

Two Dollars a Year

MINES AND MINING

What is Going on in... Shaft, Drift, Stope, Winze, Etc., Etc.

RICH LAVINA GROUP.

One Net \$40 Per Ton After Paying All Expenses.

Mr. John McKane, returned last evening from the Lavina group, where he has been for the past fortnight looking after the work. This property is owned by the Lavina-Butte Consolidated, limited, and Mr. McKane is the president of the company.

At present work is being concentrated upon the tunnel which is being driven to tap the ledge at a depth of 400 feet. This tunnel will be 450 feet long when completed.

Besides the tunnel a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet, and has been put down on a very rich vein. The ledge is nine feet in width and lies between walls of slate.

A shipment was made from the Lavina to the Hall mines smelter at Nelson and the net returns, after paying all expenses, were \$40 to the ton, the values being both in gold and silver.

The intention is to make a shipment to the Kaslo Smelting works to the end that the ore may be thoroughly tested. Mr. McKane reports that the Lavina group, as well as many of the other properties in the district, are showing up well.

What is wanted, however, by the miners is a railway in order that the ores of the section may be marketed. Both the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railways have lines surveyed into the country.

Only this so, but the grading has been only in part done. Under the circumstances, it should not be long before transportation facilities should be afforded. Mr. McKane says the company needs a good wagon and sleigh road to the group.

LAWE VS. PARKER.

Decision of a Case of Great Interest to Miners.

Mr. Justice Walkem has filed his decision in Lawe vs. Parker, tried last week at Nelson, giving judgment for plaintiff with costs. The property involved is of considerable value, but the principal interest attending the decision is its bearing on the mining industry generally.

A point of more than ordinary interest is involved, the facts of which are set forth in the following verbatim copy of the judgment:

"This is a very peculiar case owing to the series of mistakes of an exceptional character made by the plaintiff with reference to the annual assessment work required by the Mineral Act to be done on a mineral claim to preserve it from being deemed vacant and abandoned under section 24 of the Act.

"The ground in dispute in the case of the Morning mountain, which overlooks the city of Nelson, was located by the plaintiff on the 18th of August, 1898, as the Rebecca and as an extension of the Ida. In which the plaintiff has an interest. The location of the Rebecca is not now in dispute. Under the circumstances mentioned, the plaintiff, who is illiterate, asked the gold commissioner, Mr. Turner, if his assessment work on the Ida would be regarded by him as assessment work impliedly done on the Rebecca, and that officer, as he states, said it would; see section 24 of the Act. This has not been denied, although Mr. Turner was, at the time of the trial, within call at the instance of the defendant if he had so wished. The objection of the defendant's counsel is, however, that the gold commissioner's permission amounted to nothing, as section 24 requires a miner, in such cases, to file in the recorder's office, as a condition precedent, a notice of his intention to do his assessment work on one or other of his adjoining claims. The gold commissioner's answer, manifestly, misled the plaintiff; the objection is answered by section 53 of the Act—'No free miner shall suffer from any act of omission or commission... on the part of any government official, if such can be proved'—and, in my mind, an act of commission as it were, has been proved. Besides, the affidavit would be regarded by him as assessment work impliedly done on the Rebecca, and that officer, as he states, said it would; see section 24 of the Act. This has not been denied, although Mr. Turner was, at the time of the trial, within call at the instance of the defendant if he had so wished.

"The next objection is that the affidavit obtained by the plaintiff for the purpose of the Rebecca for the year ending in August, 1899, is untrue, inasmuch as it states that the work was done, contrary to the fact, on the Rebecca. This affidavit was made in the office of the recorder at Nelson, and on that officer's advice; for, before the plaintiff made it he told the recorder that the work in question was not done on the Rebecca, but on the Ida, and with the gold commissioner's permission. And the affidavit would be regarded by him as assessment work impliedly done on the Rebecca, and that officer, as he states, said it would; see section 24 of the Act. This has not been denied, although Mr. Turner was, at the time of the trial, within call at the instance of the defendant if he had so wished.

"The next objection by the defence is that the work alleged to have been done on the Ida, which was the sinking of a shaft, ten feet deep in solid rock, was not done on that claim, but was done, as a matter of fact, upon a fraction, outside of the Ida, which had been located by a surveyor. The shaft is about 20 feet north of the Ida's upper line and nearly 200 feet to the left of post No. 1 of the Ida. The plaintiff only lately knew this in consequence of a recent survey of the respective claims having been made by a surveyor referred to. The plaintiff, of course, loses his shaft, but I think it would be extremely harsh if I further punished him by depriving him of his claim owing to the evident mistake that he had made. The Mineral Act requires that a miner shall do certain annual assessment work with a view of developing the mineral wealth of the country. The plaintiff sank the shaft in question on good faith, believing that it was being sunk on his own ground, and he, therefore, fully complied with the spirit of the act. I have known of cases where location lines were considerably over 1,500 feet in length, and where the annual assessment had been done by the locator upon the extra length. When the claim was surveyed, this extra length was, of course, cut off, and, therefore, the benefit of the work was lost to the miner; but I am not aware that it was ever decided that he should lose his whole claim on account of his unfortunate mistake.

"Virtually, the attack made on the plaintiff's title is to the effect that his first certificate of work was obtained by fraud, i.e., by the alleged incorrect affidavit which I have dealt with. The test as to whether this affidavit would be wrong in the eye of the law is, could perjury be assigned in respect of it, and I have no hesitation in saying, with all the evidence before me, that it could not. Apart from this, if I even thought otherwise, I have no jurisdiction to deal with the subject, for section 28 of the Act declares that no such certificate shall be impeached on the ground of fraud, except at the instance of the attorney-general.

"The defendant has offered no evidence whatever with respect to his location which, by the way, almost completely covers the Rebecca. His counsel has simply relied upon the objections I have already dealt with; and, as I have intimated, those objections cannot prevail. My conclusion is that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment with costs."

CHAMBER OF MINES.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held Yesterday in Board of Trade Rooms.

For some days past a number have been interesting themselves in the getting up of a chamber of mines for this district, with the result that a meeting of citizens was called for yesterday afternoon in the board of trade rooms at four o'clock in the afternoon. Quite a number of representative citizens gathered together who seemed unanimous and enthusiastic in favor of the movement.

Mr. J. B. McArthur was voted into the chair and addressed the meeting explaining the objects of the proposed chamber of mines for Southern British Columbia. They were mainly to obtain accurate information of all mining and development which is being carried on in the different camps, also the shipment of ore from the various mines, also all ore milled or concentrated and smelted within the district and having such information published in the mining centres of Great Britain, Europe, Canada and the United States.

He proposed that the chamber should be governed by a president, vice president, a committee and a secretary. In order that the points outside of Rossland should be interested he said that it was the idea to allow each mining centre in Southern British Columbia to have its representatives on the executive committee. Each member of the association should contribute so much toward the upkeep of the institution which would be so run as to fill the place in this mining province that the Johannesburg chamber did to the Transvaal. Already he had \$502 promised to him and he was able to raise this amount to \$1,000, which would be sufficient to keep the concern going for three or four months by which time all those interested in the mine would see for themselves its usefulness and there would then be no trouble as to an income. The ignorance about this section even in Eastern Canada was profound. Some had not heard of the boundary country and its smelters. It was the case in this country, the ignorance in other countries would be even more deplorable.

The meeting then called upon Mr. C. P. Chamberlain to speak, who, however, declined, saying he was heartily in favor of the work, but he thought that every body else present was equally favorable, and therefore it would be wisest to start in and get together a committee.

Mr. H. F. Mytton proposed the election of a president, secretary, and four of an executive to draw up bylaws and get the movement under way.

Mr. A. J. Whiteside was elected secretary of the meeting, and he named some discussion as to the proper name of the undertaking. The result was that the institution should be called the Chamber of Mines of Southern British Columbia, with the explanatory words in brackets under the title, "Kootenays and Yale."

Mr. John McKane proposed, and Mr. A. Dek seconded a motion, that Mr. J. B. McArthur be temporary president. This was carried unanimously. Mr. McArthur is residing shortly to the effect that he was sure the thing was a good one, and that he would like to do what he could to make the matter a success. He was to make the matter a success. He was to make the matter a success. He was to make the matter a success.

CONFIDENCE IN ROSSLAND.

It Extends to the Leading Countries of the World.

