

AUGUST

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900

Fifth Year, Number 40

Two Dollars a Year

FROM OTHER CAMPS

Continued Activity in the Mining Districts.

THE BIG STRIKE IN THE SLOCAN

Notes From Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Canterbury, Cranbrook, Fort St. John, Kamlo, New Denver, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Pampa, Fairview and Similkameen.

From the Lardeau country there comes this week a lot of interesting news of the various promising properties in that country. Not the least noteworthy of the mines is the Inane, where a company of miners, despairing of capital, took hold of the property on a co-operative basis and with a few weeks hard work succeeded in making a shipping concern of this venture. Twenty tons have been sacked for trail and two tons a day is now being taken out. The advent of a railway into the district would do much towards placing it in far better standing than it is at present.

From the Slocan comes the news of an exceptionally rich strike or rather series of strikes upon the Bismark, which property, if the proving of the ore bodies is all equal to the indication so far obtained should in time take rank among the show mines of this galena division.

The Boundary group is now right along and the smelters will soon have all the work that they are able to handle. A phenomenal find has been made on the City of Paris and some very good work is being done upon the Golden Eagle and other smaller properties.

The Similkameen while perhaps at the moment is far behind in a mining point of view than any other part of the upper country has apparently two particularly fine properties in the Sunset and Lost Horse and with development the large copper ledges of the sage brush section should prove second to none in the Kootenays.

The Paradise group is looking up in great shape. The owners of the Nero claim have finished the annual assessment work. The La Lee lies to the south of the Nellie. Both walls have been reached and are lime and porphyry.

The owners of the White Cat have a pack train of 15 horses taking out ore from the property.

On the Lizzie the tunnel is in 24 feet with a good showing of high grade ore similar to that found on the Florence.

The Red Line people say that their differences have all been settled and they are going to tunnel into the mountain.

The Pedro and Ruby Silver groups at the mouth of the Lardeau country were recently sold to Philadelphia parties for \$90,000.

On the Leadwell the ledge is about two feet wide traceable for about 200 feet, with a paystreak of 1 to 15 inches of galena and grey copper.

The owners of the Vesuvius have commenced work and intend making a shipment of five tons of ore to the smelter as a sample test.

H. St. J. Montfort has taken a working bond on the Diamond C group, on Spring creek, and has put men to work drifting and sinking.

Assessment work has been done on the Colossal group. The tunnel is now in about 80 feet with a good showing of ore.

Miller and the Swede boys have made a big strike on Skookum Chuck. It is said there is three feet of copper carbonate on the claim.

Bob Dore states that in the Nickel property on Wild Horse creek he has struck the main ledge, which is ten feet wide.

Kod McLeod has completed 50 feet of work on the Big Chief, the ore in the face having improved wonderfully. Several specimens were brought down that showed considerable free gold.

B. C. Burton shows some very fine pieces of galena rock from the Iron Bear group, situated on McDonald creek, near the Iron Pig group, assays from which run 300 silver and 60 per cent lead.

Messrs. Bruce, McLeod and Craig, owners of the White Cat, are the first to take advantage of the offer of the U. C. N. & T. Co. to ship a trial lot of ore. They have already brought down two tons and by the end of a week should have five.

Samuel Kerr and Henry Schweitzer returned from a trip up the north fork of Number Two creek, where they struck five claims. On the Amacoona and St. Lawrence a large dyke runs through the two claims, having in its streaks of white quartz from one to five feet, heavily stained with copper. The showing is galena. On the Lead Queen the lead is five to seven feet wide traceable the full length. The showing is galena and grey copper.

James Desmond has been doing assessment work for Steve Wilson and his partners on the Hobson, the Washburn and Piqueur mineral claims, which he says are showing up well. The Hobson says a paystreak showing eight inches of carbonates and galena and the Washburn from six to 14 inches of clean galena is traceable for from 500 to 600 feet. The Piqueur has a one and a half foot lead, showing six inches of clean galena ore, traceable for 500 feet.

Robert McKee and partners brought in some very fine specimens of copper ore from the Burahoo group. The copper ore from the Burahoo group consists of 11 claims. The ledge of which there are five, vary in width

from three to five feet and are traceable for a distance of 200 feet over the divide, showing chalcopyrite all through from which two assays have been obtained giving values as follows: Gold \$20 and copper 16 per cent; gold \$20 and copper 8 per cent.

J. A. Keeler was down from the Star group of mines, owned by the Bull River Mining Company. He says the work which has been done on the White Swan group, has been most satisfactory. The shaft is now down 22 feet with one from wall to wall, carrying gold, silver and copper. There is ore in every opening now made in the entire group. An average assay from the bottom of the shaft including everything gave \$10.88 in all values.

On the Silver Crown a tunnel has been started 125 feet below the summit which will be drilled along the vein. On the summit there is a large showing of concentrating ore, with about five feet of shipping ore on the hanging wall. Below the summit the sides and wall cover the vein, but boulders of ore weighing as much as 30 tons are scattered for hundreds of feet down the side of the mountain, and it is estimated that a thousand tons of ore, some of which is clean, is being shipped this fall as well as ore from the carbonate showing on the Silver Belt and the iron sulphide ore, which has been uncovered near the line between the Silver Crown and Silver Belt. An assay along five feet of this ore ran \$8.80 in gold and 430 ounces silver.

There is considerable activity at the head of Sheep creek over the divide at the north fork of Wild Horse. John P. Larsen came down from there on Tuesday week. He says: "But little work has been done on the John Bull group this summer, the work having been confined to the Carbonate group adjoining the John Bull. The group consists of the Searchlight, Louis, Caspina and Statesman. The work has been done principally on the Searchlight, three tunnels having been driven 40, 20 and 15 feet respectively. The upper one is about 300 feet from the summit, another 600 feet, and the lower about 700 feet. A tunnel will shortly be started from an open cut 1,200 feet lower down. The upper tunnel is in one showing galena and silver, the other two copper and silver. In the various openings there is ore of a shipping grade on the dumps."

The Bonita Lake, Ymir Outcrop and Dundee Deal.

The Bonita Lake is looking better than ever. Mr. J. R. Cranston, the managing director, visited the property a few days ago and reports that a six-foot ledge has been found on the Flying Hawk, one of the properties of the Bonita Lake group. The ore is a pyrite of copper and silver and is of a pay grade. Work on the shaft continues and it has now reached a depth of 85 feet. A soon as the shaft reaches 100 feet cross-cutting will be commenced.

A cable from Nelson to the head office in London gives the May output as follows: 2,900 tons milled, producing 1,688 ozs. of bullion, 161 tons of concentrates and no smelting ore. The total cost for the month is \$23,782; expenses, \$2,125. During June the mill was not running steady, and a small output may be looked for, but this month the whole 40 new stamps and 20 of the old stamps will be running steady. In a way of two the 80 stamps will all be dropping and a good cleanup may be expected.

Word was received in Ymir the first of the week that the Dundee mine had at last been sold and a portion of the purchase price deposited in the treasury for the development of the property. This may be true, but as yet no positive information from the officials of the company has been received. The Nelson Tribune prints the following article: "The Nelson Reil, superintendent of the Athabasca, examined the Dundee last week on behalf of the London syndicate which intends to purchase a control of the Dundee Mining Company. It is now confidently expected that the deal will be closed in about two weeks. Late developments on the Dundee are of the most favorable character. The ledge has been exposed on the surface for a distance of 1,430 feet and is ten feet wide from end to end. It is perhaps the longest ore chute in that section. The main shaft has reached a depth of 500 feet, and there are large reserves of silver-lead ore ready for stoping as soon as active work is resumed."

THE SLOCAN.

Remarkable Strike on the Bismark—The Ore Shipments.

The Fisher Maiden has been restaked. The Molly Gibson is shipping 43 tons of ore a week.

The 10-stamp mill at the Olapleau is to be built at once.

A 90-foot tunnel is being driven on the Loner group.

The Lone Star, on Hume creek, has been bonded to W. C. Adams.

The Hampton, on Springer creek, shipped three tons of ore last week.

Dan McPherson and partners have struck the lead on the Young Bear.

The Last Chance ore house was burned last Friday week, entailing a loss of \$5,000.

The Colonel Sellers at the head of Coffee creek will be developed this summer.

Part of the machinery has arrived for the Ivanhoe mill. It will be installed immediately.

Tom Collins has commenced work on the Mattawa, a Ten Mile property, near Dalhousie.

P. McVicar has bonded a three-fourth interest in the Two Friends. He put a force of men to work last week.

R. P. Rithet of Victoria, took a look at the Arlington last week. He is one of the principal stockholders.

Another strike of clean galena ore is reported from the Queen Fraction, situated on the lake shore west of the Galena Farm.

Surface work is now being pushed on the Neglected, to exploit the ledge for

mining. Outcropping of ore farther up the hill from the lake shore.

The V. and I. group, on Ten Mile, is reported by Joe Mauter as looking very promising. It is owned principally by Pete Larsen and U. D. Ra. d.

Small sacks of ore from the Fairy Queen, on Trout creek, have been sent to Frisco and Swansea for analysis. The ore carries considerable zinc.

Last week the Wakefield shipped 90 tons and the Vancouver 20 tons to the trail smelter. Forty tons of the Wakefield shipment were concentrates.

At their annual meeting the Last Chance company elected the following officers: President, Dr. Hindry; vice-president, B. Wilson; secretary, D. Heap; superintendent, John O'Regan.

The owners of the Northern Light group, situated about half a mile below the glacier, opposite New D river, are doing considerable surface work on the ledge. Surface assays give values in gold, copper and silver.

Supt. F. H. Lutz has a contract for driving 500 feet of tunnel on the Lost Mountain property, and reports that they have 12 inches of ore in the face of the tunnel. They are accumulating ore on the dump for shipment.

The Midway group, on Twelve Mile creek, alongside the K. & S., is being opened up by W. White and J. A. Otto. They have uncovered a vein for 400 feet. It has a width of from one to four feet of carbonates and galena.

Thompson and Mitchell are doing assessment work on the Queen City, situated just west of the Sineh group, where they made the rich strike of clean ore some time ago. They will resume work on the Sineh in a short time.

Enough work to secure a crown grant is being put upon the C. P. R. by Wm. Meldrum for the owners. A strong quartz ledge with well defined walls and every indication of ore coming in is being opened up by tunnel and open cutting.

The Hoban, Hartney, Marston and Collins are working steadily, producing good assay values. Development work is being prepared to do likewise as soon as the wagon road up Silver mountain is built.

The owners of the Eclipse started work last week in the old workings abandoned by H. T. Bragdon when he had the property under bond some 18 months ago. A crosscut tunnel was driven to catch the lead by Mr. Bragdon and drifting on the ledge was continued some distance before the bond was thrown up. Only zinc was encountered. Messrs. Allan, Corey and Ward started last week to push the drift ahead, and had not driven more than two feet when the ledge came into view. They have now reached a depth of 10 feet. The ore showing on the surface is eight inches in thickness. The drift taps the shoot at a depth of 100 feet and at this depth the showing is much better. The ledge was crossing at this depth and proved to be about 35 feet in width, well with zinc and galena scattered throughout it.

The Whitewater has been the chief shipper over the K. & S. this month through the Payne has shipped more over the K. & S. and U. P. R. combined. The shipments via this port from July 15 to 10th totalled 305 tons, from July 10th to July 25th they were 500 tons, making the total for the 25 days this month 1,155 tons. The shipments from the 10th to the 25th ult. were:

Whitewater to Kootenay Ore Co.	450,000
Last Chance to Kaslo Ore Co.	287,000
Hambler to Everett	85,000
Payne to Everett and Frisco	620,000
Kath to Kaslo Ore Co.	127,000
Slocan Star to San Francisco	180,000
Trailside to Kootenay Ore Co.	5,000
Total	1,600,000

The Bismark showing is a wonder. The strike was made about 20 feet to the right of the upper tunnel last week. A vein of galena was discovered varying in width from four to 12 inches. The vein has been stripped for a distance of 30 feet. The owners of the property are McAnn & McKay, G. B. Gerrard and L. Harris Simpson. The latter is working at the mine and the other day Messrs. Gerrard and Mackay went up to the property to inspect the new discovery. Simpson shipped off several specimens "promiscuous like" and one was placed in the Bank of B. N. A., another in the Kootenayan, while a third was sent to Assayer Wilson. His assay gives 22.6 ozs. silver and 71.4 per cent lead. This showing in lead is a feature to be noticed and if the vein proves to be permanent and the values continue the owners of the Bismark will be rich men. This remarkable strike is not the only one to the credit of the Bismark. A short time since a strike was made 50 feet above the galena. The carbonates assay 170 ozs. silver and 1 per cent lead. It is worth while to note the difference in the lead showing in the two assays. The galena in the first strike was not assayed, the values being the same as in the lower workings. There are three tunnels on the Bismark. The lower tunnel is 420 feet below No. 1. The total amount of tunneling is 1,110 feet. There is a very good showing on the first tunnel and the floor and roof of the second tunnel. In addition to all this there are two good surface showings of carbonates and galena above the No. 1 workings. Some work has been done recently on the No. 3 tunnel and promise is a very good showing to make an other shipment in a short time. It is intended to explore the lower tunnel thoroughly. In the past the Bismark has shipped about 73 tons of high grade ore and if fortune favors the owners the mine will soon be on the permanent shipping list.

