and but two sets remain, one between the rinks of T. M. Beamish and J. S. C. Fraser and the other between R. D. Morkill and A. B. Cranston.

In like manner the winners of these last two pairs will play off for the finals.

It is requested that the rinks remaining in the second round, Messrs. Beamish, Fraser, Morkill and Cranston, will play off at the first opportunity so as to allow the finals to be settled.

CATTLE COSTLY AT DAWSON

FREIGHTING THEM IN COSTS OVER \$80 PER HEAD.

Meat Is Worth 35 Cents Per Pound. Board is Worth From \$18 to \$20 Per Week—Rich Mines.

Mr. D. Burns, brother of Mr. P. Burns, of the wholesale meat firm of P. Burns & Co., is in the city, having just returned from a visit to Dawson, where he has been most of the time for the past two years.

The pay is rated as follows in current Canadian money, although payment will be made in the English equivalent.

On completion of the first term of service, on approval of re-engagement can be made for two years at an increase of 6 cents per day on the pay.

Leave of absence will be granted for one month per year, cumulative on full pay. Four years' absence entitles a trooper to six months' absence on full pay.

LICENSED BUILDINGS

They Are Not Up to Standard Set by the By-Law.

To the Mayor and the Council, City of Rossland: In accordance with a resolution of the council of Jan. 8, 1901, I have made an examination of the Rossland Opera house and of the plans for alterations.

The Epworth league held a social in the church and reading room. The program was rendered in the reading room.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTIONS AS TO THE DAY OF MOURNING.

Special Citizens' Meeting to Be Called This Evening—The City Engineer's Report as to Licensed Buildings.

At the meeting of the city council last night at 8 o'clock in the city hall the mayor and all the aldermen were present.

The chief business before the meeting was the discussion about the day of mourning and the regulations concerning the same, together with the course of action advisable on the by-law regarding licensed buildings in view of the city engineer's report on the same.

Alderman Hamilton desired the report to be referred back in order to elicit further information as to the reasons.

The board of works report recommended the employment of the city team upon Washington street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, the material cut by used in filling in Third avenue.

Also that the necessary finishing of the fire hall be carried out. The reports were adopted without discussion.

The by-law for the anticipation of the year's revenue was read for the first time. The order of the Governor-General of the Dominion was then read by the city clerk, declaring next Saturday to be a day of general mourning.

Mayor Lalonde thought that the council should do something to commemorate the day. The proposals laid before him were that a service should be held by the Church of England clergyman in the Miners Union hall.

Alderman Rolt proposed and Alderman Rolt seconded that the matter be left in the hands of Mayor Lalonde and Alderman Rolt as a special committee.

On the question of general mourning, Mayor Lalonde thought that the city council and city officials should adopt mourning.

A DAY OF MOURNING. Saturday Next Set Aside as a Day to Be Observed.

An extra of the British Columbia Gazette, issued on Saturday, contains a proclamation of the governor general fixing Saturday, Feb. 2, as a day of general mourning, to be observed by all persons throughout the Dominion, and fixing Monday, the 28th inst., as the date for the commencement of mourning.

Another extra of the Gazette, under date of Jan. 25, contains proclamations commanding allegiance to the late Majesty's successors, authorizing government officials to continue in office, and requiring them to take the oath of allegiance to the new King.

Gold Mining in New Guinea.

For many years past parties of adventurous Australian diggers have been gold mining in British New Guinea, meeting as a rule with great hardships and illness.

Mr. Armit reports that the labor involved in their work is very heavy, and that their wages are very low.

Le Hunkle has issued a set of regulations for dredging parties. In the November number of Leisure Hour an illustrated description of dredging operations in New Zealand was given.

Benefit Dance. Postponed on account of the death of Her late Majesty, the Queen, will be held on February 8th in the opera house for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Caldecott.

WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW.

Market Is Livelier Than It Has Been for Months.

The stock sales for the past week were the largest for several months, and the brokers are much elated over the excellent position of affairs.

Thursday 56,500, Friday 32,500, Saturday 41,000, Monday 36,500, Tuesday 36,500, Wednesday 36,500.

Against 193,500 for the previous week. One of the flurries of the week was in Iron Mask, which, while it has not advanced in price during the past seven days, has steadily been dealt in, the sales of Iron Mask on the board aggregating 41,500 shares.

Iron Mask sold for from 41 3/4 to 44 cents on Thursday of last week and yesterday it sold for from 42 to 42 1/2 cents.

Under the provisions of section 3 of the aforesaid Act, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint all Provincial Constables officers for the purpose of the "Labour Regulation Act," with power to issue certificates as set forth in Schedule A thereto, and to perform all other duties and functions prescribed by the Act.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Athabasca, R. C. Gold Fields, Big Three, etc.

Thursday's Sales.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Rambler-Cariboo, Iron Mask, Princess Maud, etc.

Friday's Sales.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Princess Maud, Iron Mask, etc.

Saturday's Sales.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Rambler-Cariboo, Iron Mask, etc.

Monday Sales.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Rambler-Cariboo, Iron Mask, etc.