Mr. Van B. Deleshmutt, mining broker of Spokane, is in the city. Mr. Deleshmutt is a typical western man, and has seen many phases of life. For many years he mined in Utah and next was a banker in Portland, Oregon, and for a time was mayor of that city. He was rated as a millionaire in those days. In the Orem of Idaho regions he was one of the pioneer investors in mines there, and has since acquired considerable property in Sumpter and other places. In speaking about Rossland yesterday he said: "The last time I visited here was in January, 1897. Then the place was a mere collection of shacks, and the population was not over 200. It was a typical western town, made up of speculative residents from the people here that were of the sort who always follow mining booms and who come for the purpose of making money out of the boom rather than for legitimate advancement. We have a large and well built population, and mining is being carried on legitimately and on a large scale. I visited the surface of Red Mountain today and looked at the various powder plants there. Your paper has mentioned these plants and the progress of the work upon them, but one has to see them to comprehend their extent and magnitude. I was astounded. Forty-drill compressors cost a neat little sum and are not usually erected by shrewd mining men on mines which only have small ore bodies. The plants convinced me that there must be immense ore bodies in that camp to justify their erection. From the ore produced in the few years of the camp's existence it is palpable to me that the production before the mines are finally worked out will be something enormous. In my opinion, is very bright. Discoveries will continue to be made from time to time and the result has been so satisfactory that but little trouble will be had in securing sufficient capital to develop them. The failures in mining are due in a large number of cases to lack of capital.

ORE READY TO SHIP.

Old Gold, Guinea Gold and Primrose Have Fine Ore Bodies.

Mr. J. M. Westfall, superintendent of the properties of the Old Gold, Guinea Gold and Primrose Mining companies, has been down from the Lordean-Duncan district for several days. He reports that work on the Old Gold is making good progress. The lower tunnel on this property is being extended to cross the vein, which is exposed in the upper tunnel, where the recent strike was made. It is anticipated that it will cut the vein within a few days. On the Guinea Gold the crosscut tunnel is nearing the vein, the condition of the ground being indicative of its proximity.

On the Primrose a tunnel is being driven in the vein. The ore body is five feet in width, and the ore is of a fine grade. Those who have seen the Primrose ledge declare that the showing is a remarkably fine one. The ore as it is taken out can be sacked for shipment without sorting. The Old Gold, the Guinea Gold are ready to ship, but will wait for the advent of transportation. It is expected that the railway will be constructed into that section early next year, and it will be welcome. In the meanwhile, the work of blocking out the ore will be steadily kept up. Mr. Westfall was called north yesterday to the Lordean-Duncan country, but will return in a few days.

SPITZEE IS LOOKING WELL.

All the Ore in the Shaft Is of a Shipping Grade.

Mr. Alexander Sharp, M. E., returned from the First Thought property near Rossburg on Monday. He was called back by the illness of his wife. Yesterday he visited the Spitzee, of which he is consulting engineer, and sampled the ore body and says that the assays were more than satisfactory. The entire bottom of the shaft is in ore, every pound of which is of shipping value. The shaft has reached a depth of twenty-six feet. The shaft would have been deeper but considerable time has been devoted of late to timbering and to surface work. A cartload of ore was sent to the first smelter yesterday and other shipments are to follow. Mr. Sharp is greatly pleased with the manner in which the Spitzee is turning out and feels confident that development will make it a mine.

A BOND ON THE GIANT.

Miner-Graves Syndicate Said to Have Secured It.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—It is reported here on what is considered good authority that the Miner-Graves syndicate has secured an option on the control of the capital stock of the Giant Mining company, which owns the Giant claim, near Rossland. It is understood that the Miner-Graves people contemplate extending the long tunnel from the Lilliput property, which is controlled by them, into the ground of the Giant so as to tap its ledges at depth. It may be, too, provided the necessary arrangement can be made, that the tunnel will be extended under into the ground of the St. Elmo, which lies still further up the mountain than the Giant. In order to secure the co-operation of the owners of the properties which lie between the Giant and the St. Elmo claims. The terms on which the option was obtained could not be learned, but are presumed to be similar to that under which the Giant was recently bonded to San Francisco people.

FOLEY AT VERNON.

He Receives Another Enthusiastic Welcome From the Farmers.

Vernon, B. C., Nov. 10.—(Special.)—Any question of Mr. Foley's popularity in the agricultural districts of the Okanagan was set at rest last evening by the reception which he was accorded in this town. It is unlikely that any community in which Mr. Foley has yet appeared has given him a warmer welcome and a more attentive and appreciative hearing than he received here. The hall was well filled and the audience was composed not only of citizens of the town, but of residents from the surrounding districts. Mr. Foley reviewed the situation and placed his claims in a representative of the working classes in his auditors and he was repeatedly cheered during the progress of his address. His forcible presentation of his address was the surprise of his views, too, he possessed so comprehensive and temperate a view of the situation between labor and capital.

FROM OTHER CAMPS

Late Mining News from the Boundary, Slocan, Similkameen, East Kootenay, Kaslo, Phoenix, Midway and Other Districts.

THE LARDEAU.

Winter Shippers, the Cup and Nettie L. Other Work Being Done.

J. A. Magee has built a cabin and will work his promising copper property, the Copper Dollar. Frank Holten and W. Shannon are putting in full time on this group up the north fork, owned by the Golden Lake Mining company.

It has been known for some time that tin ore existed in the Fish creek country. It exactly resembles the material found in Cornwall, and was found by W. G. Girard of Complx.

The Cup begins the season by letting a contract for 200 tons while the Nettie L. people do not confine themselves to any stated amount, but say they will ship steadily throughout the winter. Everybody in Fish creek is discussing the rich free milling discovery recently made on the Oriton, one of the claims adjoining the Imperial Syndicate's purchases and an eye witness assures me that the coarse gold is plainly visible all through a small fissure vein about three feet wide.

It is with more than a degree of satisfaction that the Eagle can announce the fact that the Towser Mining company, so well known in this district, have decided to accept the liberal offer of the owners of the Towser mine, D. Ferguson and J. Knowles, and will commence work with a full force of men in a few days.

The Imperial Development syndicate of Nelson, have obtained options on several free milling properties on Lexington mountain, among which are the Era, Imperial and Mackintosh groups. It is understood that the same company has bonded the Clara group owned by B. E. Grove, for \$15,000, with a substantial cash payment.

W. H. Jackson is doing a lot of work on the three properties, Black Bear, Wide West and Beehive, which he purchased during the summer and it is reported that he has taken options on the Alma and Daffodil groups. Mr. Jackson has displayed great judgment and business acumen in his investments and it may be predicted that, if ever there is a silver-led mine in the district, he will have it.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The Abe Lincoln Re-opens Sacked Ore on the Paradise.

The Chickamaug Stone is to be prospecting with a diamond drill. The contract for work on the John L. and other properties, on Lewis creek, will shortly be commenced. There is now 900 tons of ore stacked at the Paradise on Toby creek, and 2,000 sacks have been rawnhided down into the timber.

J. H. Fink, manager of the Deane, on North Star hill, will prospect that property with a diamond drill. The plant will be installed at once. Work will be resumed on the Old Abe in a few days. This is one of the most promising prospects in this section, and bids fair to make a good mine.

The Kootenay Perry Creek company continue the work on French creek and the force at present employed will probably be maintained all winter. There is six feet of quartz showing in the bottom of the shaft on the Bald Mountain on Wild Horse. No work, for a assessment, has been done on the property. The showing is an excellent one.

THE SLOCAN.

Minnesota Company's Mill—Shipments for the Past Week.

The Vancouver has shipped 120 tons of ore this year. Wm. Thomlinson is superintendent at the Speculator. The Two Friends has about 40 tons ready for shipment. Buildings are to be erected at the Red Fox in McGowan basin. Considerable lumber was trailed to the California this week.

There are 16 men working at the Sovereign and 12 at the Argenta. Thomas Wall has made a strike of rich ore on his claims south of Pilot Bay. The Bonus has shipped 1,600 tons this year. It holds the record on Slocan lake. Shipping of concentrates will commence this month from the Ivanhoe mill. The Bondholder group has not been bonded to anyone, nor is any deal pending.

The Rambler-Cariboo will erect a mill to treat the vast amount of low grade ore they have on the Whitewater, will start shipping when the snow grows deep enough for rawnhiding. Last week the Arlington shipped 45 tons, Enterprise 20, Hampton 5. Last week the Goldfields Syndicate means for Kaslo. The merit of the property will soon be known and all doubts removed.

The tram at the Highland, near Ainsworth, is about completed. The mill will be ready for operation next month. Ore will be shipped to the Nelson smelter this month. The recent strike made on the Emily Edith, near New Denver, is reported to be one of utmost importance to the lake district, says the Ledger. The ledge is one of great width and carries several stringers of clean ore of various sizes, but the main ore shoot lately tapped lies on the hanging wall and is seven feet across. This proves the Emily Edith to be a great mine, and demonstrates that the big ledge on Four Mile are of far greater importance than they are now looked upon.

The Minnesota Silver company's mill is now in readiness, says the Kootenay and has been running since the first of the week. The mill is capable of handling 150 tons of ore daily when in operation. The switch from the C. P. R. track to the mine is expected to be completed in about ten days and when finished ore will be loaded on the cars directly from the ore bins. The company are erecting a bunk house capable of accommodating 125 men, besides a large dining room and cook house, which will occupy another large building. When these are completed the mine will be run with a full force of men.

