

MAY

Two Dollars a Year

FROM OTHER CAMPS

Standard Pyritic Smelter Will Soon be in Operation.

WAGES CUT IN SIMILKAMEEN

Placer Mining in the Vicinity of Revelstoke—Diamond Drill Discloses Rich Ore Bodies on the Highlander—Activity at Phoenix—Oth-

Notes.

Reports from the various mining centers continue to be of a very encouraging character.

Never before in the history of the province have so many been employed.

Each week records new strikes. While Rossland continues to lead in tonnage the period is unexampled.

In the labor situation the only unanimous note comes from the Similkameen, where the Nickel Plate has cut down wages, resulting in the miners quitting work.

The grading of the site of the enlargement of the plant smelter has been completed and the construction of the buildings will soon be under way.

From a Greenwood exchange it is learned that the Pyritic smelter will soon begin the treatment of ores.

Recently the plant has been slightly changed to meet unforeseen contingencies.

The Phoenix is credited with 90 per cent of the Boundary tonnage.

There is nothing new in the silver-lead question although the decision of the Dominion government is expected shortly.

A rich strike is reported from the Bosun, a rich Slocan property.

A diamond drill seems to have accomplished the same results in the Highlander mine near Ainsworth.

The promises to be a considerable placer mining in the vicinity of Revelstoke this summer.

THE BOUNDARY.

Standard Pyritic Smelter Will Soon be in Operation.

The working force on the Montreal-Boston Mining company's Sunset mine in Deadwood camp was lately increased to 28 men.

The work of sinking the main shaft is proceeding rapidly, a depth of nearly 400 feet having been attained.

Satisfactory development in connection with this property may be looked for shortly.

On the last Chance, one of the Oro Fino group at Rock Creek, owned by Jas. Atwood and John Douglas, a 2-foot vein of fine looking ore has been opened up in a short tunnel.

The showing is a very promising one. S. W. Hall, manager of the Iron Mass mine at Rossland, speaks of this early part of work in Greenwood. It is stated that while here he made a thorough examination of the Morrison mine in Deadwood camp.

Andrew Laidlaw has returned from the east. He has retired from the position of managing director of the Standard Copper company and the Standard Pyritic Smelting company.

On Wednesday the remainder of the ore hauler out through the winter from the Carmel west fork was brought up from Midway for treatment at the Greenwood smelter.

Visitors to the Ruby, near Boundary Falls, report that Geo. Cook has shown up some nice ore in several open cuts recently made on the claim.

San Jarrell was down from Summit camp, and reports things lively in that vicinity. He says the Blue Bell and J. H. Peterson, acting manager of the Greenwood branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, were visitors to the Mother Lode last Saturday. They were shown through the mine by the B. C. Copper Company's general manager, F. Keffer, M. E. McParish was much struck with the effectiveness and economy of the ore sorting secured by the higher grade ore plant, and was well pleased with the smoothness with which the 35-hp. Ingersoll-Sergeant compressor works.

From J. Haney, manager of the R. Bell in Summit camp, it was learned early in the week that sinking the vertical shaft on this claim was stopped at about 250 feet depth, and that a cross-cut, now being run to cut the ledge, was seen in about fifty feet.

The ledge should be encountered between 100 and 130 feet in, according to the dip. Mr. Haney anticipates having lots of ore in sight ere next month's close. The present bottom of the shaft is about 300 feet below the croppings which occur higher up the hill than the mouth of the shaft.

W. Rowe was in town from the Jewel in Long Lake camp, on Wednesday. It is expected that, upon the return from London of the manager, Gilbert Mahon, work will be actively proceeded with at the mine. Mr. Mahon, when he left for England, expressed his intention to return about June 15th, but it is hardly probable that he will get back until some time in July at the earliest.

E. J. Wilson, superintendent of the Standard Pyritic Smelting company's smelter, has returned from Quebec, where he went to attend a meeting of the company. A month ago Mr. Wilson reported to the directors upon the smelter, construction work on which had been well advanced toward completion before he arrived to take charge. In his report Mr. Wilson made certain recom-

mendations involving changes at the smelter and those have been accepted by the directors, who are now acting along the lines he recommended. It is not yet definitely settled when the smelter will be in operation, but there will probably be a further delay of a few weeks.

Meanwhile efforts will be made to arrange to secure a sufficient supply of ore to keep the smelter running when once the furnace shall have been blown in.

H. E. Price, brother of the president of the company, has succeeded Mr. Laidlaw as manager of the company in this district. He came to Greenwood several weeks ago to look after the large interests his brother has in this neighborhood, so is already familiar with the affairs of both the Standard Pyritic Smelting company and of the Standard Copping company, which has been doing work on several mineral claims in the district.

One of the busiest spots in Phoenix camp today is the vicinity of the Brooklyn shaft house. Last week the first car of new machinery arrived, consisting of the two 80-horse power boilers and the Bullock diamond drill, all of which were supplied by the Bradley Engineering Co., of Spokane. The same company will supply the two large hoists, which are expected to arrive any day.

The air compressor comes from Montreal. The work of extending the south drift at the 250-foot level of the Brooklyn, to connect with the Idaho workings, across the valley, is being steadily pushed. The workmen are now in about 600 feet from the shaft, and probably 100 feet below the creek bed, heading for the Idaho. Nearly all of this drifting is said to be in good ore.

The deepening of the shaft of the Brooklyn is also progressing, and has now got down some 25 feet or more. This week the two compressors supplied, and are now working in good shape. Three shifts are working in the shaft of each mine. The Idaho shaft has attained a depth of about 80 feet. At the Rawhide, also being developed by the Dominion Copper Co., Contractor Gillis has 15 men busy sinking.

Robert Wood, of Greenwood, and others associated with him, have merged their mining properties into a company, called the Vancouver-Boundary Development and Mining company, limited, with a capital of \$30,000 divided into 2,000 shares of 25 cents each.

The company has many valuable interests, including the Sally group on the West Fork from which two carloads were recently shipped to the local smelter. The ore is very high grade, running as high as \$500 to the ton.

In the Penticon camp the company has the Okanagan, Klondyke, Torpedo and Penticon claims.

The principal claim—the Okanagan—is situated on the east side of Okanagan lake, a little over half a mile from Penticon wharf, has a true fissure lead between granite walls averaging so far about 3 1/2 feet wide.

The ore is iron and copper sulphides carrying gold, silver, copper and antimony, but chiefly in gold. Samples of this ore have been tested in different parts of the world and the average so far has been about \$20. A car load was shipped to the Tacoma smelter some years ago and 200-pound lots and half-ton lots have been shipped to other smelters for tests. There has been spent on this claim about \$10,000 cash.

A tunnel was run into the bluff from the water's edge about 90 feet on the lead, and about 40 feet in from the south of the tunnel a shaft was sunk which is now down to the 100-foot level and which is timbered up with a double compartment. It is equipped with a 35-horse power boiler, hoist, pump, cars, etc., cook house, wharf, blacksmith shop and other bins.

The Klondyke is an extension of the Okanagan claim inland and the Torpedo wraps around the west end and extends 1,000 feet more of the extension of the lead under the lake.

The Penticon is about 1 1/2 miles up Penticon creek, east of the Okanagan claim, and has a contact lead of about 10 feet wide and granite. This claim crosses Penticon creek a short distance, covering a splendid water power capable of supplying power for all the claims in this camp.

In the west fork of the Kettle river district the company has the Rob Roy, Sally, Highland Queen, Excelsior, Maple Leaf No. 2, and half interest in the Rosalie. In this group the Rob Roy and Sally are the most promising as they carry paystreaks of higher grade ore than any other claims the company owns, such as the Tariff, which uses the work done on it, composed of shafts and crosscuts. This claim has three distinct parallel leads, all of which may merge into one of depth. The main one of these leads average about 10 feet wide on the surface and has stringers of high grade ore running through it assaying as high as 300 per ton.

The Sally is south of the Rob Roy and has a true fissure galena lead running at right angles to the lead running north and south on the Rob Roy and crosses the same on the top of the hill. This claim has about \$600 worth of work done on it, composed of shafts and crosscuts. This claim has three distinct parallel leads, all of which may merge into one of depth. The main one of these leads average about 10 feet wide on the surface and has stringers of high grade ore running through it assaying as high as 300 per ton.

The fact is of more than passing interest. If the ore shoots in the Ainsworth camp hold good with depth, as would seem to be the case from the movements of the Highlander management, the fact will prove a prime factor in the future of the camp.

EAST KOOTENAY.

At the end of the month of March the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining company declared a dividend for the three months previous amounting to \$105,000. At the present time the mine is partially closed down on account of the low price of lead, but will resume operations as soon as the lead market warrants it.

During the close-down about 50 men were employed, as they have a contract which will take two or three months to complete. In this way during the close-down there will be more men employed in the St. Eugene than are employed in some mines in the country when running full time.—Cranbrook Herald.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901

AROUND REVELSTOKE.

Promising Placer on Smith Creek Owned by Duquesne Company.