Tuesday's Sales.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Rambler-Cariboo, Iron Mask, etc.

Wednesday's Sales.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Quantity. Includes Rambler-Cariboo, Iron Mask, etc.

Colonial House, MONTREAL

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Ladies' Shoes, worth \$5.00, for \$3.30 net. 13 Different Styles. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, laced, self-tip. Elite Last medium weight sole. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, laced, self-tip, G. W. Natural Shape. 3d. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, laced, self-tip, G. W. Modern Toe. 4th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Cloth Top Boots, laced, patent tip, G. W. Modern Toe. 5th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, laced, patent tip, G. W. Rugby Toe. 6th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, bottom, self-tip. Modern Toe. 7th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, bottom, cloth top, self-tip. Modern Toe. 8th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, cloth top, self-tip, medium weight sole. Spanish Opera Toe. 9th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, button, patent tip, medium weight sole. Brookline Shape. 10th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, button, patent tip, G. W. Rugby Toe. 11th. Ladies' Black Vici Kid Boots, button, patent tip, G. W. Modern Toe. 12th. Ladies' Tan Vici Kid Boots, cloth top, button, G. W. Modern Toe. 13th. Ladies' Tan Vici Kid Boots, cloth, facing, laced, medium weight sole. Spanish Opera Toe.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

at 42 1/2c; 1,000 at 42c; 1,000 at 42c; 1,000 at 42c. Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000 at 31c; 3,000 at 31c; 1,000 at 31 1/2c; 2,000 at 31 1/2c. Giant, 5,000 at 4c; 5,000 at 4 1/8c. Total 36,500 shares.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers.

Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington. Write or wire.

Columbia Ave. ROSHLAND, B. C.

F. J. WALKER, President. C. F. JACKSON, Sec.-Treas.

THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO. LIMITED LIABILITY ESTABLISHED MAY 1895 MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKERS

Money to Loan on Real Estate

LABOR ACT.

All Employees Must Be Able to Read and Write.

The following act has just been promulgated by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere: "LABOUR REGULATION ACT, 1901."

LABOR ACT.

All Employees Must Be Able to Read and Write.

1. Particular attention is called to sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of the said Act, which are as follows:

"2. 'Employer' includes any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate. 'Workman' includes any person who is engaged in, any employment to which this act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is oral or in writing.

"3. This Act shall not apply to any person possessed of a certificate in the form set out in the Schedule A to this Act annexed and signed by the Provincial Secretary or any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purposes of this Act."

"4. In case of any Act, passed during the present session or hereafter passed, giving, granting, or confirming to any person or body corporate, the right of erecting a bridge, making or operating a railway, tramway, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of a harbour, canal, lock, dam, sluice, or other like work, the right of ferry, the right of carrying on any trade, business, occupation, or calling, the giving, granting, or confirming to such person or body corporate, the right of erecting or operating any property, or the amendment to a former Act of a like nature which has not already similar provisions, no employer shall engage or employ, or allow to be engaged or employed, in connection with or in relation to any of the works, rights, trade, business, occupation, or property given, granted, or confirmed by the Act, any workman who, when asked to do so by a duly authorized officer, shall fail to himself read, in a language of Europe, this Act. In the event of any workman being so engaged or employed, the employer by whom the same shall be engaged or employed shall be liable, upon summary conviction by any two Justices of the Peace, or a magistrate, for every workman so engaged or employed, in connection with or in relation to any of the works, rights, trade, business, occupation, or property given, granted, or confirmed by the Act, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for every workman so engaged or employed; and in default of immediate payment of the penalty, the same may be levied by distress and the sale of the goods and chattels of the person, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be committed to any gaol or place of confinement situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the committing Justices, and there imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days; and in the event of any workman being engaged or employed by any contractor or sub-contractor contrary to the provisions of this Act, then any such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable, on summary conviction as aforesaid, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for every workman so engaged or employed; and in case of default in immediate payment of such last-mentioned penalty, the same may be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and in default of sufficient distress, the offender may be committed to any gaol or place of confinement situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the committing Justices, and there imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days; and any member, manager, director, officer or agent of a corporation who causes or procures any person to be engaged or employed contrary to the provisions of

"5. Any person who shall, in the presence of a Provincial Constable, read the said Act in the English language, and make out, sign, and read in the same language the Form set out in Schedule 'B' to the said Act, shall be deemed to be exempt from the provisions thereof, and any Provincial Constable shall thereupon issue to such person a certificate in Form 'A' as set out in the said Schedule.

"6. In the event of any contravention of this Act, it shall lie on the employer to prove that the person was not engaged or employed contrary to the provisions of this Act."

"7. In order to secure a uniform procedure regarding the test set forth in said section 4, the following instructions are issued:— (a.) All Provincial Constables shall apply to all persons who, as they believe, are not able to comply with the provisions of the said section, and through a person of the same nationality able to speak the English language, and shall demand that satisfactory evidence be given that such suspects are able to comply with said section 4.