THE BOUNDARY.

Notes Around the Mines—Shipments to the Smelters.

THE MINES.

The vicinity of the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines is one of the busiest spots in the Boundary today.

E. Gault, a Montreal capitalist, who is a stockholder in the Miner-Graves properties, was a recent visitor to Phoenix. Since the completion of the snow sheds over the tramways to the ore bunkers they have been wired for electric lights. The Old Ironsides at the 200 and 300-foot levels, and the different workings of the Knob Hill have been wired for electric lights. Last week Old Ironsides' time was put ahead 15 minutes more, making it nearly three quarters of an hour faster than C. P. R. time.

The tram formerly used for the boat at Old Ironsides shaft is now being used as a store room and timber shipping shop. The ore bunkers of the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Victoria, with an estimated capacity of 6,000 tons, are kept full all the time.

Native copper is reported as having been encountered in the Atchelstan. Almost daily shipments are being made at this property. The War Eagle closed down temporarily last Sunday. When it resumes it is expected that a larger force of men will be put on.

Good progress is being made in sinking the main shaft of the B. C. mine another hundred feet. The new bunk house is also well under way. One of those interested in the Hartford is authorized for the statement that the mine will resume active operations in March with a power plant.

SELECTING A LEADER.

Conservatives at Vancouver Want Either Prior or Tupper.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 10.—(Special.)—Prominent local Conservatives have been in consultation all day over the election of selecting a leader to succeed Sir Charles Tupper. Bart. The local choice has been Col. E. G. Prior of Victoria. The majority of the Vancouver Conservatives favor Col. Prior, urging his riper years and comparatively unrewarded public services.

An amusing incident happened in New Westminster today over the elections. The French Canadian contractor of the post-office building, hoisted a small Union Jack and French flag on a flag pole in honor of Laurier's victory. The small Union Jack became entangled in the balustrade. A crowd below, attracted by the French flag floating in the breeze, could not see the Union Jack, and some of these became angry and threatened to tear the tri-color down. Anley Morrison, a member, was appealed to and sent word to Mr. Martell to prevent unpleasantness by removing the French flag, which he did.

DEVELOPMENT IN SUMMIT CAMP.

The Government Trail on the North Fork of the Kettle River Completed.

Grand Forks, B. C., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Development work on the Reminton, adjoining the R. Bell mine, Summit camp, has been commenced. The new government trail between this city and Franklin in the East Fork of the North Fork of the Kettle river has just been completed. Capt. W. H. Densbrow had the charge of the work. He reports that the trail is first class in every respect and will solve the question of the cheap transportation of supplies. The gradient is an easy one. With eight of his men he covered forty-four miles on the homeward trip, on foot, in one day. He considers Franklin camp a low grade camp with a few properties yielding high values in copper, gold and silver. High values in copper, gold and silver. High values in copper, gold and silver. High values in copper, gold and silver.

November 8, 1900... ful... the... and... ar... nes... is... of baking... They are... price... brace... bone... less than half an hour... shaft till the time that... to the surface. They... the accident to a fit... ness on the part of Pax... married man, and left... to children behind him... dent upon him for sup... brother-in-law engaged... onald to watch the pro... nquest on behalf of the... interests of the mine... care of by Mr. C. R... TERBOROUGH, B. C... B. C., Nov. 7.—Mr. J. A... of Rossland, now residing... manager of the Kooten... oration company, limited... very satisfactory at the... an interview with him the... was gleaned: "The Silver... npany, limited, of Peter... will develop the Silver... Fraction and Carbonate... d claims, known as the... of mines, situated on... a large scale throughout... the personal direction... s. Mr. A. M. Keep, the... Silver Belt Mining com... commence shipping with... from Spring Creek. Paradi... out 3,000 tons of ore to... Landing, thence via steam... Columbia river to Golden... group consists of three... Paradise, Royal Stag, Com... redomain, an old reliable... ing man, is in charge of... work. This group is consid... e big things throughout the... Armstrong has secured a... R. R. Bruce, C. E., of... manager of the Paradise... Spring Creek. Paradise... out 3,000 tons of ore to... Landing, thence via steam... Columbia river to Golden... group consists of three... Paradise, Royal Stag, Com... redomain, an old reliable... ing man, is in charge of... work. This group is consid... e big things throughout the... The aerial tramway on the Le Roi mine... has been finished. The system ad... is an end to a row of backs on a double... line passing round a horizontal wheel at... the upper and lower ends and which... their contents as they pass along the... lower point. There are a number of... in all and there is considerable magni... and simplicity of design displayed in... the manner in which the system has... designed. The whole line is under three... hundred yards in length and the drop is... about 200 feet. The gravity tramway of the Le Roi No. 2... passing down the d.w. over the Annie... ground has had to be protected from... snowdrifts by the erection of a snow... shed of about 100 feet in length in its most... exposed situation, which is just below the... Annie joint shaft. The railway to the dump of the Le Roi... is a prolongation of the Centre Star... spur, has passed the first and has reached... the second of the Le Roi gravity tram... ways. The pegs for grading are being... placed right up to the third gravity tram... way, which is that of the Le Roi No. 2. It will thus be possible not only to bring... stores to the works on Black Bear flat... but also to tap the Le Roi dump at a... more convenient point, and to convey the... shipments of the Le Roi No. 2 to the... Trail smelter. If the Northport smel... does not in the immediate future with the... tonnage of the output of the Le Roi mines... the Le Roi No. 2 will be able to ship to... the C.P.R. smelter, or rather to the... smelter at Trail, which, notwithstanding... the lack of visible custom ores, is now... doubting its capacity. As it is well known... that the Le Roi No. 2 is at present much... hampered by the lack of shipping facili... ties, the advent of the C.P.R. will doubt... less be hailed as a distinct advantage to... that mine.

MINES AND MINING

What is Going on in... Shaft, Drift, Stope, Winze, Etc., Etc.

A COMING REGION.

Mr. H. C. Hallward Tells of the Windermere District and its Mines.

Mr. H. C. Hallward has just returned to Rossland after having spent the summer in Peterboro, in the upper valley of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers...

On the spur of the Selkirk abutting into the valley near Peterboro are to be found numerous mining propositions, some of which have already started to ship.

Closer to Peterboro, on Spring creek, an affluent of Toby is situated the Paradise group, which is more highly developed than any other property in the district.

On the same basin as the Paradise group is situated the Silver Belt, which has lately been stocked by Mr. Hugh McDonald, barrister of Peterboro...

Besides these mines of which special mention has been made there are others on which lesser amounts of development work has been done...

When it was the only stopping place between Fort Steele and Golden are the coaching days. Nevertheless as the district picks up the town will have to receive anything that it may have lost.

A FIND OF PAY ORE.

A Six-Foot Ledge Located on the San Rafael Claim.

Messrs. H. McQuade and John Gloyd returned a day or two since from doing the assessment work on the San Rafael mineral claim on Union mountain...

The Kootenay Mines.

The work of transferring the 18-hill compressor at the Columbia Kootenay mine from the old cracked foundation to the new bed is in hand.

Closed Down.

The Nickel Plate was closed down yesterday while some repairs were being made to the boiler and compressor plant.

The latter was fixed up last evening and the men are at work on the former during the night and expect to get the repairs finished by this morning...

A Contract on the Big Four.

A contract has been taken by Mr. Lee incline to drive 150 feet of tunnel work in the Big Four.

THE STOCK REVIEW.

The news of the week is undoubtedly the railway developments on the southern slopes of Red Mountain and the eventualities which are thereby foreshadowed.

It is also encouraging to note that the results of deep mining have been so favorable that two other mines are about to extend their workings...

On the Le Roi the ledge which was found to be 30 feet in width at the 500-foot level has been discovered to be over 100 feet at both the 700 and the 900-foot levels.

The output for the past week is again well over the 6,000 ton mark, and the total for the year is better than that for 1899 by 360 tons.

Homestake.—The long tunnel is now a distance of 751 feet, 153 feet of which is in the Homestake mine.

Iron Mask.—Work is going on at the 500 foot level at the east end of the mine, where the crosscut for the middle vein have intersected the ore body.

Centre Star.—The shaft is being sunk to the fifth level, where a stadi n is being cut anterior to the proposition of the various drifts opening up the level.

War Eagle.—Development is proceeding on the seventh and eighth levels of the War Eagle, and some good ore is being found.

Giant.—The road leading from the mine to the railway has been in so bad a condition of late that no ore was sent to the smelter.

Douglas Hunter.—Work on the lower drift tunnel is being pushed, and the showing of ore is increasing.

Evening Star.—The winze is down 240 feet below the level of the lower tunnel, and over 340 feet from the surface.

main its width and the values are even better taken right across the vein. The roomman crosses from the 90-foot level a now in Josie ground.

Spitzee.—Work continues on the shaft, the lead is becoming stronger and the assays are very satisfactory, running from \$25 to \$100 to the ton.