THE BOUNDARY.

The Cariboo, City of Paris, Midnight, Strawberry, Etc.

From the Midnight surface assays run as high as \$29 have been obtained and the showing is said to be one of the best copper oxides on the reservation.

John Mulligan has two men at work on the Silver Plume, in Summit camp,

sinking a shaft. They are now down 35 feet, all in ore. Mr. Mulligan has the contract for sinking 50 feet on this property.

On Thursday week the ore body on the K. Bell in Summit camp was struck in the crosscut run at the 80-foot level. The crosscut is in 35 feet. The lead is about five feet wide of very rich copper bearing ore.

The directors of the Cariboo McKinnon Gold Mining company paid a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent for the quarter ending July 31st. The gross earnings of the company are about \$76,000 for the three months, leaving a large surplus in the treasury.

A rich strike of pyrrhotite ore has been struck on the Withe group of claims situated between South Deadwood and Smith's camp. The ledge is about four feet in width carrying good values in copper.

Last Tuesday week while drifting on the tunnel at the 230-foot level on the City of Paris, Central camp, a body of ore was encountered which gave assays of \$1,144.88. This was not from a picked specimen, either.

H. H. Munroe has on exhibition a couple of fine specimens of ore from the 200-foot level in the Sunset mine. One of the specimens carries free gold and will assay up in the hundreds.

On the Mountain View, in Summit camp, two shafts are at work running a crosscut from the bottom of the 65-foot shaft. Already about 50 feet has been run and it is expected to tap the ledge in another 20 feet.

George H. Maurer of the Dominion Consolidated Mining company of Fairview, left Friday week for Montreal on a business trip, which may possibly be extended to England. The D. C. have now a force at work both day and night, and the property is showing up in splendid shape.

While on a prospecting trip to McKimley camp on the east fork of the north fork recently, John Meyers located a claim, which he called the Standard. He struck a solid ledge at five feet. He was astonished to learn that one assay gave him a return of \$1,422 in gold and copper values.

The Morrison Mining company's office has been removed from Grand Forks to Fairview. At a special meeting held last week A. M. Whitehead, A. H. Sperry and Duncan Ross were elected directors. The officers are A. H. Sperry, president; F. H. Oliver, vice-president and general manager.

J. P. Hanson has lately developed the Magnetite in South Deadwood. The work consists of 500 feet of surface cross-cutting and a 15-foot shaft. The ore is copper and iron pyrites in a blue diorite, and gives good copper-galena values. The ledge is about 60 feet in width. The Magnetite is near the Buckhorn mine.

The Hawkeye gave some splendid surface assays and a test was shown as far as 10 feet of ledge. Messrs. Wilson and the rest will not yet be uncovered. A shaft has been put down 40 feet on the hanging wall and from the bottom of this is taken a beautiful lot of copper ore, with a strong indication that galena will be found when the ledge is reached.

Superintendent Davis of the Hambler group in Summit camp, reports having gone through a four-foot strata of rich ore in the crosscut from the 112-foot level. The crosscut is being run to tap the main ledge, and it was not expected that an ore body would be encountered 90 feet, but this lead was run into the shaft.

Geo. Gillman and others have just been doing considerable development on the Montreal and Quebec claims, adjoining the city limits and just across the north fork from the business portion of Grand Forks. They have recently sunk a shaft to a depth of 33 feet on a good showing of iron and copper pyrites, which is said to give excellent and constantly increasing assays.

Word comes down from the Strawberry that a most excellent showing is being made there. The crosscut from the 100-foot level in the shaft has struck the ore body and is being driven steadily ahead in ore of fine grade. On the 60-foot level this ledge was 28 feet in width, and as yet the wall has not been found on the deeper level, but it is confidently expected that it will exceed in width the upper showing.

Thomas Murray came in this week from Beaver creek. He has been doing assessment work on his properties there for the past two months. On the Gold Drop, a claim on Dry creek, about three-quarters of a mile from the Washington and Idaho, he has now an open cut 20 feet long and 10 feet in depth. There is a four-foot ledge of quartz, carrying grey copper, and in this there is a very rich stringer about a foot in width of galena, running between \$80 and \$90 in silver and gold. He and P. J. Kennedy have also been working on the Grand Prize, a large iron capping which they have stripped for a space 100 feet square, and run a crosscut tunnel 15 feet. The Grand Prize is on Beaver creek, about three miles from Heaverton, and is one of the largest surface showings in the Boundary country, but will require money to show it up. There is a good tunnel site on the property.

Two shafts are pushing development work on the Golden Eagle, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. The main working shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet. At the 100-foot level No. 2 vein is eight feet wide between walls in a 20-foot drift to the north. Fifty feet below a drift has been extended 14 feet in the same direction. The vein at the bottom of the shaft is about two and one-half feet wide, but in the face of the drift has increased to four feet. In this working the ore is largely chalcopryite with some sulphides, small stringers of native copper also having been encountered. This drift will be extended. It is expected that it will strike No. 1 vein, exposed in No. 1 shaft, and in the 35-foot crosscut connecting both shafts at the 70-foot level. The supposition is that the ore bodies unite, and form one lead. No. 1 shaft has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet. The 16-ton ore shipment recently sent to the Trail smelter was taken from the drift at a depth of 45 feet. The ore body in this

(Continued on Page 8.)

GIANT IS IMPROVING

Ore Is Being Encountered in the 75 Foot Level.

SOME PROMISING PROSPECTS

Roseland Prospectors Stake Three Claims in the Vicinity of the Franklin Camp—Evening Star Winze Is Down 100 Feet—A. B. C. Boom Coming.

Mr. A. D. Copley, president of the Giant Mining company, is in the city looking after the affairs of his company. He is much pleased with the condition in which he finds the Giant, and says it never looked better. On the 75-foot level a drift has been run both east and west on the ore body for a distance of 12 feet each way. This gives a total of 24 feet of drifting along the footwall of the ledge. The vein is about 20 feet wide at this point, but has not yet been crosscut. The ore at the 75-foot level carries more gold than it does near the surface, and assays reveal that it runs from \$10 to \$20 to the ton. The intention is to drift to the east for a considerable distance. The ore body dips with the hill or to the south, but it is thought that it will turn and dip to the north after more depth has been gained. Now, however, that the ledge has been found the intention is to follow the ore down when a spot favorable for sinking has been reached. Mr. Copley says he intends as soon as he can to send several hundred tons of ore from the upper and the lower ledge to the smelter, and if the results are satisfactory, shipments will be kept up. Mr. Copley intends to remain here for several days to watch the development of the Giant.

Promising Prospects.

Mr. V. P. Wienthal has returned from the basin of Cedar, Lemon and Sproule creeks in the Slocan, where he has been doing some surface prospecting on the Green Star and the Grey Eagle claims, which he has owned for some time past. On these claims he found one ledge, which is 28 feet in width, and a smaller ledge which is nine feet in width. These ledges carry gold, silver and copper. It is his intention to sink a shaft on the larger ledge. He crossed the big lead on the surface across a distance of 26 feet and to a depth of seven feet, and there was mineral for the entire distance. The walls are well defined. With development he is satisfied that these two prospects will make a mine. They are three and a half miles from the Slocan river. Timber is plentiful and the conditions are good for mining.

A Section of Prospects.

Ben and Thomas English, father and son respectively, are in the city from the vicinity of Erie, where they are interested in 15 claims. These prospects are located between Erie and the Kootenay river. One of the most valuable of the claims in which they are interested is the Home-stake. The vein is five feet in width and carries silver and grey copper. The ore carries from 200 to 300 ounces in silver and considerable copper. \$50 far the development work has consisted of stripping the vein. The Erie is another promising claim in which they are interested. The ore in the Erie carries copper and iron runs \$12 to the ton. There are two shafts sunk on the vein. One of these is 12 feet and the other 20 feet deep. The Iron Horse is another promising prospect. It carries gold ore that averages \$28 to the ton. The other claims in which they are interested have good surface showings but have not been opened to any great extent. They regard the section as one of unusual promise.

Staked Three Claims.

Messrs. D. Harris and Lester Belor have been on the north fork of Kettle river for the past six weeks. They spent most of the time around the Franklin camp, which is about 65 miles from Grand Forks. There is considerable activity in that section, and prospectors have staked the ground thereabouts for many miles. Messrs. Harris and Belor staked three claims. Two of these were copper claims and one is a free milling gold proposition. The two copper claims are on the east fork of the north fork of the Kettle river, and the free milling prospect is on the west fork of the north fork. They came in to have some assaying done, and if the ore is of a good grade they will return for the purpose of working their claims.

Eldorado Mines, Limited.

The new company, the Eldorado Mines Limited, was registered in Victoria on July 31st. A meeting of the directors was held yesterday (Wednesday), at the offices of Messrs. Daly, Hamilton and LeMaistre. The directors are Hon. T. Mayne Daly, G. W. McBride, J. S. Clute, Jr., C. E. Benn, Frank Grantham and R. C. Pollett. The following officers were appointed: President, Hon. T. Mayne Daly; vice-president, Geo. W. McBride; treasurer, C. E. Benn; secretary and managing director, R. C. Pollett. The Merchants' Bank of Halifax was designated as bankers and Messrs. Daly, Hamilton and LeMaistre solicitors for the company. Development will be resumed this next week, and surveying for the purpose of immediate crown granting will commence at the same time.

The Evening Star Winze.

On the Evening Star the winze has reached a depth of 100 feet. A dyke has been passed through which was 12 feet wide and the ore was encountered on the lower side of the dyke yesterday. The winze will be deepened a few more feet and then the intention is to drift along it.

Mr. T. G. Holt, managing director of the Iron Horse, is in the city looking after the affairs of his company.

LEGISLATURE.

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July 26, 1900

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HORRORS IN CHINESE HISTORY

Stories of Uprisings and Massacres in the Ancient Empire of the East--Sketch of the Capital Where the Recent Outrages Were Committed.

For nine centuries, says the London Daily Express, Peking has been an Imperial city.

In 985, under the title of Nanking, or "Southern Capital," it was made the headquarters of the invading Khitan Tartars.

A century later it was recaptured by the Chinese, who reduced it to an ordinary provincial city and rechristened it Yenchuan.

In 1151 Tartar hordes of the Kin tribe took possession of the city, elevated it once more to the rank of a metropolis, built a royal residence within it and called it Chungking, or "Central Capital."

Seventy years afterwards the Kin Tartars were driven out by Jenghiz Khan, who followed the example of the Chinese in 1080 and reduced it to a mere town.

Following Jenghiz, in 1260 came the great Kubla Khan, who rebuilt the city, called it Yenching, or "Great Capital," and held his court there in great magnificence.

It remained an Imperial city under this title and under the Chinese names of Tatu and Khanbaliq until 1368, when a Chinese succeeded the Tartar dynasty, and the modern City of Nanking, on the Yangtsiang, became the capital.

In 1403, however, Yung Lo transferred his court to the old City of Khans, and rechristened it Peking, or "Northern Capital," and the capital of China at has remained ever since.

The modern city consists of the "Nui Ching," or inner city, and the "Wai Ching," or outer city, of which the former is more generally known as the Tartar City. The city walls are 30 miles in circumference, vary from 30 to 50 feet in height and from 15 to 40 feet in breadth at the top, and enclose an area of 25 square miles.

The Imperial City or "Hwang Ching" is enclosed within the walls of the Tartar City, and within this again the "Tszekinching," the Purple Forbidden City, in which stands the Imperial palace.

Entrance to Peking is gained by means of 16 gates, each of which is surmounted by a galleried tower, so constructed as to enable the city guards within it to direct their fire upon any point.

The foreign Legations, where one of the most appalling tragedies since that of Cawnpore is already concluded--are situated in the right-hand lower half of the Tartar City, the British Legation being immediately to the right of the great centre gate leading from the Chinese through the Tartar to the Imperial City.

The normal population of Peking is about a million and a half, but these figures have been greatly swelled during the last few months. There are probably not far less than two million people in the city at the present time, of whom the "foreigners" number a thousand all told.

North of the Imperial City is shown the famous Bell Tower, of whose great, deep-toned bells, which have been kept silent for the last few months, there are probably not far less than two million people in the city at the present time, of whom the "foreigners" number a thousand all told.

Hard by is shown the Drum Tower, in which incense sticks, prepared by the Chinese Imperial astronomers, are kept burning, and gigantic water-clocks, returning to mark the hours and minutes, which has just begun.

In the Chinese City the most prominent object is the Temple of Heaven, where every year the reigning ruler offers sacrifice on an open altar of white marble, having a base two hundred and ten feet wide and an upper surface 90 feet broad, on which are ranged nine concentric circles, on the top of which the Emperor stands to offer up his sacrifice.

Just above and to the leftward of the Purple City is shown the palace where the Emperor Kwang Hsu has been held prisoner by the Empress dowager since the coup d'etat of 1898. When, on June 19th last, offered by the usurper, Prince Tuan, his cousin, the choice between poison or the sword, he is believed to have committed compulsory suicide by opium poisoning.