"(b.) It shall, for the time being, be deemed satisfactory if the person so approached, together with the person so interpreting, shall make a statutory declaration stating that the said suspect has read this Act in a language of Europe, and the person so interpreting shall be attached as an exhibit to the said declaration, and the person so interpreting shall, in his declaration, declare that the suspect has read the said Act, and in what language of Europe:— (c.) The said declaration shall forthwith be forwarded to his department, and upon the Provincial Constable being notified by this department that the evidence given is satisfactory, he shall certify, in Form 'A' in the Schedule to the said Act, that the person is eligible for employment under the said Act.

"3. If any person so approached shall be unable to comply with the provisions of the said Act, in manner before mentioned, the Provincial Constable shall institute proceedings as set forth in said section 4, and, upon a conviction being secured, at once notify this department with a view that proceedings may be taken, if deemed advisable, under section 9 of the said Act.

"4. Proceedings shall be taken, where sufficient evidence can be secured, against all agents or others conniving at the employment of persons unable to comply with the provisions of the said Act, as set out in said section 4.

"5. Any person who shall, in the presence of a Provincial Constable, read the said Act in the English language, and make out, sign, and read in the same language the Form set out in Schedule 'B' to the said Act, shall be deemed to be exempt from the provisions thereof, and any Provincial Constable shall thereupon issue to such person a certificate in Form 'A' as set out in the said Schedule.

The Queen's Memorial Services.

The Bishop of New Westminster and Kootenay has authorized services to be held on Saturday, the day of the burial of our late Majesty, the Queen, as follows: Holy Eucharist, 11 a. m.; memorial service, 12 noon. The former will be held at St. George's church, the latter will be transferred by general request to Miners Union hall, to enable a larger number to attend. Seats will be reserved for the mayor and council, the Rocky Mountain Rangers and others attending officially.

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. and 40 men of the smelter laid up with la grippe at Trail.

Silverton Miners' Union.

A declaration of incorporation of the Silverton Miners' union under the Benevolent 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 \$60,000 worth of coke and coal with which to supply the smelter during the first six months of its operation.

W. A. Gallier Starts East.

Mr. W. A. Gallier, M. J., 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. 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. 29 contains the following British Columbia appointments:

"8th 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 December, 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 Gazetted.

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, 3627 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, 379.9 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 ball, on First avenue, by the director, Mr. J. M. McGregor. The subject was an introduction to the study of chemistry, outlining the theory and illustrated by a few experiments. Only the rudiments were dealt with, and the subject will be gone 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.

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. Yeman, silk umbrella. Second Ladies' Prize—Poker Game, Miss Anderson, opal ring. 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. Snilyock, 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 with a little 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 Vagabond" 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 bestow, the whole rink certainly would have had an early chance of securing a memento. A girl in khaki was both patriotic and effective, and as her skating equalled her costume, the masquerade 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 woman was 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, Reports 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 for prosecution; and in fact, 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 the government has determined to permit no importation of foreign labor at the expense of loss of employment to our own people.

"The relations between employer and employed in Kootenay in general are quite harmonious, and in some sections the good feeling and once prevalent 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 not only employers 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.

"Lately I 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."

DONT BECOME AN OBJECT

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

Rev. Dr. Bodror, 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.—Sold by Goodbye 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 deeply expressed 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 the very 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 ruin financially and morally 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 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 Babelian 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 the employment of such miscreants, but I insist that they have the 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.

Wool is a marketable commodity upon the value of which depends the industry 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 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 protesting against foreign competition, that which the manufacturer is constituting by a fraction of the people's efforts to do 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 the only commodity he has to offer for sale, the labor of his hands.

Again, if you levy a tariff in the interest of the public good which prevents me from purchasing any commodity I may require in the cheapest market and at the same time permit my employer to purchase his labor in the cheapest market, then you are applying class legislation in its most repulsive form.

Surely we are entitled to 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 defence of this country and its institutions. We have assumed all the responsibilities of citizenship, implying a share on the part of the government to defend our services and even our lives in defence 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 my 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, seek all their earnings out of the country, fourth, they are a very 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 by trusts and combines for the purpose of bringing American and Canadian laborers to the purpose of working the mill sites and water rights on the river, about seven miles up stream from Waneta, were taken up two days ago, and the company, it is said, will commence the work of developing the power in a short time. This water power by the Kootenay Hydraulic company for the purpose of operating some auriferous gravel beds along the river, but the work was abandoned and the old machinery is still there. The Kootenay Hydraulic company was formed in May, 1896, with a capital stock of \$500,000, for the purpose of hydraulic mining on the Pend d'Oreille river. It was made a principal of capitalists of Rochester, N. Y., and the head office in the province was at Waneta. After expending considerable capital, some of which, it is claimed,

Oriel Mining and Milling Co., Limited

Owning the Good Hope Group, Ymir, B. C. Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents. The property is one of exceptional merit, having a clearly defined vein traceable for 2,000 feet. Samples taken from various points on the outcrop from the main workings at a depth of 70 feet, give excellent values averaging \$28 in gold. The ore is of a class that can be readily treated on the ground by milling and cyaniding. Among other well-known properties in the Ymir district are the Ymir, Tamara, Dundee, Blackcock, Wilcock, etc. For report and prospectus apply to

Rossland, B. C. Rolt & Grogan

WE CAN INTEREST YOU IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE P. A. Daggett & Co., general agents of the Maryland Casualty Co., writes all forms of Personal, Accident and Miners liability insurance. Assets, \$2,232,000. Surplus to policy holders, \$1,434,000. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

McArthur & Monk, STOCKS AND MINES. General Agents. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. PHOENIX, B. C.