Rossland Great Western.—This mine was closed down for a couple of days during the week owing to the regrettable accident which occurred there.

Le Roi No. 2.—The work on the Le Roi No. 2 is at present confined to the pushing of the crosscut from the 900-foot level on the Josie to the Ann's joint shaft.

Velvet.—Work continues along the usual lines. The foundation for the compressor and the combined compressor building and shaft house are about finished.

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watered. The workings should be clear of water early this week, when the diamond drills will be put to work.

I. X. L.—The I. X. L. last week sent a carload of ore to the smelter at Northport. Presently a ton and a half of very rich ore was taken from No. 2 level.

New St. Elmo.—The drift along the south vein now has a length of 30 feet from the north crosscut.

Northern Belle.—Crosscutting of the dyke, which was recently encountered in the crosscut tunnel, continues.

Wallingford.—Work on the ledge in the drift continues. There were no developments of note during the week.

Portland.—Work on the tunnel and shaft continues. Mr. T. G. Holt was in the city yesterday on a business visit.

ETWEEN PORTLAND AND CHICAGO on the "PORTLAND CHICAGO SPECIAL."

W. H. HURLBERT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

THE FAST LINE TO ALL POINTS DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE

SPOKANE TIME CARD. ARRIVE. DEPART. No. 11, West Bound, 9:25 a. m., 9:35 a. m.

H. P. BROWN, Agt. R. M. Ry., Rossland, B. C.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited

Operating on Kootenay Lake and River S. S. INTERNATIONAL

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Leaves Kaslo for Kuskonook and way points at 7:00 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.



Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way Minneapolis and St. Paul Chicago and Milwaukee

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

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



NONE BETTER SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS--TIEALS A LaCARTE

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

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

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

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

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and islands—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

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

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

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

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

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Montreal.) Beaver Line—Montfort, Nov. 15; Beaver Line—Lake Champlain, Nov. 18; Allan Line—Tunisian, Nov. 11; Dominion Line—Cambroman, Nov. 11; (From Portland, Me.) Allan Line—Numidian, Nov. 23; Dominion Line—Vancouver, Nov. 24; (From Halifax.) Dominion Line—Vancouver, Nov. 25; (From New York.) Cunard Line—Lucania, Nov. 11; Cunard Line—Umbria, Nov. 11; White Star Line—Majestic, Nov. 11; American Line—New York, Nov. 11; Red Star Line—Westernland, Nov. 11; N. G. L. Line—Trave, Nov. 11; Anchor Line—Anchonia, Nov. 11; French Line—La Lorraine, Nov. 11; Allan State Line—State of Nebraska, Nov. 11; (From Boston.) Dominion Line—Commonwealth, Nov. 11; Cunard Line—Ivernia, Nov. 11; Passages arranged to and from all European ports. For rates tickets and full information apply to C. F. E. depot agent, or to A. B. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C. W. P. F. Cummings Gen. S. S. Agent, Winnipeg.

THE MILWAUKEE

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago, "The only perfect trains in the world" Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat of a verily equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

O. R. & N.

THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER. TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Creer d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek, Gold Mine and all points East and South. Only Mine East via Salt Lake and Denver.

STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p. m., and from SPANISH STREET Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a. m., every five days.

PORTLAND-ASTORIA LINE. MONTHLY SAILINGS BETWEEN PORTLAND and the principal ports of China and all ports under the direction of Dowdell, Carlin & Co., general agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AND SOO LINE First-class Sleepers on All Trains from REVELSTOKE AND KOOTENAY LDG.

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

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

THE JURY

The Inquest on David Baxter is Eminent of the Jury Attach Some of the Members of the Jury Yesterday.

On the inquest on David Baxter being resumed city hall David Baxter stood on behalf of the inquest, Mr. J. L. G. fresh was elicited.

The next witness called was James Gray, when sworn, stated of the accident, he engine, was signalled from the 400 to the 500 level, but not lower the cage level. His indicator showed him just what he was doing.

Paul Wilcox, who was in charge of the machinery, testified that he was a machanic and that he was not a recognized signaller. He had used the signal for the past ten years, but knew anything of the mine.

Henry Lyles, who was employed by the mine, testified that he had drilled steel and drilled the shaft level, but that he did not know anything of the mine.

Alick Munro, the that he was mucked of the Nickel Plate had informed him of the shaft being kept in the shaft level, but that he did not know anything of the mine.

By Mr. Macdonald for 27 years in years he had been had worked on Colorado and Ca were more prominent the Nickel Plate the most dangerous of all the mines in the world.

There is no other mine except the mine except a special occasion, a right to move going down him to do so for an old so special accident there, was foot level. The 300-foot level. The 400. The "nipper" the electric car would signal the that Hawick was

November 15, 1900

THURSDAY November 15, 1900

S. S. Lines

Montreal, Nov. 15
Chaplain, Nov. 16
New York, Nov. 17
Portland, Me., Nov. 18
Halifax, Nov. 19
New York, Nov. 20
Halifax, Nov. 21
New York, Nov. 22
Halifax, Nov. 23
New York, Nov. 24
Halifax, Nov. 25
New York, Nov. 26
Halifax, Nov. 27
New York, Nov. 28
Halifax, Nov. 29
New York, Nov. 30
Halifax, Nov. 31

THE JURY FINDING

The Inquest on the Death of Andrew Hawick.

VERDICT, ACCIDENTAL DEATH

David Baxter is Exonerated—The Coroner's Jury Attach Some Blame to the Management of the Mine—The Evidence Taken Yesterday.

On the inquest on the death of Andrew Hawick being resumed Thursday at the city hall David Baxter was recalled to the stand on behalf of the governmental barrister, Mr. J. L. G. Abbott, but nothing fresh was elicited.

The next witness called was the hoisting engineer, James Gregory. This witness, when sworn, stated that on the morning of the accident, he being at the hoisting engine, was signalled to lower the cage from the 400 to the 600-foot level. He attempted to do so, but found that he could not lower the cage beyond the 500-foot level. His indicator in the engine room showed him just where the cage was.

Thinking that something was wrong he left his engine and came up to the head-works and reported the matter to the foreman whom he found there. The witness went back to his post and was afterwards told that a man had been killed through the lowering of the cage to the 500-foot level. Witness here went into a long explanation as to the duties of a hoist man in his position with special reference to the code of signals which he was bound to carry out explicitly under pain of discharge. He could only obey a signal with regard to the lowering or hoisting of a cage when his indicator in the engine room showed him that the cage was stopping.

James Gregory, when sworn, stated that he was a machine man and on the morning of the accident was working a machine at the 600-foot level of the Nickel Plate mine. As far as the pipe signaling was concerned he was perfectly aware that it was not a recognized signal, but he admitted that he had used it before on one occasion. There was no reason for signalling for the cage to be brought down from the particular compartment in which the deceased was working as the middle compartment was open all the way down from the surface.

Paul Wilcox, when sworn, stated that he was a machine man employed in the Nickel Plate mine at the same level as the last witness. The steels were brought down to the level early in the morning shortly after going on shift. A little afterwards, about 8:30 o'clock, wanting something, he signalled for the pipe for the cage to come down. Shortly after doing this he was under the impression that he heard a scream of agony and something being dropped. He and his partner, the last witness, looked around and seeing nothing came to the conclusion that their senses had deceived them. He had used the pipe signals. He had used it in other mines for the past ten years. He did not think that either the superintendent or the foreman knew anything about the use of the signal in the mine. Witness was perfectly aware of the fact that he ought to have used the bell wire if he had wanted anything.

Henry Lynes, when sworn, stated that he was employed by the mine management to go up and down the shaft to the various levels furnishing the machine men with the drills they needed, taking up the steel and bringing down sharpened drills. He remembered meeting Baxter at the fourth level who had asked him if any one was working in the shaft. Witness said that he recalled that there was, but that the electrician had momentarily called but would be working all day.

He added that the muckers should be careful not to load their cars too full for fear that the rock might drop over the sides of the car and injure the men below.

Alfred Munro, the next witness, deposed that he was mucking at the fourth level of the Nickel Plate when the accident occurred. He had seen the deceased who had informed him that he would be working in the shaft below the 400-level and to keep in the chairs in consequence, and he had the rare too full, requesting him at the same time to inform his partners. This was done, witness informing both Baxter and the third mucker there, Ferns. He was sure that they both understood.

A Ferrar on being called, confirmed the evidence of the previous witness regarding himself.

Witness why a man on the 400 level should have a signal for men on the 600-foot level. The lever controlling the chair should have been locked and key attached. It would be very inconvenient. It is never done in any mine that witness knew of. The case of the chairs being put on in the 500 level on a previous occasion was a similar one to the present one. The chairs took some six to eight hours to put on. Some days witness thought he would be able to give all necessary orders personally, and sometimes he would have to transmit them by sending word.

