

Sampling and Valuation of Mines

By H. E. D. MERRY

The following lecture on sampling and valuation of mines and properties was delivered before the school of mines on Friday the 14th, by H. E. D. Merry, M. E. I have chosen as the subject for this evening one that is difficult to explain without practical illustration, and the time at my disposal will not permit me to treat it in full, but I will endeavor to make the main facts clear. When on the spot, one point follows another as circumstances arise, and an essay on this subject is a paper of this sort one is apt to omit essential points that do not arise to the mind until too late. My reason for choosing this subject is the fact that I have frequently been asked: "What do you think of this? Do you think it carries gold?" and at the same time have been handed a small piece of ore, or a piece of specimen, and because the specimen—I will not say sample—looks promising, or may carry a little mineral, such as iron pyrites, the eyes of the inquirer, (generally a prospector) look for it, and he thinks that wonders and expects others to do the same. Taking a cold blooded view of the case, the only answer that can reasonably be made is "Does it carry any gold?" Then the reply comes: "Oh, I have had no assays made!"

On an occasion I have seen some young prospector standing around an "old timer" who, with a piece of ore in his hand, has the assurance to state, without any foundation other than his judgment: "This piece of ore will carry \$100 to the ton." Now, gentlemen, although it is simple for a mineralogist to distinguish most of the minerals containing metals of commercial value on sight, and to even make a very close estimate of the contents, it is equally as impossible for any man, however clever he may be, to state with certainty that a piece of ore does, or does not carry gold, unless it is visible. Such being the case, even when viewing ore from a well known mine, it follows that to positively state that a piece of ore from a prospect on which no assays have been made, does or does not carry gold, would be even more hazardous. I have taken a lump of ore on many different occasions from different parts of the world, and have broken them in two, and on assaying both halves separately, have time and again proved that one half may assay hundreds of dollars, while the other half may assay only a few cents. This being so, it is evident how useless it is for one seeking knowledge to have an assay made on one piece of rock or ore; it may have a trace of a thousand dollars, or it may have a trace of a few cents, and the assayer has robbed him, or thinks his claim valueless, and disposes of it for a mere song, or if the latter, he gets an exalted idea of his property, and frequently in consequence, loses a change of a good sale by holding out for a prohibitive price, for although by chance he may have knocked off a piece carrying \$1,000 per ton, his assay would just as probably reduce an average result to a few dollars, as judicious sampling in the other case might increase the result from a trace to many dollars.

The prospector says: "Well, what are we to do? We cannot bring tons of ore to the assay office." No, gentlemen, you cannot do that, although you can bring a small sample weighing from one-half to one pound that will represent, or nearly represent, tons of the ore, and several of these small samples will represent several tons. And if it were desired, you could bring one or two picked specimens of good and poor looking ore and some of the wall matter to show the nature of the ledge and vein.

In order to arrive at the value of a property it is absolutely necessary that such samples be taken. In valuing a prospect, there is no course in workman in valuing a developed property, and while no one expert can see a foot deeper into the ground than another, there are certain indications that make a prospect promising or not, sometimes irrespective of its surface assay results, and in valuing a property of this description these indications, or the lack of them, have to be taken into consideration, having a very important bearing on the case, in addition to correct sampling and assay results.

I will now endeavor to explain what I consider correct sampling, and if not too late when that is done, will state what I consider some of the indications necessary to make a mine, although it is hard to explain, there being many different circumstances connected with such, and experience is the only tutor that renders it safe for us to judge.

With regard to sampling, the idea is to discover as near as possible, the quality of ore that can be mined, and shipped, either with or without crushing. The first thing, therefore, is to obtain average samples, not the ledge, or such of it as is possible, and when there are streaks of ore that can be readily separated by sorting from the main body, it is necessary to take an average of such streaks, in addition to the general average, for although the latter may assay only a few dollars, the streak may be rich, and whereas it might not pay to ship all the ore, it may pay to work the mine for the benefit of such a streak. In valuing an undeveloped prospect to obtain these average samples, it is necessary to break up pieces across and along the ledge—which will presume the prospector has stripped for some considerable distance—in sections for every five or six feet, calling the first test sample No. 1, second six feet No. 2, and so on, or if not stripped, sample across and along the ledge where exposed. In fact, the ledge or vein must be sampled in every direction, wherever there is a prospect or developed property. The number of samples assayed must be governed by the pocket of the sampler. After obtaining such samples that may weigh anything up to 150 pounds, but do not often exceed that weight, place them in separate sacks, numbered, for identification. Then with a fat headed hammer, or sledge, and a mortar, which can be made out of the end of a three-inch gas pipe turned smooth, break each piece separately and place in a sheet of canvas and when the pieces of No. 1 sample have been broken (each, say to the size of a walnut) and reduced in size, they are thoroughly mixed on the canvas, divided into two equal quarters, the two opposite quarters of which are thrown to one side (or kept as duplicate of sample) and the other two quarters broken up, thoroughly mixed, and divided again; the operation of breaking (reducing in size to about one-quarter each time) mixing and dividing being continued until a sample convenient for assaying is obtained; and each sample having been treated separately in this manner, we have the samples marked No. 1, 2, 3, etc., and although mixed, each sample represents a pocketbook of what each sample represents and are thus able to pack to camp or town 20 or 30 samples weighing in themselves one-half pound to one pound, and reduced from samples weighing 150 pounds, and representing in their turn many tons of ore. And on receiving our results from the assayer, we know that for six feet our ledge will assay so much, the second six feet so much, and so on; and having sampled the streak we find it is rich or poor, as the case may be.

It is advisable to check the samples in duplicate, as in addition to checking the work of the assayer, it checks up the work

of the sampler, and I may say that unless samples have been taken with care, and treated with judgment all through, the assay is generally more correct than the samples, which, taken from the mine, are at the best, only approximate. Having made notes of the country surrounding the prospect, the nature of the country rock, character of ledge, width and length of ledge, kind of vein, we are able to judge the price asked for a property, and the price surrounding, such as accessibility, water, timber and other facilities render it practical and prudent to spend money in developing such a property.

It often occurs that the developments of claims adjoining serve as a guide, but not always. While some prospects are a long way from transportation in the country today, I do not consider such a feature sufficient to condemn a property that would otherwise be valuable. The developments that have taken place in the past few years have proven that wherever a mine is of value, railroad transportation surely follows, and by the time a prospect is sufficiently developed, transportation will be near at hand. We have instances of this in many parts of British Columbia, Rossland being one of them. At the present time we have had no railroad and now we have two. On the other hand, development could be recommended on a low grade property near transportation, but otherwise would be "turned down," not because the property may not some day become valuable, but from the fact that there are from an investor's point of view other properties that offer more advantages, being nearer transportation, other conditions being equal. Yet it may, in many instances, pay the owners of the isolated prospects to do development, or to have the properties already in their possession, and to await the coming of the much-desired railroad, by which time the work done will put the claim in a position to receive attention, and in many cases add considerably to the value of the claim.

There are a thousand and one things to be taken into consideration by an engineer before recommending or condemning a claim, which are hard to enumerate. With regard to the question: "What values would be required to render a property worthy of recommendation?" I depend entirely on the surrounding conditions, nature of the ore, cost of treating such ore, on the spot or by shipping to a smelter, or other matters, and in general, the rule can be laid down, for we have in California gravel worked at a profit, carrying, I believe, only 10 cents per yard (about 1-1/2 tons), and the great gold well mines of Alaska, carrying about \$3 per ton, paying immense dividends, and yet there are many classes of mines with ore carrying \$30 to \$40 per ton that cannot be treated on the spot, and shipping at a profit, owing to their locality and character. It is necessary, therefore, that the expert is an experienced metallurgist, or that he send samples to the assay office for reduction works to obtain the desired information as to cost of treatment.

I think you will have gathered from the foregoing that whatever the nature of the ore, the essential point in determining the value of a property is systematic sampling. In the case of developed property, the sampling has to be done in a systematic manner, and instead of only chipping off pieces, a small groove or channel is cut, and all matter obtained by this procedure goes into samples, and in addition to correct sampling, it is necessary to know the quantity as well as the quality of the ore in sight, and such is done by measuring between the levels, and with an iron rod, distance between shaft and vein, or upraise, in fact, obtain the cubic contents in feet of the ore blocked out ready for stopping, and having taken the weight of cubic foot of ore, the question of mining content deductions for probable and possible faults or narrowing of veins, and having our assay results from the samples taken, we can calculate that we have so many tons of ore assaying so much, and if indications are such as to warrant it, we may expect an equal number of tons more, at least, before the mine is worked. We can, therefore, base our calculations on such figures, deducting cost of mining, freight and treatment, interest on capital, undry and dead charges, and then recommending or condemning a property.

I beg to offer a word or two of advice to prospectors, and that is, do not deceive yourselves by getting only picked specimens assayed, do not deceive others by making false representations, as by telling an expert exactly what you have, and showing some of the ore; he may see more of the vein, and make a statement, and he is always pleased to find a property better than represented, he is generally very forthcoming, and takes miles over a rough country under false representations. If the property is as good as represented, although it may not suit him in other respects, he will not condemn a property. He will only condemn if taken on a "wild goose" chase and finding nothing but a "wildcat," he will probably vow vengeance on the head of the author of such a statement. He will only advise every opportunity to warn his friends "not to have anything to do with that man; he fooled me; his claim ain't worth a cent."

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Mrs. Geo. F. Quackenbush, of 340 Victoria street, Toronto, was gradually breaking down under an attack of extreme nervous prostration. Her appetite had left her; she suffered from insomnia. Here are her own words as she wrote them: "I took doctor's advice, but received no benefit. I commenced using South American Nerve, and three bottles worked a marvellous change in me. My appetite came back, I sleep soundly, and my general health is as perfect as ever it was. It is a pleasure to recommend so worthy a remedy. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

Mrs. Van Twiller, (who mistakes Dr. Jovial for a physician)—And where do you practice, doctor? Dr. Jovial—Ah, madam, I do not practice; I only preach.—Harlem Life.

THE MINING REVIEW

The dge on the Velvet Is 45 Feet in Width.