As I am prepared to testify that the statement is correct, and when I realize that men occupying the exalted position of mine managers, constituting large industrial concerns, stoop to the employment of such miscreants, unprincipled practices for such a purpose, I feel ashamed of the race to which I belong. OBSERVER.

THE CUNARD LINE. An Accident.

A Great Passenger Carrying Atlantic Service. From statistics at hand it appears the Cunard line landed in America last year 32,970 steering passengers. This line is now in a better position than ever to take care of its constantly increasing steamer passenger traffic. With their already grand fleet of floating palaces, i. e., "Campania," "Lucania," "Umbria," "Etruria," "Servia," "Aurania," etc., and the late additions, viz., the magnificent new twin-screw steamers "Saxonia" and "Tevnia," 600 feet long, 13,900 tons, bearing special new features for steamer passengers, in fact, twentieth century steamer accommodation, and the large twin-screw steamer "Utolnia," 513 feet long, 9,000 tons (latter carrying steamer passengers only), the Cunard line will be able to maintain a service of two steamers each week, with fortnightly extra sailings during the rush season, thereby giving ample room for all passengers at all seasons, giving them prompt transportation with no delays.

H. M. KEEFER MINING AND SHARE BROKER.

All British Columbia Stocks Bought and Sold Strictly on Commission. DAILY QUOTATIONS. GREENWOOD, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC. GREENWOOD, B. C.

Myers Creek Assay Office

Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00. CHEWAW, WASHINGTON.

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

You are Making Good Wages

Why not put something by now? Write for descriptive pamphlet of farms for sale in Lower Fraser Valley, THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE PROVINCE. We can sell you farms on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS which you will never feel, and in a few years you own A HOME FULLY PAID FOR. Apply HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO., Vancouver, B. C.

HOTEL GRAND THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

Newly Furnished and Equipped With All Modern Improvements. Cor. Howard St. and Main Ave. Spokane, Wash.

UNION IRON WORKS SPOKANE

Manufacturers of Mining and Smelting Machinery. Boilers, Engines, Hoists, Horse Whims, Ore Cars, Tramways, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Etc., Etc.

UNION IRON WORKS, SPOKANE, WASH.

Heavy Blacksmithing and Repair Work Done. Write for Estimates.

THIS IS A

AN UNPREJUDICIAL AFFAIR WHICH IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY MAN TO SUPPORT.

There has been certain quarters of the city of Rossland, B. C. who are not giving a proper support to the public interest.

One of the most that has ever taken place in the history of the Pacific theatre is that of the late George Washington, who was a member of the British Columbia Association.

George Washington, who was a member of the British Columbia Association, was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

THIS IS ANOTHER ACCOUNT

AN UNPREJUDICED AND FAIR VERDICT 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 the fistic discussion between George Washington Brown, the undefeated colored champion of Southeast Kootenai, and William Jennings McKinley, was 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 pugilist town. At 9:53 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 flaunted to the breeze. His reception was unparalleled. Thunders of 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 Jacksonesque air though he may not win this battle. I am confident that he will never be beaten by any II Traviata from Trail." The ever faithful Judd was present and applied with hazel to George's legs from his knees down. The O. K. barber shop supplied a satchelful of nice, clean bath towels which came in very useful during the evening. The stage was stripped of all scenic effects and 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/Pacific 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 dog 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 sporting backer from Trail, with the Cape Nono overcoat and the Pyritic smelter countenance, yelled like one possessed and waving 5 ones in the smoky air offered five hundred dollars to the 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 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 or 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 gale.

After getting the inside of his neck George landed three hot ones on the outside of McKinley's neck without striking himself. They both spared cautiously, and had the look of colored gentlemen reaching for chickens in a dark and dismal hennery. This was a veritable merry-go-round and neither got nearer than ten feet of each other in 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 ducked his nut frequently and toyed with William's pompadour. Both fell on each other's neck and embraced. The society editor of the Miner leaned over to the magnate at this juncture and whispered: "I am afraid George is biting William on the vaccination mark." This in the opinion of the magnate was a very good joke, as it was noted 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 vivaciously. 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 off Riverside avenue, Spokane, and George was rather surprised and blinked considerably. This aroused the black demon in George so he rushed and in his fury threw McKinley into the ropes directly opposite Mr. Collins B. Chamberlain. 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 pug and his arms working like the paddles of an ocean greyhound on the Columbia river. He hit McKinley a hard wet 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 agoing," 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 united 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 Mask shares or a country sport with his first straight flush, while George acted like a bull on the south belt, and his backers, the fire laddies, 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 hander 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 cake walk, a clinch, a 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 hander on Bill's neck and three good biffs on Bill's bronchial tubular system, then the audience saw that he was foxy and was displaying some of Fitzsimmons' tactics. This round was decidedly in George's favor, but the fur-lined sport from Trail brandished another 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 embraces.