By Mr. Macdonald—Witness had worked for 27 years in mines. For the past 16 years he had been acting as foreman. He had worked on large mines in Texas, Colorado and California, none of which were more primitive in their method than the Nickel Plate. His work is about the most dangerous work in a mine. Special care is always taken when men are working in a shaft below an opening skip. Some mines in the coast on sinking a shaft drift away, and then sink, coming back to the original shaft so as to leave a buttress of rock for protection. There is no other code signal in use in the mine except that produced in court. No special instructions are given to the men with regard to the chairs' except on special occasions. Mr. Baxter should have a right to move the cage down if he was going down himself. He has no right to do so for anyone else. He was not told so specifically. At the time of the accident there were six men on the 300-foot level. There were six men on the 400 level. There were five men on the 500 level. The electrician was in the shaft. He also could signal the cage. He was not told that Hawick was in the shaft. The "nip"

MONTANA POLITICS

The Fierce Death Struggle of Daly Against Clarke.

THE STANDARD OIL REPULSE

Triumph of the Right over the Desperate Efforts of a Ruthless Corporation—Rewards That Will Follow on Success.

Butte, Nov. 9. Nelson described the battle of Aboukir Bay as "a conquest not a victory." And so may we describe the glorious triumph of the people on the 6th of November. That will be a day forever memorable in the annals of Montana. Some of the victors are going round telling how they did it, and some of the vanquished are whining about what might have been had they the plotting of the campaign instead of Eddy Booth and William DeWitt and Tom Carter and G. A. Hyams. The latter Mountain does not yet know what has happened; it hardly knows it is alive; but the Anaconda Standard has struck the keynote of common sense and truth when it stated last Thursday that "all the issues were thoroughly before the people and that the people themselves passed judgment on those issues, and passed judgment too, in a most decisive manner. No man's money, no man's oratory, no man's strategy achieved this glorious victory. It is the money that Clark will ever carry out of the United States and all of the oratorical ability and consummate generalship of F. A. Heinze could not of themselves have carried Montana. The standard bearer of the great campaign, the Hon. Joseph N. Toole, would have been elected governor were Clark and Heinze not in existence. Clark and Heinze were incidents and not issues in the great campaign. The people of the Standard Oil told mountains of falsehood to make W. A. Clark the issue, but the people would not have it and the people will not have it now. They fought that battle themselves and won and they will allow no man or set of men to rob them of the credit of the achievement. Let these facts be kept steadily in mind especially now when the heads of some featherweight politicians on the winning side are swelling.

For five months I have never swerved from the statement that the people of Montana were engaged in a life and death struggle for the preservation of their liberties against the Standard Oil trust. That that fight with the Standard Oil was the only and paramount issue, and that if Daly, Clark and Heinze were summoned to the judgment seat of God the day before election the great issue of the people against the Standard Oil would still remain and be more burning than ever because all the clearer.

I see some newspaper men uttering parrot cries about the people's victory being a death blow to Dalyism. Had the fellows who pen such rubbish as much sense as God gives geese they would know better than to write it. Mr. Marcus Daly did not make the fatal blunder of his life and allied his fortunes with the Standard Oil. W. A. Clark would never have been Standard Oil, nor would he have been on his side. The people never fought against the old Clark-Daly feud and fought with splendid enthusiasm for their liberties against the horde of tyrants, knaves and traitors that sought to enslave them. And it was their iron and adamant and ironical despotism that won this fight and not the Standard Oil. The eight-hour movement had great influence, so had the anti-company store movement. Clark's old following helped and so did Heinze's able generalship and sledge-hammer oratory. But the great over-mastering influence was fear of Standard Oil domination, that fear turned the people's victory into a conquest.

Of the newspapers in this campaign, the Helena Independent did magnificent service to the cause of the people and easily carries off the prize journalistic honors of the victors. It did more to educate the people on the great issues than all else and I think it is only just that I should make his fact widely known and bespeak a wider field of influence for the able editor of the Independent from now on.

I have no time to tarry in the limbo of wrecked and discredited politicians. Life is too short to spend in shedding tears over the graves of political charlatans. The Standard Oil conspirators who engineered the so-called independent Democratic movement were beaten at their own game. They wrecked poor Tommy Hogan's political fortunes in order to fool the people, but the people were not fooled and today the Independent Democratic leaders have the scorn of the people of Montana. I do not believe in going over to the other side and I mourn sincerely over the downfall of certain men, especially on the Republican side. The victors have now to prove to the people of the United States that they are as wise as they were strong and that in the hour of triumph the interests of all the people will be conserved and cared for. The people have debts to pay and rewards to distribute and they have to make such laws as will absolutely guard the state's government from ever being controlled by the Standard Oil or any other trust.

In the first place, W. A. Clark must be rewarded with a re-election to the senate. Opinion may and will differ as to the value of his services in this fight, but it was understood that if he aided the people in their battle with the Standard Oil one of the senatorial prizes should be his. This compact has to be observed and Clark must be elected to the senate on the first ballot. This is a strict honor to Clark is gall and wormwood to the people who so long fought him. The scribes and the Pharisees will hold up their hands in horror and will still rant about Clark's unworthiness. But let us take a broad, sane review of the whole Clark-Daly feud. It is not possible to end the vendetta so fatal to the state since the Democracy of Montana. Collins had been out on a visit to me that summer and had gleaned the full facts in reference to it and that fall after the elections of 1890 I went to Albany with Collins and this Clark-Daly feud was one of the things we discussed and planned to remedy. Shortly after I visited Mar-

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cus Daly at Anaconda along with T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and I told him Collins' views and Governor Hill's views, and sounded him as to the possibility of a reconciliation. T. P. O'Connor is one of the ablest politicians in the world and when we parted from Daly he said to me: "This feud is a vendetta and it will only end with the death of either." During all the years that followed I never took sides and I am not taking sides now, for the vendetta is over and poor Marcus Daly is dead forever to Montana. This world is not for him long. His friends, and the had a legion of them, will never look upon his face again in Montana. A man of extraordinary energy, enterprise and pluck, his achievements were great and his good deeds many. But it is not necessary to chronicle them now. I have done so before and I have not hesitated to criticize Marcus Daly when necessary. For Daly did evil deeds as well as good, and like the rest of us, when the final reckoning comes it shall be a question with him as well as with us whether our good deeds shall outweigh the evil ones. He had all the fierce passion and hate of the untutored Irish peasant—the hateful heritage of centuries of wrong and slavery. Daly came to free America from a land where the people from whom he sprung were ground to the dust by the vilest tyranny the world has ever seen. And yet when his own day of power came he exacted from his friends and followers and employees an obedience in things political as blind as the tyrants at home exacted from the slaves in Ireland. Woe to the man who spoke or voted against Daly in Silver Bow county. I shall take a single instance to explain Daly's strange character. All Montana knows John Caplice. Marcus Daly often told me that John Caplice was the finest type of American citizen that ever stepped upon Montana soil. And we all know Marcus Daly's estimate to be correct. No need to tell who or what he has been for nearly forty years, for all Montana knows it. Some fifteen years ago John Caplice and A. J. McCune got a contract from the Anaconda company for 300,000 cords of wood. Daly's bank refused the funds necessary to carry through that contract, but W. A. Clark advanced the necessary money, taking Caplice's business as security. It took two years and an investment of \$120,000 to build flumes and establish wood camps to fill that contract, but at the end of the two years Caplice saw the return of his capital in sight and a profit of \$99,000 for himself and his partner. But Daly would not let the contract go. He told Caplice to tell him that the contract was not valid and that McCune and Caplice had better surrender the contract, and that he (Daly) would refund the capital invested, but nothing more. McCune was to stand in on the play to get the contract away from Caplice, and he did, and John Caplice, honest and simple as he was, signed the contract. The day after McCune and others whom I need not mention, divided over \$500,000 profit on that contract with the Anaconda company.

That is a long time ago, but I wonder does Marcus Daly ever think of the worry and care and trouble that John Caplice could have escaped had that \$250,000 not been taken from him? I have been told that Daly laughed at the innocence and simplicity of John Caplice in being so easily duped by A. W. McCune. Again, during the capital election of 1898, John Caplice, the approver of putting the state's executive and judiciary and legislature in pawn to the Anaconda company. Neither did he approve of the saturnalia of corruption which the Anaconda company had recourse to to secure its ends. And because he did not approve he was denounced by Daly and the other cynics and scoundrels that surrounded him in the worst language, and when the fight was over Daly ordered a boycott against John Caplice's business and we all know the result of that, too. The truth is, Daly was a law unto himself and he framed his own code of morals and the cynics and scoundrels that were around him and burned income night and day to him never had the honesty and courage to tell him when he did wrong.