THE SHIPMENTS OF ORE

There Were 3,916 Tons Sent to the Smelters—There Has Been a Strike of Two Feet of Copper Ore on the Wallingford.

The Velvet on Sophie mountain has one of the largest ore showings in the camp. On the 160-foot level the ledge is 45 feet in width. The ore, too, is of a shipping grade from wall to wall; that is to say, it will average at least \$25 to the ton, and there are portions of it that will go much higher than this. It is as fine a showing of ore as can be found anywhere in the camp.

There was considerable excitement occasioned among owners of property in the Sophie-Record mountain section by the discovery during the week of a two-foot vein of high grade ore in the shaft of the Wallingford at a depth of 40 feet. The find is regarded as another evidence that this section will in time furnish several shipping mines and add considerable to the output from the Trail Creek division.

The shipments of ore during the week just closed set another high water mark. The week before last it was the largest on record up to that time and this week was 343 tons higher.

Development continues in the Columbia-Kootenay, and one of a high grade continues to be met with. It is claimed that this property could now ship 400 or 500 tons per week to the smelter were the railway extended to it. It is probable that it will not be long before the Red Mountain railway will extend a spur to this mine in order to give it the shipping facilities which it will soon need.

The Ore Shipments

Table with columns: Mine, Week, Tons, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Evening Star, Deer Park, and Total tons.

War Eagle.—The shipments this week footed up a total of 1,360 tons, and would have been larger but for unforeseen incidents. The new hoist has not yet been taken over by the War Eagle company, but it is possible that the plant will be taken over by the contractors within the next fortnight. The sinking of the main drift during the week, and the policy of the management is being followed out in the deepening of this shaft—that is, of obtaining as much depth as possible, and in the case of the ore stopers as well. The shaft is now down 749 feet. The ore encountered is of a good grade and in large bodies. In fact, it is the best ore that has been seen in the mine. Superintendent Hastings' time is so much occupied with the big lawsuit between the Iron Mask and the Centre Star that he was unable to attend to his duties. The work done during the past week.

Iron Mask.—The winze is down 75 feet below the second level in the Iron Mask mine, which practically brings it down 350 feet to the surface. They will start to drift east and west either today or tomorrow and will open up new stoping grounds which are known to be filled with good ore, as rich as any yet found in the mine. The old workings stoping was started again yesterday, and there will soon be a large amount of ore on hand ready for shipment. The shipments for the last week were light, but active shipping will commence this week, and a good showing is expected before this day week. Meantime the management is pegging away at work, and finding that the balance of the mine is looking about as usual, and therefore prospering.

Velvet.—Superintendent Morrish of the Velvet was in the city yesterday and reports that the new shaft is down 160 feet to the 160-foot level is 45 feet in width. A crosscut is being driven from the shaft on the 160-foot level. The shaft is now down to a depth of 230 feet and crosscutting has been commenced on this level to cut the ore bodies on this level. A main adit is being driven so as to tap the ledge at a depth of 220 feet. This adit will be 400 feet in length and will be driven from the main shaft at a distance of 192 feet. The machinery recently installed is working in a satisfactory manner and the work is making excellent progress all over the property. There are 30 men employed on the Velvet.

Centre Star.—Quite a number of additional men have been put to work during the past week, and additional drills have been put in operation. The result is that the work is making good progress. A great deal of work being done in the mine during the past week has been for the purpose of demonstrating the theory that the apex of the disputed vein is in the ground of the Centre Star. The temporary hoisting plant is about ready, and so is the railway to the mine, so that the shipping can be commenced whenever the management so desires.

good progress. The south drift is in 155 feet and the north drift 170 feet. In the south drift three or four feet of mixed ore has been encountered, which is clear and bright in appearance and looks as though it would return good values. In the north crosscut mineralized rock mixed with ore stringers has been encountered during the past week. The machinery is doing good work and everything is working in a satisfactory manner.

Mascot.—No. 2 tunnel is in 640 feet. There is no change of importance in the character of the ground, the winze at the new drift to a depth of 90 feet on the hanging wall. There is a good showing of ore in the winze. No. 3 tunnel is now in a distance of 485 feet. There is no change from the previous week in the character of the rock that is being passed through. It is expected that this tunnel will be driven at least 240 feet further before the ledge will be encountered. A full force is at work and excellent progress is being made with the work all over the property.

Columbia-Kootenay.—In the Columbia-Kootenay there are now seven drifts at work, and an intermediate drift is being run in the ore chut a recently opened up between Nos. 3 and 4 tunnels, where the high grade ore was recently met. The excellent value of this ore still continues, and shows signs of becoming better as the drilling goes on.

Nickel Plate.—The work is well started on the new vertical shaft on the Nickel Plate, which will be sunk from the surface and end at a depth of 200 feet level. When this is completed sinking to the 400-foot level will be hurried as rapidly as possible with as large a force of men as can be had.

Wallingford.—Work in the crosscut tunnel is still progressing by night and day shift. During the past few days some good copper ore has been encountered in the shaft. The showing in this part of the tunnel is very favorable. The ledge matter or pay streak is two feet between walls.

Iron Colt.—Drifting is in progress. There is some improvement in the character of the ore met with in the drifts, it is anticipated that the force will be augmented on the return early this week from the east of J. Ferguson McCrae, the manager.

The Leiter.—The water has come into the workings and has interfered so with operations that the property has been shut down. Superintendent White reports that work will be resumed on the 1st of May.

Homestake.—Drifting west from the 200-foot level is making good progress. The drift is in a distance of 210 feet. The management has been bothered some with the water.

Great Western.—On the Great Western nothing is being done at present, except cleaning up, and will not be until the best of the machinery, which are on the way, have been put in place.

Jumbo.—The work of extending the No. 3 tunnel is still in progress. It will not be long now before the main ledge will be tapped by this tunnel.

Abie Lincoln.—The crosscut on the 200-foot level has been driven for a distance of nearly 100 feet. Water retards the operations somewhat.

Coxey.—Work is making excellent progress on the lower tunnel and in the drift on the level.

Gertrude.—The shaft is being deepened and has now reached a depth of 180 feet.

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"I had catarrh for a long time. It affected my head and throat and there were growths in my nose. Doctor Reeves' New Treatment is just splendid. I never tried anything that did me so much good. I am recommending it to all my friends."

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"Doctor Reeves cured me of consumption. Two other doctors had given me up to die. His Discovery is certainly an absolute cure for consumption if taken in time. If you have consumption go to Dr. Reeves for he is the only doctor I have ever heard of that could really cure consumption."

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practice, the range of cures he has performed in the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT, EARS, THE LIVER, THE NERVES, THE KIDNEYS, THE EYES, THE LUNGS, THE STOMACH, have more than words can tell proved that he possesses the quality of medical proficiency that is essential to diagnose and properly treat all those diseases which attack the human frame.

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He is Accused... The C. P. R. way This... Lardo Count...

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Weekly Rossland Miner.

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THE WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

It is of the utmost importance that the ratemakers should be thoroughly informed of what they are voting on when the by-law for civic control of the waterworks system is placed before them. There is an impression among some of the citizens that, if an understanding is not arrived at with the present water and light company before the submission of the bylaw, all negotiations will terminate between it and the city. This, however, is not the case. The ratemakers, if the bylaw is carried as it is framed will, by their endorsement of it, give the council power either to purchase or construct a system within the amount specified, and this, of course, will enable the council, at any time prior to final ratification of the bylaw and the affixing of the seal of the corporation (after which tenders would be advertised for the construction of a new system), to treat with the company for the taking over of the present plant. By their approval of the voters, they will indicate their confidence that their representatives will safeguard their interests and, if the present plant is acquired, will not pay for it a price which will preclude the possibility of giving the city a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory system with the sum at their disposal.

The fact must not be lost sight of that the city engineer has declared the present plant defective and the supply obtained from Stoney creek to be inadequate for the growing needs of the city. If this is so, and Mr. Smith is a most capable engineer and made a thorough inspection of the present system, then a considerable amount will have to be expended on repairing the present system as well as on supplementing the Stoney creek supply with a supply drawn from Rock creek or some other source.

It should be remembered that Mr. Norman of the Rossland Water and Light Company, who has been conducting the negotiations with the city on behalf of his company, frankly admitted that his system was inadequate and he expressed his company's willingness, in the event of an understanding being arrived at to perfect his system to the satisfaction of the citizens. The understanding of which Mr. Norman spoke, however, involved the handing over of privileges which the city now owns and which it should be very chary of parting with. Mr. Norman wanted for his company a guarantee of the continuance to it of the franchise of supplying this city with water, and in addition, the granting to it of the rights over the other sources of water supply within easy reach of the city.

The corporation at present possesses the right over all sources of supply except Stoney creek, from which our water is now taken, and which belongs for this purpose to the water and light company. That the city should part with such a valuable possession—a possession which, with the growth of the community, will rapidly increase in importance is not to be thought of, and Mr. Norman's proposition only goes to show that the company itself is fully alive to the fact that before very long it would have to admit itself unable to supply a community increasing as Rossland is. While then they are entitled to a reasonable amount for their plant they ought not to demand for an imperfect system what would be asked by a company in a position to offer the city unlimited supply and perfect service.

The council, apparently, desires to treat the company fairly, even generously, and with this feeling the citizens will not quarrel, but there should be kept steadily in view these facts: that the present plant is imperfect; that the present supply is inadequate; that the city has the exclusive right over sources of supply, any one of which would be adequate for many years to come even with our rapidly increasing population, and that the city engineer has advised the construction of an entirely new system, the cost of which he places at \$150,000, and which would give a total supply of 2,126,750 gallons in 24 hours, sufficient for a city of 23,000 souls. This system would have Rock creek as its source, and if the city increased beyond the population, mentioned above, the supply thus obtained could be supplemented by a feeder from the South Fork of Murphy creek. The cost of giving this increase, whenever it might be demanded, would be only \$45,500.

It is to be hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at between the present company and the city.

IS COMING TO THE FRONT.