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 wishbone but did not follow this up. Mac got in three backstrokers on George's windorgan which gave George a most desipated 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, then on the wishbone twice, the vaccine mark once and another blow close to William's nose. 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 fintype 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 foxy 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 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.

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. Prentice, 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 deputaion 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 deputaion consisted of ex-Governor Hon. F. C. Cornwall, Dr. F. S. Reynolds, Dennis Murphy, S. P. P. 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 railroad from Ashcroft north to Quesnel will be almost universally commended 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, 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 in gold yet locked up in its old river channels and in its immense banks of gravel, to say nothing of its, as yet, unexplored quartz ledges that are believed will prove of great value.—World.

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

THE I. O. O. F.

Resolution of Condolence 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 been pleased to remove by death, His 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 heartfelt 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 Invest Capital for That Purpose.

Mr. Henry Roy, of the London Consolidated and Richelieu Mining companies, left yesterday for Toronto, Montreal, St. Johns, 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. As much as possible he will interest the same parties as are already stockholders in the London Consolidated and Richelieu in the new scheme. Crawford Bay, he declares, is an ideal site for a smelter, and he believes he can readily interest capital in the venture under contemplation.

So far 500 tons of ore from the London Consolidated has been shipped to the Hall mines smelter at Nelson and more are being forwarded daily. Sixty-six men are now employed in the two mines and considerable ore is being taken out each day.

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.

Spitzee is Looking Well.

The Spitzee 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.

LIFE-GIVING POWER AND VIRTUE IN EVERY DROP.

Paine's Celery Compound Has Never Disappointed the Sick.

It Ever Retains The Confidence of the People.

Wherever, once used, the sick and suffering of all classes of our Canadian people are made to realize that Paine's Celery Compound does not belong to the ordinary patent medicine ranks, such as nervines, bitters and sarsaparillas. Paine's Celery Compound is as far beyond these ordinary preparations as the diamond is superior to cheap glass. Paine's Celery Compound possesses extraordinary virtues and powers peculiar to itself, for health-giving and lengthening life. It has saved men and women young and old—after all other medicines failed. It has so much astonished physicians by its curative powers that they now prescribe and recommend it. Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., gave Paine's Celery Compound to the world as a positive cure for sleeplessness, nervousness, liver and kidney troubles, neuralgia and rheumatism. Thousands of thankful letters from people of every rank, give proof of the fact that Paine's Celery Compound "makes sick people well." If you sigh and long for a new health, a better life is your sure reward if you use the medicine that has cured others. The use of one bottle will convince you that there is power and virtue in every drop. Beware of substitutes; see that your drug gift gives you "Paine's" the kind that cures.

A Racking Cough

AFFLICTED THE SUFFERER FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Often Sat up in Bed Coughing the Whole Night Long—Doctors Ultimately Told Him the Trouble Was Developing Into Consumption—How Relief Was Obtained.

From the Times, Picton, Ont.

Nothing racks the body more than a severe cough. If it is allowed to run for any length of time, it is very hard to get rid of, and often leads to that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption. Such a sufferer was Mr. Thomas Jinks of Prince Edward county. Mr. Jinks relates the following facts to a Picton Times reporter: "I am sixty-seven years of age, and for the last twenty years I have had a bad cough. I was troubled with catarrh, which started in my head, but later spread to my stomach, leaving me a dyspeptic. For two years I was troubled with pains in the stomach, and was not able to raise my arms above my head without experiencing severe pains about my short ribs and stomach. Then my kidneys began to trouble me and at times I could not get out of a chair without help. My limbs and feet were often so swollen that I was unable to lace my boots, but as soon as the swelling went down I was but a mere shadow. My wrists and arms were so shrunken that I could span them with ease. My cough racked my whole body. I have sat up in bed and coughed the whole night long. I tried several doctors without success. They finally told me I was in the first stages of consumption. In the spring of 1899 a little pamphlet was thrown in the hat door talking about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try them. Before finishing the second box I noted a change and after using them for a couple of months, I was completely cured and the cough had left me. At present my health is as good as I can wish for, and I can truly say through all my suffering I never got any permanent relief until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mr. Jinks added that it was not in his own case alone that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had proved of advantage in his family. His daughter, Miss Mildred, was in very poor health, and scarcely able to go around. In fact, her friends feared her trouble was developing into dropsy. She used five boxes of the pills and is now enjoying the very best of health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. Jinks', because they make new, rich, red blood, and thus reach the root of the trouble. These pills are the only medicine offered the public that can show a record of such marvellous cures after doctors had failed. If you are at all unwell, this medicine will restore you to health, but be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box.

Indian Mines.

India is gradually coming to the front as a gold producer. In 1899 its mines yielded 410,678 ounces of the precious metal, worth approximately \$8,000,000. During 1900 the yield amounted to 457,025 ounces, worth about \$9,000,000. This British dependency is also figuring now as a producer of petroleum, its wells yielding in 1899, 18,973,978 gallons, and in 1900, 23,934,007 gallons, an increase in the year of 11,900,000 gallons, or 63 per cent.