W. A. Clark tried to get elected to congress in 1888. Daly promised Mrs. Clark that he would support W. A. Clark and he promised the party leaders the same, but the day of the election the boys on the hill got their orders to make Clark and they did it, and elected Carter. It was Daly's money and influence that made Lee Mantle mayor of Butte. In the senatorial fight of 1895 Daly's money and influence blocked Clark's entrance to the senate. President Cleveland interfered but to no purpose, for God Almighty could not have changed the hearts of the Democratic members to relent. In the election of 1899 Clark had a walk-over if Daly had kept his hands off. Daly's excuse to me for defeating Clark in 1895 was that Clark was an A. P. A. But I want to say now that that, like all other excuses, was not valid. Daly's vendetta against Clark should never have been permitted to exist on the American continent. I am making no plea or apology for W. A. Clark, but I say emphatically that I shall not condemn Mr. Clark for any man—he may have used to defend himself in the vendetta that Daly waged against him. Nor do I believe that on the final judgment day he will be condemned for it, either. The man who attacks another with a gun and is outmaneuvered by his enemy and gets killed himself is slain not unjustly according to the general consensus of opinion. We fight fire with fire and had Daly fought me with the hate and venom with which he pursued W. A. Clark, I would have fought him back with all the weapons and all the means at my disposal. Clark never fought half as fiercely or as vehemently as he ought to have done, and the result was that he got the worst of it before the people of Montana and before the people of the United States. But it is ended now, and let us bury the vendetta out of sight like a hateful dream.

There are some people among the victors who imagine that our fight against the Standard Oil is done. There never was a greater mistake. It has only begun. The Standard Oil have never stopped at anything, not even murder, to achieve their ends, and the murder of F. A. Heinze is already talked of by scoundrels in this city in the pay of the Standard Oil. The Standard Oil trust consists of the greatest gang of pirates known of in the history of the world. They have been caught in Montana before they could do much damage, and they must be curbed and crippled so they can never achieve their vile ends in this state. He man of all others to lead the people in this fight against the Standard Oil is F. A. Heinze, and to strengthen his hands he must be made Senator Clark's colleague in the United States senate. It will be objected

that Heinze is a Republican. But Heinze is a Lincoln Republican, not a Mark Hanna Republican, and he has no more in common with the Republican party of today than the most devout disciple of Thomas Jefferson. Anybody but a fool knows that the great issue now before the American people is the trust issue. Other issues obscured it this time, but it will loom up during the next four years till it will overshadow all others, put this United States by the ears. If the trust evil be not curbed and crushed it will destroy the foundations of this glorious republic of ours. The money question must be laid aside till the trust issue is fought out, and any man with sense and intelligence can see that this is so. Heinze is the most brilliant and successful young champion of the anti-trust movement in America today, and the people of Montana who fought with him in this anti-trust movement want him in the senate to fight their battles. They want Clark in the senate as a reward for his services in this campaign if none other, and they want Heinze there to sound the tocsin of war against trusts in the halls of the chief council of the nation. He will go there from Montana in succession to a Standard Oil attorney and his entrance to that august body will be the herald and the signal for an anti-trust movement which shall rescue this great United States from an industrial slavery which is antagonistic to the grandest principles of the constitution. This is the message sent to me from all over Montana and which I re-echo to the people. No geographical or party reasons can be let block the state's good, and Montana needs Heinze in the senate and he must get there.

P. A. O'FAHRELL.

A LIVELY RAILWAY CONTEST

C. P. R. STEALS A MARCH ON THE GREAT NORTHERN.

A Right of Way Which I Wanted by Both Companies—The Matter May be Fought Out in the Courts.

A sensational piece of railway grading and locating was done Friday by the C.P.R. railway on the slopes of Red Mountain just below the Le Roi dump, and running parallel to the S. O. Falls & Northern line. It is a u.d.y. the custom to first of all run a trial line, to locate it, and after the grade has been obtained and calculated, to next proceed to the letting of contracts. These forms were all dispensed with in their regular or accelerated way, and there was to be seen the spectacle of railway locati g, surveying, and grading all going on simultaneously. In fact, in one place, just above the Black Bear boiler house, railway grading was started before even the gradient pegs were put in.

The reason for this haste on the part of the Canadian railway was that the Great Northern railway had a ready surveyed the very line on which the work is being done, and were liable at any moment to start in opposition. The points at stake are the shipment of the big second dump of the Le Roi mine and the supplying of the Black Bear boiler house with the wood and coal necessary for the generation of 2,000 horse power steam, and also with timbers and other supplies.

The undertaking was conceived with the utmost secrecy. F. P. Guelus, resident engineer of the C.P.R. at Nelson, brought over on the previous day, a corps of surveyors and a batch of workmen, who were all set to work yesterday morning at daylight. The proposal is to run a half mile of track which will connect with the line already laid across the big trestle to the Centre Star and War Eagle ore bins. This track will run round the side of Red Mountain and will end just above the boiler house on the Black Bear without crossing the G. & N. Northern track running up Northport into the Red Mountain depot. Incidentally it will cross both tramways from the Le Roi, the main shipping tramway and also the gravity tramway from the second-class dump, which is not in use, but which is running to the track of the rival line. This will permit the Le Roi company to handle the ore of the dump at a much less cost than if it had to be hauled up hill so as to ship on the upper side of the C. P. R. at the Le Roi. Also the C. P. R. will be enabled to bring coal and wood, and also stulls for mining sets which heretofore had either to be purchased along the Spokane Falls & Northern or, if brought in from the north or east, had to be handled again and brought to the point required by means of wagons.

The contractors, Messrs. McPhail & Tierney, have already a force of 15 men upon the ground, and a larger number are coming. Today there should be a gang of at least 50 men at work. It is expected that unless some steps are taken by the Great Northern that the line will be in use within a very few days.

What steps will be taken by the Great Northern are not at present known, although it may be taken for granted that the rival line will not let the matter go by default.

It is an open secret that this is the beginning only of railway work in this district. The C.P.R. line has been surveyed to the Velvet over much the same ground, and in much the same direction taken by Mr. H. B. Smith in his last location of the wagon road to that point. This line, however, was to have its initial point at the end of the Le Roi spur, situated 70 or 80 feet above the present proposed track.

In addition to this there is also the spur to the Columbia Kootenay, which may be put in by either line, C.P.R. or Great Northern, or which may be approached from Trail as well as from here. Besides this, certain surveys from Centre Star Gulch to Murphy creek have been in progress throughout the summer, and which are known to have had for their object the proposed location of a line connecting Rossland with that point, either by the object of establishing a water route for the conveyance of lime and water to a smelter near the city, or with the idea of taking ore from the camp to a smelter situated on either the Murphy or the Red creek valley. The exact location has not of course, been determined, as there is the question of water right on the creeks mentioned, which is a complicated one, and into which several rival interests, the city,

the Trail smelter, the B.A.C. and the War Eagle and Centre Star enter. This matter is supposed to come up for adjudication this month, but as the lieutenant governor of the province has considered the advisability of appointing a special commissioner to investigate the whole question, the matter may be delayed for some time before it comes up for hearing.

Now there are two alternative routes or the C.P.R. to the country lying north of Red Mountain. That which appears at first sight most feasible is the line through Centre Star gulch, the highest point of which is practically attained at the uppermost trestle. This route is further up the Red Mountain, in order to keep the grade already won, it would be necessary for the track to sweep wide to the west until it approached Jumbo creek. The other route would be to keep west on the mountain from the Black Bear, crossing the California and Giant and C. & X. ground, reaching Jumbo creek at about the same point as by the other detour. The length would be about the same, it would cross better mineral ground, or, at all events, mines that are better developed, and in addition would take the line several miles on the Velvet route as located by the C.P.R. surveyors and by Mr. H. B. Smith.

The authorities concerned are naturally very reticent under the peculiar delicate situation in which they are placed, the more so as several of these projects are necessarily immature just at the present. But the next few weeks should disclose a very interesting state of affairs.

A STRANGE CASE

EYE TROUBLE WHICH DEVELOPED INTO RUNNING SORES.

Doctors Said It Was Consumption of the Blood, and Recovery Was Looked Upon as Almost Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought a Cure.

From the Herald, Georgetown, Ont. Our reporter recently had the pleasure of calling on Mr. William Thompson, paper maker at Wm. Barber & Bros.' mills, a well known and respected citizen of our town for the purpose of acquiring the details of his son's long illness and his remarkable recovery through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Thompson kindly gave us the following information, which will speak for itself. "About two and a half years ago my eldest son, Garret, who is 15 years old, took what I supposed to be inflammation in his left eye. He was taken to a physician, who advised me to take him to an ophthalmologist, which I did, only to find out that he had lost the sight of the eye completely. The disease spread from his eye to his wrist, which became greatly swollen, and was lanced no less than 11 times. His whole arm was completely useless, although his movement was not suffering any pain. From his wrist it went to his foot, which was also lanced a couple of times, but without bringing relief. The next move of the trouble was to the upper part of the leg, where it broke out, large quantities of matter running from the sore. All this time my boy was under the best treatment I could procure, but with little or no effect. The trouble was pronounced consumption of the blood, and I was told by the doctors that you would not cure across a case like it in 50. When almost discouraged, and not knowing what to do for the best, a friend of mine urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he had a son who was afflicted with a somewhat similar disease and had been cured by the pills. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and secured some of them at the drug store, and after my boy had taken two boxes I could see the color coming back to his pallor complexion and noted a decided change for the better. He went on taking them and in a few months from the time he started to use them I considered him perfectly cured and not a trace of the disease left, except his blind eye, the sight of which he had lost before he started to use the pills. He has now become quite fleshy, and I consider him one of the healthiest boys in the community. If any person is desirous of curing the matter of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you may direct them to me, as I can highly recommend them to any person afflicted as my boy was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They strengthen the nerves, drive driving disease from the system. Avoid irritations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Miss Ollie Kilder of London, Ont., is staying with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Harris of Victoria avenue, in this city.