Both the Chinese and the Tartar Cities are inexpressibly dirty, full of ill-smelling, knee-deep in mud in the rainy season, which has just begun.

The Chinese, to a man, are rabidly anti-foreign at the best of times; today they are a seething mob of fanatics crying for the blood of the "foreign devils" from every corner of the city.

Modern Chinese history, says a writer in the London Daily Mail, are stained with blood--the blood of helpless and defenceless men and women. Since the days when Europeans first went to the far east, there has been a constant succession of brutal murders--murders usually brought about solely by the passionate hatred of the yellow man for the white.

One of the most characteristic of these was the Kuchang massacre, on August 1st, 1895. The Church Missionary Society has a very successful enterprise in that city. There are many converts, and no one dreamed of any danger. Five lady missionaries lived in one house on the hills beyond the city during the summer heat, and close to them lived Mr. Stewart, the missionary in charge, his wife and five children.

August 1st was the birthday of one of the children, so early in the morning three of his brothers and sisters got up and went out to the hills to gather flowers. Hearing horns and drums, they ran back to look at the procession. One Chinaman seized the eldest girl by the hair and beat her. She tore herself from him and made for home, to find the house occupied by the mob. She caught a glimpse of her father making for her mother's room, and then no more was seen of either of them. Seeing the horse burning she got her little brothers and sisters

and dragged them off. The baby she pulled from under the body of its dead nurse. Her two brothers and her little sister were all wounded.

An American missionary, hearing the riot, rushed up to help, but he was too late. In the brief time nine had been murdered, and two of the children soon died. The story of the death of these brave girls, one of whom, Miss Marshall, was the daughter of a Blackheath vicar, went with a thrill of horror through the land.

Why were they murdered? A proclamation had been issued among the people as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that at the present time 'foreign barbarians' are hiring evil characters to kidnap small children, that they may extract oil from them for use. I have a female servant, named Li, who has personally seen this done. I entreat you, good people, not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this."

The mob did act on it. The experiences of Lord Loch and his companions in 1857 present a tale of horror rarely equalled.

Henry Loch, then a young man of 30, was attached to Lord Elgin's punitive mission in China. Messrs. Wade and Parkes, the English interpreters, were sent forward by Lord Elgin, under a flag with the Chinese, and for part of the way Loch accompanied them. They said that things looked threatening, so Loch tried to get back to the allied English and French Generals, to tell them of the danger. He and Mr. Parkes, who were together at one spot, were seized, their arms bound, and they were led out to a room tucked away in an outer court. A sudden tumult gave them a respite. Every possible indignity was inflicted on them. They were threatened, mocked, tightly bound, tortured. Swords were waved over them to frighten them. Last of all they were heavily manacled, shoved in a rough native cart, and driven to Peking.

The tortures of that ride were indescribable. As the best of times, with every comfort, it is misery to ride on that road. But to these men, bound, bruised, expecting instant death, it was torment beyond degree. Forty years afterwards Lord Loch would never recall it, the memories were so painful.

At Peking they were hurried into the native prison, separated from one another, and left dependent on the kindness of the Chinese criminals around them. The 13 French and 23 English who had been with them before their capture were also seized and placed under a strong guard.

When the English and French arrived at the gates of Peking some of these miserable captives returned. On June 1st, 1870, came the infamous Tientsin massacre. The French Catholic missionaries and Sisters of Mercy had established a mission in Tientsin, and one of their agencies was an orphan home. A report got about among the natives that the Sisters were killing the children to use their hearts and eyes in the manufacture of some medical specific for export to Europe.

Everyone saw that a storm was coming, and the French Consul was urged to take such steps as would show the standard to be false. But the Consul thought such a request was a slur on his dignity, and refused to listen to it. No one really knows what happened next. A European on the spot was done to death. The defenceless Sisters were butchered after nameless barbarities, and the French cathedral and orphanage were set on fire. Twenty foreigners, including a Russian and his young bride, who were mistaken for French, were slain.

For a moment it seemed that a general uprising, such as that of the present hour, must follow. But in the end the Chinese authorities subdued the uprising, and executed a score of rioters. It was believed that the men executed were purchased victims, and that the real criminals escaped.

In 1875 came the murder of Mr. Margary between Bhamo and Maymye. Mr. Margary was pushing on from the Burmese territory to make a journey for the British government, to Hankow. He had hardly crossed the frontier when hands of native troops fell on him and murdered him and his attendants. The bodies of the native officials who planned the murder brought on them heavy punishment.

During the past few years the attacks on missions of every kind have been so frequent that to chronicle all of them would make a wearisome list. The Chinese, it is important to note, have not attacked the missionaries, not because of their religion, but because they are foreigners. In the north, French and German missionaries have been especial victims, though the mobs are not particular as to the nationality of the white men when they once set to work.

The hostilities in China cause us to hear so much about Mandarins, and we in England are so apt to look upon them as Chinese officials of great importance and wealth, that it will be news to many to know that practically every Chinese government official servant is a Mandarin, and that there are thousands of them scattered about the Celestial Empire whose official salaries do not exceed one pound per month.

These are the lowest, or ninth class of Mandarins, who have just passed their first examination, and are usually petty officials in one of the numerous custom houses. When promotion follows in due course, our budding Viceroys, provided his predecessors have not exceeded the bounds of moderation, becomes successively a Mandarin of the eighth, and seventh classes.

These two steps, however, mean very little advance in rank, and before the sixth division can be entered another examination has to be passed. A little Chen, a town.

Fu, a prefecture.

Hu, a river.

Hu, a lake.

son of some importance, a sort of district Magistrate, probably, and his butchery is of pure white quartz. In this capacity he can supplement his income gloriously by substantial presents from both plaintiffs and defendants alike, and in a few years has probably extorted enough from unhappy litigants to join the ranks of the fifth class, and wear a transparent crystal button on his cap. Yet another grade, by the same means, he may advance in due course, and upon attaining to the dignity of a fourth class Mandarin a turquoise button is substituted for the crystal one.

Here it is that many Chinese stop in their upward career, for before another step in advance may be made another examination has to be passed, and this is a terribly expensive process. Should the resources of our Mandarin, however, prove equal to the occasion he proudly enters the third class, and his button, though still blue, is transparent like amethyst.

By diplomacy and cringing, still more bribery and cunning, the second class is at last open to him, and with a carved red coral button upon his cap he proudly governs one of China's great cities.

He can now go no higher, save by obtaining the good-will of the Emperor or Empress themselves. The Mandarinship of the first class is the direct gift of the reigning monarch, and carries with it still a red coral button, but quite plain and smooth instead of being carved, as in the second class.

There is a title, "Kung," which is very rarely bestowed, and which is practically a dukedom. Instead of descending from father to son, it goes back to his ancestors, and all of whom are nobled en bloc.

The examinations referred to in this article are usually held in large halls, Examination Hall, or Koong Yün, as it is called, at Canton, contains 7,500 cells, each cell measures four feet by three, and is high enough to stand up in. The furniture consists of two stools and one to sit on and the other for writing on.

The cells are arranged around a number of open courts, so that the soldiers who guard the place can look in and see that no student communicate with another. The characters on the cells indicate each student's particular place. Confinement in so cramped an area, where it is impossible to lie down, is said to cause the death of many students, some of whom are quite old men.

For the frightful outrages which have been committed against the Europeans in Peking it is scarcely clear that Sasi Chi, Prince of Tuan, is responsible. This bloodthirsty fanatic is the father of Po Ching, the young Prince, who was nominated by the unfortunate Emperor Kwang Su as his successor.

In November, 1898, he was granted the right of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Forbidden City, a very high honor which is only bestowed upon the great.

It has been reported from China that Prince Tuan, previous to the present disturbances, accepted the position of Chief of the Boxer Society. So far as can be ascertained, it is probable that he has now usurped the supreme power at Peking.

Dramatis Personae of the Peking Tragedy.

The Empress dowager (The Ho), the concubine of the Emperor Huen Feng, who died in 1860. The Empress murdered his death, the Tai An, and brought about the death of his son, the young Emperor Tung Chee, by causing his bed to be hung with draperies infected with smallpox.

General Yung Lu, Generalissimo of the Chinese army, her factotum and paramour, a former slave of the Emperor Huen Feng, who aided her to achieve the coup d'etat of 1860, and the deposition on January 23rd last of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, now reported to have been compelled by Prince Tuan to commit suicide.

Prince Chun, father of the Emperor Kwang Hsu.

Prince Hsiang, a cousin of the Imperial House, who has constituted himself leader of the Boxers and usurped the authority of the usurper Empress. Tuan has personally directed the attacks on the Legations, and has issued decrees ordering the extermination of every foreigner in China.

Prince Kang Yi, an anti-foreign General, now engaged in spreading rebellion among the people of the south.

Prince Ching, leader of the Moderate party at Peking, who, with other "Moderates," was recently forced by Prince Tuan to resign from the Tzuang Li Yamen in favor of rabidly anti-foreign counsellors.

Prince Kung, who has constituted himself leader of the Boxers and usurped the authority of the usurper Empress. Tuan has personally directed the attacks on the Legations, and has issued decrees ordering the extermination of every foreigner in China.

General Yuan Shi Kai, Kang Su, Nieh and Tung Puh Siang, anti-foreign and Boxer leaders, who bombarded Tientsin and attacked Admiral Seymour's relief force. General Tung Puh Siang is a Mohammedan at the head of an army of 30,000 troops, most of whom are also Mohammedans. Generals Ma and Sung Ching are also prominent anti-foreign leaders.

Li Hung Chang, acting Viceroy of Canton, the only great Chinese diplomat who has ever come west, where he is well known and enjoys a reputation for peculiar craftiness.

Li Tung Feng, President of the Board of Rites in the Imperial City.

Li Ping Heng, late Governor of Shantung.

Yuan Shi Kai, present Governor of Shantung.

Liu Kun Yih, Viceroy of Nanking, is ostensibly friendly towards foreigners, and promises to keep order in south and middle China in conjunction with Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of Wuchang, who makes similar professions of friendship.

Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, under whose orders the forts of Taku fired upon the allied fleets. He is reported to have been degraded for this action, but has probably been rewarded.

Lu, anti-foreign Governor of Soochow, who is reported to be advancing against Shanghai with 6,000 troops.

Sheng Kwei, the Baron, or Prefect of Shanghai, Director-General of Telegraphs and Administrator of Railways, a nephew of Li Hung Chang, and ostensibly friendly towards the foreigners, but apparently guilty of double-dealing.

Place Names.

Chen, a mart.

Cheng, a town.

Fu, a prefecture.

Hu, a river.

Hu, a lake.

Hsiang, a village.

Hsien, a district.

Kiang, a river.

Ling, a hill, peak or pass.

Pei, Pe, north.

Nan, south.

Tung, east.

Shan, a mountain.

Sheng, a province.

Shui, a river.

Ting, a sub-prefecture.

Li, one-third of a mile.

Tzuang Li Yamen, the Bureau at the capital where eight Chinese Ministers deal with foreign affairs.

Anhui, province on the Great Plain, between Honan, Chekiang and Kiangsi, with a population of 39,000,000.

Chefoo, a treaty port between the mouths of the Yangtsie and the Peiho rivers; at the north end of the Shantung Peninsula, and close to the British possession of Weihaiwei.

Hankow, a treaty port on the Yangtsie river.

Hoangho, the river of northern China, emptying into the Gulf of Pechili.

Hunan, a province on the Gulf of Pechili, with a population of 29,000,000.

Ichang, limit of steam navigation on the Yangtsie, and about two miles from Shanghai, Ichang, marks, so far, the limit of the disturbances in the west.

Kwangtung, the province of which the capital is Canton, the largest town in China, and the first to which Europeans were given access. Li Hung Chang was the acting Viceroy here.

Nankin, important treaty port on the Yangtsie river, capital of the Province of Kiangsi.

Ninchwan, a British concession, the seat of Manchuria, 189 miles north of Port Arthur.

Peiho, the river on which lies the treaty port of Tientsin, now being besieged for the second time within a month.

Soochow, important town in the Province of Kiangsi, in which also Shanghai and Nankin are situated.

Chinese Reformers.

Honolulu correspondence of the Chicago Record, under date of July 9th, reads as follows:

Liung Chi Tuo, the Chinese reformer, for whom the Empress dowager has offered a reward of \$65,500, has just given an interview, in the shape of an address to the American people, in which he expresses the belief that the United States will prevent the partition of China, and that it will be seconded in this by Great Britain and Japan. He points out that to attempt to rule China by the concert of the powers will lead to endless bloodshed and strife, and that the same result will follow a partition of the empire.

The following is the expression of his views on the subject.

"(1) The opening up of China so that the Chinese may be able to assimilate foreign ideas of progress, and also that foreigners may share with the Chinese in the development of the wealth of this vast empire.

"(2) Power in China must be centralized to prevent jealousy and factions.

"(3) For the best interests of China and the world the empire should be re-constituted. Aside from what has been said, are there any other methods by which China may be governed?"