NOTICE.

Rossland, B.C., Nov. 9, 1900. To F. B. Salisbury: Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Griffiths, intend to claim the one-fourth (1-4) interest in the "Olive" mineral claim situated on the west side of Sullivan creek, in the Trail Creek mining district, formerly held by F. B. Salisbury, on which I have done all the assessment work for the past three years, and for which the said F. B. Salisbury has not paid his share of the expense. This also applies to a certain bill of sale of said interest given to other parties. This action is taken under Section 4, of Chap. 45, of the Statutes of 1899 and amendments of 1900. Wm. B. Towns and Agent for Wm. Griffiths.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Goetia mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district, where located: On Locust Mountain, adjoining the Emu mineral claim. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Herman L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B36377, Albert L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B36378 and Frederick S. Algiers, F. M. C. No. B2904, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1900. N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Leinster Light mineral claim, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the city of Rossland, adjoining the Montreal mineral claim. Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for Joseph B. McArthur, free miner's certificate, B7485; Thomas G. Gilmore, free miner's certificate, B30689; Patrick Burns, free miner's certificate, B30825, and Samuel L. Long, free miner's certificate No. B31476, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1900. SAMUEL L. LONG, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Homebake, Park, Skylark, Gray Copper, Falls View and Victor's mineral claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the forks of Priest River about twenty miles west of Rykerson. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slocan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

"Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 3 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain. Take notice that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30683, acting as agent for the "Rossland Bonanza" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, non-personal liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900. W. B. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

"Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 3 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain. Take notice that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30683, acting as agent for the "Rossland Bonanza" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, non-personal liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

The Columbia and Western Railway Company intend to apply to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council at the City of Ottawa under section one hundred and twenty-one of the Railway Act of the Dominion of Canada on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as they can be heard for the sanction of the said Railway Committee to the building of a branch line to and over the Centre Star mine at Rossland, B. C., and to the appropriation of the necessary lands for that purpose under the compulsory powers vested in said company by the said Act or any other Act. A map or plan and book of reference of the location of said branch line has been deposited in the Land Registry office in the City of Victoria, B. C. Dated this 21st day of December, 1900. THE COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. By its solicitor, J. L. G. ABBOTT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

The Columbia and Western Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act assimilating its bonding powers in respect to its railway and branch lines with the powers already given in respect to its lines constructed east of that point, extending the time within which it may complete its railways, and authorizing it to construct such branches from any of its lines not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length as set from time to time authorized by the Governor in Council, and for other purposes. H. CAMPBELL, OSWALD, Secretary.

Popularity is the proof of merit.

No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as



The Finest Chew ever put on the market.

Sold Everywhere 10c. Cuts

Even the tags are valuable—

Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd.

Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Cruiser mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About four miles southwest of Rossland, to the west of Little Sheep creek, south of Silica. Take notice that I, F. W. Rolt, free miner's certificate No. B 41071, acting as agent for the owners, viz., J. W. Thornton, F. M. C. B 46075; D. F. Johnston, F. M. C. B 41073, and M. A. Graves, F. M. C. B 31187, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1900. F. W. ROLT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Magna Charta, Copper Bar and Grace Darling mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west bank of the Columbia river, about one and one-half miles above Fort Shepard. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slocan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B 41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Columbia & Western Railway Company intend to apply to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council at the City of Ottawa under section one hundred and twenty-one of the Railway Act of the Dominion of Canada on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as they can be heard for the sanction of the said Railway Committee to the building of a branch line to and over the Centre Star mine at Rossland, B. C., and to the appropriation of the necessary lands for that purpose under the compulsory powers vested in said company by the said Act or any other Act. A map or plan and book of reference of the location of said branch line has been deposited in the Land Registry office in the City of Victoria, B. C. Dated this 21st day of December, 1900. THE COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. By its solicitor, J. L. G. ABBOTT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

To George H. Godfrey, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Township mineral claim, situate near Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District in the Province of British Columbia. You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred dollars (\$300) in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the "mineral act" and amending acts, and if within ninety (90) days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said mineral claim will become the property of the undersigned, under section 4 of the mineral act, amended act, 1900. Dated at Rossland, B. C., this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. GEORGE E. PFUNDER.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT OWNERS.

Notice.

The Columbia and Western Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act assimilating its bonding powers in respect to its railway and branch lines with the powers already given in respect to its lines constructed east of that point, extending the time within which it may complete its railways, and authorizing it to construct such branches from any of its lines not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length as set from time to time authorized by the Governor in Council, and for other purposes. H. CAMPBELL, OSWALD, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act extending the time within which it may construct its railways and works, also authorizing the company to own and operate steam and other vessels for the carriage of freight and passengers on any route connected with any of its railways, and appointing Montreal as the place for its head office, with power to the directors from time to time to change it by by-law, and for other purposes. J. D. TOWNLINE, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

"Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 3 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain. Take notice that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30683, acting as agent for the "Rossland Bonanza" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, non-personal liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900. W. B. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

"Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 3 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain. Take notice that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30683, acting as agent for the "Rossland Bonanza" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, non-personal liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

"Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 3 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain. Take notice that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30683, acting as agent for the "Rossland Bonanza" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, non-personal liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900. W. B. TOWNSEND.