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UNITE ON FOLEY.

While any chance yet existed that the Dominion government might be defeated or that its great majority might be cut very close, the position of the parties in this constituency was such that a fight at the polls was unavoidable and good party men under such conditions could not be expected to do anything else than give their support to their respective candidates. With the return of the government, however, by an immense majority, by a majority so great that it is equal to the full Conservative representation in the House, matters in this riding assume a very different complexion. The question of party politics is necessarily eliminated from the campaign and Liberals and Conservatives alike can now unite on a candidate acceptable to both parties and not unalterably allied to either. They can give their support to a man who will not be offensive to the government and yet who cannot be included unconditionally within the government ranks; a man, in fact, who will possess the good will of the government and yet whose aim it will be to serve the interests of the constituency rather than those of a party. Sir Wilfred Laurier's administration is so firmly established and possesses such an overwhelming majority that the partisan support of this constituency is a matter of no consequence to it. The Conservative opposition is now such an attenuated body that the capture of another constituency would in no possible respect help it out of the hole in which it finds itself. Accordingly, as for party purposes the constituency is not of importance either to the government or the Opposition, why should not the old line politicians withdraw their candidates and unite to elect Mr. Foley—the Independent Labor candidate? It seems to us that by so doing both parties would obtain credit for a desire to consult the best interests of the country and of the people at large. Mr. Foley would then go to Ottawa as the representative of a united constituency and as one who is able not only to counsel the government as to the needs of the district in the special industry on which it depends, but would be able to give valuable advice on matters of legislation, between employer and employe, which are every day pressing more strenuously for solution. There is among the Conservatives a strong feeling against the continuance of Mr. MacNeill's canvass simply on the ground of the immense Liberal majority, in the face of which all his efforts in the House for the benefit of the constituency would be useless. It is said that Mr. MacNeill himself agrees with this view of the matter and is desirous of retiring. If he did so and Mr. Gallier should insist on remaining in the field it would mean that by reason of this obstinacy on the part of the Liberals they had not only lost the seat, but they had lost entirely, and deservedly so; the support of a very large class which under ordinary circumstances would go with them. It, however, Mr. Gallier retires, and also Mr. MacNeill, a satisfactory solution of the whole trouble has been arrived at without any prestige having been lost by either party or by either candidate. It is stated by some of the members of the Liberal party who profess to be in a position to speak for Mr. Gallier, that under no circumstances will he retire; that even if the party should be desirous of his withdrawal he will not accede. This, of course, is simply absurd. Mr. Gallier is the nominee of the Liberal party and has been nominated because of his straight Liberal principles and because of his undoubted allegiance to the party. If, then, it is to the advantage of the party that he withdraw he will certainly do so or place himself in the unenviable position of having forced himself into the fight against the wishes and the best interests of his party. We do not imagine for a moment that Mr. Gallier would be guilty of any such impolitic act. He is too sane to be afflicted with the idea that this constituency is a field in which his personal ambition is to be satisfied at the expense of his party. There is abundant evidence from every part of the constituency that Mr. Foley's candidature is meeting with more and more favor. As the days go by this sentiment will increase and there is little doubt now that whether one or both of the old party candidates remain in the field Mr. Foley will be elected. His presence in the House would be of immense advantage to the constituency in every way. It will, we think, be conceded that the government is intensely desirous that all labor troubles should be avoided, that adjusted without a resort to lockouts or any dispute which may arise between em-

strikes. If this be so who is more capable of advising them intelligently than a man who has been through labor agitations and has always used his influence on the side of moderation and arbitration. In every labor dispute the position of the employer is thoroughly well understood but the claims of the men are not always so clear cut and definitely stated and that for perfectly understandable reasons. In the House Mr. Foley would be of material assistance in so shaping legislation that the exact situation of labor in relation to capital under all circumstances could be arrived at. He understands the feeling of the men and would be able, in a title of the time that it would take a professional man, to exactly define their position. Besides this he has the advantage of being a practical miner and of knowing from personal experience the needs of the district which he would represent. His experience in the House would give him an immense advantage in dealing with any further trouble which threatened the district because he would, while there, learn parliamentary methods and become acquainted with the machinery of government.

SURE OF ELECTION.

The certainty of Chris Foley's election is daily becoming greater, and both of the old parties are in a panic over the accessions which are being made to the ranks of his supporters. Each, however, is cherishing the delusion that its candidate may go in between the other two. No greater mistake could be made. The Labor candidate is sure of election, and is not troubling himself in the slightest particular over the result. He is the only one of the candidates who is meeting the people of the constituency and telling them what he purposes doing when he goes to Ottawa. The campaigns of Mr. Gallier and Mr. MacNeill are practically at an end, and they are simply awaiting election day to see what the people are going to do for them—or with them. Both Conservatives and Liberals are committing a grave error politically; without a chance to win, they are keeping their candidates in the field and courting the hostility of the labor element when by withdrawing their nominees they would ensure the election of a member who would be satisfactory to all parties and to the government, and who would be an ideal representative of this mining district.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Anyone, irrespective of party prejudice must admire the devotion to the interests of a lost cause, which apparently prompts Sir Charles Tupper at his great age, to undertake a journey of four thousand miles at this season of year. Ostensibly the aged leader is coming to British Columbia on a political mission. Possibly, however, his visit at this time is more of a private nature. Sir Charles is the chairman of a mining company, and it is possible that he may wish to speed away from the scene of his crushing defeat, and that he may have awakened to the fact that his usefulness is gone, as a political leader in Canada.

The humiliation which the veteran Conservative leader has already suffered, must be much indeed compared with the chilliness of the reception which awaits him here. Even his own party is uneasy. While it is conceded that Sir Charles Tupper has in the past rendered great service to his party, yet he is in a large measure responsible for the disaster, which, for the second time, has befallen the Conservatives under his leadership. It has long been felt that the party had not a ghost of a chance to win, if Sir Charles persisted in leading. The young Conservatives chafed and fretted, but their loyalty to the old party overcame their scruples, and with a consideration rarely excelled for the feelings of their old leader they remained silent.

This forbearance of the Conservatives, however admirable in itself, cannot be expected to continue. All the foretellings, an enemy of Sir Charles Tupper will be wasted if he attempts to force his opinions down the throats of the party in Yale-Cariboo. Assuredly, he cannot compel the party to enter into a contest which in their better judgment, they know means the annihilation of their forces in the district. Nova Scotia, his native province, has turned its back upon the Tupper. Utterly heart sick and worn out by the Tupper family, and its methods, Nova Scotia has given an unmistakable verdict on "not wanted." Discredited and defeated in his own county of Cape Breton, Sir Charles announces that he is coming here to bolster up the lost cause. If the sound judgment of moderate men like Mr. MacNeill—who know the feeling here, better than any of their leaders—prevails the Conservative candidate should be withdrawn. What end will be served by widening the existing breach between the Conservatives and the people—the voters—of Yale-Cariboo. With all his ripened political experience Sir Charles has been a most dismal failure in Eastern Canada, and his opinion as to what should be done in Yale-Cariboo is absolutely worthless. We shall be greatly surprised if the party here does more than courteously listen to their defeated leader—and then act for themselves.

Tupperism in Canada was dealt its death blow on Wednesday. It has long stood for all that is venal and corrupt in public life. Nepotism stalked through the land, and when "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" were all provided for Sir Charles devoted the rest of his time

to advancing the political fortunes of himself, Sir Herbert, and the other male members of the family—and their henchman. The bolder spirits of the party—the rising young Conservatives—who protested were quietly removed. They were not wanted. There are wrecked political careers, strewn all over the older provinces, of men who collided with the aspirations of the Tupper family. His vindictiveness knows no bounds. He has "sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind." No public man in Canada ever assailed either friend or foe, with the venom and uncharitableness of Sir Charles Tupper. Today for these reasons many of the best men within the ranks of his own party rejoice at his downfall, and they believe that his defeat is bright with promise for the future. Surely then it is the supremest folly for the party in Yale-Cariboo to devote a single thought to the idea of offering Sir Charles a seat—and it is even more absurd to allow him to spur the party on to a contest fraught with great uncertainty, if not crushing defeat.