E. A. Bradley, manager of the Duquesne Mining company's placer claims on Smith creek came in on Wednesday evening from the Blue Jay, bringing some exceedingly rich specimens of float from the bottom of a 90-foot shaft, which is sunk on the Blue Jay. The shaft is down to rimrock and the find was made in widening and retimbering the shaft. The specimens consist of a flat piece of rock, which is supposed to be a calcite of lime and silica, the top of which is thickly coated with gold. The only gold been done on this claim yet.

The Rosalie, in which the company owns a half interest, is a gold-quartz claim from which assays have been got from \$10 to \$30 per ton.

In Triplice Lake Camp the company has the Kingston claim, the Boston and the Houston—three adjoining claims.

The Kingston, the principal claim in the group, has about \$500 worth of work done on it, showing up an arsenical gold lead about five feet to \$15 per ton. It has a parallel quartz lead upon which some cross-cutting has been done, showing yellow quartz with considerable galena with gold telluride in streaks through it. As says from pieces of this quartz have run up as high as \$30.

The Boston, which lies alongside of the Kingston, has a sugar-quartz lead which comes up alongside of the diorite dyke; about \$300 worth of work has been done on this claim, showing a quartz lead to the lead. It, by sinking the quartz lead is found to go down, it will be a valuable property as values as high as \$125 have been obtained in gold which appears to come from the gold tellurides sprinkled through the quartz in spots. The Houston is a claim lying south of the two upon which signs of the arsenical iron lead of the Kingston and quartz lead of the Boston can be traced.

In Central Camp the company owns the City of Armstrong, Eugene, Bonaville, to the naked eye it is that on the top, but on breaking up dark streaks are visible, which may very probably be a sulphide. Both from their peculiar nature and extraordinary richness have attracted great attention.

The Comstock Gold Mining claim, interested in the Lardau, held a meeting of its directors in Cleveland lately, at which A. E. Welch of the Scottish Canadian, attended. They have applied for a charter under the British Columbia laws and are proceeding vigorously to work. They are anxiously awaiting the advent of spring in order to get at their property and see what is there. The reports to date are very favorable as to the ledge the property is situated on, and the company feel that vigorous development will bring them on to pay ore.

AINSWORTH.

A Few Facts About the Development of the Highlander.

Information to hand regarding the re-sumption of operations at the Highlander near Ainsworth, indicates that the development work is to be continued on an extensive scale. This means much for Ainsworth camp, which did not appear to be a working property, all the other properties of any consequence having shut down.

Maxwell Stevenson, jr., who represents the Philadelphia owners of the Highlander, states that his instructions are to continue the main tunnel to the lead. This he expects to encounter 1,200 feet from the mouth of the workings.

The Highlander is one of the oldest properties in the camp. It has been developed extensively and considerable high grade concentrates have been shipped by the company, which erected an expensive concentrator some time ago to handle the product.

About a year ago the ore in the upper workings was exhausted and it was decided to go down 1,000 feet and tunnel into the ledge, which would thus be located at great depth and the ore reserve increased by many thousand tons.

The company, of course, took the chance that the ore shoot might not continue to the point where it could be tapped. A big tunnel was started, eight feet in the clear, the idea being to tap the ore in the immediate vicinity.

The Rob Roy has about \$700 worth of work done on it, composed of shafts and crosscuts. This claim has three distinct parallel leads, all of which may merge into one of depth. The main one of these leads average about 10 feet wide on the surface and has stringers of high grade ore running through it assaying as high as 300 per ton.

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ACTIVITY IN SLOCAN.

A Rich Strike Reported from the Bosun.

During the week the contractors working in the long lower tunnel at the Bosun mine, encountered a five-inch streak of clean high grade galena ore, similar to that in the big ore chute above. This strike is a continuation of the ore chute above, proving that the ore goes down, and will open up another big piece of stopping ground at that mine.

The long tunnel being driven at the Vancouver mine is now in ore 600 feet and will soon be under the old ore chute. This tunnel is now draining off the water from the upper workings and this will enable the management to go ahead with the sinking of the winze that they were forced to abandon some time ago owing to the flow of water.

The shaft on the Iron Horse property on Ten Mile is now down a depth of 60 feet and in the bottom the vein shows to be over two feet wide with apaystreak blinches in width that carries some of the richest ore ever extracted in that camp. So far the management has been fortunate in meeting with but very little water and the work of sinking is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

During the week a few carpenters went out to work framing timbers for the new concentrator at the Enterprise mine on Ten Mile and the work will be pushed by the contractor from soon on Aylwin, near the Enterprise mine, will be the centre of a busy mining camp this season, as several properties in that neighborhood will work.

It was expected that the contract for the new tramway would be let this week, but the contract will not be let until next week. The plans of the company have been altered since their intention to install a tram was formed, and it is probable that an aerial line will be put in instead of a surface tramway as was first intended.

Shipments of ore from Slocan lake for the year 1899 totaled 3,078 tons. Shipments in 1900 totaled 4,900 tons.

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

From New Denver	Tons
Hartney	120
From Bosun Landing	220
Bosun	40
From Silverton	40
Alpha	526
Leggett	40
Emily Edith	40
From Enterprise Landing	140
Enterprise	140
From Slocan City	1385
Arlington	40
Two friends	100
Black Prince	50
Bondholder	15
Chapman	20
Speculator	20
Phoenix	20
Total	2680

The Ivanhoe mill at Sandon is now running at full capacity.

Preparations are under way for starting up work on the Black Prince near Slocan City.

George McFarland of Nelson, has the contract for the building of the Enterprise mill.

Joe Connors and A. Allen are taking out some very rich ore from their Twelve Mile property.

A carload of rich dry ore is being packed down to the Twelve Mile dock from the J. & M. mine.

A. Wilds and Harry Suit, who owns the Tempest, claim on Twelve Mile, intend to commence development work upon that property at once.

The tunnel on the Majuba claim on Eight Mile creek, has reached the vein and is in 110 feet. A 10-foot winze has been sunk.

The face of the long tunnel being driven on the Lone Star group, shows every indication of nearing the ore chute and a strike of that property is confidently looked for by the owners.

One shipment from Silverton for the week consisted of three carloads, two of which are from the Alpha and consigned to the Trail smelter. The other carload is from the Emily Edith mine and was a sample lot, being consigned to parties in London, England.

COMPETING LINE FOR PHOENIX.

Great Northern Engineers Making a Survey Into the Town.

Phoenix, B.C., April 30.—The deed from the Dominion Copper Company, Limited, to the city of Phoenix for a plot of ground on which the school-house is to be built arrived yesterday, and is satisfactory to both the city and provincial authorities. Tenders are now being called for, and the contract will be let in a few days. It will cost about \$3,000.

A party of Great Northern engineers will be here tomorrow to run preliminary surveys in the vicinity. It is evidently the intention of James J. Hill to get into all the good camps in British Columbia, and the Pay Roll city has especially attractive attractions.

A. F. McMillan, formerly of Rossland, but now a resident of Spokane, is in town on a short visit. Mr. McMillan is heavily interested in real estate here and thinks so much of the prospects of Phoenix that he is going to erect immediately a business block at the corner of Knob Hill avenue and First street, just opposite the new block which Messrs. Graves and Williams are about to put up.

R. A. C. McNally, representing the James Cooper Manufacturing Co., is in town for a few days.

Dr. Boucher, E. W. Monk and W. B. Cochrane returned from Grand Forks yesterday.

THE STOCK REVIEW

An Extraordinary Slump in War Eagle and Centre Star.

GUESSES AS TO THE CAUSE

No Dividend Declared on Centre Star at the Recent Meeting in Toronto and Mr. Kirby Says That Low Grade Ore is Being Encountered.

The stock market during the past week has been notable for changes that have taken place in Centre Star and War Eagle shares. Centre Star opened the week at 36 cents, sold at 24 cents on Saturday and Monday and at 27 and 27 1/2 cents on Tuesday and dropped yesterday to 28 1/2 cents.

The fall of yesterday was due to the publication of a despatch from Toronto to the effect that the dividend would be passed and a statement that Manager Kirby made to the directors that the workings of late have been in comparatively barren ore.

The statements of Manager Kirby are taken with many grains of salt by a large number of the stockholders, the former selling for the rich ore shoot of the Le Roi runs into the ground of the Centre Star and by many they are considered to be sister properties. The Centre Star has been examined by some of the most eminent experts on the continent and each has pronounced it a splendid property. The price of Le Roi and the price of Centre Star shares are pointed to as being wonderfully unequal, the former selling for a markedly low price of the shares mentioned, and are given to show how some stock speculators view the situation. On the other hand there are some who look at the situation from the standpoint of Manager Kirby and feel certain that his statements are literally true, and that the workings have been of late in comparatively low grade ground.

By these arguments the manager's version of the situation it is thought that such a condition of affairs will not last a great while in a mine of the known merits of the Centre Star.

War Eagle opened at 23 and 25 cents on Thursday last and yesterday it closed at 17 1/2 and 14 cents asked on the local exchange. In Toronto yesterday War Eagle opened at 19 cents, fell to 15 and rallied again to 10 cents at the close.

The sales for the week ending yesterday were as follows:

Thursday	26,000
Friday	32,000
Saturday	23,000
Monday	26,000
Tuesday	23,300
Wednesday	14,000
Total	144,300

Morrison has not moved a great deal during the week and only one block of preferred shares was sold for 4 cents.