The time was in the history of this camp when the uncovering of a vein of ore, 45 feet in width, like that recently met in the Velvet, would have peopled the hills in the vicinity of where the bonanza was found with prospectors. Yet scarcely a ripple of excitement, and the landscape in the vicinity of the Velvet is said to be unfretted to any great extent by the feet of prospectors searching for new locations. This is probably because it is

thought that all the good ground in that vicinity is staked. This is not true, as there is some ground in that vicinity that has not yet been pierced by the posts of the locator. Recent developments in the Wallingford group, where a vein of high grade ore has just been uncovered, would indicate that the mineral zone in that vicinity is very extensive. The Wallingford is four miles from the Velvet, and yet it is claimed that it is on the same mineral zone. There are several intervening properties like the Anaconda and Leiter on which work is being carried on, and these doubtless will in time have luck similar to that which has favored the Velvet, the Wallingford and the Victory-Triumph. The only properties on which any great quantity of work has been done are the Velvet, the Victory-Triumph and the Wallingford, and the results attained are of a highly satisfactory nature. The Velvet is conceded to be a mine by even the most pessimistic, while the Wallingford and the Victory-Triumph, it seems, need only a little more development to put them in a condition which will make them producers of ore. Besides these there are several other properties which promise, with a little development, to turn into productive properties.

The section where these properties are located has, to a certain extent, been overlooked in the desire to get properties close to Rossland. This is not as it should be, and now that the possibilities of the section are beginning to be understood, there should be in the future more attention paid to it. The discoveries made will doubtless have a stimulating effect on the development there. One or two rich corporations, and among these is the B. A. C., have promising claims in this section which are now lying dormant. The only work that is being done upon them is the annual assessment required by law. Operations should be commenced upon them at once, and it now seems certain that they will, when developed, give as good results as the mines on Red mountain.

Rossland is to be congratulated in the fact that she has such a promising mineral belt as that of Sophie and Record mountain section in her immediate vicinity. It is now certain that it will prove a source of a great deal of this city's prosperity. Under the circumstances the citizens should, by every legitimate method, encourage its development. Roads should be provided, and an endeavor should be made to induce the Red Mountain railway to construct a branch line for the purpose of opening up this rich mineral zone.

A RIDICULOUS CHAMPION.

A Kootenay paper, which is supporting the intrigues of the Canadian Pacific monopoly of the traffic of the Boundary country, advances the amazing contention that the Corbin charter should not be granted, because the Corbin road would have superior grades, and could afford to haul the tonnage at rates the Canadian Pacific could not meet.

To illustrate the point, it presents a diagram showing the line of the Canadian Pacific from Robson to Midway. The elevation of 1,400 feet above sea level, and climbs to the McCrae creek summit, where the elevation is 4,000 feet. It then descends to Cascade, where the elevation is 1,500 feet, climbs to the Eholt summit with an elevation of 3,100 feet, and then descends to Midway, where the elevation is 1,900 feet.

"Just note the difference," says this champion of the C. P. R. monopoly. "Corbin leaves Marcus at an elevation of 1,300 feet, and simply follows the natural water grade of the Kettle river until Midway is reached, and that is only 600 feet higher than Marcus." Mr. Corbin would enjoy all the traffic and privileges at \$2,000,000 more than the C. P. R. is compelled to expend, and at the same time would possess the advantage of light operating expenses through having no steep grades.

In other words, the contention is made that it would be better for the Boundary Creek country to be under the monopoly of one railroad with severe grades, than to have railway competition and a competing line of easy grades. This would suit the Canadian Pacific, of course. With no competition it could overcome its steep grades by charging rates high enough to meet the stiff operating expenses, and leave it big profits besides.

Would that help the Boundary country? Would that put values in scores of low grade mines whose operation turns out cheap freight rates? Would that bring a full measure of development to the rich resources of British Columbia?—Spokane-Man-Review.

Could not the C. P. R. company, with all the money which it controls—sufficient, it has been said, to purchase the house of commons railway committee—obtain better newspaper service than this. Of course, in this instance, the price was small, but even then why should it pay for arguments which make it the laughing stock of a foreign community? It only furnishes another instance of the absolute poverty of argument possessed by this great monopoly. It would be less humiliating and more prudent to reserve its funds for the corruption of dishonest legislators than an incompetent press. It seems to be the privilege of a member of parliament to sell himself, but the people will not put up with it in a newspaper. All that is required from a member of parliament is his vote; he does not, as a rule, need to make an ass of himself by speaking; a newspaper, however, is compelled to earn its bribe by an attempt at argument. As a venal paper is almost always an utterly incapable one, results such as the Spokane-Man-Review has referred to are certain to occur.

THE DOMINION SENATE.

The movement within the ranks of the liberals to abolish the Dominion senate is due almost entirely to party hostility to that body, and not to a desire for the general good of the country. At the present moment the senate is a decided check—perhaps too strong a check—on the administration. The Government is liberal, while the senate is conservative, and so strongly so that every government measure with which it can find fault it will defeat, as it did the Yukon railway bill. The long lease of power which the conservatives enjoyed, from 1878 till their defeat at the last general election, enabled them to fill the senate with worn out politicians of their own party stripe, and, of course, men of that stamp are the most docile tools when their friends are in power, and the most unprincipled when their political opponents are

at the head of affairs. Their hostility, then, amounts to a passion. The present liberal administration found this out at the last session of parliament, and the cry that was raised throughout the ministerial ranks was re-echoed by every liberal office-seeker and ward politician in the country, who immediately called loudly for the abolition of this stumbling block in the way of progressive government. Such an extreme measure, however, was not countenanced by the real leaders of the party, or by the thinking element within it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier well anxious for such a change as will rob the senate of the power which can only retard the progress of good legislation, is evidently as strongly opposed as any conservative in the country to its entire abolition. He, no doubt, recognizes that there are within his own cabinet men who, were all check on them removed, would ruin his government in the course of one session, and as he seems unable to hold these men within bounds himself, it is convenient to have some body to take that duty off his shoulders.

The senate, even as it is at present constituted, can be a danger to the country only when its friends are in power. When the other party have control it may be a means of safety to the country. If, however, it were reconstructed and filled with capable and honest men it would be an excellent and useful institution under any circumstances.

THE CORBIN CHARTER.

It is certainly beginning to look as if the Canadian Pacific Railway company had made no idle boast in asserting that it had enough money to control the railway committee of the house of commons, and that, therefore, the people of the Boundary Creek country need expect no relief from threatened railway monopoly by the construction of the projected Kettle River Valley road. The latest advices from the federal capital are that Mr. Corbin has abandoned all thought of applying for the charter on the ground that his application would certainly be refused. It is understood that this course has been decided on by the advice of Mr. Bostock, the member for this district, to whom the introduction of the bill was entrusted. Mr. Bostock found the combination against the bill too strong, and so advised the applicant. We are inclined to the view, however, that Mr. Corbin should have allowed the matter to come to a test. He certainly would have lost very little, if anything, by so doing, and the country would have been the gainer to the extent of knowing who were its friends.

It is surmised that the finish was given to all hopes of success before the committee by the discovery that an understanding had been arrived at between the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk whereby the latter road was to withdraw its opposition to the designs of the former in return for concessions in regard to Eastern railway jobs.

It is a melancholy reflection for the people of Canada that they cannot escape from the domination of this big corporation, which, viper-like, is draining the life blood of the nation. If alone the C. P. R. is unable to effect its ends, it enters into a deal with its questionable methods of operation, and by their combined weight they crush out any little independence that parliament may struggle to retain. A conspiracy of such a nature it would be mere quixotism in any member to defy, and the interests of a district with much greater influence than that possessed by the Boundary country would naturally be sacrificed. It is said that some of the liberal members who voted for the charter last time had announced their intention of opposing it at this session. No doubt Hon. Israel Tarte, whose sinister reputation as the friend of corruption has become a by-word throughout Canada, took these gentlemen in hand in his usual "thorough" manner. It would not do to say that his arguments had been supplemented by bribes from the railway.

At any rate the hopes of the Boundary country people for this road seem to have proved vain, and as this was the only road projected in opposition to the C. P. R., they may consider that they have been handed over bodily to that corporation. It will be interesting to watch the course of events during the next year.

The several theories advanced in explanation of the genesis of auriferous lodes suggest certain practical conclusions of interest to the prospector. As, in the first place, two great solvents in nature seem to have been chlorine and silica, it follows that the auriferous lodes may be looked for chiefly in the neighborhood of the acid siliceous eruptive rocks, or such as may have been subject to chlorine solvents. As in the second place, gold is of highly insoluble nature, the natural auriferous solutions will probably have contained a very small proportion of the precious metal. Hence the formation and enrichment of auriferous deposits will have extended over an enormous period; and, consequently, the richer lodes will generally be encountered in the older igneous and sedimentary rocks, since these have been longest exposed to lode-forming influences. Porphyries and other igneous rocks penetrating sedimentary beds are, as well as the beds themselves, frequently traversed by auriferous veins. Gold deposits also occur in strata which have either been penetrated by eruptive dykes, or have been subjected to extensive atmospheric alteration.

NEWS SHOULD BE TRUE.

The Toronto Mail and Empire printed a few days since an item to the effect that the Cariboo (Camp McKinney) vein had been pinched out. The publication of this caused a small slump in the stock, and the president of the company at once telegraphed to the managing director of the mine for the facts, and the public was soon reassured. The result, however, of the publication of the article was to send the stock down for a day or so. It is claimed that this was the very effect that the publication of the erroneous story was intended to produce. The circulation and publication of such reports is a favorite trick of unscrupulous "bears," and is one

that is too frequently resorted to. The wonder is that a paper of the standing of the Mail and Empire should lend itself, if it did do so, to such an attempt to injure the reputation of a paper of the standing of the Weekly Miner. It is, however, within the range of probabilities that the paper was deceived by some designing person who had an object in lowering the price of the shares. The publishers, however, should have made some inquiries and satisfied themselves of the truth of the statement before they permitted the publication of an item that, perhaps, might have seriously injured many of the stockholders, who had a panic caused among them, as is often the case when reports like this are given wide circulation, might have sold their holdings for considerably less than they are actually worth. The great wrong of this is easily seen when it is understood that many of the holders of Cariboo shares are comparatively poor individuals, who have invested perhaps their little all in the shares because they yield a steady revenue in the shape of dividends. Happily, in the present instance, the shares fell but a few points, and it was only necessary to telegraph to the manager to learn that the vein holds out well, and that those who hold shares in the company are certain that the dividends will continue to be paid for some time to come.