Advertisement for various services including Limited, Brogan, and others. Includes text like 'The Sporting Editor of the Miner Gives the Public the Benefit of What He Saw at the Brown-McKinley Contest.' and 'Assay Office'.

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, Burrell, 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. Voorhes and Judge Kellam of Spokane. On the other side, representing the B.A.C., were Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Q.C., of Rosland, the solicitor of the corporation; E. P. Davies, Q.C., of Vancouver, C. H. Barnard, Q.C., of 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 whereby they were to receive \$725 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 261,900 shares. They held that the actual amount due them was \$667,714.57, irrespective of interest.

C. Oliver, manager of the C.P.R. telegraph in Rosland, 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 Rosland, 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. Davies, 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. Williams 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 closure of the deal. Wakefield is 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 berthed off Cape Flattery. Reinsurance on her is quoted at 25. She has been chartered to take full cargo of British Columbia ores 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 Ardnamurchan or Machrihanish, both owned by Glasgow firms. Salmon with marks similar to those on cases found near Astoria were shipped on these vessels.

R. M. S. Aoranzi 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 Comox, B.C., Quebec, will be the new rector at the Methodist church, Vancouver, this evening.

Frank Combs, 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. Davies, 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 of answer extending separating Davies 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 county?"

"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. Davies. The witness denied that he had a conversation with Col. Ridpath between August and November, 1898, beyond one in the Le Roi office. He entered the Le Roi office 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 Lush, one of the Danville stockholders and president of the First National Bank of Danville, was next examined. He attended the shareholders' meeting at Rosland, 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. 29.—The steamer Amur brings news that on Jan. 22, quartz mining as high as \$400 to the ton was found in the Klondike.

The dogs and sled of James Black, lost miner, reported missing has 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 comparison will be thrown open Feb. 26.

Dawson papers of Jan. 22 have notices 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 overrun with idle men according to a despatch of the 22d.

Charles McDonald of Atlin tells of a new placer strike 90 miles east of Atlin on Klondike creek. Large numbers of miners have stamped from Atlin.

Rev. J. J. Wather reports that from a space four feet square 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 the flames were extinguished by the blaze before the firemen arrived.

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

The Dawson-White Horse stages resumed travel after the cold spell, Jan. 29, and many miners are coming out. The Amur brought 22 sacks of mail.

On the night of the 29th the Mounted Police stopped a fight between Collier and McHugh 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 Ardnamurchan, the only one of that name which was on the coast. She left Steveston, Nov. 28, with 73,000 cases of salmon valued at \$430,000. 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.

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 more.

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. R. Nelson has a contract for 300 feet, 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 this district, and considerable development work has been done. The assessment was completed and the property was crown 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. On the more western 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 Lakshore, and the leases have commenced work. The property is located on the hill back of New Denver, and comprises 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 the tunnel, which has already been driven 100 feet on the ledge. The flat found in the section is as rich as any discovered in the Sloon.—Nelson Miner.

The New Track.

The first part of the new track from the Centre Star ore bins to Black Bear has been completed, and the rails have been laid. The work has already been done in a unique way to be done. A big fill under the actual 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 new track has interfered some 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 unwatered with by the railroad from the eastern end of the buildings near the railroad Y by the base of the ground.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

The Details of the Work Done During the Past Year.

The details of work done in the Rosland office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, are as follows: Mineral claims recorded..... 223 Placer claims recorded..... 1 Certificates of work..... 520 Money paid in lieu of work..... 4 Certificates of improvement..... 127 Bills of sale, transfer, etc..... 127 Abandonments..... 4 Water grants..... 60 Miners' certificates, personal..... 60 Miners' certificates, companies..... 30 Miners' certificates, special..... 39

From the Records.

Bills of Sale.

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

Jan. 19.—Dixie, 14, \$1, D. J. Murphy to A. Garvey.

Jan. 21.—Homestead, 14, \$1, E. Teraich to J. Bacntold.

Jan. 24.—Sampson, 14, \$1, G. Dennison to L. Clearwater.

Jan. 28.—Veterine, Columbia and Beaver fraction, 1-2, \$1, H. L. Turner to Mrs. M. Koslet.

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

Notices.

Jan. 25.—Revenue, Old Glory, East Revenue, Empire and Empress; Samuel McKee claims all interests of his co-owners, E. A. Williamson and J. Anderson, they having left their free miner's 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 ceasing year.

Certificates of Improvement.

Jan. 21.—To Hans Peterson, 3-3; Martin Hege, 3-3; F. E. Empey, 1-3; K. T. Engelsen, 1-3, 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 Rosland.

WINNIPEG WINS.

In Hockey Championship Series Shamrocks Meet With a Surprise.

Winnipeg, Jan. 29.—The hockey match between the Victorias and Shamrocks was won by the former by a score of 4 to 3. The following is a summary of the play: The game very even. Johnson secures, loses, Grant lifts, Brennan secures, going down to Vics' goal. Brown makes a first stop. Bain shoots on goal off side. First game, Shamrocks, six minutes.