"I understand that foreigners have suggested two--one to treat China as England and France treat Egypt, the other to treat her as Russia, Prussia and Austria treated Poland. The former method would deprive China of territory, the latter would deprive her of territory, and both would deprive her of territory. To make things clear, I desire to point to their respective merits. First, let me ask, can any single power rule China? There is but one answer. No one power can control the affairs of China. The reasons are so evident, that I would not train from further comment on this question. But can all the powers do it together? With the foreign powers united the reins of government in China would be universal peace will be endangered, for the fundamental principles of these powers are not all alike. One would prefer to rule the people with an iron hand, while another would prefer to let the people seek for its own material welfare, even at the expense of the others. The thirst for gain would throw them into competition with each other, which will bring about jealousy and cause them to fight for their cherished ends. As the civil war of the United States has brought about because of difference of policy between the north and the south, so if the powers whose policies are adverse to each other undertake to rule China jointly they will ultimately come to strife. Thus we can readily see that the powers cannot control China to mutual advantage. In regard to partition, I fully believe that England, the United States and Japan do not desire it; but if they do advance such a measure they are merely falling into line with the other powers to avoid complications. If partition should take place China will be divided among different powers, all having different systems of government, and their thirst for them into conflict with each other and give them an opportunity to test the destructive properties of their modern military equipment. Such a condition of affairs is entirely inconsistent with the present standard of civilization. Even if the division of territory can be amicably settled the Chinese must be pacified; but this cannot be easily done, for the weakness of the government is not the weakness of the people. The Chinese are a people that have a history dating back 4,000 years, a fact which they are proud to relate, and they will not tolerate the idea of being governed by foreigners on their own soil.

"Looking up the history of the past we find that whenever a change of dynasty has taken place the blood of millions has been shed. How much more terrible will it be when this greater change to foreign rule takes place? Perhaps the Chinese can in the end be pacified, but I doubt that it can be done in ten years. To force the people to submit to foreign rule is unwise. It would not only cause a great deal of bloodshed and large expenditure of time, wealth and energy, but also engender in the Chinese an eternal hatred of foreigners. Consider what trouble the Philippines and the Boers have given the United States and Great Britain respectively, and you will appreciate the difficulty the powers will have to encounter in undertaking to suppress the Chinese and make them

submit to foreign rule. Such a course will practically ruin the commerce of the Orient for years.

"Knowing that the main object of the powers in dealing with China is commerce, I do not think they will do anything that would endanger it. Since it is not for the best interests of all concerned to deprive China of power or to divide the territory, is there no way out of the present dilemma? Last year the United States proposed to the other powers to open up China and to protect her territory from partition. Such a course will be found most beneficial and a policy most appropriate to modern civilization."

"She will not be the only one to do the work, but her kinsmen and fairly lend a willing and helping hand. I am confident that if America leads the way the other powers will surely follow. Notwithstanding the fact that there are some nations as eager for power as the tiger is ferocious when hungry, yet I predict that they will be unable to resist the humanitarian policy of the American soul and take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the American people for kind and generous consideration."

"Schnehl!!--Hurry Up for Pity!"

The situation must indeed be desperate, says a London journal of recent date, which causes the first surviving official of the German Legation in Peking to utter a cry like this, and Sir Robert Hart, G. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Imperial Customs at Peking, to echo it.

The last urgent word or sentence of the German missive, whatever it is, is translated by various correspondents as "Hasten!" "Come with all speed!" and "Make haste!"

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The qualities he displayed in this department secured him the post of Inspector-General in 1863, and since 1885 he has been Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs, a position of such importance that he felt justified in declining the offer of the British Ministry at Peking.

Before the establishment of the Chinese customs this branch of the revenue was as eaten up by corruption as is the internal government of China. Under Sir Robert Hart's rule, however, was abolished, and the customs revenue is now the most important and most stable item of the Celestial budget, and is the main security for Chinese loans. The estimation in which he is held may be judged by the fact that he has received the orders or decorations of:

The Med. Button, The Double Dragon, and The Peacock's Feather, as well as the peculiar Chinese distinction of a grant of nobility to his ancestors for three generations back.

He is rather under middle height, and many years of endeavoring to keep his end up with the heathen Chinese have thinned his hair and streaked his beard with grey.

He has received decorations from almost every civilized power, as well as from some that are uncivilized, and he has probably done more than any other man to keep the door open to English (and European) direct trade in China.

Like the distinguished Times correspondent, Dr. Morrison, Sir Robert Hart is no believer in treachery. "I would rather," he said, "walk through China with a baby in my arms than with a revolver in my hand."

Stanger, Natal, June 13--We left Eshowe yesterday morning and camped at Tugela; today we marched here, and have stopped for noon. Will move on to Durban and reach there tomorrow, and then to Newcastle. This is a lovely country, and the people are very nice. I am feeling well.

In Camp, Durban Racecourse, June 16--The enclosed letter I wrote at Eshowe, but didn't post it, as we got orders that night to come here as soon as possible as we were needed at the front at once. We have made the ride of 100 miles in three days. The Canadian horses are in fine shape, but the remnants are miserable little brutes, and couldn't have gone much further. I have never felt better in my life than I do now. We are going to Newcastle tomorrow to join our reinforcements of 50 men, who got up there ahead of us. We stayed an hour at a place called Stanger the day before yesterday, and I sent you a P. C. from there. It was at Stanger that Chaka, the great Zulu chief, was killed during the Zulu war. The people at Stanger gave us biscuits, cheese, tea, coffee, ginger ale and oranges, and people all along the road would come out and give us fruit; it was very kind of them, and I can tell you we were all very happy along the line of march--the sugar cane is very sweet--there are acres and acres of it growing all along the road. They have Cingalese to cultivate it. It is mighty handy to have some money in one's pocket in this business, as they haven't paid us for two months. I am not broke yet, but it is awfully hard to hang on to money, as everyone else seems to be. I always manage to have a little on me. Mr. Jarvis says we will be right at the front this week, bar accidents; he stands the work splendidly for a man of his weight, and is looking and feeling very fit. I hope I will get your letters here, as I have had no word from you now since your letter of April 10th, and it must be six weeks since I got that. Mail matter seems to get tied up at Cape Town. I hope you are all well and not worrying. Cronyn, Grogan, Castellaine, Dietrichson and all B. C. fellows in our troop are well and flourishing.

HAROLD.

Note--Since the above letters were handed to The Miner Hon. Mr. Daly has received a cable from his son, dated July 26th, saying that he is well.

A Pleasant Whist Party.

The Young Men's Institute of this city gave a surprise whist party in the hall in the old Bank of Montreal building on Friday evening in honor of Mrs. G. W. Williams. During the evening refreshments were served and a pleasant time was had at the whist games. The first prize for ladies, a glass vase, was won by Mrs. Stack. The first prize for gentlemen, a glass vase, was won by Mr. W. Foley. The booty prizes were beets, and were won by Mrs. Cogrove and B. F. McCloskey. Those present were: Mrs. G. H. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Cassack, Mr. and Mrs. Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Quirk, Mr. and Mrs. Stack, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mesdames Benn, Fitzpatrick, Arthur, Kieff, Gibbons, Miss Shannon, Messrs. W. P. O'Brien, W. Turner, J. Wright, J. F. Fitzpatrick, E. C. Lockwood, D. McDonald, R. F. McCloskey, B. Nolan and W. Foley.

Read the Roseland Miner.

Lower Tugela, June 9th--The Colonel, Major Jarvis and the rest of B Squadron, arrived this a. m., and it is in orders that we leave early tomorrow; I don't know where to, and we don't take much interest in things now, as peace may be declared any day. It rained yesterday, but today it is fine. I am feeling quite well, and am looking forward to getting out on the march, as I think it will be fun, and we are not likely to have any hardships.

Eshowe, Zululand, June 12--Arrived here yesterday after two days' marching

through a beautiful country. We are camped just about a mile beyond the town, which is a very pretty place. All kinds of fruit growing here, lemons, pineapples, bananas, oranges. I don't know where we are going, maybe to Swaziland. Eshowe, Capital of Zululand, June 13, 1900--As I said in my P. C., we arrived here last night after a march of two days. We made about 12 miles the first day before we stopped to camp, and yesterday we made the remainder of the distance, about 16 miles, and got here at about 3:30 p. m. The town is an awfully pretty place, but we are not allowed down there. They have fine fruit here. I got some delicious oranges, 50 for 30 cents. There are also sweet lemons, pineapples and bananas, but we always arrive everywhere just at the end of the season when the best fruit is over. We are going up through Swaziland, and have a 225 mile march from here. We will make better time after this, as the mules are raw to this work, and we have to keep the wagons along with us. We are having a beautiful trip, but don't get much to eat; bully beef and biscuit, with coffee in the morning and tea at night. The rations are generally short, and will, of course, get shorter as we go on, but it keeps us healthy and up to the mark. We get potatoes or onions every day or so. You will laugh at my eating onions, which I used to loathe, but I am glad to eat them to utter a cry like this, and Sir Robert Hart, G. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Imperial Customs at Peking, to echo it.

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LOAN BY-LAW.

While the plans submitted to the council for the improvement of the city are all more or less needed there are many others of the same nature which might equally as well be included in the schedule and which would swell the loan by-law to double or treble the amount asked for. Indeed, there is no guarantee, beyond the amateur estimate of the worthy chairman of the board of works that the improvements scheduled can be carried for the sum named, \$30,000. And should this prove to be the case there is no provision made as what improvements shall be neglected and which shall be completed. Consequently voters passing such a by-law thinking that their own needs will be attended to are liable to find that these very things are not going to be carried out for the lack of money. There is a clause in the by-laws which says that the city engineer shall on April 1 of each recurring year lay before the city council the improvements that are demanded and the estimated cost of each. As it is too late this year to accomplish even a tenth part of this work we think that the Mayor is right in saying with Alderman Mackenzie that the matter should be laid over till the proper season of next year. There are two items of the schedule which are absolutely necessary: the one is the drainage of the swamp above Third avenue and the other is the opening up of a portion of North Davis street and Third avenue so as to give access to the Centre Star and War Eagle mines. With regard to the latter enough money was spent on the western extension of Second avenue through the Nickel Plate flat for this very purpose to have carried out this improvement. That extension was supposed to open a connection with these mines but has failed to do so, as apparently the mine people were not consulted or not listened to as to their needs. With regard to the first there is a danger that the unsanitary condition of this portion of the city will invite an epidemic which will cause the city a greater expense than this trifling cost. The other two positions will prove, if carefully looked into, capable of being postponed till next year. But the argument which will chiefly appeal to most citizens is that a sewer system should be installed before the city finds money for less necessary purposes. Further, the finance committee should report unfavorably upon a money by-law, which includes a quantity of temporary work, such as sidewalk, whose life will barely exceed three or four years, the life of which by-law at the same time will be not less than 20 or 25 years. This is like raising money to pay current expenses and can be characterized by no other term than rotten financing.

EMIGRATION DECREASING.

According to the census which has just been taken in the United States there are 1,020,000 native-born Canadians there. The census of 1890, ten years ago, showed there were 960,938 natives of Canada, including Newfoundland, in the United States at the time. The figures show that the number of Canadians in the United States increased only 39,162 in the ten years between 1890 and 1900. This is not a large increase and reveals that what has been held for the last six or seven years to be true, that Canadians are not leaving their native land as rapidly as formerly. The number of Canadians in the United States is larger than it should be, however. The population in the United States, according to the figures of the census just taken aggregates 72,000,000. The Canadian-born there number something over a million as above stated and a fraction of over one in every 72 is a native of this country. The population of Canada is about 6,000,000, but all of these are not natives of the soil. Taking this and the fact that there are 1,020,000 of our native born in the United States, it is palpable that more than one out of six born in this country have taken up their residence in the country to the south of us. This is a much larger proportion than it should be. There was a time in the history of this country, and this was particularly the case previous to the panic of 1893, when it seemed that Canada was simply a country where sturdy young men and accomplished young ladies were bred so that they might put in the useful portion

of their lives in the United States. The chief cause of the emigration was because the opportunities in the United States were good for the young, the vigorous and the enterprising from this country. Now, however, with the development of the resources of the Dominion, the upbuilding of great manufacturing industries, the extension of the railway system, the growth of the commerce, the increased area brought under cultivation and the development of the great mineral resources there has come a change, and the native born is staying at home and growing up with the country. There are better opportunities for him at home than there are abroad. We believe there has been less emigration to the United States and more from there into Canada in the last five years than there has been in any like period in the last half of a century. With the increased development of the great natural resources and the further upbuilding of the commerce and the manufacturing industries it should not be a great while before the tide will turn and then there will be more emigration from the United States into Canada than there has been from Canada into the United States. Then will be the time when Our Lady of the Snows will put on more frills than she does at present, and even now she is a pretty high stepper.

THE NEXT MEMBER.