There should, however, be stringent laws to prevent the publication of canards of this nature and where it is certain that they are printed solely with a malicious view of bearing the shares of any reputable company the offenders should be severely dealt with. The paper that circulates damaging stories concerning a mining company, and does it in good faith, and is certain of its facts, does a public good because it prevents the public from being swindled. The journal, however, that spreads misinformation, knowing that it is such, deserves as severe a form of punishment as can be legally devised to cover such flagrant offenses.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The second term of the Rossland school of mines came to an end in a blaze of glory on Monday night, when the officers, faculty and students tendered a banquet to J. C. Gwillim, B. Sc. There was considerable display of verbal pyrotechnics on this occasion, which, we think, the situation warranted. These set pieces, sky-rocket, whirlygigs and Roman candles of thought will be found embalmed in type in another column. To be serious, those who are interested in the school of mines did well in marking the end of the second course in the manner which they did, because the school was a great success. The lecturer and guest of the evening had delivered 65 lectures, covering a large field, during the term. In addition to this he had taken his class to the different mines in order to show them the actual practice of what he had told them in theory. Besides this, eight or 10 of the foremost mining men of the camp had lectured on their several specialties, and the fund of knowledge of mineralogy, geology, assaying and practical information acquired by the pupils was large. A distinctive point of the school of mines in holding its second term is that it is now one of the recognized institutions of the town. It has been built on a firm and sure foundation. It sprang into existence to fill an actual and crying want, and hence it will be lasting. Its vitality is shown by the fact that although it has received no aid from the government, yet it is in a flourishing condition, supported by the contributions of the scholars. The only support that it has received from the public was \$300 donated by the city council. The friendship of several citizens has been a tower of strength to it. It is now certain that the school of mines will be in business at the same old stand next winter. It will survive even the neglect of the government. Its usefulness, however, could be enlarged by a grant from the government, and doubtless in time it will receive the aid that it is worthy of from that source. The Miner congratulates the management on the way the school has been conducted so far, and wishes it unbounded success in the future.

THE C. P. R. BRIGANDAGE.

The iniquity of the methods pursued by the C. P. R. company in its dealings with the people is illustrated in a startling manner by the treatment now being meted out to the citizens of Donald. When this transcontinental corporation obtained its charter to build the road to the Pacific Coast it mapped out without delay a scheme for immediate money-making, which it perfected as the years went by, and which, by this time, has been so systematized that the coffers of the company are yearly swelled by the receipts obtained therefrom. This business, which is auxiliary to its regular undertaking as a transportation company, was its commerce in townships, which requires no explanation to the people of British Columbia. The company with its customary shrewdness of judgment where money is to be made out of the people without giving a just equivalent, saw that there was a wide and splendid field for the exercise of its managers of their genius in this particular direction—a genus which they have since proven themselves abundantly to possess, and so by their skillful manipulation the long stretch of 2,000 odd miles between Lake Superior and the Pacific ocean has become a vista of dead townships and ruined fortunes. The wealth invested and lost by deluded settlers, however, has not perished entirely, but may be found in the annual statements of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. This is one of the schemes for swelling its dividends, which the corporation applied to the route of the Crow's Nest Pass after almost exhausting its possibilities on the main line, and which it is now proposed to adopt in the Boundary Creek country which has been handed over to it to deal with in the infinitude of its merciless rapacity.

Donald is the most glaring and perhaps, at least in recent years, the worst example of this finished system of robbery, so calculating, so cold-blooded, so all-embracing, so complete that the "smoothest" job of the most accomplished cracksmen is outdone in every quality except that of courage, when compared with it.

The residents of Donald were induced to settle on this site on the clearest statements made by the C. P. R. company that it was to be a permanent railway center, and, therefore, that any investments that they might make would be safe as far as the corporation could make them so, and would increase in value as the place grew in size. They bought their lots from the company on this understanding and confidently employed their means in the erection of buildings and the purchase of all that was needed for the carrying on of business and the establishment of permanent homes. They were quite satisfied that a permanent railway center would have an assured existence and an increasing trade. This was the one fact on which they built all their future—the permanency of the place as a railway center. They absolutely relied on the word of the company—they pinned their faith to the assurances given them.

Now the company finds it convenient to remove the railway center to another point and a fixed time is set when the community of Donald must cease and determine. Its buildings will be deserted and all the money invested in it by its citizens will be lost to them. After years of struggle they find themselves exactly where they began when they accepted the word of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. Many of them after building up businesses on which they relied for support and comfort in their old age find themselves compelled in advanced years and with impaired powers to begin life anew or throw themselves upon the charity of the world, which is only less cold than that of the C. P. R. The corporation does, indeed, offer to buy back from them the lots which it sold at the prices originally paid. But this is little more than adding insult to the worst kind of injury. If the government allows any further trafficking by this railway monopoly in townships it should cease to enjoy the confidence of the Canadian people.

The C. P. R. people themselves cannot justify this outrage and the press, which it has within its power and which is compelled to be very mild in its protests against the company's brigandage, finds it impossible to be silent. This is what the Golden Era has to say of the matter:

"It is a matter of regret that the C. P. R. could not see their way clear to treat more liberally the people of Donald who have suffered heavily by the company's action in removing the workshops. The experience of the Donald people is a severe object lesson to the people of Canada, and supports the contention that trafficking in townships by railway companies should be put an end to. The people of Donald made their homes there under representations which gave them every reason to believe that Donald was to be a permanent railway center, and it is very hard upon many of the residents that, after they have spent the best part of their lives there, they should be forced to turn out and make new homes for themselves, while they are handicapped by heavy losses in buildings and improvements, which have been rendered worthless. Mr. Forrest, the owner of the Forest House, has alone lost somewhere between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and other firms have suffered in proportion. It is a serious thing to have to recognize that there is no stability in any C. P. R. township, but that is really the position in the face of the statements and propositions submitted by Mr. D'Arcy. That fact ought to be known and recognized from one end of the Dominion to the other, and should have the early attention of parliament."

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The dispatches announce that the telegraphing record for long distance was broken in some respects on Tuesday, when an operator in New York sent out Associated Press telegrams over a circuit that was 6,000 miles in length. The report was copied in 36 newspaper offices in that number of cities. The circuit was operated for several hours successfully. It is understood that larger circuits have been worked, but considering the number of newspapers served, and the number of operators copying the report, the feat was a remarkable one.

This incident reveals the possibilities of the telegraph in the way of newspaper service. The leased wire system over which the feat was performed is a peculiar one. In the United States the leasing papers, receiving the Associated Press dispatches, have leased wires for certain hours, during the night principally, from the Western Union Telegraph company. The wires lead from the offices of the Associated Press in Chicago and New York direct into the newspaper offices. Each paper has its own operator, and during the hours covered by the lease no other news is put upon the leased wires. The idea of this is to secure expeditious delivery of the press dispatches and prevent their delay by the putting of private telegrams through. The result is that over these wires the papers receive from 20,000 to 40,000 words of Associated Press dispatches each day, and are thus enabled to print the full reports furnished by the Associated Press. It is a system that is destined to grow. If the circuit could be improved to such a condition that all of the papers using the leased wire system could be connected with the main office it would be possible for one operator sending dispatches from a central office to serve all the papers in Canada and the United States at one time. This would be a great saving in the sending cost, for the reason that one sender could serve a hundred papers.

The telegraph business is growing to enormous proportions. The length of the world's telegraph system in 1887 was 4,905,825 miles. These are the latest figures available, and the system must have grown well as a subsidiary instead of joining in the same terms as Canada and the colonies. The subsidy method seems to involve the foregoing of all shares, as well as the right of nominating commissioners, in case the line pays, and the subsidy should no longer be required. If cables of any alarm a subsidiary instead of joining in the same terms as Canada and the colonies, the subsidy method seems to involve the foregoing of all shares, as well as the right of nominating commissioners, in case the line pays, and the subsidy should no longer be required. 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THE B. C. GAZETTE

Two New School Districts Created in the Kootenays.

ASSAYERS EXAMINATIONS

Applications to Be Made for Certificates of Improvements—Many New Companies Incorporated—Changes in the Head Offices.

The current number of the British Columbia Gazette contains the announcement of the creation of two new school districts, one to be called "The Cascade City School district," and the other "The Silverton School district," and defines their boundaries.

THE IRON COLT TO BE IN THE DEVELOPMENT

McCrack Returns

Work for Rossland

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THE MINES AROUND YMIR

The Wilcox Property Has Been Incorporated.

Recent Developments on the Ymir

Bellevue Have Disclosed a Six-Foot Ledge of Free Milling Ore.

Ymir, April 22.—[Special.]—A company has been incorporated to acquire the Wilcox mine here, one of the richest and best known mines of the Ymir district.

LETTER FROM SANDON

Movement Among the Mines and Properties in the Slooan.

One Shipment for Last Half of Last Year, 17,994 Tons—Shipments to Date This Year.

Sandon, April 23.—[Special.]—Bernard MacDonald, the eminent consulting engineer, and who is retained by McCusig, Ryker & Co., brokers of Montreal, is expected to be in the Slooan very shortly.

ROADS FOR THE SLOAN

Application for Extra Provincial Strongly Recommended.

Shipment for the Week via Kaslo—Work on the Montezuma—Other Items of Interest.

Kaslo, April 25.—[Special.]—The subject of wagon roads has engrossed the public attention during the last week.

YARDS OF TORTURE

Helped in a Trice and Permanently Cured.

Persistent use of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will eradicate almost every kind of skin disease. No matter how long standing, or distressing, it always irritates with one application. It's the quickest cure known for eczema and salt rheum, and will cure blind, bleeding or itching piles in from three to five nights. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

THE STOCK MARKET

QUOTATIONS.