Thirty-nine thousand shares of Giant were sold. The stock opened on Thursday last week at 3 3/4, sold as high as 4 cents on Friday and closed yesterday at 3 1/8 and 3 3/4 cents.

There is a healthy demand for Waterloo and 32,000 shares were sold, the price ranging from 1 3/4 to 2 cents. It closed yesterday at 1 7/8 cents.

Rambler-Cariboo was handled to the extent of 7,000 shares, the price ranging from 22 to 25 cents.

There were only two sales on the exchange of War Eagle one of 500 at 23 cents and the other the same quantity at 25 cents. These sales were made on Thursday of last week.

White Bear shares have fallen during the week. They opened at 2 1/4 cents and closed at 1 3/4 cents. Eighteen thousand shares were sold.

Morning Glory is worth from 4 3/4 to 5 cents. 15,000 shares having been sold at these figures.

Morning Glory

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OUR COAL MEASURES.

It is generally conceded that the great importance which Great Britain has attained in manufacturing, in commerce and on the high seas is largely due to the immense deposits of coal which have been found there. The pentitude and cheapness of this fuel has made it possible to found and maintain many manufacturing industries. These have been the backbone of the commercial activity that prevails there, and the greatest merchant marine extent is sustained largely by bringing in the raw materials for the factories and transporting the manufactured products all over the world. The presence of fuel in large quantities, we believe, is one of the main reasons why "Britain rules the wave." Besides all of this the coal mined in Great Britain, and sold in other countries has brought many millions into the United Kingdom. It may therefore, be said that coal is one of the most important bases of British prosperity.

If coal has played so important a part in Great Britain why should not its presence in this province be of great benefit. It exists in almost every section and is of a superior quality, in most instances. The coals of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands are preferred in the markets along the coast to the product of the Washington Collieries. On the mainland it is to be found on both sides of the Cascade mountains, including the deposits of the upper Skeena, the Peace river country, in the Westminster district and the Nicola valley. The Comox, the Nanaimo and the Crow's Nest deposits, however, so far as known, are the most important in the province, but future explorations may develop others of equal merit. The measures of the Crow's Nest section are particularly valuable in a mining section like this because the coal found in them can be manufactured into a coke of fine quality that is most suitable for smelting our ores.

It can be realized, therefore, that, having a much larger supply of coal than Great Britain, we have an important element of future wealth and greatness in addition to many others. To this province it will form one of the bases on which we will be able to build great manufacturing industries, maintain vast commercial interests and put on the ocean an immense merchant marine of which the sea can justly feel proud. "The sea of mountains," as British Columbia has been called, will, we believe, when her coal and other resources are better developed, be more prosperous than some of the provinces which are level or comparatively level, and which now consider themselves "the gardens of Canada."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The city engineer, Mr. W. F. Van Buskirk, has submitted his report to the city council on the repairs and improvements which he considers should be undertaken during the year. The engineer has gone very carefully into the necessities of the city in this respect and his report, while there and there, objections may be taken, by individual citizens, to the small amount which may seem to be allowed for their particular section, will meet the approval of everybody who takes a fair view of the matter and realizes how much more is to be done and how little money there is to do it with. At the present time, when the citizens are complaining of the taxes, \$23,000 for repairs and improvements seems a considerable sum, and especially so when it is remembered that a very large expenditure is contemplated and is necessary for placing the water works system on a sound and satisfactory basis. We are quite well aware that to mention the water works system to the citizens of Rossland is like waving a red rag in front of a bull. The disgraceful way in which the whole matter of the purchase and patching up of the present system was conducted, is sufficient to arouse indignation in the breast of every property holder; but while this must be acknowledged it is useless, since the money they did vote has been wasted, to register impotent protests, or say that they will not expend any more money in this direction. The water works system must be remodelled and made thoroughly adequate in every respect.

Although, then, as we say, the amount which the city engineer considers necessary for repairs and improvements seems, in view of other absolutely neces-

sary expenditures, to be very large, the citizens must remember that every dollar they disburse in making their city presentable will have a two-fold return. There are so many streets, on which comfortable dwellings have been erected at considerable cost, which need grading, that it is impossible any longer to overlook the necessity in this respect, and even if the taxation should be increased pretty considerably the citizens should not grumble at it too greatly. The engineer deserves much credit for the care and conscientiousness which he has shown in preparing his report.

AN APPEAL FROM CHINA.

Li Hung Chang has made an appeal through the Christian Herald of New York, for assistance to the province of Shansi which, he cables, is threatened with a famine that will affect 11,000,000 people. In response to his message the Herald has announced its intention of raising a fund for the relief of the sufferers. It is singular, to put it mildly, that no rumor of this serious condition of affairs has until now reached America, and it looks very much as if it were a cry for mercy from a beaten people. Shansi is not very far from the scene of the late trouble and outrages, and throughout its confines disaffection against the Christian intruder was very rampant. It would be rather amusing if after doing their best to oust the hated foreign from the sacred soil they should now become the recipients of his bounty. The message savors somewhat, however, of Oriental craftiness and might be intended as a plea on the part of Li against too severe exactions on his country. It would be just as well, at any rate, for the Christian people of the continent to be somewhat cautious in contributing their money until they learn on authoritative testimony that conditions are as represented by the Chinese diplomat.

Shansi is one of the richest mineral provinces of China, containing immense coal measures, great deposits of gold, silver and tin, and many of the mines have for untold centuries been operated by native enterprise. If any considerable sum could be raised in America and sent to this province the distributor of the fund might take with him, as assistants missionaries and mining experts, who would be able to accomplish much good work in their several departments. The distributor of assistance would gain the gratitude and good will of the people, the missionary would spread the Gospel and the mining experts would corral the properties of the country. Mark Twain would thus be furnished with material for another excellent article on "the man who sits in darkness."

INJURY BY THE X-RAYS.

The question as to whether the application of the X-rays to the human body causes any pain to the patient undergoing the treatment, has aroused widespread discussions, but, according to a recent case, which happened in England, it is evident that severe suffering is occasionally inflicted by their application. A lady, 68 years of age, while cycling met with an accident, which was supposed to have fractured her thigh. Shortly afterward an eruption broke out in her stomach, and to diagnose the case, the Roentgen Ray apparatus was brought into use. The lady eventually succumbed to the malady, and at the inquest which followed a letter was read in which she stated that she had suffered from told agonies by the "cruel over-exposure of the X-rays." The photographer stated that he had made two exposures of 35 and 45 minutes, respectively. The surgeon who was present at the exposures, and superintended the operations, stated that death was due to the exhaustion from shock produced by the fracture of the thigh and the application of the X-rays. Expert evidence upon the subject was given by Dr. Lewis Jones, the medical officer in charge of the electrical department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, who said he considered the exposures had been normal. He had discovered in the course of his investigations that some people were sensible to the rays, while others experienced an immunity from their effects. This was believed to be due to the condition of the skin at various times. There was always a risk of skin-burn when the exposures were prolonged, but he had never heard of death being attributable to the X-ray burn. The jury, however, returned a verdict that the woman died from shock and exhaustion following an accident and the effects of X-rays upon a weakened system. The photographer and surgeon were exonerated from all responsibility.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION.

The Nelson Tribune is nothing if not rude, and one would think from reading the paper for the past few days that either Jimmie Burns or Charlie Goff was in the editorial chair since the arrival of these gladiators there. In the Tribune of Friday it has the following concerning Mr. Smith Curtis: "Smith Curtis made a name for himself during the last campaign as a word painter, in the picture he drew of the prosperity and happiness which would come to the province as the fruit of his ideal railway policy, which provided for the building of the Coast-to-Kootenay

railway as a government work. Smith Curtis has now shown himself to be a political trickster by opposing in the legislature the nearest approach which the finances of the province will permit to the state-owned railway he applauded from the stump." Mr. Curtis now just as much as when he was on the stump favors the government ownership of railways, but, as he has often told the public, when he found that the present government was opposed to the system, he advocates what he considers the next best policy, the building of competitive lines. For this reason he has favored the construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway by an independent company. It is not Mr. Smith Curtis who has gone back on his principles, but it is the men who profess the same views as he did, and whom he trusted, who have attempted to use him for the advantage of a company whose aim was to obtain the transportation monopoly of the province, who have done so.

The fact of the matter is that the whole trend of government manipulation has been for the purpose of preventing not only railway competition in West Kootenay and Yale, but of so clouding the issue, which is now before the legislature, that the people, while they may imagine that they are getting what they desire, are really duped. The whole intent of the government's railway bill is to deceive the people of the province and especially the people of the Kootenay district. The fact that Mr. Joseph Martin has abandoned every principle which he professed and has thrown himself, not only in with Premier Bannister, but with the C.P.R., must impress upon the electorate, not so much the fact that he is utterly dishonest, for this is a secondary consideration, but that they must in the future see that they do not trust men of this stamp and send to the legislature those who will look after the public interest as opposed to private gains. We repeat that we think there is nothing that the province should so heartily applaud as the complete overturn of the government and the succession of a company of men who have nothing to gain beyond that which will be of benefit to every individual resident of the country. It has been clearly shown that neither monopolists, whether they be coal barons, or railway magnates, or their hangers-on, should be allowed to manipulate the interests of a great province and tamper with the future prosperity of the country.