With rumors in the air of the possible dissolution, during the present year, of the Dominion Parliament and an appeal by the government to the country, there is considerable speculation as to the candidate or candidates who may be nominated to contest this constituency. In the event of an election this fall the Yale-Cariboo riding would remain undivided, it being impossible to split it up into two or three constituencies, as must be done in the very near future, before the census is taken next April. The member who is sent to Ottawa must then go there as the representative of this vast district, whose population is rapidly increasing, where industrial importance is daily becoming greater and whose reasonable demands upon the government must therefore become more pressing and insistent. The man, under these circumstances, where his attention must cover such an immense constituency, who is required in one whose interests are not confined exclusively or even very largely to any particular section but who is devoted to the advancement of the district as a whole and who possesses the time and means to keep himself in touch with every part of the riding and possesses, as well the influence with the government which will enable him to obtain for it that recognition which is warranted. It would be unfair for any one section of the riding to insist on the choice of a candidate because of his local importance or popularity and it would be extremely unfortunate, were it possible, which we think it is not, that a member should be returned who did not possess the friendship and confidence of the government.

Under conditions such as exist then we consider that it would be unwise for the electors of the Yale-Cariboo constituency, whose interests are bound up with the development of the mineral industry of British Columbia, not to make the utmost effort to bring Mr. Hewett (Bostock once more into the field, who once nominated would be sure of election. It is an admitted fact that Mr. Bostock, during his parliamentary term, has discharged his duties ably and thoroughly and with a desire impartially to serve every portion of his constituency. He has worked with tireless energy and both during the session and the recess of the House has labored disinterestedly for the welfare of the district. There is no man in British Columbia today from whom the riding can expect so much as it can from him, and none who has such claims on its gratitude for what has been accomplished. The announcement that he wishes to withdraw from the field was received with regret by every person in the constituency who has followed his career in the house, and the knowledge that he had been induced again to become a candidate would give satisfaction to Liberals and Conservatives alike.

When the constituency, as it now stands, has been divided, as it must be before the lapse of 12 months, into two or perhaps three parts with a member for each, it will be time enough to consider the selection of local men to represent the various portions. Until that time, however, it would be well to make choice of a member who can represent the whole riding and represent it well.

B. C. RISING IN FAVOR.

London is taking a deep interest in the mining affairs of British Columbia, and this interest is reflected in the papers there. They are publishing articles laudatory of the mining affairs of this province and tell of the opportunities that there are here for profitable investment. There is, we believe, one potent cause for this show of interest, and if the opportunity is properly taken advantage of it will redound greatly to the good of the mining industry here. The investors and promoters thought when the war in South

Africa started that it would be a matter of sixty or ninety days when it would be over and then mining could be resumed in the Rand. The war started on the 12th of October last, and it will soon be ten months old. Advices from South Africa state that it will take some little time before the country is reconstructed sufficiently to allow the resumption of operations in the mines. The London mining promoters have become tired of waiting and have been looking for a new field for exploitation and naturally turn to British Columbia as a splendid one for mining.

The time is at hand to turn this digression in our favor to advantage. The management of the British America corporation saw the way matters were trending and has floated two of its Le Roi companies, and is preparing to launch a third on the favoring financial tide. The New Gold Fields of British Columbia took advantage of the situation to place the Velvet Mines, limited, which is one of its subsidiary companies, in a more advantageous financial position. The favorable way in which the Ymir is turning out has materially aided in giving London confidence in our mines. The success which the British companies operating here has met is certain to attract other like aggregations of capital in large numbers, and these will make the mining sections hereabout the theaters of intense activity. Capital will not then be wanting to develop properties of genuine merit.

Full advantage should be taken of the favorable turn that has taken place. The provincial authorities should at once begin the work of thoroughly flooding London with authentic data concerning the mining resources of the province, as information coming from such a source would have the stamp of reliability upon it. The Dominion government should at once appoint a competent man to represent and advertise British Columbia in London and other portions of Great Britain. A fund of \$10,000 or \$15,000 should be placed at his disposal to be immediately used in advertising our mining and other resources. With a proper man in this position, one who is in full touch with the mining resources, it should be the means of inducing large amounts of capital to be invested here. This is a position which should not be given to any but a first class man, as one of mediocre abilities would be worse than none. A salary in keeping with the importance of the position should be paid. The government at this juncture could not make a better investment than this, as it would be sure to be returned many fold. It looks, too, as though it would be an opportune moment for first class promoters of mining companies and those having properties of known merit to dispose of to go to London. Such another opportunity as the present will rarely be seen and the fullest advantage of it should be taken, so that there may be millions of good British gold invested here in the purchase and development of our mining properties.

PARTY DISINTEGRATION.

The Liberal party of Great Britain, which has had such a long and useful career and has accomplished so much not for Britain alone but for the world in the direction of social and personal freedom, seems at length to be on the point of falling to pieces. Its absolute domination for so many years by Mr. Gladstone and the numerous follies and errors committed by that splendid rhetorician, who ruled his followers by the witchery of his phrases, contributed in no small degree to the condition of things which exists within the party today. By this impatience of counsel and his fear of rivalry he drove from the ranks of his adherents the ablest Liberals of the nation and finally alienated, by the vacillation and unwisdom of his policy the great bulk of the thinking portion of the electorate. His death left the party with a few second rate men, whom he had held together in harmony under him but who, immediately his controlling hand was removed, began to quarrel among themselves, as the only possible leaders and of the entire number only two or three possessed to any reasonable degree the confidence of the people. Since that time it has been so painfully apparent that these men were prepared to sacrifice the good of the nation to political expediency that they have lost to the party whatever prestige it possessed during the latter days of Mr. Gladstone's rule. The result is that today the Liberals are in a state of bankruptcy as far as ability and reputation is concerned and their chance of a return to power has been placed at a remote period by the distrust of the people and dissensions within the party. There is a strong analogy between the history of the British Liberal party during the past 15 years, and that of the Conservatives in Canada. With the death of Sir John Macdonald perished the last leader under whom the Canadian Conservatives could hope to retain the confidence of the country. Whether by design or under party pressure Sir John discouraged Conservatives of ability and especially those from Ontario from seeking political prominence and surrounded himself with third and fourth rate men who, when he dropped by the wayside, were unable to pursue a wise and vigorous policy. To incompetency was added dissension, and the party eventually

reached the stage in which it is found today, without hope of a capable leader, and without a policy to recommend it to the country.

IMPORTANT INCIDENTS.

On Friday the machinery of a forty-drill compressor was put in motion at the Centre Star and within a day or two another plant of like capacity will be started by the Le Roi. The putting in motion of such large plants almost simultaneously means a great deal for this camp. It means that the capacity for the extraction of ore has been largely increased, and this in turn portends that more men than at present will be employed. It means that mining on a larger scale than ever is to be carried in this camp and that the industry is becoming more fixed and permanent than ever. It means that mining at depth is to be attempted, and that the management of the mines here are satisfied that the mines are valuable at depth, and are making arrangements to extend the workings still deeper than 1,000 feet in search for the ore from which the precious and useful metals are extracted. The situation, as expressed aptly by a visitor, is that there must be something valuable underneath and plenty of it to justify such great preparation on the surface. Those who visit the mines here at the present time cannot fail to be impressed with the magnificent plants that are to be found on their surfaces at the feeding mines. In no other camp in Canada can such an aggregation of machinery be seen. It has cost a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars to purchase and install these plants, and what is their task. In the hard rocks about this camp there is one of the largest bodies of sulphide ore on this continent, and out of the mines will be extracted sufficient gold and copper to pay the Dominion debt. From the immense bodies which are being uncovered in the lower levels of the mines it is evident that the aggregate amount to be extracted in the next 30 years will run into a vast sum—so large that we are afraid to even hazard an estimate of what we think it will be for fear that it might be thought we were given to exaggeration. Around these mines, as certain as anything human can be, there is growing up a city which will rival in size the largest mining city on this continent. We firmly believe, even if no other mines are found beyond those which have already been opened up to a greater or lesser degree, there will be, within the next six years, a city of at least 20,000 population, and further on it will be larger than even this. The situation points unerringly to this. Mines having a much smaller area than the Le Roi have been known to employ 2,000 men underground. We believe when all the ground of the Le Roi including the Black Bear and the Ivanhoe fraction, is fully explored down in the 1,800 or the 2,000 foot level that there will be 2,000 men working in its several levels. It will be the same way in the properties of some of the larger companies. When this capacity of the mines to give employment to such large forces of men it is understood it is easy to figure out where the 20,000 population is to come from. Such incidents, therefore, as the starting of these two large 40-drill plants are distinct advance steps towards that point in the history of Rossland when it will have a population of 20,000.

MAY IT BE TRUE.

The rumor that Hon. Joseph Martin purposes resigning his seat in the legislature at the close of the present session and going to Dawson, where he will contest that constituency for the Dominion house, as soon as it has been created an electoral riding, has not been confirmed, but there is sufficient probability about it to lull those who understand and appreciate Joseph's leading qualities, into a pleasant dream of how the affairs of the country would glide along smoothly in his absence. It would, of course, be rather rough on the Klondike if Joe should be successful in fastening himself politically on that district, but he could probably be counted in as the oppressive mining royalty as something which it is desirable to get rid of and when the constituency and the government arrived at some amicable understanding, both of these obstacles to enterprise could be removed to their proper level. In the meantime British Columbia would be reaping the advantage of the absence from its legislative halls of this irreconcilable opponent of good legislation.

In the event of Hon. Joseph's departure the probability is that Joe. Smith Curtis would assume the position of leader of the opposition, and certainly nothing more desirable could occur. The people of the province would then have the satisfaction of knowing that the chief critic of government measures was a man of ability and discretion who would favor good legislation no matter from what quarter it might come, and would neither introduce or support anything which was inimical to the interests of the country; a man in fact who had no private ends to serve by the position he occupied and who would discharge with fidelity and integrity the duties which he had assumed. With Mr. Curtis as the leader of the opposition a confidence in the Legislature which has not yet been felt by the people of this province could not fail to be established. As the ablest man of his party and as representing the most important constituency which has sent a member to that side of the House it is impossible that any other man should be chosen to occupy the position which it is hoped, may be vacated by Hon. Joseph Martin. Let the change come soon.

A KING MURDERED.

Again is the anarchist's bloody hand lifted, and this time it is Humbert, King of Italy, who is the victim. The large majority of the people of the civilized world shudder and denounce the act of the regicide, while only the insane anarchists rejoice and look around for new victims to deprive of life. Such senseless murders as that of the King of Italy can produce no good for even the half crazed anarchists' circle who pronounced the sentence of death upon him and delegated one of their number by lot to carry out the dread decree. Their theory, founded principally upon the teachings of Proudhon, is that they would do away with all authority except that sanctioned by conviction and which they foolishly think will produce what they are pleased to term individual liberty. In order to protest against authority they murder kings, queens, emperors, princes and others of the ruling classes.

King Humbert was a model King. Only a man of the loftiest principles and of high ideals could have delivered a speech like he did a few days since to the Italian contingent when it was about to embark from Italy in order to become a portion of the allied army in China. He told them to show a conciliatory spirit in their relations with the soldiers of the other nations with whom they were to fight against the Chinese, and to emulate them only in such a manner as to bring glory and honor upon the flag of Italy. He was a brave soldier and a good, wise and humane King. That he was humane was shown during the terrible cholera epidemic in 1884, when he gained much popular favor by visiting Naples, which was badly infected with the plague. Humbert was born March 14, 1844, and was the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, the first King of United Italy. He succeeded his father in 1878. He married, in 1888, his cousin, Margherita, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, and they have had issue of one child only,

his whole career has been marked by generosity and justice towards the people of his country, whom he loved dearly, and only a wild insane beast of an anarchist could have slain him.

The assassination of Humbert I. is on a par almost with the unspeakable crime of the slaying of Elizabeth, the Empress of Austria, in Geneva on Sept. 10, 1898. On this occasion the anarchist's stiletto entered the breast and drove out the life of one of the best and most amiable women in Europe and yet Kachoval, the assassin who committed this foul and bloody crime, still lives in a Swiss prison. The reason is that capital punishment has been abolished in Switzerland. In Brussels a short time since, Nipido, an insane boy, addicted with the foul taint of anarchism, tried to kill the Prince of Wales, and yet all the punishment he is to receive is detention in prison until he reaches his majority. Such travesties on justice as these serve only to encourage the bloodthirsty regicides who thirst for the blood of those who rule over them.

It is probably the leniency which has been shown to these ruffians, Nipido and Kachoval, that led to the murder of the King of Italy. Some means must be devised to strike terror to these organized gangs of murderers to the end that they may be extirpated root and branch. The civilized nations of the earth should put the brand of outlawry on the members of this society. It should be enacted that a life sentence should be imposed on those convicted of belonging to this dangerous society, and then they should be hunted as wild beasts are, for the most savage and ferocious animals are not nearly as much of a menace to society as anarchists are.

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AFRAID OF LIVE BURIALS.