1500 Anacoda... 1700 Monte Christo... 1500 Abe Lincoln... 1700 Masco... 1500 Alberta... 1700 Morrison... 1500 Athabasca... 1700 Morning Star... 1500 B. C. Gold Fields... 1700 Evening Star... 1500 Ex. Co... 1700 Noble Fire... 1500 Baltimore... 1700 N. P. Form... 1500 Brandon & C... 1700 No. 1... 1500 Big Dipper... 1700 No. 2... 1500 Boundary C... 1700 No. 3... 1500 C. P. H... 1700 No. 4... 1500 Derby... 1700 No. 5... 1500 California... 1700 No. 6... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 7... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 8... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 9... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 10... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 11... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 12... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 13... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 14... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 15... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 16... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 17... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 18... 1500 C. F. S... 1700 No. 19... 1500 Cariboo (Camp... 1700 No. 20... 1500 C. F. 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IRON MASK = CENTRE STAR SUIT

Most Important Mining Case Ever Held in British Columbia.

Geological Sketch of the Conditions of Rossland Camp Given by Mr. Clarence King, the Eminent New York Consulting Geologist and Mining Engineer.

What promises to be the greatest mining case ever held in Canada, and in many other respects one of the most important trials now pending in the west, commenced Thursday, April 20, at 10 o'clock, in the improvised court room at the Miners' Union hall, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walkem. The learned judge took his seat punctually at the hour named and Registrar Schofield called the case of the Iron Mask Mining company vs. the Centre Star Mining & Milling company, George Gooderham & J. G. Blackstock. At the hour of opening and throughout the day a large audience patiently watched the proceedings and listened to the remarks of counsel examining the details of the case, with evident interest. In addition to the experts a large number of mining engineers, members of the local and visiting companies, were interested in mining matters generally. The proceedings were noticed in the court room. At the suggestion of counsel the official stenographers were duly sworn, C. H. Sholes, C. B. Eaton and E. J. MacNeill, and the case commenced in earnest.

E. V. Bodwell, Q. C., A. H. MacNeill, Q. C., and L. P. Duff appearing for the plaintiffs, and E. P. Davis, Q. C., and J. G. Blackstock, for the defendants. T. P. Galt, barrister, of Toronto, being associated in the case with Messrs. Davis and Galt. Mr. Bodwell opened the case for the plaintiffs by stating that the Centre Star was first discovered in the 19th in the documentary portion of his case. This consisted of a certified copy of the record of the Iron Mask mineral claim dated 23rd July, 1880, showing that the claim was recorded by E. S. Topping. A crown grant of the claim was made by the Queen on 18th March, 1886. Certificate of incorporation of the Iron Mask company (foreign) registered 8th February, 1896. A deed of claim from Patrick Clark to the Iron Mask company, dated 18th March, 1886. Certificate of title of claim, showing title to be in the Iron Mask company of Lot No. 688, group 1, Kootenay district. Mr. Bodwell then read the evidence of the Centre Star, which was given on April 1st, last. Joyce stated that he had been employed as foreman on the Centre Star for about three and a half years, and that he had been in charge of the mining operations on the property during that time. He left the company on March 30th. Joyce described the cross-cut run by the Centre Star from their main workings in a north and south direction on the Iron Mask ground. The work was stopped because they supposed they were in other people's ground. A quantity of ore was taken out of the workings. The Centre Star was admitted to the trial by the court, and the gross value of \$6,300 was taken out of the Iron Mask ground and sent to the smelter. If the smelter returns can be obtained, the plaintiffs put in a statement that they were at liberty to show a greater amount of damages, if they are so advised later. Mr. Bodwell then stated "This concludes our prima facie case."

In opening the case for the defense Mr. Davis put in exhibit 14, a very pretty model, showing parts of the Centre Star, Iron Mask and War Eagle workings, including the cross-cut ground. The model is about 4 1/2 feet. The face shows the workings, and raised above the face, held up on pins and wires, is suspended an exact copy of the workings, showing the location of the shafts, drifts, upraises and winzes are clearly shown, and by ingenious methods the contour of the face is described as nearly as possible. The whole model is on a scale of 20 feet to the inch, and was prepared by Theodore Simons, on drawings and surveys of Roy H. Clarke.

Slowly, patiently and with the greatest attention to minute detail, the learned counsel proceeded to explain his case by the model. There were, in the mining part of the suit, only three chief fighting points: "First—Is there an apex of a vein on the Centre Star ground at the point where we claim it? Is there a vein continuing down from that apex (assuming that there is an apex) continuously into and through Iron Mask ground, or as it was put in the affidavit, 'is there a continuous vein, or vein whatever in the No. 3; that is, the inclined shaft?'"

"Third—Assuming the apex and the vein, as that vein, as all other veins which are in the fault, is there an apex, and its continuity destroyed by the so-called flat fault?"

"The only other question," added counsel, "that will take up any time is the one of damages. As to this there were four or five carloads of ore taken from the Iron Mask ground. This was not disputed and formed only a very trifling part of the action. The main question in issue—the question of whether or not, as I said before, we have a vein with an apex in the Centre Star ground, which goes into Iron Mask ground, which continues on down in an unbroken sheet and is not cut off or has not its continuity destroyed by this so-called flat fault. That is the thing which is of importance."

"We will also prove that the vein in the inclined shaft, following down from the apex 320 feet to the cross fissure which has been called the flat fault, is continuous beyond all question. Not only in ore, but that it is a fissure vein, unquestionably a fissure vein. That we not only have continuous ore, and we will prove continuous ore to your Lordship, every inch of that shaft, but we will also show that it is a fissure vein, and that the fissure can be traced there; the hanging and foot wall of the ore streak can be traced there. That in short, it is as good a vein as can very well be found."

"We will also show that that vein coming down to the so-called flat fault is not only in dip, but lateral extent, and we will show that in this way: We will first show that the Centre Star east drift has been run 100 feet east from the inclined shaft and is all the way on ore and on a vein. In that way we have proved the lateral extent of that vein at that point 100 feet east of the inclined shaft and is all the way on ore and on a vein. In that way we have proved the lateral extent of that vein at that point 100 feet east of the inclined shaft, and we will also prove, by means of some work our friends, the Iron Mask, have done for us, which we could not of course have done ourselves at this point, that the vein from some 150 feet up from the bottom of the shaft is continuous to the east. That is, they have done this. They evidently honestly believed the evidence put in on the injunction motions by some of their experts, that there was no vein in that shaft; that it was all a mistake, an honest mistake, of course, but was a mistake; that there were only disconnected patches of ore, in that inclined shaft, and no vein at all, and that these disconnected patches of ore were due to the vicinity of this vertical dyke. That being so, of course they argued it out very logically that if they got 50 or 60 feet away from that vertical dyke—that is, at this point where the brown cross-cut is—there would be out of the region of disturbance caused by the vertical dyke, and this apparent vein would at that point disappear. "Having figured that out they said: 'We will put an end to this thing at once. We will run a crosscut from our stope right straight back, which will necessarily in its May, 1890, be 100 feet west of the No. 2 vein must be, if it has any lateral extent, and we will run a crosscut 50 or 100 feet beyond where the vein should be, according to the survey, and if there is no vein, and that the Centre Star people have no vein in the inclined shaft.' Well, they ran the cut, and we find a continuous vein all the way down line No. 2 to the bottom of No. 2 shaft."

Counsel claimed that, so far as they could in their own ground, they would show up the vein in dispute and would show a continuous sheet of ore; and as a result of that it must be found that all the space between No. 3 shaft and No. 2 shaft is continuous sheet of ore, and having established that sheet of ore between those points, some three or four hundred feet in lateral extent and over 400 feet in depth, evidence will be produced to show that that sheet of ore must constitute a strong vein, so far as the vein itself is concerned. Having shown such a vein, the next question follows, 'Is there or not the continuity of that vein is destroyed by this so-called flat fault. It would be remarkable if it did so, but the evidence in this case shows that it does not. It is shown at 11 different places, and it will be shown that instead of being of primary importance it, the fault, is a fracture which has had little effect on veins, and other fissures that it crosses—one could probably find. It has not displaced the vein at any place. Intersection with veins at seven different places will be shown, and in all of them the vein which exists where in any of the seven places is about a foot and a half. In some places it is less and in other places there is no displacement at all. As to width, it is a fault only a few inches or so wide—not a number of feet, as has been stated. In every instance the vein is found immediately below the flat fault."

At 2 p. m., when the court resumed after lunch, Mr. Davis proceeded to put in exhibits showing title. The deed from Bourgeois and Morris to Durrant, Tarbett, the crown grant of claim, dated November 27, 1883, and the deed from that company to Gooderham and Blackstock, dated August 20, 1888. J. Fred Ritchie was the first witness called. His evidence was formal, and related to his duties as a surveyor, or in preparing certain plans of the Centre Star and adjoining claims for use at the trial. In cross-examination Mr. Ritchie stated that he had placed the No. 1 post of the Centre Star claim upon the plan put in. He had not been asked to do so, but put it on the plan from his notes, and for no particular reason. Counsel worried the witness a little, but finally let him go.

Ray Hughes Clarke was then called, and identified the model, a still larger plan of the disputed ground as shown by the face of the model upon a scale of 12 feet to the inch. The witness went over the workings of the model and described the plan put in.

Mr. Bodwell only proceeded a short time with the cross-examination of Clarke when the time for adjournment arrived, and the court rose.

Friday's Court.
The second, or what is really the fourth day, of the famous Iron Mask-Centre Star trial, commenced at 11 o'clock Friday morning last. Messrs. Lockhart & Jordan have at length completed the necessary extensive re-arrangements of the hall and the court room is now fairly comfortable, and conveniently arranged for the trial. The model of the workings has been placed on the dais beside the court. The enlarged plan of the face of the model has been placed upon a stand and all the small maps of the various sections have been framed and can now be used much more easily. A blackboard has also been put in and several minor changes in the arrangement of the court room have been made. The first shipment of ore was made yesterday, and the registrar was kept very busy marking the various samples put in. The large attendance at both the morning and afternoon sittings of the court demonstrates the great public interest taken in the trial. Among the audience yesterday were several ladies, who appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings. The court room was very orderly and quiet, but occasionally yesterday a ripple of laughter swept over the audience at the tilts between counsel and witness. Up to the present time the proceedings have been largely formal. When the examination and cross-examination of the mining experts take place an interesting duel may be expected between the gentlemen of the long robe and the witnesses.