THE NEXT B. C. BOOM.

In another column in this issue will be found an account of the stampee, to take up coal lands in the Similkameen country. The existence of these coal lands has been known for many years, but as they were considered valueless on account of their remoteness from transportation they were not taken up. Just as soon, however, as a railway was promised they assumed importance in the eyes of those who knew their value and about 50 square miles have been located by enterprising capitalists. The coal will play an important part in the development of the section in which it has been found, as that region contains more natural resources than any other portion of the province. There they may be found the largest copper deposits in the province and gold, silver and lead properties. The soil is fruitful, the climate mild and the winters short, and as a consequence nearly all the hardier cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. There is no section of the province where cattle can be raised to greater advantage.

With opportunities almost unlimited for the metalliferous and the coal miner, for the farmer, stock raiser, fruit grower and lumberman it is easy to see that once the railway is constructed into that section it will come rapidly to the front and become one of the most important in the province. Nothing then can keep it back. When it gets a start it is certain that the coast cities will take a deep interest in it because it will be as close to them as Rossland is to Spokane, and they will consider it in the light of being a tributary suburb, and hence will assist materially in its upbuilding by investing their surplus money in its mining and other ventures. The section around Rossland was neglected to a very large extent by the people of the coast cities because of the long distance and roundabout roads which had to be traversed in order to reach it, but we are certain they will take a very active part in developing the resources of the Similkameen section.

They will not, however, have a monopoly there for the Rossland and Boundary people are already interested and Toronto and Spokane capitalists have also acquired coal and mineral properties there, and each will contribute something toward its development. With so many sources working in one direction the country should be rapidly developed. Then, too, with such a wealth of resources and the possibilities presented in the way of mining, farming and manufacturing there is certain to spring up one of the largest interior towns in the province. There will be nothing ephemeral in such a city because even if the metalliferous mines are worked out in time there are other resources in the country sufficient to maintain a very large population.

The outlook, therefore, is that the next boom in this province will be in the Similkameen country.

A CENTURY OF COPPER.

The production of copper has undergone a wonderful change during the century just closed. In 1799 England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Russia, Japan and China were the chief producers, and their total annual product, so far as the records show, was only 15,145 tons of refined copper, of which the Anglesea and Cornish mines of Great Britain contributed 6,823 tons, Russia 3,800 tons and Japan 2,900 tons. The total copper production of these countries now is 64,386 tons, of which Germany contributes 20,785 tons and Japan 27,500, while Great Britain yields less than 600 tons.

The United States was not a producer of copper at the opening of the nineteenth century, and only a vague knowledge existed in the Old World of California and the region in which the copper producing states and territories of the Pacific coast have since been created. But the United States is, at the close of the century, contributing 265,156 tons, or over one-half of the total world's production of copper, which aggregated in 1899 473,818 tons. A German publication, entitled "A Century in Copper," shows that the United States during the years 1891-1900 has produced more than one-half of the copper of the world, although in the previous decade it yielded only one-sixth.

The growth of the industry of copper production is best shown, perhaps, in decades than by any other method of comparison. In the first decade of the century the total production was 91,000 tons. In the fifth decade it rose to 210,000 tons. The last decade of the century notes a production of 3,643,000 tons, of which 1,963,000 tons have been supplied by the mines of this continent. Over nine-tenths of the present copper production of the United States comes from Montana, Michigan and Arizona. The first decade of the coming century will doubtless shift the scene of major production to the Pacific coast entirely, as the copper properties of the Pacific states and territories will, before the decade closes, be fully developed. By that time California will assume a much more conspicuous position in the industry than it does now. In fact, before the close of the year 1901 the state will be probably trebling if not quadrupling its present output of copper, as several new large smelters will soon be in operation.

Almost as much of a change has taken place in the cost of mining and smelting copper during the century as there has been in the production, although the depth of the mine workings has increased immensely. In 1799 the Dolcoath mine, in Cornwall, was only 60 feet. In 1900, under the stimulus which mining has received through the use of steam power for hoisting and the introduction of high explosives for blasting the rock, the Dolcoath mine has reached a depth of 2,882 feet, while the Calumet and Hecla, Michigan—a development of the last half of the nineteenth century—has attained a depth of 4,900 feet. In 1822 it cost \$390 to produce a ton of refined copper after the ore was delivered at the smelter from the mine. The cost of mining, delivery at smelter, concentration, calcining, smelting, converting and refining one ton of refined copper from sulphide ores is today only \$172.50, and from mixed producing metallic ores, \$160.75.

While the cost of mining, smelting and refining has been thus decreased, lower grade copper ores are now being handled with profit. In 1877 the copper ores extracted from the Atlantic mine yielded .97 per cent of fine copper per ton of ore; in 1899 the grade was reduced to .82 per cent per ton; the Calumet and Hecla in 1877 worked ores averaging 4.55 per cent of fine copper per ton of ore, and it has since averaged 3.10 per cent. It took, in 1877, 103 tons of Atlantic ore to produce one ton of refined copper, and at the present time it takes 161 tons. A ton of refined copper was obtained from 22 tons of Calumet and Hecla ore in 1877, whereas it has since worked on an average of 33 tons of ore to produce the same result in refined metal. The cheapening of methods in mining and smelting has enabled the copper miners to handle inferior ore at a greater profit than they could have handled an ore of superior grade twenty-three years ago. Processes are still undergoing improvement, and the field of the copper miner is expanding through them, because ore which was too poor to take out of the vein a quarter of a century ago yields a big profit in mining and smelting today. The revolution in smelting methods is best illustrated by the statement that a leading Swansea smelter in the beginning of the century turned out only 900 tons of copper a year, whereas the Keswick smelter is turning out annually over 10,000 tons of copper matte. Smelting everywhere has undergone a similar change.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Four Antarctic expeditions are scheduled for a start this year. In harmony with the general spirit of the time, they have arranged a plan of co-operation, so that the aim and work of one outfit will not clash with the others. By this program just published of their different

routes, the British expedition will work toward the land areas at the south of Australia and New Zealand. That from Scotland goes southeast of Cape Horn in the vicinity of Graham's Land. Sweden sends her explorers to the mainland directly south of the Cape. Germany's operations will be centralized on the area between Australia and the Cape. Each party has its own landing point and will work forward from that to the south and interior. German has thoroughly equipped her expedition. The others are not so fortunate, as they depend upon private and voluntary contributions party. The time for sailing extends from August until November; the Scotch expedition, which starts in September, devotes itself to oceanography, and Germany and England to magnetic researches. Considering that there are also three expeditions in search of the north pole, which are to start the coming season, something of scientific value ought to result.

VANCOUVER'S PROGRESS.

Vancouver is rapidly coming to the front, and as rapidly as its progress has been in the past it will be as nothing to what it will be in the future. The following figures, culled from the recent annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade, will give an idea of the growing importance of the metropolis of British Columbia. The imports in 1899 were valued at \$3,373,966, and in 1900 at \$4,264,385, an increase of \$890,419. The bank clearings at Vancouver in 1899 were \$42,333,975, and in 1900 \$46,644,000, the increase last year being \$4,310,123. The new buildings erected last year cost \$1,500,000; the assessed value of property is \$15,210,000, and the population is from 30,000 to 35,000 souls.

The report of the Board of Trade gives the value of the gold received at Seattle from the Canadian Yukon district as \$16,374,448, and from Athin, \$493,116. Vancouver desires a government assay office to be established in the city for the purpose of gold, instead of its being shipped to the United States.

STATISTICS OF REPUTED WEALTH.

The statistics of reputed wealth are so varying, and unreliable, that comparisons formed upon them are dubious. When a writer in Chambers' Journal says that one-half of the millionaires in the world are Americans it is probably relatively true, however. He gives a list of noted rich men reputed to be worth \$25,000,000 or more. Li Hung Chang and Beit, the diamond prince of South Africa, are credited with \$600,000,000, making them the richest men in the world. Rockefeller ranks fourth at \$250,000,000, and another South African, Robinson, has the third place, being supposed to have \$400,000,000. Fifty-four other Americans have \$25,000,000 or more.

THE GLASGOW EXPOSITION.

The date for the opening of the Glasgow Exhibition is rapidly drawing near and nothing has yet been done by the Provincial Government for a special mineral display from British Columbia. It is evident now that nothing will be done and that the great mining region of Canada will be represented only by the exhibit which was sent to Paris, the specimens for which were collected under instructions by the Dominion Government. While this exhibit is a fairly good one, it will not be put prominently to the front among the industrial products of the country.

We think that the Provincial government has been extremely lax in this matter and negligent of the true interests of the country. It is beyond question that a good display at Glasgow would be much more valuable to us than one at Paris or even at any American city. The Scotch capitalist has so far taken little notice of British Columbia as a field for investment and yet we know that he is not averse to putting his money in mineral properties if he receives any reasonable assurance that they are represented. He has sent much capital to West Australia and Africa for this purpose. If such testimony were produced as would convince him of the value of this country there is little doubt that it would be of the greatest advantage to the Province as well as to the investor. The project which was outlined last fall by the late Mr. A. W. Ross was a capital one and should have received the strongest endorsement and assistance of the Provincial Government. For such an exhibit as he proposed a competent man would then have been appointed to go over the whole mining area of British Columbia and collect specimens from all the various properties in the different districts and arrange and classify them. Such a display placed in charge of a competent man would have been an ideal advertisement for the district, and it is a matter for regret that the government were unable to perceive this.