The fear of being buried alive is more general than is believed by some and it is one that haunts a number through many years of their lives. The Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Paris is said to be the authority for the statement that one-third or one-half of those who die, or rather are pronounced dead, in bed, are still alive when buried. Another doctor draws it more mildly, and declares that one out of every thousand interred is buried alive. It has been estimated that in England and Wales between 2,000 and 3,000 persons have been interred while alive. There are many diseases in which animation is suspended temporarily which deceives even physicians. This is the case no ably with catalepsy. This fear of being buried alive has led to the formation in New York city of what is called the American Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial. It is doubtful if this society will appeal to the members of the medical profession, some of whom snot at the idea of people being buried while they are alive. Those who join the society claim, however, that physicians grow so familiar with the grim reaper that they are sometimes a little careless and this leads to what the members fear, burial before life is extinct. Anyway the members of the society wish to be reasonably certain that they will not be interred alive. It is the intention of the society to have a law passed, which will provide

that certain tests shall be made by the physicians before interment shall be allowed. Among these tests are the following:

- Two or more incisions in an artery. The palm of the hand exposed to the flame of a candle not more than five inches above. A mirror. A sign of respiration. A hot iron or steel placed against the flesh without producing blisters. It is also recommended that chapels be established for the repose of remains during a given number of hours.

HORSES ARE STILL USED.

According to the Automobile Almanac there are only 688 automobiles in use in the United States, and this country is the second on the globe in the number of these machines that it possesses. From this it would not seem that the equine vehicle were replacing the horse very rapidly.

VISITED THE MINES.

Premier Emerson Great Pleased With What He Saw.

Hon. R. H. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. A. S. Wright, minister of public works of the same province; Rev. J. D. Freeman, chairman of the New Brunswick house; Mayor Goodvee, Alexander Dick, the well known mining engineer, and Rev. Mr. Stackhouse of the Baptist church of this city, yesterday visited the workings of the Le Roi and the surface of the War Eagle and other mines. In speaking of the trip Premier Emmerson said: "It all impressed us very much. The extensive workings, the large ore bodies and the big plants which have been assembled, were eye-openers for us from New Brunswick, as we had been led to believe that the bottom had been run out of some of the mines of Rossland. It was an agreeable disappointment to see such large ore bodies where we had been led to expect, in some instances, that there was nothing but what you call 'country rock.' Far from being worked out, it struck me that the mining may be said to have only just commenced here. Your city is really a wonderful result of a few years. There must have been something strong and energetic behind it to have loved its growth to its present size in so short a time. We expected to see a mining camp and were ushered into a well built city. I would like to say to you how much I appreciate the courtesy shown to us by Mayor Goodvee. He procured teams and accompanied us around. Mr. Bernard Macdonald, the manager of the British America corporation, is a man full of courtesy. He allowed us to visit the Le Roi, which is certainly a wonderful mine. Mr. Long, the superintendent of the Le Roi, kindly accompanied us through the workings of the Le Roi, and went to the end of trouble to make the trip a pleasant one. Then we had Mr. A. Dick with us. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and was formerly manager in our country, and is no stranger to us. In fact, we think a great deal of him down in New Brunswick. He explained the scientific features of the ore and the formation to us, and it was with great pleasure that we listened to his recital of what those hills went through long before you and I and he were born in New Brunswick, and he told us when he was there a great deal about British Columbia and some things appeared to be so wonderful that, although he is a Baptist minister, there were times when we doubted his veracity the least little bit, but now I can go home and tell the good people of my province that Mr. Stackhouse has not told half the truth about the place. I am afraid if I tell the people all that I have seen that they will think perhaps that I, too, am romancing." Premier Emmerson and party have been to Vancouver, and while there made an excursion to Seattle. They returned via Kevelstoke and Nelson and leave for home today via the Crow's Nest railway.

THE MAHLIN MURDER.

Ernest Chenoweth is Committed For Trial by Magistrate Boilbee. On Saturday last Police Magistrate Boubtee received a telegram from H. A. MacLean, the deputy attorney general at Victoria, stating that the views of that official were that the boy, Ernest Chenoweth, should be committed for trial. In accordance with this message, on the opening of the court yesterday morning, Mr. Boubtee said that he would act according to the advice tendered him by the deputy attorney general and would commit the boy for trial. Mr. A. H. MacNeill said that the court here had expressed its opinion that there was no evidence on which the boy should be committed, and that the advice of the attorney general's department had no bearing on the matter. Mr. Boubtee stated that he did not care to accept the responsibility of taking any particular course when the case was one of such widespread interest, and he would commit for trial at the next Nelson assizes which would open on October 10 next.

NIGHT TRAIN RESUMED.

The night train service was resumed last night on the Red Mountain railway. A train for Spokane leaves Rossland at 10 o'clock p. m., and arrives in Spokane at 7:05 a. m. Train leaves Spokane for Rossland at 9:45 p. m. and arrives at Rossland at 6:30 a. m.

THE DEAD SKIPPER'S DAUGHTER.

South American Rheumatic Cure Makes Her a Well Woman After Four Years of Torture. Miss Emma Foote, daughter of the late Captain Foote, of Pictou, N. S., says: "I think my case a marvellous one. I was completely helpless from rheumatism for four years. I had no use of my limbs, my speech was affected, and had to be fed like an infant. I was for a time in a hospital undergoing special treatment, but left it worse than I went in. Doctors could not relieve me. I commenced taking South American Rheumatic Cure; it has effected a cure, and I am now free from suffering, and can knit and sew. These I had not done for five years. Sold by Goodvee Bros.

THE MONTREAL

A HOLE UNFIT FOR A FATAL. What Mr. Drewry Treatment by Faculty of Montr. Mr. J. C. Drewry, the Canadian Gold rived in the city from the east after three months, which owing to an attack seized him in Montreal experience which ing to this attack tremely well and never in better ph gives an interesting perience in Montreal nection with the of that wealthy m says are the most possibly be found civilized world. Th very nearly termin usefulness, was con man car between Winnipeg. When in the early morning found one of the p layms, who was on next berth to Mr fever. At the requ friend, a Mr. Scott, find a doctor on tend the sufferer, one then on the tr almost to Winnipeg At Winnipeg the serious condition a sent to the hospital day without the sm large ore bodies where he had been led to expect, in some instances, that there was nothing but what you call 'country rock.' Far from being worked out, it struck me that the mining may be said to have only just commenced here. Your city is really a wonderful result of a few years. There must have been something strong and energetic behind it to have loved its growth to its present size in so short a time. We expected to see a mining camp and were ushered into a well built city. I would like to say to you how much I appreciate the courtesy shown to us by Mayor Goodvee. He procured teams and accompanied us around. Mr. Bernard Macdonald, the manager of the British America corporation, is a man full of courtesy. He allowed us to visit the Le Roi, which is certainly a wonderful mine. Mr. Long, the superintendent of the Le Roi, kindly accompanied us through the workings of the Le Roi, and went to the end of trouble to make the trip a pleasant one. Then we had Mr. A. Dick with us. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and was formerly manager in our country, and is no stranger to us. In fact, we think a great deal of him down in New Brunswick. He explained the scientific features of the ore and the formation to us, and it was with great pleasure that we listened to his recital of what those hills went through long before you and I and he were born in New Brunswick, and he told us when he was there a great deal about British Columbia and some things appeared to be so wonderful that, although he is a Baptist minister, there were times when we doubted his veracity the least little bit, but now I can go home and tell the good people of my province that Mr. Stackhouse has not told half the truth about the place. I am afraid if I tell the people all that I have seen that they will think perhaps that I, too, am romancing." Premier Emmerson and party have been to Vancouver, and while there made an excursion to Seattle. They returned via Kevelstoke and Nelson and leave for home today via the Crow's Nest railway.

THE MONTREAL PEST HOUSE

A HOLE UNFIT FOR BRUTES AND FATAL TO MEN.

What Mr. Drewry Has to Relate of His Treatment by the Official Medical Faculty of Montreal.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, managing director of the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, arrived in the city on Sunday evening from the east after a stay there of some three months, which was lengthened out owing to an attack of smallpox which seized him in Montreal.

STILL USED.

Automobile. Alma-8 automobiles in use and this country is globe in the number at it possesses.

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IT WAS A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

A Mass of Rock Weighing 60 Tons Fell From the Roof of a Stope on the 700-Foot Level of the Le Roi Mine, Killing two Men and Injuring a Third.

Two men were instantly killed and one severely injured Tuesday at 11:30. The accident occurred on the 700-foot level of the Le Roi mine.

He felt a pain from this injury when he moved his hands, he said. On his left leg he had sustained an abrasion which was more painful than severe.

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THE MINING REVIEW

Vast Reserves in the Black Bear Vein Are Assured.

FINE ORE FOUND ON 900 LEVEL

The Le Roi Improves With Depth—Strikes Made on the Annie—Spitzee to Resume—The Columbia Kootenay, Josie and No. 1 Winzes.

The vast amount of expensive machinery which is at this moment being installed on the surface of the mines on Red Mountain with special reference to that on the Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Le Roi No. 3 and the War Eagle and Centre Star is attracting a good deal of attention, and crowds of interested and curious observers are to be seen daily watching the progress of the work. This is now all but complete, and the undertakings which were contemplated last year and begun during last fall will be practically finished during the month of August. Work on the Le Roi No. 2 is so far ahead that shipments ought to begin next week and it is not unlikely that the Le Roi No. 3 will also commence the same week or that following. The completion of the compressor at the Black Bear will mean an additional 750 tons to the daily capacity of these mines which without the extra power thus gained are at present shipping over 5,000 tons weekly. The management of the War Eagle and Centre Star state that the end of their development work is now in sight, and that the probabilities are that they will be shipping before October next. The mine reports themselves are particularly encouraging. From the Josie No. 1, Nickel Plate, Annie, Le Roi, Black Bear, Columbia Kootenay, have come during the past week the news of the proving of large ore bodies and the unexpected occurrence of good shipping ore.

The Output.

The shipments of this week whose approximate aggregate is upwards of 5,633 tons is the record for the Le Roi mine, and very nearly approaches that of the previous week. The break down of the shipment of last week being approximately as follows: The Black Bear, 1,435 tons; the Spokane Falls and Northern railroad has somewhat disorganized the traffic and it is to be expected that the present record will not be immediately surpassed, though by the first or second week in August a new record for the camp should be established.

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

Week Tons.	Year Tons.
Le Roi	5,633
War Eagle	68,331
Centre Star	10,603
Iron Mask	7,017
Evening Star	1,435
I. X. L.	319
Monie Christie	273
Iron Colt	50
Giant	42
Total	5,633

Le Roi—This mine is shipping today as it has never shipped before, but despite the strain thus made upon the energies of the management, the outside work which will greatly increase the capacity of the Le Roi, is being rapidly put into shape. On Black Bear flat the grading for the sidetrack is completely finished and the tracklayers will get to work on Tuesday next. The third battery of boilers is being built in, and little remains to be done in this direction with the exception of the raising of the great smokestack. The fitting together of the four parts of the flywheel of the compressor is in hand, and should be completed tomorrow or the day after. The ore bins at the foot of the planned aerial tramway are having the upper staging of the receiving platform put in place. Both here and at the head works over the five compartment shaft work has been delayed by the unfortunate breaking down of the bridge on the Spokane line. A finish is being made to the engine house and miners' barracks and the former is now ready for the reception of the engine. Below the surface the ordinary work is proceeding all over the mine in the stopping of ore and the extending of the levels for development. On the 900-foot level a station is being cut from which to begin raising a section of the "five compartment" shaft to meet a similar section being sunk from the 800-foot level. All sides of this station are in ore, a grab sample of which gives one ounce gold and the usual percentage of copper, giving a total value of \$27 as good. Mr. Macdonald declares, as anything in the mine. On the 500-foot level in the south, or Black Bear, vein the sill floors of what will be a gigantic stope going right through to the surface and on which will be erected square sets of timber to keep the walls apart are now being cut. This stope is on a vein which is 40 feet wide, and which is all shipping ore. As yet only 2,000 tons have been taken from the south vein and it will readily be seen what a vast reserve of ore is here contained.

Le Roi No. 2—Josie and No. 1—A station is being cut at the 500-foot level on the Josie preparatory to further sinking. The station at the 300-foot level in the same shaft is being raised. A third compartment on this shaft has been started at the lower level and will be brought right through to the surface. The winze on the 300-foot level to connect with the 500-foot level is now extended down 120 feet, and is in ore the whole way. On the Poorman the stope on the upper level, which is communicated with by a surface tunnel, is ready for shipping, and another stope on a lower level is being prepared for the same purpose. The body of ore exposed in these backs is of good quality, and will not tend to bring down the average shipment sample of this mine, which has been officially stated by the general manager to be not less than \$14 per ton. On the No. 1 the winze and raise between the third and fourth levels has holed through, and was in ore the whole way. This will be proceeded with downwards so as to develop the ore bodies similarly between the fourth and fifth levels. On the Annie west drift the ore body has been recovered. A fault cut into this ore body at the 100-foot level, and by swinging round it the ore body

was cut into on the foot wall side about 20 feet from the entrance of the drift. The face of that drift is now three-quarters pay ore of good value. This drift is running into the Annie. On the east of the joint shaft from the same level the drift is showing up the north. Le Roi vein very well. When these drifts have gained sufficient headway to allow of work being resumed on the shaft, the bodies may be developed at lower levels. The compressor which is to supply this property with power is very nearly finished, and will be in working order early in the week. There yet remains some track-laying to complete and a little work on the ore bins on the spur, and the last remaining facilities for shipping will be in place, and the Le Roi No. 2 will take its place among the shippers of the camp before the close of the month of August.