On the opening of the court Mr. Bodwell proceeded with his cross-examination of Roy H. Clarke. In his evidence in chief Mr. Clarke had for the most part testified as to the correctness of the plans filed in court and as to certain surveys and measurements taken in and about the workings, particularly in the disputed ground. The witness had, however, made several affidavits that were used on the injunction motions and the other interesting proceedings previously heard, and counsel appeared anxious to understand clearly the expert statements contained in the documents, and with that end in view Mr. Bodwell kept the witness occupied until nearly 4 o'clock, going over the workings of the mine shown on the plans filed. Mr. Clarke stated that while he was a mining engineer he was not an expert. He was, however, competent to express an opinion based on three years' experience in the mine, and on the workings of the principal mines in Rossland camp. The witness explained to the court on one occasion: "I am not connected in the least with Lordship, excuse me, and proceeded to demonstrate the truth of his statement."

Frank Edwards was then called. Edwards is the sampler for the Centre Star company. The witness described how he had taken a series of samples, No. 2 shaft from the collar to the foot of the shaft; right from the top to the bottom, about every 10 feet. "A channel sample" counsel appeared anxious to understand clearly the expert statements contained in the documents, and with that end in view Mr. Bodwell kept the witness occupied until nearly 4 o'clock, going over the workings of the mine shown on the plans filed. Mr. Clarke stated that while he was a mining engineer he was not an expert. He was, however, competent to express an opinion based on three years' experience in the mine, and on the workings of the principal mines in Rossland camp. The witness explained to the court on one occasion: "I am not connected in the least with Lordship, excuse me, and proceeded to demonstrate the truth of his statement."

Mr. Bodwell is anxious to obtain inspection of certain plans showing the location of the shafts and the disputed ground, and asked for their production. This was objected to and finally leave was given to serve notice of motion stating exactly what was asked, and the court ordered that formal application when the court meets today.

The case can hardly be said to be more than just fairly started. This next week, probably, a great deal of interesting work will be done up day by day.

Saturday's Court.
His Lordship, Mr. Justice Walkem, assisted the temporary dais in the Miners' Union hall promptly at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Before proceeding with the trial, Mr. Bodwell made a formal application for the location of the shafts and the disputed ground, and asked for their production. This was objected to and finally leave was given to serve notice of motion stating exactly what was asked, and the court ordered that formal application when the court meets today.

Mr. Davis said that the court had no jurisdiction to make the order. The War Eagle company were in no sense before the court and the War Eagle company could not be compelled to produce any plans of their workings. That, said the court, was not the question. The question was whether the plans and drawings in the possession of the defendants in this action showing the workings in the War Eagle mine that are shown on the model, are the workings of the Iron Mask workings, as shown on the model.

It was then agreed that Mr. Janin, the plaintiffs' leading expert, should meet J. Fred Ritchie, the defendant's expert, and settle just what portions of the plans are requisite. When that is settled they can make copies of those portions, or plaintiffs will refer to the original plans. "Well, my lord, I think my friend ought to be complimented on the truly Christian spirit which he has shown in this matter."

So that in a general rough sort of way, the ocular examination of a district of the Rossland region, which has been going on for some time, leads me to compare it as fairly near the many deposits which have come to the surface—the many outflows which have come to the surface—to what is called the middle geological time, or the beginning of the Cretaceous period. They bear a certain textural resemblance to the rocks of that period. They may be later or earlier, but they are certainly not wanting for the exact position, but for all practical purposes they may be assigned to a middle geological period. We are here as is properly known, believe, that these rocks are of an extinct volcano, one which undoubtedly reared its head high above the present surface, and one which went through various episodes of eruption. These eruptions are recorded by the fact, in a complex mass which represents the base and center of a volcano; and, secondly, by a later and overlying eruption of fragmentary rocks which were undoubtedly associated with the extrusion and ejection of water, so that to a very large extent they show the effects of water. They are often muds, and they are all to be classed under the head of tuffaceous rocks. They surround the region in a ring; you can see them half way from here to Trail creek, you can see them between here and where the Red Mountain railroad descends towards Sheep creek; and they are on the other side of the valley to the southwards, forming in general a ring, leaving this central axial part of the volcano an isolated mass of dark, usually fine grained rock having a width

of a mile or a mile and a half north and south, and, perhaps, five miles east and west. The rocks of that central mass are those which enclose the veins of the district, and they are the rocks which are of interest to the miner here. They have been more or less studied by the Canadian geological survey, and they have been compared by Mr. Ferrier with the standard types from other localities. I have myself had the opportunity of going over with him the thin slides or thin microscopic sections of these rocks and comparing them with the Pearson types, and chips in small pieces, but enough to make comparisons of a similar district to the east of here. The rocks as you walk over the surface show three easily, reasonably well-defined types; one is the rock which we see here in the cut before us. I have seen them—that is to say, such as I have seen enough to realize that the bulk of it is of a type of rock which forms the hill directly in front of us and which is the country rock of these immediate neighboring mines. That rock has a dark, greenish-gray color, usually of fine grain, sometimes coarser grained rock, which is very tough, breaks with difficulty under the hammer, is difficult to scratch, and under the microscope the rock is an augitic rock, formed of augite and trichite feldspar, and a considerable and varying proportion of monoclinic feldspar. To the east of here, and in the neighborhood of the Iron Horse claim there appears a darker, much closer grained series of rocks formed like these of augites and trichite feldspars, but with less or more of an enigma, but it is not a dark, but a light gray color, and each following very near the type known as gabbro. At the extreme west of the body where the Josie ravine comes down towards Sheep creek and meets the average view of the work over is that it involves the superposition of strata amounting to over 120,000 feet in actual measured thickness; they involve a history from the near the end of the Cordillera, and are great almost everywhere, and they involve the superposition of strata amounting to over 100,000 feet are derived from the older rocks in their immediate neighborhood. For as far as we have been able to see, these sediments have never traveled to very great distances. Sometimes a series of strata amounting in all to 40,000 feet have been piled up consecutively, and in some cases, with a break; but all these series of various episodes of sedimentation have ended in a destructive dynamic period, and they have been crushed, uplifted or depressed, and the magma have come to surface successively, and, perhaps, alternately, and together from this central mass which is the green, dark, heavy country rock of the immediate neighborhood.

We therefore find that there are, since other periods have overlapped to a certain extent, alternations of the three types of rock in the mass. Subsequently to this time, and in fact, from north to south which has opened up nearly vertically, and often parallel, a system of fissures through this mass which have been filled immediately by intrusive dykes and veins of the rock which is the basis of this district.

Mr. Davis: From your examination of the ground in dispute of the Rossland camp, what conclusion have you come to as to the character and structure of the veins here, the causes which have produced them, and their points of resemblance and of difference from the veins you have seen elsewhere? You might just go into that pretty fully, Mr. King. It has an important bearing here.

Mr. King: I should say that all of the larger veins, at least, and perhaps the smaller ones, are of a fissure or vein type. They are, distinctly and predominantly, fissure veins. It is clear that through such a mass of rock as this, chemical solutions could not penetrate without the avenue of cracks and interstices; and, therefore, wherever any mineral foreign to the rock itself may be found it can be easily classed, either as intrusive dyke, or as mineral veins, or as veins, and in whatever directions. The mineral bearing veins here are well characterized fissure-veins; and certainly some of the larger ones, and the older ones, are of a vein type. They are known as shear zone fissures. That type is not perhaps so well known and so widely known as the simple fissure, but it is recognized and does exist. I have seen it in Mexico, I am working a mine of this type now in Colorado, I have seen it in Nevada, and I know it when I see it here. Shear-zone fissures, which are a very important particular. While a single fissure may result from a vertical action, or even be the result of two horizontal compressions, through compressing forces, the shear-zone is always made under very high compression—compression which holds the rock tightly together, which prevents a wide opening of fissures, and that shear-zone is always the result, or almost always the result, of a disturbance of opposing couples, of what are technically called "couples" of pressure—the disturbance of that couple by a vertical compression, or a vertical force, while the plain, open fissure may result from a direct upward thrust, the shear-zone is always the result of a very powerful compression; and since that compression may or may not have slipped, or making a fissure, whatever it is, that produces the fissure, it is apt to break, and always does practically break in more or less parallel seams or zones, making a fissure, as you crosscut, or find the surface well exposed, and study the ground. Instead of being an indefinite amount of parallel fissures, extending into a country, an undiscoverable distance, it is always a discoverable and limitable collection of family of more or less parallel fissures. Since these forces are never mathematically adjusted to each other to be in exact opposition, the resulting fractures are not absolutely parallel. In the case, for instance, of a slight torsion of a body there might be a family of fissures, in general, and practically for a miner's purpose, they are a series of parallel platings of the rock. Now, these platings may or may not have slipped, or making a fissure, as you crosscut, or find the surface well exposed, and study the ground. Instead of being an indefinite amount of parallel fissures, extending into a country, an undiscoverable distance, it is always a discoverable and limitable collection of family of more or less parallel fissures. 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LONE PINE IS ALL RIGHT

A Vein of Ore Struck That Returns High Values.

Three Camps of Railroad Surveyors Between Republic and Keller, on the San Poil River.

Republic, April 19.—[Special.]—Lone Pine is looking up again. Today on the north vein a foot of ore has been struck, which runs from \$50 to \$500. It is 130 feet from the big north ledge. Lone Pine is developing wonderful richness as development proceeds.

Work has been started on the Pearl and Surprise claims. They are stripping at present. Today's assays average \$30 from four feet of ore. The attention of the company is to sink on the ledge, and the assays are more than satisfactory to Manager Clark, who will now push developments with all possible speed.

On the Monarch group, nine miles north-west of Republic as the new field, considerable work is being done. The ledge being from 30 to 40 feet wide. They are working seven men. They intend to crosscut the ledge and drift. Superintendent Staight, manager of the properties, is also going to develop the properties. There are three parallel ledges on the Monarch group. One of them was cut on the surface to a distance of 40 feet, another has been crosscut from the foot wall for 30 feet, but the hanging wall has not been reached. The group is situated in Summit, and the camp is a gold one.