HARDY MOUNTAIN TUNNEL.

Mr. Kehoe's Project for Crosscutting Veins at Depth. Mr. W. R. McPherson, the well-known Grand Forks architect, is at the Allan. He reports that the Gateway city is enjoying the first fruits of an impending boom as a result of the early construc-

tion of a railway from Marcus, Wash. Quite a large number of stores and residences have been erected this spring and other buildings are contemplated. Commodore Bieden, who is an optimist respecting the future of Grand Forks, has ordered plans for three additional business blocks and has succeeded in interesting Chicago and St. Louis capital in a number of local mining and industrial projects. The project for tunneling Hardy mountain, Mr. McPherson stated, will be carried out. The idea is to tap and penetrate the mountain at a depth of 1,200 feet, thus crosscutting all the veins which trend in a northerly direction. A beginning has been made. The chief promoter, Mr. John A. Kehoe, after a series of surveys, had three men driving the tunnel during the past winter from the Fourth of July creek side. Although a distance of only 110 feet has been gained one ledge was encountered. Mr. Kehoe now feels confident that he has succeeded in interesting outside capital in the project. The proposed tunnel is to be two miles long and will tap at depth all the leading claims on Hardy mountain. The citizens of Grand Forks heartily endorse the project. Some of the local subscribers include Tony Dunham, Hugh Cannon, R. F. Pettie, E. A. Kane, Commodore Bieden, Charles Vahby, S. Muir, G. A. Fraser, J. R. Hiley, W. Beck, Al Traunweiser, Colin Campbell, R. A. Brown, C. C. Tilley, F. A. Sinclair, R. Gilpin, Fred Whitaker and Colonel W. C. Hayward. Negotiations for the sale of a large block of treasury stock to Chicago parties are now in progress. If the deal goes through a plant will be installed. Mr. McPherson thinks that the project, if it is encountered long before the tunnel is completed, Mr. Kehoe is an expert, having been associated with Marcus Vein for many years.

ELI GROUP A SHIPPER.

Mr. T. J. Smith on Slocan and Okanagan Properties.

Mr. T. J. Smith, a Vancouver mining broker, who resided here four years ago, was in town yesterday. He had just returned from Slocan City, where the V. & M. Mining Company (of which he is secretary) is developing the Eli group. Six tunnels have been driven, the highest being five hundred feet above the lowest. The ledge has been stripped for a distance of one thousand feet and is in ore all the way. The ore is dry, the values being in silver and gold. A carload shipment was made this week to the Trail smelter. Mr. Smith stated that the group is now on a permanent shipping basis, and it promises to be one of the largest producers in the district. Mr. M. Costello of Vancouver, is the president. Mr. Smith also fills the duties of secretary of the Canadian-American company, which owns properties in the Burnt Basin and in the Okanagan district. The Silver King has been extensively developed. It is located in Glen Robertson camp, sixteen miles from Peachland. For nine miles of this distance a good road has been built and the remaining trail will be improved this summer. The recent estimates brought down by the government contain an appropriation of \$3,000 for this purpose. The company also owns the Gladstone Camp. Hevitt. Mr. Smith added that the Eli group is now on a permanent shipping basis, and it promises to be one of the largest producers in the district. Mr. M. Costello of Vancouver, is the president. Mr. Smith also fills the duties of secretary of the Canadian-American company, which owns properties in the Burnt Basin and in the Okanagan district. The Silver King has been extensively developed. It is located in Glen Robertson camp, sixteen miles from Peachland. For nine miles of this distance a good road has been built and the remaining trail will be improved this summer. The recent estimates brought down by the government contain an appropriation of \$3,000 for this purpose. The company also owns the Gladstone Camp. Hevitt. 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HORSES ARE SMALL

Alderman McDonald Secured the Largest Equines Possible.

ONE IS OF THE RIGHT SIZE

The Other Two Were Rejected by the Fire Department—Allan House by Law—Mr. Hilliard Refuses to Accept Less Than \$100 for Professional Services.

Mr. Marcus, Wash. of stores and resided this spring and contemplated. An optimistic respect and additional business capital in a manufacturing and industrial project tunneling Hardy...

SHIPPER

Mr. F. W. Rolt said that the idea of advertising for having the city printing done was to simplify the business of the city and because it was more convenient; that the alderman had no idea of having the work done at ruinous rates or to foster any system of competition that would be considered ruinous.

IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. H. P. McCraney, collector of inland revenue, reports the following inland revenue collections for Rossland for the month of April: Spirits, \$1,551.41; malt, \$756.29; cigars, \$78; total, \$2,385.70.

INCORPORATION

That the "St. Louis Non-Personal Liability Insurance Company" incorporated under the act of 1897, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, million five hundred dollars each.

Mr. Henry White, the well-known locator of the Knob Hill and Old Ironides at Phoenix, was in town yesterday. He was returning to Spokane after a trip through the Boundary district.

LIVELY IN THE BOUNDARY.

Mr. Henry White Describes Affairs as He Found Them.

Mr. M. A. Green returned on Monday evening from a visit to the Blue Bird mine, which is owned by the Montana Gold Mining company and located a short distance from Deer Park.

THE BLUE BIRD TO SHIP.

Road Being Put in Condition to Haul Ore Over It.

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MINING ON ROCK CREEK.

Hydraulic Operations Promise Successful Results—A New Company.

Greenwood, B. C., April 27.—(Special.) W. W. Howe and E. Kerfoot, who, for the past week, have been prospecting and locating placer claims along the tributaries of main Rock creek, returned today.

There are five cases on the criminal docket for the assizes which open in Nelson on Tuesday next, says the Nelson Tribune.

There are three jury cases down for hearing—Cordingly vs. the Guardian Fire Insurance company and same vs. Scottish Furniture company.

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GIVEN A BUMPER

Ovation to Volunteers Last Thursday.

DR. BOWES' BRILLIANT ORATION

Eloquent Speeches, Patriotic Songs, Readings and Other Entertainment--The Returned Soldiers Presented with Watches, Lockets and Chains.

The grand military and smoking concert given last Thursday at the Rossland opera house in honor of the returned South African volunteers was a pronounced success in every particular.

During the evening the members of the Rocky Mountain Rifles distributed pipes, tobacco and cigars.

After the opening overture by the Graham orchestra the performance by the Rossland minstrels opened with "The Con's Serenade," which was received with undoubted approval.

F. D. Fortin rendered in his acceptable manner "While There's a Thread in the Old British Flag."

J. C. Dell sang "Till Telegraph My Baby," and was rewarded with considerable applause.

The ever popular "Tommy Atkins" was sung in rousing style by Lewis Roberts, and the singer had to respond to an encore.

"My Lady Lue" was comically given by Billy Armstrong, and as an encore he rendered "Klockman's Music Hall," which was well received.

Sergeant W. Hart-McHarg was given an ovation as he came forward, dressed in a khaki suit, which he wore while campaigning in South Africa.

For "Aegle's" crimson flood and the slops of Spion Kop proved that the blood which ran along the thin red line at Waterloo, that filled the meat at Delhi's Gates still courses through British veins.

Mr. Hobbs gave a song descriptive of Rossland, which evoked much laughter and a tornado of applause.

"First in the Field" artistically sung by Frank Oliver, won for him an encore.

"The Warrior's Song" by the entire company was vigorously and artistically given and well received.

C. L. Foster's rendition of "Marching Over the Dearest Veldt" was warmly received.

"Topsy's in Town" was given in a lively and spirited manner by Bert Northey, and he had to give an extra verse, Maladay, and won an encore.

"The Boys of the Old Brigade" was sympathetically given by W. F. McNeill.

Master R. Daby P. Morkill gave a tuneful rendition of "On the Road to Maladai," and won an encore.

Mr. Thomas Long's singing of "Camp on the Dreary Veldt" was full of mournful melody and the rendition of the chorus by the circle and the audience gave it an additional charm.

The first part then closed with a stirring chorus by the entire company.

As Oliver Wendell Holmes so beautifully expressed it: "The flowering moments of the mind like half their petals in our speech." Whilst the words may fall upon the tip, and the thought may falter upon the tongue, we will yet draw closer together, and interpret with the heart that we cannot express with the tongue.

We are gathered together tonight for the purpose of welcoming you home. A year ago we met for the purpose of wishing them "God speed." It is but a small period in the span of existence, but brief as it was, in it a whole drama of life has been enacted, beginning with the birth of hope and sometimes ending in the tomb.

During that time we have seen an Empire's joys and have shared an Empire's grief, and we have learned that they are near allied. (Applause and cheers.) Whilst we have heard the cheers received for a victory won, we have seen the tear drop fall for those whose life blood was the bugle nor list to the trumpet's call. They sleep beneath the veldt. But what rests it now in their sleepless sound, in the land where duty swept them, than if homes green fields their graves had found and the ones they loved had wept them.