Le Roi No. 3—Nickel Plate—A station is being opened at the 500-foot level, where a crosscut is being driven to explore the body of ore opened at the 400, 461 and 600-foot levels. On the latter level the north crosscut struck the north Ore-on-go vein at a distance of about 158 feet. The cut has been extended 10 feet further, and it is now the intention to drive east and west on this ore body. On the same level to the south the crosscut has reached 175 feet, or thereabouts, and will probably cut into the south ore body during the coming week. The drift on the line body of ore in the station at this level has been discontinued, inasmuch as there are no facilities at present on the surface to allow of this ore being stored away preparatory to shipment. On the 200-foot level, although sufficient ore has been taken out of the stope across the south crosscut, where it blocked the way, lying broken down on the floor of the tunnel, to permit of access being made to the workings south so as to connect with those at the eastern shaft, still the remainder is left in the stope, as there is no place to store it above, and as don't's handlings of ore do not conduce towards economical mine working. These eastern workings connect through a long series of tunnelling with the ore bodies on the Golden Chariot, which have so far proved to be of good value. On the surface the overhead viaduct for the pipe lines has been finished and a double line of piping has been laid to the hoist engine and to the pumping machinery respectively. An air line is also carried over the same viaduct. As this is now finished the workers are now taking up the underground piping, which was exposed by the railway cut, and the track layers will be able to begin their work on this on Monday morning, and before the end of the week the laying of this spur should be practically completed, and the ties and rails are already on the ground. In the interim the ore bins are finished, and the carpenters are at work on the sorting floor, which is immediately above them.

Columbia-Kootenay—A splendid showing is being made in the winze which is being sunk upon the 500-foot level in mine down to the 600. This is now down 50 feet and is in ore, and good ore at all levels. This winze is a constant, all the way from the levels above, and was terminated a few weeks ago at a point in the level a few feet west of the raise to the level above in the anterior portion of the tunnel. The ore seems inclined to dip towards the foot wall. The station at the 1,000-foot level has been completed. It was cut to the south of the three-compartment shaft to a distance of 25 feet. In the shaft, which is a vertical one, sinking was started at the 600-foot level, and despite the dip northerly of the ledge, was within it the whole of the way. At the foot of the shaft, it was recorded in this weekly review, that the ore body was in view. The crosscut south took the work out of the ore but not out of the ledge matter. Yesterday, when starting to drift to the east and north so as to catch the vein exposed at the bottom of the shaft, the first round exposed another body of ore on the opposite direction. It is drifting east and west over the same ore bodies in the 800-foot level will not at present be gone on with till the drifts below are some distance in so as to permit the work being carried on without danger to the men below. The new hoist for the vertical shaft was turned out of the B. A. C. shops yesterday after having undergone a thorough overhauling and renovation, so that it is practically with new pistons, etc., a new engine. This hoist was that which was formerly at the Le Roi, and which was later used at the Nickel Plate. It is a powerful engine, and is capable of handling a great deal of ore. The adjustment of this hoist in its new position, a thousand feet in from the portal of the tunnel on the 600-foot level over the vertical shaft, will occupy the major portion of the coming week. The foundations for the compressor are being pushed. An ingenious scheme has been employed by Superintendent Desmond in conveying the sand necessary to the making of the concrete to the compressor from the road at the mouth of No. 6 tunnel. The plant being over 300 feet below on a steeply sloping hill with a precipitous road access, an air pipe of eight-inch diameter was laid in a V-shaped board trough down the activity and the sand shot through.

Spitzee—This property, which is owned by the Indian Chief Mining company, and of which Mr. F. A. Hewer is president, and Mayor Goodvee is likely to Hunter among the directors, is likely to during the coming week, and if the returns are satisfactory the property will be operated. It has not been worked for something over a year. During the week a number of samples were taken from the old railway cut across the ledge and surprising results were obtained which certainly seem to justify the owners in considering that they have in an undeveloped property of much promise. The average values obtained from these samples was \$11 per ton, and there is much reason to believe that this will be increased by development. The first sample gave \$12 in gold, the second \$14, the third \$18, the fourth \$8, and the fifth \$5.00, and all contained traces of copper. The fourth sample, which went as high as \$8, was fed as par, which hitherto has been supposed to not carry much value, but this return opened the eyes of the owners to the new possibilities of the property. If the expectations of the company are realized their success with this property ought to inspire the owners of other properties in the valley to renewed activity, and it is not unlikely

that there will be considerable development across that stretch of the valley which has so long lain undisturbed.

I. X. L.—Work has been started on the tunnel which is to be driven particularly through the ground of the Middle. The tunnel will be 100 feet in length and will tap the ledge at a point 110 feet below No. 3 level. When this tunnel taps the ledge and the vein has been drifted on it will give something better than it will give something over 300 feet of back stopping ground, and will largely increase the present available tonnage. The value of the last car load of ore sent to the smelter is \$5,500. The I. X. L. has made \$3,000 over expenses since it was started up under the management of Mr. Roy H. Clarke. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of ore has been sent to the smelter, and \$18,000 of this has been shipped in the last three months. Considering that very little ore beyond that taken out during the progress of the development work has been sent to the smelter, and that there are large reserves of ore in the mine this showing is an excellent one. The object of the management is to open up the mine so that when shipments commence regularly the ore can economically be handled.

Giant—Drifting along the ledge on the 75-foot level continues. The ore found is similar to that encountered when the ledge was first broken into. The intention is to drift east and west on the ledge for a considerable distance, and when a favorable place is found to sink upon the ledge and follow it down no matter in what direction it may dip. The showing is of an encouraging character.

Iron Mask—Work is still continuing at the Iron Mask on the lines laid down by the experts on their visit to the mine the week before last. There are 25 men being employed but the schedule of work to be done will take this force the best part of this and the following month of August to complete. It is necessary that this scheme of proving the mine shall be completed before the trial of the case between this mine and the Centre Star in the beginning of September next.

Centre Star—The chief point of interest in this mine for the past week is the rapid work performed in the assembly of the new 40-drill compressor to which steam has been already admitted, and which should be ready to be turned over to the mine at the end of this week or the beginning of next. Below the shaft and the development of the various levels. The completion of the work on the head frame and timber yard has been necessarily delayed by the specific attention paid to the important business of getting the compressor assembled.

Douglas-Hunter—Work on the lower drift tunnel continues, and of late some fine shows of pay ore have been cut through. The ore in the last shoot out through is of the best grade that has yet been found in the mine. It is probable that the road that is being constructed from Northport passes through the Velvet. It is probable that a concentrator will be installed soon after the road is completed. Considerable of the ore is of the concentrating kind, but there is some that can be shipped to the smelter without passing through the concentrator.

War Eagle—The shaft is still in progress on the War Eagle and is approaching the 1,000 foot level closely, and should be completed to this depth during the week. On the seventh level the north vein is being drifted on both ways; that to the south has not as yet been reached in the crosscut. The usual work is being done on the levels above, the sixth and fifth. On the surface some pipe laying is being done for water and power but the big job in the renewal of the gravity tramway has not as yet been touched.

Evening Star—Work on the winze continues, and it is now down for a distance of something over 90 feet. For most of this distance it is in ore of a good grade. The winze is following the footwall, and when a depth of 100 feet has been reached, which will be the case this week, the intention is to drift along the ledge. The Evening Star is looking exceedingly well.

Velvet—Drifting along the vein on the 300 foot level continues, and the ledge is composed of ore of a pay grade. Work on the wagon road to connect the Velvet with Northport is making good progress. At the Velvet matters are being placed in readiness for the reception of the 15-drill compressor plant which is to be installed as soon as it can be hauled in over the road. Some surface prospecting is in progress.

Iron Colt—There is no variation in the work on the Iron Colt, which is still proceeding on the lines laid out by the management, and which were chronicled in this report last week. The principal work is proceeding on the 500 level and on the north crosscut.

Leiter—Work on the winze, which is being sunk in the drift from the main tunnel is making good progress, and it has reached a depth of about 18 feet. The ore body continues strong.

California—Work on the shaft and tunnel continues. There were no developments of note during the past week.

SENDS GOOD NEWS

The Pay Shoot in the Okanogan is Close at Hand.

NUMEROUS INDICATIONS OF IT

What Some of the Dividend Payers of British Columbia Have Done for Their Stockholders—Remond Sale of the B. C. to a Canadian Pacific Official.

The news from the mines of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Limited, continues to be of an encouraging character. The explorations at depth, which have been conducted under the direction of the best advice obtainable, have been satisfactory, and the outlook now is that the rich ore shoot from which so much gold was taken near the surface has been found and will be shortly at a depth of 200 feet from the surface. This means a great deal for the Okanogan property, as when the ore shoot which they are now breaking into is opened up, which can now be done in a very short time, it means that the mill can be kept running for considerably over a year on ore of a high grade. While this is being done the pay shoot can be sunk on and new reserves opened which will be mined when that which is found above the 200-foot level is exhausted. The news which comes from Mr. Kinley, the superintendent, is the most cheering that has been received from the Okanogan mine for a long time. Superintendent Finley, writing, under date of July 24, to the directors of the Okanogan mines, says: "The crosscut in the big ledge on the 200-foot level from the rise on the footwall is between 50 and 60 feet, and is not through to the hanging wall, containing the tellurium and all the conditions found in the pay ore above, occur more frequently, which I consider to be very encouraging. I expect to find the shoot of pay ore on this level almost daily, as all the indications point to it. The weather here is something awful for heat and drought. The dust is six inches deep, and we are having an awful time of it."

THE DIVIDEND PAYERS.

What Some of the Mines Have Done for Stockholders.

A subscriber asks how much dividends have the lode mines of British Columbia paid? There is not much data concerning this query immediately available, and the tables which have been published are far from complete. One reason for the incomplete data in regard to the dividends is because many of the dividend paying mines in the Okanogan are not made public their dividends. Following, however, are some of the mines which are paying dividends: Cariboo, Camp McKinley, paid up to June, 1899, \$311,965; the Fern, up to June, 1899, \$10,000; the Hall Mines, up to June, 1899, \$120,000; the Idaho, up to January, 1899, \$292,000; the Last Chance, up to April, 1899, \$15,000; the Le Roi, up to November, 1899, \$1,305,000; the Queen Hess, up to July, 1899, \$25,000; the Rambler-Cariboo, up to December, 1899, \$20,000; the Reco, up to January, 1898, \$297,500; the War Eagle Consolidated, up to February, 1900, \$545,250; the Ymir, up to November, 1899, \$30,000.

To recapitulate, these mines have paid dividends up to the dates mentioned as follows:

Cariboo	\$311,965
Fern	10,000
Hall Mines	12,000
Idaho	292,000
Last Chance	45,000
Le Roi	1,305,000
Queen Hess	25,000
Rambler-Cariboo	20,000
Reco	297,500
War Eagle	545,250
Ymir	30,000
Total	\$3,031,215

There is the Payne, which has paid something over a million, which is not particular in the above; the Centre Star and several other mines which, if the data concerning them was available, would swell the total considerably. The subscriber who writes for the information wished it answered forthwith, and it has been as well as it could be with the data that could be gathered in so short a time.

THE SHEEP CREEK PLACKERS.

Two Men Are Taking Out Much Gold Below the I. X. L.

Last year two miners, E. Tangi and A. Henri, took up a placer claim just below the I. X. L. mine, and have worked that ground successfully ever since. The work put in has not been regular, and nothing whatsoever was done during the winter months. Considerable quantities of the precious metal were taken out last year, but it is stated that the successful miners have done still better this, although at the present minute they are somewhat troubled by the lack of water as the creek is now very low.

Gold has been sold freely to various parties in this town, one buyer alone admitting to have purchased over \$1,000 worth. The precious metal is not washed out in the ordinary sense but is found in pieces of highly auriferous quartz. One piece 18 pounds in weight is said to have yielded slightly over 10 ounces of pure gold.

There is a small basin formed at the junction of a small creek with Little Sheep creek near the northern boundary of the I. X. L. This is filled with wash from the hill above. A dam has been constructed to create a head of water and the ground is washed over bit by bit until the detritus is picked out and crushed. Then a simple process performed on the ground melts out the gold, which is sold to a great extent locally.

THE ROSSLAND MINER'S MAP

...OF THE...

Rossland Camp

The mines and mining claims of the Rossland camp, and their buildings, such as shaft houses, compressor plants, ore houses, boarding houses, etc., are all on the map.

All physical features of the surrounding country, such as mountains, hills, valleys, plateaux are shown just as they are. The winding of railways, wagon roads and trails are correctly represented.

Accurate

The map is almost a photographic picture of the Rossland camp, with the exception that it is produced in colors and shows the country as it is in the early summer.

No expense has been spared to make this map a really first-class production of artists, engineers and engravers. Two skilled, active and experienced men were constantly employed on the work for three months.

The Rossland Miner's Map

It is the most complete and elaborate map of Rossland and the surrounding country that has been published. It is finely lithographed in several colors on the finest and most durable paper.

Complete

Renew your subscription to the ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER by paying \$2.10—the 10 cents to cover cost of mailing—and receive a copy of this beautiful map.