Off again. Trihey secures but loses to Bain. Bain makes a run but is stopped. Play all in Vics' vicinity. Johnson making run but loses to Scanlan, who takes it down to Vics' end, off side. Off again. Bain secures, passes to Gingras, who loses to Grant. Grant makes to lift off side. Off again. Trihey passes to Scanlan, who passes to Johnson. Bain makes second game for Winnipeg, 2 minutes.

Off again. Wood shoots on goal, loses it. Johnson has it, loses to Brennan. Trihey secures, loses to Woods. Bain secures, makes hot shot on goal but misses. Another long lift by Flett. Grant makes shot, Gingras loses to Scanlan. Woods shoots on goal but loses. Bain passes to Flett. Flett relieves. Gingras passes to Woods, who shoots on goal. Scanlan making run loses to Flett. Bain making great run shoots on goal but no go. Scrammage around Shamrocks' goal, off side. Grant secures, loses to Johnson, who loses to Grant. Magnus Flett passes to Johnson. Gingras makes good run but is stopped by Grant. Woods has the puck. Johnson lifts on goal but misses. Grant makes long lift. Scanlan lifted. Grant makes long lift. Scanlan makes run, passes to Flett. Scanlan makes goal. Trihey makes Victoria's goal off side.

Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

At half time it stood 3 to 1 in favor of Victoria. Woods secured fourth game. Off again at 9:52. Johnson secures, Bain shoots on goal. Flett makes beautiful shot. Bain makes a run on Shamrock goal and misses. Woods secures but is knocked down by Grant. Magnus and Brennan fence. Ferrell secures and shoots in game for Shamrocks, 5 minutes.

Off again. Gingras secures, loses to Brennan, off side. Off again. Trihey shoots on goal. Woods' goal not counted. Trihey making Victoria's goal off side. Off again. Trihey secures, loses to Gingras. Third game for Vics', Bain scoring from a pass from Gingras. Off again. Bain secures, loses to Grant. Johnson secures. Bain has it again. Off again. Shamrocks' man kicking. Grant has it, stopped by Brown. Bain makes hot shot on goal. Grant secures, loses to Woods, who loses to Wall. Wall makes long lift. Johnson secures, loses to Grant, who is making run on Vics' goal. Two men ruled off, one Vic and one Shamrock.

UNDERWOOD IS DELIGHTED.

New York Director Says Mother Lode Has Million Tons in Sight.

Greenwood, B. C., Jan. 29.—(Special).—F. L. Underwood, managing director, and W. H. Thomas, consulting engineer, of the British Columbia Copper company, returned to New York today after a week's visit to the Mother Lode mine, in Deadwood camp, had been actively pushed since June 1896, when it was acquired by himself and associates and today it had over one million tons of pay ore in sight ready for treatment. Large sums of money has been unstintingly spent in development and in equipping the property with the most modern mining machinery. With the new plant development can be carried on to a depth of one thousand feet. Regarding the smelter he said that the company would immediately build a second furnace double the size of the one now installed. The conversion plan is recently ordered will be in operation in July. His trip had more than ever confirmed him in the belief that the Boundary district would shortly take its place in the copper producing sections of the world and that the Mother Lode would become as famous as any known copper mine. As coke shipments started today from Fernie it has been decided to win the furnace on Feb. 15.

Regarding No. 7 mine in Central camp, also owned by himself and associates, a vigorous policy of development would be undertaken with a view to placing it on the shipping list. Asked if his company had acquired the Oro Denero, in Summit camp, he replied in the negative, though admitting that it had been reported upon by Mr. Thomas.

GREENWOOD SMELTER.

The First Sampler Test a Complete Success.

Greenwood, B.C., Jan. 26.—(Special).—Today's crushing at the sampler of the local smelter amounted to 300 tons! The feature of the test was the complete crushing for sampling purposes of one ton of ore per minute. A number of outside mining and smelting operators and machinery men watched the process and heartily congratulated Paul Johnson, the manager of the smelter, on the efficiency and workmanship of the plant. The first shipments to the pyritic smelter were received today. The consignment consisted of 130 tons from the Carmi mine, up the west fork of the Kettle river. It was hauled by sleds to Midway, fifty miles, thence by rail to the smelter. Andrew Laidlaw, manager of the pyritic smelter, stated the works will be blown in about the 15th of February.

Harry Shallenbarger today paid the bond on the Alameda claim, adjoining the Mother Lode group, in Deadwood camp.

VISITORS AT GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Jan. 29.—(Special).—There has been a marked improvement in travel the past few days, notably of mining and smelting operators and machinery men. Among the visitors are F. L. Underwood of New York, a director of the British Columbia Copper company, and W. H. Thomas, consulting engineer for the company. Spokane contributed George O. Bradley, of the Bradley Engineering company; A. W. Hudson, formerly superintendent of the Northport smelter; M. J. Ready, with the Sullivan Drill company; Frank Watson and C. L. Hoffman, mining operators.