They sleep; their bodies sleep; but their spirits wake. For when the sun goes down on Africa's shores, and the moon beams east the shadows of the Mamosa and cottonwood trees across the veldt, they are but a symbol of those who sleep below, whose spirits move in silent vigil o'er the ground they tried to save, the peace which they died to make. Could they but to the living speak their words that "All is well," but repeating the words that Horace wrote: "Dulce est mori pro patria mori." It is needless for me to speak of all the events and causes which led up to their departure. In the midst of peace storm clouds rose upon the African horizon. Long had it been gathering upon the rolling plains of the Transvaal, where patience was taken for cowardice and gentleness of fear. (Hear, hear.) Long had it been gathering and gaining size, augmented by conspiracy on the veldt and treachery in the Cape. Then it rolled across the Drakensberg and burst upon Natal. Then it was that an Empire sprang to arms. Not that we feared the mother land alone could not subdue her foes. (Applause.) Not that we thought of the valor of her sons was on the march. For Aegle's crimson flood and the slops of Spion Kop proved that the blood which ran along the thin red line at Waterloo, that filled the meat at Delhi's Gates still courses through British veins.

The spontaneous action of the colonies, in springing to the aid of the regular imperial troops, marks an epoch in the history of the world. It marks the voluntary assumption of their duties and responsibilities as a constituent part of the Empire. It chronicles the fact that they are ready and willing to sacrifice all, even life itself, in the defence of Imperial interests. It augurs well for the maintenance of British supremacy and the unity and progress of the world.

We repeat that we are proud of you; proud of your noble actions, and proud to receive you as fellow-citizens. You are worthy of all the honor that can be bestowed upon you by a grateful nation, and none are more ready to do you honor, than we, who have the deepest interest in your glory and achievements.

We desire you to accept the tokens that are about to be presented to you, as a slight evidence of our appreciation of your noble actions, and of the respect and esteem in which you are held by your fellow-citizens.

We wish you long life, health and happiness. In conclusion we call upon His Worship Mayor Lalonde to make the presentation on our behalf.

Mayor Lalonde in a brief address declared that the watches were the gifts of the citizens of Rossland for the devotion and bravery of her gallant sons. Then beginning with Sergt. Hart-McHarg he placed the handsome timepieces in their respective folds. Each recipient was called loudly by name by the assemblage and loudly acclaimed.

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proved to be a most interesting ceremony. When the gallant boys, who wore their uniforms, marched on the stage they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The audience sang "For they are the good fellows" and the "Soldiers of the Queen." When the cheering had subsided ex-Mayor Goodeve stepped forward and read the following address:

To William Hart-McHarg and John Rea, members of the First Canadian Contingent.

Joseph Squires and Hughes, members of the Second Canadian Contingent.

Harold A. Daly and C. J. Howell, members of the Strathcona Contingent.

We, the citizens of Rossland, are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to publicly welcome you on your return to the city, after so long an absence on military service in defence of Imperial rights and interests.

We rejoice in your safe return and are pleased to be able to congratulate you upon having safely passed through the many dangers incident to a war, waged against an enemy, so courageous, and well equipped in every way, and with a climate so fruitful in germinating disease.

And our congratulations in this regard, are perhaps the more heartfelt, when we remember that some of your companions—once our townsmen—who volunteered for service with you, are now fitting soldiers graves on the dreary veldt of South Africa.

We watched, with intense interest, and with feelings of the deepest pride, the conduct, courage and endurance, of the rank and file, of the different colonial troops, throughout the arduous campaign, and none with greater interest, or admiration, than the Canadian contingents of which you formed a part.

We knew that you would do your duty, but your gallant conduct and conspicuous bravery on the field, more than fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

Even at the moment we still feel the lingering effects of those great outbreaks of joy, which follow the news of the relief of Ladysmith, the relief of Mafeking, the relief of Kimberley, the battle of Paardeberg, and other decisive events of the war in which the colonial troops engaged conspicuously.

The noble part performed by the Canadian contingents has reflected the greatest honor upon Canada and won for its volunteers the admiration of every loyal citizen of the Empire.

The prominent part played by all the colonial forces, in the subjugation of the Boers, and the establishment of British supremacy has, perhaps, excited the least unattractive feature of the war. There was some hard slugging in the last round, rather in the giant's favor.

The proceedings concluded at 12:30 with the singing of "God Save the King."

Following are the names of those who contributed mainly to the success of the entertainment:

Musical Director—Mr. W. J. Cusack. Inspector and General Manager—Mr. W. J. Nelson.

Hones—J. C. Dell, Reynolds Turner, James Milroy.

Tambors—Wm. Armstrong, Bert Northey, George E. Townsend.

Circle—Messrs. W. J. Cusack, Frank Oliver, W. de V. le Maistre, Bert Northey, F. D. Fortin, C. L. Foster, W. F. McNeill, Dabby Morkill, Thomas H. Long, Percy J. Raven, E. W. Ogle, John Working, W. Harris, Lewis Roberts.

Orchestra—Violin, C. P. Graham; first cornet, T. M. Graham; trombone, T. C. Lawson; second cornet, H. McBe; flute, W. H. Falding; pianists, Fred Coffin and W. Elley.

General Committee—Chairman, J. L. G. Abbott; treasurer, Sheriff Robinson; His Worship Mayor C. O. Lalonde; the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, the Hon. C. M. Mackintosh, A. S. Goodeve, J. S. C. Fraser, P. McL. Fortin, Harry Daniels, S. Gilmore, W. J. Nelson, A. M. Zinn, James Mackintosh.

an occasion for rejoicing that Bunch had died a noble death, died as a true Briton for his country. After this brief address Mr. Daly paused for a moment and then formally, on behalf of the citizens of Rossland, thanked Sheriff Robinson for the active and leading part he had taken in welcoming the boys and arranging this splendid smoker. He reminded his auditors that the sheriff had on more than one occasion given proof of loyalty and devotion to the Empire. Mr. Robinson was who had climbed the dizzy heights of Mount Roberts there to unfurl the graceful folds of the British flag to the breeze. The flag planted there had the unique distinction of floating from a higher eminence than any flag in the broad Dominion. In conclusion he called for three cheers for the sheriff, the cheers being given with a hearty will.

Mr. Robinson appeared in the wings and bowed his acknowledgments.

Messrs. B. C. Murray and Dr. Senior then contributed a guitar and mandolin duet.

Then Frank Oliver sang "The Yeoman's Wedding" with fine effect.

W. J. Nelson followed with a recitation "Killed at Tugela," rendered with dramatic effect, introducing a verse of "Sweet Dear Mahone." Mr. Nelson was encored.

Percy Raven sang "Don't Be Cross" in his usual artistic style receiving a recall.

W. Harris followed with a fine exhibition of duck and wing dancing.

By special request W. Armstrong recited the "Mayor of Ebnok's" speech. He brought down the house. His local allusion to Louis Blue and Colonel King drew exultantly funny.

After a brief intermission John Allen gave a clever exhibition of club swinging.

Messrs. Milwright and J. D. Working rendered a vocal selection in pleasing style. They responded to an encore.

Then followed a three-round set to be known as "The Fight of the Century" between two very powerful and Jack Lawlor. Honors were evenly divided.

Though Lawlor received one knock down, Dan Thomas acted as referee. There was considerable clinching in the third round, but the amateurs put up a good fight.

Jim Woolley and Walt Edwards also gave a three-round exhibition. Woolley lost his head in the break away and ignored his opponent to attempt to slug the referee.

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KASLO MAN AN INVENTOR. C. J. Bjerkness Invents Quick Firing Gun Which Can Be Used for Small Arms or Cannon.

Mr. Carl J. Bjerkness of Mirror Lake, leaves next Monday on a holiday tour extending throughout the coming summer. Mr. Bjerkness will first join his wife at Spokane, and they will then proceed East where they will take in the Pan-American Exposition, en route for Christiania, Norway, the gentleman's native land.

It may come as a surprise to Kasloites in general, to learn that Mr. Bjerkness they have an inventor of no mean ability living quietly in their midst. A Kootenai representative having heard rumors to this effect succeeded in unearthing this modest genius, and obtaining the following interesting details from the most authoritative source.

On February 8th, 1887, Mr. Bjerkness, then only in his nineteenth year, obtained a patent in the United States, where, of all nations, patents are hardest to obtain, for a firearm, upon the exact principle of which the now far-famed Mauser pistol is constructed. It was the first firearm embodying the automatic use of the recoil in the reloading of the weapon. The Mauser pistol is almost identical with this weapon save that it has a hammer and an outside magazine, the latter being hammerless, and containing the magazine in the stock. The self-loading and reloading apparatus is the same in both, consisting of a piston which receives the recoil acting against a spiral spring which is sold to New York parties by Mr. Bjerkness on account of poor health from which he was suffering at the time. He has since, however, been working upon a new principle which can be applied to all forms of firearms from a cannon to a pistol. Contemporaneous with his efforts in the direction of utilizing the waste gas of the explosion, he was inventing a new gun, in which this is applied, and for which patents are now about to be granted in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Canada. Other great improvements and advantages are, the principal being a moveable sleeve, which covers the muzzle of the gun, and being connected by a rod with a spring behind the chamber, works the lever and cocks the gun, thus making an auxiliary attachment, in the form of a hand grip under the barrel for the left hand, which works automatically by the recoil in exactly the opposite manner to which the Colt's rifle reloading mechanism works. Mr. James Waugh is a partner with Mr. Bjerkness in the British patent, having obtained his interest in return for draughting the plans and other services for the inventor.