Send orders to.....

The Rossland Miner Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, Rossland, P. C.

WESTERN

LINE

L & O R Y

Trains Each Way

and St. Paul

Milwaukee

IN THE YEAR

limited steamers, with electric light, electric sleepers, buffet chair cars is also in the world.

Line" also operates to Sioux City, City.

or South ask to be. Your home agent for free descriptive.

E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.

BETTER

TRAINS

AND OBSERVATION

SEALS A LA CARTE

at St. Paul, without with all trains for Chicago, New York and south.

east and west bound trains of the Spokane railway.

daily for East 10:15 a. m. daily for West 7:45 a. m. This makes direct connection with Vancouver, Portland, and all points on the coast.

of navigation East at Duluth with the ships North-West and the Northern Steamship in connection with the Railway.

Information, maps, folders, agent of the Spokane Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway & Navigation

HERN

MILWAUKEE

Passenger and Ticket

at St. Paul, Minn.

A. JACKSON, Agent, Spokane, Wash.

Trains & Northern

at Sheppard R'y

RAILWAY

route between all points to Rossland, Nelson and other points; connecting the Great Northern, and O. R. & N. Co. also with steamer for ferry lake points. Ferry's Falls with stage, and connects at Boss daily for Grand Forks

July 22, 1900.

Train. Arrive.

Spokane.....7:10 p. m.

Rossland.....6:00 p. m.

Nelson.....8:00 p. m.

at Train.

Spokane.....7:05 a. m.

Rossland.....8:30 a. m.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent.

W. RUFF, Agent, Rossland, B. C.

40 GEMS, 10 CENTS

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure All Troubles.

Arising From Torpor of the Liver.

Easy and Quick—Banish Sick Headache—Purify the Blood and Eradicate All Impurities From the System.

The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain, 40 in a vial, and 10 cents at all druggists. Sold by Goodvee Bros.

Relief of the Rheumatic

A Joy Greater than that which Came to the Brave Little Garrison at Laidysmith has Come to Thousands Suffering and Crippled and Discouraged Rheumatics from the use of the Great South American Rheumatic Cure.

Whatever the nature of the rheumatism, muscular, acute, chronic, inflammatory, or dreaded lumbago, this medicine will positively cure.

If there would seem to be any need for it we can send to enquiring parties an almost endless list of indisputable words of testimony from those who have suffered greatly.

The Great South American Kidney Cure has given a new lease of life to thousands who were pronounced incurable of Bright's disease and other kidney diseases. Relieves in six hours.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic is a wonderful cure for indigestion and dyspepsia, and will positively cure all forms of nervousness. There is no remedy to equal it. For sale by Goodvee Bros.

Relief of the Rheumatic

A Joy Greater than that which Came to the Brave Little Garrison at Laidysmith has Come to Thousands Suffering and Crippled and Discouraged Rheumatics from the use of the Great South American Rheumatic Cure.

It will cure you in from one to three days. Why suffer longer?

Outward applications may ease for the time, but the trouble will only return again. This specific relieves at the time and for all time, because it goes into the blood and drives out that which is the creator of the disease.

During the long years that this medicine has been before the public it has made young again thousands who have been old and crippled with rheumatism. Disease will take different forms with different people—muscular, other inflammatory—any of these painful enough to be dreaded. This remedy will cure one and all.

Relief of the Rheumatic

A Joy Greater than that which Came to the Brave Little Garrison at Laidysmith has Come to Thousands Suffering and Crippled and Discouraged Rheumatics from the use of the Great South American Rheumatic Cure.

It is not possible in words to depict the terrible suffering of the rheumatic. This dread trouble once into the system, and it twists and wrenches the human frame into all manner of shapes.

South American Rheumatic Cure gives relief no matter how discouraged may be the patient, and how often other remedies have failed. It relieves and cures by removing the cause of the complaint.

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THE STOCK REVIEW

Market was inactive during the past week.

THE SALES TOTALLED UP 84,550

Giant was the Chief Seller and Some 39,000 Shares Changed Hands during the Week.

The stock market seems to share in the inertia caused by the weather, and the movement during the past week was not large, only 84,550 shares having changed hands.

Table with 2 columns: Day, Sales. Thursday 11,000, Friday 12,950, Saturday no sales, Monday 37,500, Tuesday 7,500, Wednesday 15,600. Total 84,550.

Against 104,875 for the previous week. Giant has been a good seller, and 39,000 shares changed hands during the week on the board at from 2 3/4 to 3c.

Atthabasca has sold during the week at from 29 to 30c, and it is being handled in Toronto, and there was a sale on the Toronto board yesterday for 30 cents.

Local brokers have purchased Centre Star on orders from the east, the price being around \$1.50. As the time nears the demand for its shares increases.

Tamarac has sold fairly well, and there were 7,000 shares disposed of during the week at from 6 to 6 3/4c.

There has been some dealing in Okanagan during the week and the price ranged from 1 to 1 1/4c.

There was a sale of a block of 2,500 Borneite Bank during the week at 5c.

There was a sale of 5,000 I. X. L. for 15 1/2c. The last period of ore from the I. X. L. netted \$3,900, and is the richest lot of ore ever sent from the mine.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Athabasca 1,000 at 20c; B. C. Gold Fields 20 1/2; Big Three 3 1/2; Black Tail 2 1/2; Brandon & Golden Crown 10 1/2; California 10 1/2; Canadian Gold Fields 10 1/2; Cariboo (Camp McKinney) 10 1/2; Centre Star 10 1/2; Crown West Pass Coal 10 1/2; Deerpit Trail No. 2 10 1/2; Dundee 2 1/2; Home-made (assess. paid) 2 1/2; Iron Col. 15 1/2; I. X. L. 15 1/2; King (Oro Denoro) 8 1/2; Knob Hill 4 1/2; Monte Christo 4 1/2; Montreal Gold Fields 4 1/2; Morrison 3 1/2; Mountain Lion 6 1/2; Noble Five 8 1/2; North Star (Eas. Kootenay) 10 1/2; Novity 3 1/2; Okanagan (assess. paid) 3 1/2; Old Ironsides 3 1/2; Pay 3 1/2; Peoria Mines 3 1/2; Princess Maud 3 1/2; Q. Lip 3 1/2; Rambler-Cariboo 3 1/2; Republic 3 1/2; St. Elmo Consolidated 3 1/2; Sullivan 3 1/2; Tamarac (Kannett) 3 1/2; Tom Thumb 3 1/2; Van Anst 3 1/2; Virginia 3 1/2; West Eagle Consolidated 3 1/2; Waterloo 3 1/2; White Star 3 1/2; Whistler 3 1/2.

Thursday's Sales. Athabasca, 1,000 at 20c; Giant, 5,000 at 2 3/4c; Tamarac, 3,000 at 6 3/4c; Evening Star, 1,500 at 9c; Okanagan, 500 at 1c. Friday's Sales. Rambler-Cariboo 2,000 at 22 1/2c; Athabasca, 1,000 at 20c; Giant, 5,000 at 2 3/4c; Tamarac, 3,000 at 6 3/4c; Evening Star, 1,500 at 9c; Okanagan, 500 at 1c.

GRAND FORKS INTELLIGENCE

GRAND FORKS SMELTER FREIGHT AND TREATMENT RATES. A Diamond Drill to Make Deep Borings at Phoenix—A Station at the Smelter.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 27.—(Special.)—Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Grand Forks smelter, has quoted rates to nearly every mining company in the boundary.

L. WHITNEY & Co. Mining Brokers.

M. Lucien Weyl is in the city from Nelson looking after a real estate deal. He is the representative of French capital in the Kootenays and has already made a number of investments.

COMING TO ROSSLAND.

Messrs. George Gooderham and T. G. Blackstock to be here in August. Messrs. George Gooderham and T. G. Blackstock will leave Toronto on Wednesday, August 6th on a trip to the west.

Visiting the City.

Mrs. J. B. Dewry, of Toronto, mother of Mr. J. C. Dewry, managing director of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, is in Rossland on a visit and is staying with her sons at the Sunset mine.

Climbed Mt. Roberts.

On Saturday last a party of three good Americans, N. P. Gaffney, T. Simmons and L. W. Robertson, the last mentioned being a hale and hearty septuagenarian, climbed to the top of Mt. Roberts and planted an American flag alongside of the Red Ensign.

They Took Possession.

On Saturday last Deputy Sheriff Robinson placed locks on the front doors of the Strand saloon on behalf of certain creditors of Mr. Ed. Watson.

NOTABLE VISITORS.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Premier, and Hon. A. S. White, Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of New Brunswick, arrived in the city last evening.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

Rossland Wins On the First Innings by 16 Runs. The full score of the cricket match in Nelson between that city and Rossland is as follows: Rossland, 53 and 108 first and second innings respectively; Nelson, 37 in the first innings and 70 for three wickets down in the second.

Pleasant Outing Party.

The outing party that was given by Mr. Albert Barrett, of the Eagle Palace meat market on Sunday last to a few of his friends was a great success.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Alderman Dean Has Yet Another Motion. IMPROVEMENT BYLAW IS LOST. The Road to Centre Star—Sign Posts and Verandas on Columbia Avenue—Squatters on Le Roi Avenue—Another Arc Lamp.

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

The most important business that came before the council was the money bylaw introduced by Alderman Dean and seconded by Alderman Clute, for the purpose of making improvements in the city to the extent of \$30,000.

Isaac Lougheed, foreman of the Sunset mine on Copper mountain, Similkameen district, writing the president, R. A. Brown, from Princeton, stated that the crosscut running west on the 150 foot level has been extended 70 feet, and is all in ore.

There is a well founded belief that Grand Forks is being used as a base for the smuggling of Chinamen into the United States. Scores of Chinamen are constantly arriving here and mysteriously disappearing one by one.

But Alderman Dean had not quite finished with the matter, and again brought Alderman Clute as a seconder, brought a motion before the council desiring that a road making machine should be purchased at a cost of \$250.

A bylaw enabling the city to expropriate certain lands just outside the extension of Third avenue westward, for the purpose of constructing a road to the West End, was then read and approved, and under a suspension of the rules, was then advanced yet another stage.

The report of the board of works, which was adopted, contained several matters of interest to the citizens. With regard to the proposition asked for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for the purpose of constructing roads within the railroad additions of the land company of that name.

The attention of the C. P. R. was called to the crossing upon St. Paul street, and it was informed that the city council desired that there should be no further delay in putting up gates at this point, as agreed on.

There has been an influx here of Chinese who are driven out of Greenwood owing to the agitation being conducted against them there. Twenty Chinamen came over by rail on Saturday.

A party of prospectors arrived in the city yesterday from the country lying between the west fork of the Columbia and Boulder creek, and report large quantities of mineral in that section.

Harry Schaffer is here for a few days. He has charge of the development work on the West End group on the south half of the Colby's reservation, and reports that the showing on the Wonders is improving.

A. J. McDonald of Princeton, is in Similkameen district at an early date. The principal need in the district just here, he avers, is a wagon road from Richter's ranch at Keremona to Princeton.

Smith Uurtis Leads. Rumor That Martin Goes to Dawson to Run For Dominion House. Victoria, B. C., July 31.—(Special.)—An old rumor, dating back to shortly after election that Martin goes to Dawson, and Smith Uurtis takes the leadership of the opposition cannot be corroborated, although in many quarters it is thought far from unlikely.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTS

THE PROVINCE'S CLAIM TO BE A MINERAL COUNTRY. Opinion of One of the Leading Financial Papers of Great Britain—Statistics Showing the Output for Some Years.

The British Columbia boom has been such a long time in coming, says the London Daily Economist, that many once cheerful speculators are beginning to give up all hope that it will ever arrive.

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VICTORIA LEGISLATURE

Ses-ion Likely to Last Several Weeks More-Chinese Question.

There are prospects of the session of the legislature stretching out several weeks longer than was anticipated several of the new members proving rather busy one.

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FROM OTHER CAMPS

drift is 10 feet wide. At 70 feet the vein was crosscut eight feet without encountering the hanging wall.

The Lillooet district in a mining way in the past. One hundred and thirty miles of river is bound to country despite the fact that the Golden Cache find at Lake Minnerly and running right in the mill is successfully started.

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Two Dollars FROM OTHER CAMPS

Reported New Strips. ENCOURAGING. Activity on Haskins Con. St. Eugene Con. Mother Lode—Good Districts.

While during the nothing of any part of the district from either East Kootenay, or as a rule, some activity, there is on the Kamloops comes the smelter of the district to be blown in an enable that district years, with Russian the doubt that the in that neighborhood which has brought a ping stage without.

Similarly from the center at the P. claimed by the re as the largest in th have made that reg with the progress sidering that a sh country was pract the adventurous a there is much tr which the Moyie themselves.

From the Slocan usual budget of no shipments picking whole country seen lease of His sanc agation. The mi and the finds and the country was fact of the matte that district have over every inch of conraging results.

The Boundary p of steady work a eter that as a starting recognit cord of steadfast proven properties, such as the well which develops un time to time and is promiscious' this.

From the Similk particular moment solidated of Fair well.

Prospects of The Lil

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