There are three camps of railroad surveyors between Republic and Keller, 48 miles south of Republic on the San Poil river. The town itself is getting rather pretentious, several new buildings being in course of erection. In the west a good deal of mining and development is going on, the Minneapolis and other companies going into poles and other work. The results, deep mining, with very flat, and the head of Bridge creek, 12 miles south of Keller, several outfits have already started to develop the claims, the snow has been disappeared from that region, which is 1,000 feet lower than Republic. But here in Republic the nights are chilly, and as yet the days are not very sultry.

Republic, April 19.—[Special.]—Joe Davis is in from what is considered the rich spot of the south belt, namely, Davis camp. A shaft has been sunk 50 feet, following the ledge, which averages from 20 to 25 feet in ledge matter. Work will be continued steadily on the group. The ledge contains gold, silver and lead. The assay of the drift today assayed as follows: No. 1, 18 per cent lead, 3 ounces silver, \$1.60 gold; No. 2, 10 per cent lead, 15 ounces silver; No. 3, four per cent lead, 7 ounces silver; No. 4, six per cent lead, 13 ounces silver. The owners appear well pleased. Work on the Pearl and surprise is going along very favorably.

James Bell is in from the Sunrise group of claims, located three miles due north of Sheridan camp. He worked alone all winter, running crosscut and tunnel. His nearest neighbor was four miles away. It is a camp of wide ledges, running from 25 feet up, on the surface, and cropping as high as \$5. Bell is here to get an assay return for his winter's work. He got rather lonesome, as his only companion was a pet chipmunk. He walked out and had rather a rough time. He will return in a few days, and is enthusiastic over the prospects of the new camp, claiming that considerable work will be done this summer.

The Jambe tunnel is in 110 feet, but the management does not know when the ledge will be cut. The Trade Dollar, for some reason, is temporarily down. The Sampson Gold Mining company, one half mile southwest of the Republic mine, will start work today by sinking a shaft. Superintendent Pearson having orders to start and continue work. The ledge is eight feet wide, and can be traced the entire length of the claim. The surface assays have been very satisfactory. The principal owners are Rossland and Spokane parties, and they are now starting to thoroughly develop this property.

A crew of men were started today to work on the Gold Gate, two miles northeast of town. They will crosscut for a point, from which they will drive a tunnel. Republic, April 22.—[Special.]—The south drift on the Mountain Lion is in over 100 feet, running in seven feet of ore, following the foot wall, and carrying its usual values. The force will be increased to 50 men, and two shafts will be sunk. It is understood that both Superintendent Brown and Mr. Circle, who have been here for weeks, representing the Canadian syndicate, will leave for Portland in a day or so, presumably to close the details of the big deal.

The Reindeer tunnel is in 175 feet, and the face indicates a close approach to the lead. Track laying is now in progress, and two shafts are working. A deep tunnel will be commenced on the Flag Hill. The tunnel will be anywhere from 100 to 200 feet deep, depending upon the pitch of the vein, and it is believed that a depth of 120 to 200 feet will be attained, which will prove the value of this mine, that is so rich on the surface. Development on the Surprise claim in surface assays continue if anything a little better.

The tunnel on the Trilby claim of the Tenasket group is in 57 feet, fair headway being made. At the end of the 315-foot tunnel of the Palo Alto a crosscut of 25 feet was run, which it is claimed cut through a 10-foot ledge. Some of the ore looks unusually good, but values are not given out. The Justice shaft, two miles north of Republic, is down 12 feet, and pans well in gold. The vein is 18 inches wide, and looks very encouraging.

A movement is on foot to start a water tank system in Republic, and the commissioners will be petitioned in a day or so for right of way. It seems there would be more money in water works than in a gold mine, and the town is in need of it, as at present water is hauled from house to house in barrels. Mr. George, who is in charge of the construction of D. C. Corbin's telegraph line from Marcus to Republic, has been in town for men and supplies. The wires are already strung to the summit, some 20 miles from Republic, and in three or four weeks will be completed to Republic. It is understood that officers for the new line have already been secured.

In the absence of Superintendent Lane of the Princess Maud, there is no one here authorized to give information regarding assays, but it is generally understood that the new chute is not only wide, but unusually rich. George B. Kittinger and Superintendent Hinckley have returned, and will start up the various properties in which they are interested. Republic, April 23.—[Special.]—Superintendent Brown of the Mountain Lion, accompanied by Mr. Circle, who represents the Canadian syndicate, left Republic at noon today on horseback over the Kettle Falls trail en route to Portland to con-

sult with President Bourne and the directors of the Mountain Lion company regarding various plans for future development and other matters connected with the Mountain Lion properties. Plans are in preparation for the erection of a 100-stamp mill, to be submitted to the company. The result of the gentlemen's mission will be watched with interest here.

Some surface work is being done on the Pearl to determine the proper point to sink a shaft. As soon as the ore chute is found a shaft will be started. The drift on the Quip is still about 100 feet distant from the objective point, and they are pushing along at the rate of three feet per day.

Manager Thomas Clark has a force of men preparing the ground for sinking a shaft on the Surprise. Cuts along the ledge for 600 feet demonstrate the fact that the ore chute on the property is long and very rich. The Sunnyside, whose property lies east of town, has let a contract to run a 50-foot tunnel, which is expected to cut the ledge at a depth of 50 feet. Heretofore development has been by shaft.

In the rich west belt considerable interest is making fair progress. The completion of the tunnel, which is liable to cut the ledge in the next 30 or 40 feet, and the assays are more than satisfactory to Manager Clark, who will now push developments with all possible speed.

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AN ORE MILLING PROCESS

It Promises to Revolutionize Quartz Mining Everywhere.

Reduces Cost of a Plant—Also Reduces to a Minimum the Precious Metals Wasted During Milling Process.

A new process for extracting precious metals from refractory ores which is likely to revolutionize quartz mining, that is, improvement on the old cyanide process, is being brought to the market. It brings the cost down so that men of moderate means can engage in quartz mining, which they cannot do under the old systems. Not only that, but it enlarges the margin for profit on low grade ores.

The new process is said to be the only one that will recover from the ores as by-products other valuable materials in addition to the gold or silver. There is absolutely no waste in the tailings under this system, as every particle of pulp that is likely to contain valuable elements is sent back through the process again, and when it is finally discharged the valuable minerals that are left will not be worth much. Technically, the system's object is to provide a process whereby gold and silver can be rapidly dissolved as they exist in silicious ores, earth, etc., by applying hot alkaline cyanide and potassium solutions under pressure and recovering the metals by the same agency without the use of zinc or other precipitating agencies. All other processes depend upon precipitating agencies to solidify the precious metals.

One great advantage in this system is the preliminary treatment. In other systems expensive machinery is required to get the ores into the proper shape, and the roasting process involves a cost alone of \$1.15 to \$1.50 per ton. This is dispensed with altogether in this system. In the roasting process refractory materials are broken up into small pieces, and by avoiding the roasting, these valuable elements are saved and are recovered as by-products. In the old process, the refractory materials are broken up into small pieces, and by avoiding the roasting, these valuable elements are saved and are recovered as by-products.

The advantages of this system are: 1. It requires no crushing machinery. 2. It requires no roasting. 3. It requires no cyanide. 4. It requires no zinc. 5. It requires no other precipitating agencies. 6. It requires no other machinery. 7. It requires no other labor. 8. It requires no other capital. 9. It requires no other time. 10. It requires no other expense.

The cost of this process is so low that with a one cent cost with the exception of it is cost of mining, all above \$3 per ton is profit, whereas the old systems cannot make less than twice that. Another advantage is that the old process interferes with the lead and zinc processes, and cuts no figure with this. A lower grade of ores can be worked with this system than with any other and a much higher profit.

In operation the system, while complicated to an outsider, is simplicity itself compared with other processes, and much less labor is required upon it. The ore is less reduced to a pulp, and three tons of the pulp are placed in each of four operating tanks on cars. One ton of cyanide solution is discharged into each tank, and the tank is held at a pressure of three hours. By that time the evaporation nearly equals the amount of the solution added to the tanks, so the evaporation takes place on an equal amount, and the escape and replacement is equal. The metals are recovered by evaporating the cyanide, pushed forward, where the contents are dumped into a tailing bin. There the solution is drawn off from the pulp, and returns to a settling tank. The pulp is pumped up to a settling tank over a series of boilers, and after settling there it is returned to the boilers.

The solutions then elements sought after, as silver, copper, etc., are recovered by water added, the discharging gate is closed, and the pulp, or tailing, is sent to a washing tank. The tailing is pumped into a tank which the solution is drawn off into a tank and wash water added. The water is then drawn off into another tank, as it contains gold and silver. The solution is pumped into a tank, filtered to a solution tank above the operating tanks, strengthened by cyanide, and then added to fresh ore.

The first solution contains the precious metals, and is drawn off to some boilers, where, after constant evaporation, it becomes thick. It is then drawn off into a tank, evaporated to complete dryness. The evaporated is pulverized, turned into a crucible, 25 pounds of it at a time. When the finishing pot is finished, another 25 pounds is added and fused, and the process is continued until the crucible is three-fourths full. The crucible is then taken from the furnace and allowed to cool. Gold water is added and thoroughly stirred. The gold water is a porous state is the result of all this work. If at any stage of the proceedings there is a solution taken away which may contain something of value, it is sent through again and there is no waste.

THE ROW IN THE BOUNDARY. Trial Which Has Arisen Out of Columbia's Application.

Grand Forks, B. C., April 25.—[Special.]—Martin Dufour was having difficulty with the application of his claim, which was represented by Philippe Cusson, a French-Canadian who cannot speak English, and for whom Dufour was acting as interpreter. Dufour was sworn to by Cusson regarding the application for incorporation of the suburban townsite now seeking incorporation under the name of Columbia.