At his home at Mirror Lake, Mr. Bjerkness has been very busy of late making great improvements on a large scale. At a cost of over \$1,500 he has constructed a canal between the two lakes some 600 or 700 feet in length, four feet in breadth, and 2 1/2 feet deep for the greater part. For a length of 100 feet or so from Kootenay lake a closed culvert carries the water, enabling the water to be dammed back during high water. This canal has lowered Mirror lake about five feet, and will now enable that lake to be controlled at an even level during the season, and thus prevent it from breaking away from the shore during inoperative weather. A fact which has proved of great inconvenience up to now. It has also incidentally reclaimed about 10 acres of swamp land, which is now converted into fine hay meadow. A fine wharf to facilitate the handling of the ice has also been constructed, and the boats can now land at it at any stage of water. Fruit land and berry bushes have been extensively set out, and a chicken ranch on a large scale started. These, together with other contemplated improvements, promise to result ere long in a popular summer resort, ahead of anything of its kind in the Kootenays—Kaslo Kootenai.

A RESIDENCE ON FIRE. Mr. W. S. Rugh's House and Furniture Damaged.

The fire department was called out yesterday afternoon at 4:30 by a blaze in the garret of the residence of Mr. W. S. Rugh, First avenue, corner of Earl street. The flames were pouring out of the window in front, but the fire department quickly had them under control.

Mr. Rugh was proceeding to vacate the house and order the furniture stored in the back yard to be removed. The fire, however, destroyed the plastering down stairs. The loss on furniture is \$400 and on the residence \$350. The loss on the house is fully covered by insurance, while that on the furniture is only partial. The cause of the fire is unknown. When the fire started there was a man engaged in the house, and a Chinese servant in the house.

TWO FIRES AT ONCE. The Fire Department Was Busy for a Few Minutes.

Two fires occupied the attention of the fire department yesterday at 12:10 p. m. An alarm was sent in by telephone for a fire in a brush heap on First avenue near Earl street. At about the same moment an alarm came in from box 34 for a fire in the residence occupied by Rev. J. M. Robinson on Victoria avenue near Davis street. It was in the basement of the house in some rubbish and had resulted from hot ashes. Both the fires were extinguished and no damage was done in either instance.

Mr. George H. Byrne, managing director of the Homestake Mines, left yesterday for Inlayton Hot Spring, where he will spend a week.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. Is effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and ointments are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 1.00 per box. No. 1, 2, 3, mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ontario. No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Gooch Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

SMALLPOX IN WASHINGTON. A Number of Cases There—Quarantine to be Kept Up.

Dr. A. C. Sinclair, Dominion quarantine officer, is in receipt of a letter from New Orleans, health officer of the state of Louisiana, which is in answer to a letter of inquiry as to the status of the smallpox epidemic there. Dr. Sinclair replies that there are 24 cases in Spokane at present, which is an increase of one-half in the past month. There were two deaths there last week and one in March from smallpox. The disease still prevails in Colville and there were 87 cases in March at Marcus, two at Boggsburg and one at Northport. Dr. Newman further reports that the disease has violently broken out at Sultair, Wash., and that he was about to go there to institute measures to stamp it out and to prevent its spreading. So persistent is the epidemic in Washington where it has been in existence for three months, that the Dominion authorities have authorized the customs officers along the Canadian frontier to co-operate with the health officers in keeping out the disease.

RAILWAY NOTES. Lardeau Railway Certain—New Time Table.

The construction of the Lardeau railway is now certain. Messrs. H. W. Young and John G. Sullivan, engineers of the C. P. R., have left Trail for the Lardeau to commence active construction from the town of Lardo to Trout Lake. A portion of the roadbed was graded some time since.

A new time card is to go into effect on the Red Mountain railway next month. The principal schedule has not yet come to hand. It is understood that a buffet car is to be put on between Northport and Spokane.

Taking the Census. Mr. Thomas Parker, Dominion census commissioner for fire ridings, reports that the work of the enumerators will have been finished by the end of the present week. The enumerators turn their work into the deputy commissioners and it is revised by the latter. Finally the deputy commissioner sends the revised sheets to Mr. Parker, and he makes a revision and then forwards them to Ottawa. Mr. Parker says the work will be completed in about two weeks.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT. Notice. Esquimaux Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: Adjoining the Palo Alto mineral claim in the south belt. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnett, (agent for Ernest William Lillegren, F. M. C. No. B 18310, Louis Blue, F. M. C. No. B 30401, Swan Nelson, F. M. C. No. B 31023 and J. F. Travers, F. M. C. No. B 41205) free miner's certificate No. B 31110, 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 seventh day of March, A. D., 1901. KENNETH L. BURNETT

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Helena Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: On the west slope of Deer Park mountain. Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting (as agent for Edward Logan, free miner's certificate No. B 31354, 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 3rd day of April, A. D., 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. City Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: In the city of Rossland.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnett, (agent for Louis Lineman, F. M. C. No. B 31038, and Charles Schmidt, F. M. C. No. B 31039), Free Miner's Certificate No. B 31110, 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 28th day of March, A. D., 1901. KENNETH L. BURNETT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Burlington mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: Between Sophie Mountain and O. K. Mountain on Ivanhoe ridge. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting (as agent for Robert Lamont, free miner's certificate No. B 30388, 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 12th day of March, A. D., 1901. F. A. WILKIN.

Myers Creek Assay Office. J. P. MALIN, Proprietor.

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

CHESAW, WASHINGTON.

European plan, \$1 to \$2. American, \$2 to \$3.

HOTEL GRAND. THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

Newly Furnished and Equipped With All Modern Improvements.

Cor. Howard St. Spokane, Wash.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton & de V. le Maistre.

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

Soleitors for the Bank of Montreal. Rossland, B. C.

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.

Enlarged Its Quarters. The Vernon & Nelson Telephone company has enlarged its quarters by taking those formerly occupied by the Canadian Pacific Telephone company on the same floor. A new switch board with 50 drops is being installed which gives the exchange a capacity of 350 drops. The company now has over 300 telephones in use in this city.

CORONER'S JURY BE QUIRY INTO IT

Scene of the Fatal Accident. Three Witnesses Examined Until Today.

An inquest was called for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death of the deceased, who received the Le Roi mine on the date he died on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Following jury: James Hickman, James C. Hickman, Alex. Lamm and James. The jury, after being sworn, proceeded to a careful examination of the body, which was killed, at the city hall, where the trial was commenced.

Dr. A. W. Kenning examined the body, and testified that the deceased was killed by a fall from a height of about 20 feet.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of a fracture of the skull, caused by a fall from a height of about 20 feet.

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BARREN ORE.

Manager Kirby's Queer Report to Centre Star Directors in Toronto.

Toronto, April 30.—The Centre Star directors passed a dividend today, and indicated their intention of doing so for some months.

CLUB CAR A NOVELTY.

Pennsylvania Road to Extend Its Lines to the Pacific Coast.

New York, April 30.—Preparations are being made by the Pennsylvania to extend its lines to the Pacific coast, making a grand transcontinental system.

Part of the proceeds of the sale of this stock, in addition to that from the sale of debentures, will be used to acquire control of lines in the trans-Mississippi territory.

There is a strong belief in Vermont railroad circles that the New York and Ontario railway will soon become a part of the Rutland system.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer company is to be taken over by the Harriman roads centering at Chicago on a basis equal to 4 per cent guaranteed on its preferred stock.

The Club Car is one of the novelties of the passenger car equipment of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The scenery along the lines covered by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is probably the finest in the country.

There is hardly a mile of it from New York to Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis that is not interesting to the traveler.

It is rumored on the best authority that the American Car and Foundry has received the following orders for new cars: From the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 25 gondola cars; Copper Range, 20 hopper bottom ore cars; California & Northwestern, 40 cars; Northern Pacific, 122 stock cars; Elgin, 10 flat cars; St. Louis & San Francisco, 500 box, 150 furniture and 500 coal cars, 15 cabooses, 5 chair cars, 5 coaches and 4 baggage cars; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 4 postal and 6 baggage cars; Southern, 1 sixty-foot baggage, 5 mail and baggage, 2 combination passenger, 50 ballast, 100 furniture and 300 box cars.

The new York Central management having tried with success the automatic block signal on several branch roads, will introduce it upon that part of the West Shore division between New Durham, N. J., and West Haverstraw, N. Y.

The Chicago Trans-Atlantic Steamship company's steamship Northwest, sailed on her first trip from Chicago to Germany this week. She carried a cargo of 50 coal cars; 100 furniture and 300 box cars. The Northwest and Southwestern has ordered 100 flat cars from the Pressed Steel Car company. The Atchison has ordered 15 vestibule chair cars.

By command of President Rouse of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, no officer or employee of the company can become a trustee, director or other officer of any other corporation without first obtaining the consent of the chairman of the board.

Mr. L. Henry Moffat, mining promoter, has returned from a visit to the east. He has been away four months and spent most of the time in Toronto.

TALKS ABOUT THE SIMILIKAMEEN.

Princeton Will Be the Centre of a Rich Mining and Agricultural Country.

Greenwood, B. C., April 29.—(Special.) Frank Briley returned here today from a trip through the Similkameen. He said: "In arriving in Fairview I found a large number of the old timers had already left for Camp Hedley, the Stemwinder and the Dominion Consolidated, being the only properties at work in Fairview camp.

There is a wagon road as far as Sixteen-Mile creek. Thomas Bradshaw of Fifteen-Mile creek is doing a good business taking care of the travelers, who are coming in from all points, principally from Spokane via the Okanagan valley. Mr. Barnes of Princeton has made arrangements to run a tri-weekly stage line from Princeton to Princeton, a distance of about 60 miles. He says he will have about 60 horses at White Lake, K. C. Bradshaw's hotel, Fifteen-Mile creek, Similkameen City, Bromley's and Princeton. The wagon road will be completed about the first week in May. There are at present about two gangs working toward Similkameen City to connect with the other end of the road at Sixteen-Mile creek. When this road is completed it will be one of the longest wagon roads in the province.

The farmers in the Similkameen valley have finished seeding and in the valley it is like summer, but up in the mountains there is still five feet of snow. The old timers and Indians say there will be very high waters in the rivers and creeks on account of the late spring.

On Twenty-Mile creek D. Hickney has opened his log hotel; there is also a log cabin store under construction. At Similkameen City J. N. Rear of Lindsay, Ont., is installing a \$3,000 saw mill and expects to start to cut by the middle of May. Campbell & Co. by the middle of May. Campbell & Co. have erected a shingle mill and can supply shingles to the townsite at \$4.00 per hundred. Mr. Rear says that with the amount of saw logs around this townsite he can supply lumber at \$15 per thousand. Messrs. Taylor and Kincher are erecting a log hotel; Messrs. Oliver and Petherstonhaugh are building an assay office and as soon as lumber is available the townsite company will build a factory, and strangers are camped on the townsite, the reason is that several rich men strikes have lately been made on the mining properties adjoining Similkameen City.

The most important groups of properties close to the townsite are the Pollock group of four claims, the vein exposed on the Middle Leaf is 12 feet wide and has been traced for about 500 feet, which averages 2 1/2 in gold and copper per ton. The Wilson group of five properties are located on the same mountain, opposite to Similkameen City, but higher up the mountain. Considerable work has been done, and an eight-foot lead is exposed, and a 40-foot shaft has exposed ore which averages \$25 per ton in gold.

Mr. Rear, the saw mill man, has got permission from the government to run a ferry across the Similkameen river and has been supplied with cables, etc., from the government, to connect the town and the townsite, as in high water one has to cross over in a boat, the ford being too deep.

I made several good locations on Red Mountain, which adjoins the townsite on the north. The most promising property on the mountain is the Red Chief, owned in Princeton by the Allison's. This claim was located in 1898 and has a four-foot ledge exposed for about 300 feet, which runs from \$20 to \$50 in gold per ton.

On going up to Princeton, which is situated about 23 miles northwest of Similkameen City, I found there was a considerable coal boom going on, some C. P. R. experts having taken up six square miles of coal lands and several other coal claims with good indications have been bonded for large sums. Mr. Saucier of Rossland has also a bond on several coal locations. I met him going back and he says he will be out again shortly with a diamond drill to prospect his claims. I managed to get hold of a few miles of coal fields myself, and in one place on Whipsaw creek a good mine claim seam four feet wide is exposed.

I should just by the amount of coal locations made lately that Princeton is the centre of coal locations for about 20 miles around. There is no doubt but there is plenty of coal in the vicinity of Princeton and when it has been tested at depth with diamond drills and prospecting shafts, if the quality is as good as the quantity and good cooking coal obtained, Princeton will be the near future be the centre of a large coal mining industry, and the Similkameen country on a whole will be a rich country, what with gold, copper, nickel and other mines mixed up with coal mines and surrounded by rich farms and ranches, with good timber and pure water.

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JAMES BREEN'S SMELTER.

Awaits Outcome of Railway Situation Before Locating Site—Plans Ready.

Greenwood, B. C., April 29.—(Special.) Regarding James Breen's proposed smelter in the Boundary district, the following extracts from a letter received tonight from a Toronto man who is associated with Breen in the Dominion Copper company show that Breen is evidently awaiting the outcome of the railway situation before locating any site.

"Mr. Breen has been here for some days, but has left for New York. Plans have been drawn for the company's proposed smelter, but the site has not yet been selected. The company will wait until the railroad situation develops further. It is given out here that both the Great Northern and V. V. & E. will build into the Boundary this year. The Dominion Copper company will wait until one or the other road is built and the spur reaches the company's mines at Phoenix."

Rathdrum Group Bonded. Greenwood, B. C., April 26.—(Special.) Mr. L. A. Thurston of Slooan City said to represent English capital today bonded the Rathdrum group of three claims in Summit camp. The consideration is \$21,000. The property is owned by Fred Kaiser, Patrick Collins and S. McUrban. The terms of the bond provide that at least \$5,000 should be spent in development during the first three months, and at the end of this period the first payment of 25 per cent is to be made.

TURNER'S BUDGET.

No Announcement Made Respecting Ry. Policy Owing to Bulters' Attitude

Victoria, April 29.—Finance Minister Turner delivered his budget speech in the legislature this afternoon. Contrary to expectations, he made no reference to the government's railway policy; in fact it is understood that he was unable to do so, although the caucus of the government members lasted until 2 o'clock this afternoon, no arrangement was arrived at with the bolting members. He, however, stated that this was probably the last time that he would deliver the budget speech. It is the thirteenth time he has done so, being finance minister that many years, with a break of but one year, and a member of the legislature fifteen years. He is going to London as agent-general for the province.

Victoria, April 29.—The Indians who found the wreck of a three-masted vessel on Queen Charlotte Island report that traces of the camp of the shipwrecked men, with embers of fire and a blanket rigged up as a tent, were found. The tracks of the unfortunates led northwards, where there are no people, not even an Indian hamlet.

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V. V. AND E. OFFER.

Agrees to Build 60 Miles This Year for Provincial Subsidy of \$4,000 a Mile.

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THE LEAD BONUS.

Delegates Believe That It Will Be Granted by the Government.

The members of the bonus-seeking delegation are nearly all come again. Speaking of their success at Ottawa, M. L. Grimmett of the Sandon delegation, states that there is every reason to believe that there will be a bonus awarded by the government. The ministers promised that there would be something done in the immediate future, and the spirit in which the delegation was received could mean nothing less than that the ministers were in sympathy with the movement.

Should this bonus be awarded there is every reason to believe that a Canadian refinery will be started as soon as possible. There is no probability that the refinery will be built in the Kootenay, as any such location would be far from advantageous or economical to the prospects of more local refineries. Either Hamilton, Toronto or Montreal would be likely points for the location of the refinery. The establishment of a refinery in the Kootenay is followed by the construction and operation of more local smelters in the Kootenay and the enlargement of those already established. The operation of a lead smelter in Kootenay or some other adjacent point would not only give a handy market for galena ore, but would create a boom in the dry ore belt on the North Fork of Carpenter and Sloan division capable of large production which can not be operated at present owing to the long haul and high treatment rates demanded. A smelter in Kootenay would create a demand for this class of ore at a rate which would pay operators to give the dry ore belt considerable attention.

There is no reason to hope that the establishment of a Canadian refinery and the enlargement of the smelter capacity would assure a higher price for lead. The indications are that Canadian lead prices will be regulated altogether by the British market and that the price of settlement will be the Liverpool price, less the freight to that point. Canada produces 19,000 tons of lead per annum and consumes 12,000 tons, leaving 7,000 tons for export. It may be expected that the refinery and smelter interests will eventually secure a protective duty on refined lead sufficiently heavy to prevent importation, which will put them in control of the Canadian market for the commodity, and as a consequence domestic prices will advance, but it is hardly likely that Sloan mine owners will secure any part of this advance. The price obtainable for the exported surplus will always be the figure paid for the raw material. This is the basis on which settlements are now made by the Hall and Trail smelters.

The net return for lead by present quotations is something like \$1.80 per hundred weight. This is a very low price, but even at this rate mining in the Sloan will pay handsome dividends and if a large market is assured the industry will show the effects immediately.

It is significant, though irrelevant here to state, that nearly all the delegates are now firmly convinced that the mining industry can be safeguarded from future onslaughts by the American trust only by the establishment of a refinery under government control. The danger that the trust will either buy the Canadian refinery or flood the Canadian market with refined lead at such a low price as to make the operation of the home industry unprofitable, is clearly apparent. In the meantime, however, the awarding of a bonus on refined lead, will have a stimulating effect on the mining industry and citizens of the Sloan are awaiting in suspense a declaration from the government.—Sandon Paymaster.

Victoria, B. C., April 29.—A rich strike of silver ore similar to that which made the Comstock, has been made on Mount Sicker, about 50 miles from this city. Similar ore in small quantities had been found in the Lenora mine, but this latter strike is on the Tyee, and the lead ran through a three-foot vein. A lot of free gold was found in the ore. There has been quite a boom on the mountain, which the strike has increased. The Tyee, owned by local and London capitalists.

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