When the case was called this morning before Justices of the Peace Almond and McCallum, A. C. Sutton, who was acting as interpreter for Cusson, entered an objection on the ground that the justices had no jurisdiction. This objection having been overruled, he asked to have the same taken down in writing. To this the same taken down in writing. He replied that he would not note "any such objection as that. Finally, after a heated argument, Mr. Almond took the objection down in writing.

The accused then refused to plead, and the prosecution asked for a demand for eight days. The defense objected to this, and demanded that the accused be either tried at once or acquitted altogether. In the course of a lively exchange of language Mr. McCallum lost his temper, and the case was postponed for eight days. Dufour's bail of \$2,100 was renewed.

IMPORTANT STOCK DEAL. Almost a Control of the Aberdeen Mining Company Sold.

A deal of considerable importance was closed yesterday for shares in the Aberdeen Mining Company. By this deal Lorne A. Becher and a syndicate made up of Toronto and Montreal capitalists secure almost complete control of the company. The money derived from the sale of this stock is to be used for the purpose of resuming work on the property. It is claimed that the best surface showing that there is in Camp McKinney. The vein is 12 feet in width and has been opened by shafts and open cuts. The ore averages about 1/4 to the ton and is of a variety. Clive Pringle acted on behalf of the company in the transaction.



because they know you won't. Their clothing is a combination of fine materials with fine workmanship. It is as good as clothing can possibly be made. There is no way of making the best better.

Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothing is sold by good merchants. Ask for Shorey's when you buy.

Kennedy, Cronyn & Race

MINES AND STOCKS

Weekly Market Review

The last few months have witnessed a tremendous increase of public interest in the British Columbia mining market, and the volume of business done in this field for investment has assumed very large proportions. So extensive is the trading now that it has necessitated the organization of stock exchanges especially devoted to British Columbia mines, in Rossland, Montreal and Toronto, and the creation of a British Columbia section on the Royal Exchange, London, Eng.

This growth is from two causes. The unexampled richness of the mineral resources of Southern British Columbia and the large profits that have been made by shrewd investors. Until quite recently the mining industry of this section was only in its first stages of development, but now great progress is being made. This vast mineral belt is being opened up in all directions and an immense amount of development work is being done. The certain result of all this will be the making of a number of great dividend-paying mines.

We claim for ourselves a very intimate knowledge of the mineral resources of this country, and at the present time are in a position to advise our clients with regard to one or two highly meritorious opportunities for investment. Those who are looking for a sound investment with quick profits should not fail to communicate with us at once for full particulars. Since last week we have dealt freely in several of the standard stocks, especially those of the Ymir and Boundary districts. The demand for Monarch shares continues in spite of the fact that the price has twice been raised within the last 30 days. We look to see this stock continue to steadily advance.

Our offerings of McKinney-Kamloops have proved highly satisfactory, and the stock, both locally and abroad, is now looked upon as a very good buy at the listed price. It is our opinion that McKinney-Kamloops is the most attractive free gold proposition today in Southern British Columbia. We buy and sell mining shares on a close margin, and have special facilities for the transaction of business. We invite correspondence with regard to investments in British Columbia mining stocks.

Kennedy, Cronyn & Race

ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE SIMILIKAMEN COUNTRY.

It Will Be the Theater of Considerable Activity This Season. C. H. Bonter has returned from Copper Mountain, Similkamen country, where he has been for the past two weeks looking after his mining interests there. He is interested in the great Republic claim on the Tulameen and a group on Twenty-Mile creek. On Copper Mountain there is considerable snow, although it has entirely disappeared from the valley at its base. There are a number of claim owners waiting until the snow goes off to commence work on their claims. Copper Mountain is expected to be the scene of a great deal of activity during the coming season.

On Twenty-Mile creek two companies have been operating properties since the commencement of the year. There is plenty of free gold, some of it coarse, found in this camp. The assays run as high as \$300 to the ton. There is a great deal of work in progress on Keremees creek. There are also some propositions there that carry high grade copper ore.

In the camp on the Tulameen is located the Bonanza Queen. It has been opened by a tunnel which has been driven for a distance of 40 feet. The ore found on this property runs from \$11 to \$200. The Bonanza Queen is owned by Thomas Rabbit. Mr. Bonter expects to run in an 800-foot tunnel on the City of Paris group in this camp this summer. There are a number of other properties in this vicinity that he thinks will yet be heard from. Among these is the M. & N. group, adjacent to the City of Paris. This property is owned by James Manon, and has a five-foot ledge that carries gold, silver and copper in paying quantities. On the Similkamen river, nearer to its source than Copper Mountain, the number of claims have been staked in the last two years. The ore found here runs high in copper, and the properties are said to be equal to those of the famous Copper Mountain.

The Similkamen country is the present Mecca of a large number of prospectors. Mr. Bonter thinks there will be more property staked there this season than in any other portion of British Columbia. When he was coming out he met scores of prospectors going in over the trail. Besides those from this section, there were a number from the coast cities. John Shanahan, to Edward Baillie, 1-3 interest in the World mineral claim at Trail Creek, \$1. W. H. Harris, to Thomas Smir and David B. Bogle, 3-32nds of the Southern Cross, Wolverine No. 2 and Iron Hill, \$300.

The Reason Why.

SHOREY'S Ready Tailored Clothing

is sold with the distinct guarantee that it must give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be returned to the buyer. This guarantee is made, not because H. Shorey & Co., the makers, think you will want your money back, but rather because they know you won't. Their clothing is a combination of fine materials with fine workmanship. It is as good as clothing can possibly be made. There is no way of making the best better. Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothing is sold by good merchants. Ask for Shorey's when you buy.

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F. W. ROLT. R. M. GROGAN.

ROLT & GROGAN

Members of the Rossland Stock Exchange.

MINES STOCKS

Brokers and Financial Agents

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Send for Our Weekly Market Report.

Stocks Bought and Sold on the London Stock Exchange.

London Stock Exchange Quotations Furnished Daily.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ROSSLAND - British Columbia.

MINING STOCKS

We Can offer special bargains in the following stocks:

- 3,000 Homestake
- 5,000 Rathmullen
- 1,000 Morrison
- 5,000 Dardanelles
- 3,000 Pathfinder
- 2,000 Noble Five
- 2,500 Nelson Poorman
- 3,000 Jim Blaine
- 10,000 Morning Glory
- 5,000 Iron Mask

We have buyers for Okanagan, Winnipeg, Tamarac (pooled), War Eagle, Iron Horse, Deer Park, Evening Star, Mountain Lion, Lone Pine and Novelty. Agents for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway addition to Rossland, also Columbia Township.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE.

The Reddin-Jackson Co. Limited

(ESTABLISHED MAY, 1895.)

MINING OPERATORS AND BROKERS.

WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE ORDERS. Cable Address: "Tantling." Codes: Clough's Lieber, Bedford, McNeil and Moring & Neal's.

Certificate of Work.

To H. S. Crotty, on Snow Bird mineral claim. To J. W. Miller, on Union Mint mineral claim. To same, on Gold Bar mineral claim. To R. W. Grigor et al, on Squak mineral claim, to apply for two years. To same, on Eastern Oregon mineral claim, to apply for two years. To same, on Hammond mineral claim, to apply for two years. To same, on Minnometta mineral claim, to apply for two years. To same, on the Lyton mineral claim, to apply for two years. To same, on the Wasco mineral claim, to apply for two years. [Note in these cases the work was all done by R. W. Grigor et al, on Franklin Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1888.] To J. Anderson, on Free Gold mineral claim. To G. W. Preston, on Wonderful mineral claim. To F. O. Hyde et al, on Leonora mineral claim. To Sam Barkley, on Sunnyside mineral claim. To A. J. McMillan, on the Violet mineral claim. To same, on the North Star mineral claim. To same, on the Grey Eagle mineral claim. To J. A. Kirk, on April Fool No. 2 mineral claim. To C. H. Herod, on Violet May mineral claim. To W. W. Carlisle, on Tourmaline mineral claim. To F. Aug. Heinze, on Angus B. Fraction mineral claim. To Wm. G. Adamson, on Fat Fraction mineral claim. To Henry Hill, on Good Fraction mineral claim. To W. de V. Le Maistre, on Finance mineral claim. To A. J. Long et al, on Black Prince mineral claim. To A. D. Provand et al, on Empress mineral claim.

Will Go to New Denver.

The Fire Ladders Will Do Their Best to Keep the Championship.

It has been definitely decided that the team of volunteer fire ladders from Rossland will visit New Denver this year on the Queen's birthday, and compete for the championship of British Columbia and a purse of \$300. Assistant Chief Collins will accompany the team and Jack Allen will be captain of the team of 10 men. There had been some question as to whether the team would visit Kaslo or New Denver, and at one time it almost seemed as if Kaslo might be favored. The visit of A. E. Panquier of New Denver, and the fact that the Nelson boys were going to New Denver, decided the matter and arrangements have been completed for the boys to go to that city. The championship race will be a 200-yard hub and sub race, and the Rossland boys are preparing to be so ready for the race that there will be no doubt of their bringing back the championship and the purse.

Injured by a Blast.

August Bros was severely hurt in the Le Roi mine at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was spitting a fuse at the top of the drift and the lighted powder fell upon a fuse below. Bros saw the danger and had time to run for a distance of 40 feet when the blast went off, and thus escaped with his life. As it was, he was struck in the back by a large piece of rock. This cut through his pumper, and he was flung against an undershirt, and inflicted painful wounds on his shoulder and back. He was carried to his home in a wagon. The accident will lay Mr. Bros up for a couple of weeks.

The Mystery.

The Mystery group has been sold to a consortium of the Mystery Milling company (limited) men will be at work by the capital of the company, in two million shares.

Two Dollars

MINES

White Bear Gold Company

ITS SHARE

But Their Value From \$1 to 10 Mother Lode Reported.

James J. Warren who is largely in Bear Gold Mining in the City. He reports that the Bear company is in process of reorganizing in the first place is from an advancement. The capital down from 3,000,000 to 1,000,000. The capital will be 1,000,000. The company 100,000 as a shape of 1,000,000 management think good one and feel sure that the share price will be 100 to 200. The company 100,000 as a shape of 1,000,000 management think good one and feel sure that the share price will be 100 to 200.

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