THE MAN BEHIND THE VOTE.

When an attempt is made to minimize the strength and importance of the workmen's vote in Yale-Cariboo a little reflection will prompt a few pertinent questions. By whose vote was Mr. Smith Curtis elected in the Rossland riding? By whom was Mr. John Hunston elected in the Nelson riding? What vote carried to victory Mr. Robert Green of Kaslo? By whose vote was Mr. Thomas Taylor successful in Revelstoke? It is well known that the Labor vote elected every one of these men. To use a military phrase then can either the old parties afford to ignore "the man behind the gun."

A FRANTIC DASH.

The frantic, though forlorn dash of Sir Charles Tupper across the continent recalls the historical remark, slightly changed, of Marshal Saint-Arnaud at Balacava, who witnessed the ill fated cavalry charge of the Light Brigade. "It is magnificent, but it is not politics." The old chief may have his faults, yet his faithful adherence to the sinking ship and his futile efforts to remain a factor in Canadian politics must to some extent command the respect and sympathy, even of his opponents. It is to be deeply regretted, therefore, that at their meeting Friday evening the Conservatives felt it necessary to express their disapproval of Sir Charles Tupper's visit to Yale-Cariboo at this time. It may be true, as argued at the meeting that Sir Charles has already received too great consideration at the hands of his political friends, and that his leadership has proved a source of great weakness, still in his declining years he might surely have expected more kindly treatment.

To any young man the close of Sir Charles Tupper's political career contains many valuable lessons. Had Sir Charles served his country and his party, as he served himself and his family, perhaps his downfall would have produced a very different feeling in the Conservative mind. His own defeat, and the wreck of the party, may be due very largely to his blundering and vanity. Let us, however, spread the broad mantle of charity over these frailties, which after all may be caused by some physical defect in his nature, which makes it impossible for Sir Charles to consider the feelings of anyone but himself or his family. He is out of touch with his party—his egotism and his vanity compel him to live in the past and to feed upon his past achievements. He should not, however, be punished for this, as the punishment meted out to him on Wednesday by the Canadian people, was in all consequence quite severe enough. We, therefore, deplore the action of his supporters here, though at the same time it is to be hoped that they will not allow themselves to be influenced and misled by Sir Charles, and that the lash will not be used for the purpose of whipping into line the Conservatives who are opposed to sacrificing Mr. MacNeill in Yale-Cariboo. Let us temper the wind to the shorn lamb and let the wisdom of local leaders prevail.

AN ACROBATIC RECORD.

The Nelson Tribune, poses as a paragon of political virtue and steadfastness. Mr. Houston professes to be a Conservative, but unfortunately for himself he has a record. From a Conservative viewpoint it is interesting. In 1896, Mr. Houston worked and voted for Mr. Bostock, Liberal, against Mr. Mara, Conservative. In 1898, Mr. Houston supported Mr. Fred Hume, Liberal, for Victoria, against Mr. Farwell, Conservative. In 1900, Mr. Houston contested Nelson against Mr. Fletcher, Conservative—and won by the vote of the workmen—obtained under false pretences. It would be difficult to find any other "Conservative" record like this in Canada. It is not surprising that Conservatives are disgusted with Houston, and his quasi-support. He is doing the party incalculable harm—and any references to "the long Conservatives" from such a source can only provoke merriment on the part of those who know Mr. Houston and his record.

WILL MAC NEILL BE SACRIFICED?

With practically no organization both the Conservatives and Liberals are at sea

as to the outcome of the election in Yale-Cariboo. Population has largely increased since the election of Mr. Bostock in 1896. Since then we have had two provincial elections, and the election returns of June last, are, therefore, the only data by which to judge. The lists for the present election are based on the provincial lists used at the time of the last election.

It should be borne in mind that the labor vote swept this district everywhere at the time of the June election. This was so in Rossland, in Nelson, in Slokan, in Revelstoke, in Kamloops and in Cariboo, and it probably influenced, to some extent, the result in East and West Yale. In view of these facts it is astonishing to find amateur politicians making vainly glorious and empty predictions. Of course, such wild prophecies are not unusual at such a time, but they are invariably based on something more serious and substantial than haphazard conjecture. Mr. Foley has the benefit of an effective organization, in touch with the voters, and in this respect has admittedly a great advantage over either of his opponents.

Yet it appears from the result of their meeting that Mr. MacNeill's alleged friends are determined to sacrifice him in a vain effort to win against Mr. Foley. It is almost incredible that Mr. MacNeill should consent to be offered on the party altar—and it is believed that he is a most unwilling sacrifice. What advantage can possibly accrue to either the Conservative party, or to Mr. MacNeill, in forcing a contest? Most assuredly, it is a step fraught with great danger—and if not disastrous now, disaster is certain to follow at some future time. The Conservatives should not ignore the lessons of Wednesday. It is not a day too soon to change the old tactics of antagonizing without cause, the workmen, the best friends the party ever had. The scales ought by this time to have fallen from the eyes of the party leaders, unless it is their intention to wipe the party out of existence by repeated blunders in political strategy, in an effort to outdo the British generals in the early days of the Transvaal war. Consider the sacrifice! Mr. MacNeill is an ambitious young man, but his career will be forever blighted if he is short-sighted enough to be used by designing politicians, who may wish thus to put him out of their own way. They may "jolly" Mr. MacNeill along with imaginary predictions, but it is now up to him to either make his peace with the people, or to take his stand squarely against them and oppose Mr. Foley. Many believe that Mr. MacNeill will hesitate before committing political suicide.

COMING MINING REVIVAL.

The existing governments in Canada, Great Britain and the United States were each strongly sustained at the late elections, by large majorities of the electorate, and this is going to play an important part in benefiting the material condition of the people of the countries named, and it is certain to redound to the best interest of the mining industry of British Columbia. This will be so for the reason that the result of the balloting in each instance was in favor of the governments which were carrying out policies more in keeping with the national spirit than were their opponents who were trying to oust them from power.

In Canada the government which was sustained has run the affairs of the country on business-like principles and in such a way as to develop its resources, to build up its industries, and to bring out the better qualities of the citizens. It has done much to foster the spirit of imperialism, not only by words but by deeds, such as sending contingents to South Africa. Such actions as sending soldiers to help the Mother Country in the hour of need shows the true spirit of the country, its loyalty and devotion to imperial institutions, and its patriotic, better than volumes of the most fervid utterances. It has knitted Canada and the Mother Country closer together than anything that has ever occurred. Canadians and British companions in arms in time of war will become partners in business enterprises in time of peace. From the utterances of the British press, it is evident that the sustaining of the government by a majority of the people of Canada is viewed with the keenest pleasure by the people of Great Britain.

The elections in Great Britain sustained the government there. The investing class to a very large extent in Great Britain approved of the course of the government in the matter of the two alleged Dutch republics, and is both pleased and gratified to see the administration sustained. The government is a stable one, and has behind it a large majority of the people who believe that the policy which made the country great through so many centuries is the proper one to pursue at the present time.

In the United States the party which was the more friendly to Canada and Great Britain has won. It favored expansion and the gold standard, and its sensible policy was sustained by its being returned to power for another four years. It is a business administration which will continue to give the people a common-sense government. It has behind it the conservative and, at the same time, the most progressive elements in the United States.

In each country a change would have meant retrogression for a time, at least. The opponents of the government in each

instance would have endeavored, had they been elected, to put into effect changes of policy that would have disturbed business affairs to a very large extent, and which would have caused a more or less serious business, financial and industrial depression. As the result of this fear of a change, business has languished some during the several months which preceded the elections. Large deals were put off with the excuse that the desire was not to close them until the elections were over.

Now, however, there is already a marked change for the better. A majority of the investors in Canada, Great Britain and the United States see that each country has returned the governments which they favored to power, and feel that there will ensure a period of several years during which there will be no radical change in the existing policies, and are therefore ready to make investments. This is particularly the case with mining investments. Deals which have hung fire for months will now be closed. In another column will be found an account of one deal for a British Columbia mining property involving \$1,500,000, which was closed in London three days after the Canadian elections were over. London never took a deeper interest in the mining affairs of this province than it does at present. Cablegrams received from miners in the past few days speak enthusiastically of the good feeling that prevails there for the mines of this section. The lagging mining operators there are now convinced that this section offers exceptional opportunities for investment.

The American investor, too, now that McKinley is elected, and the fear of an unstable currency and revolutionary legislation removed, are ready to invest, and will put considerable money into our mines, if any credence can be placed in the late reports which are coming from New York and other American centres of finance.

Many of the moneyed men of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, now that the Dominion elections are over, and matters somewhat settled, are again inquiring for mining properties. They promise now to make larger investments than ever in British Columbia mines.

From the above it will readily be seen that the results of the elections will bring much benefit to the mining industry of the province, and even the most pessimistic begin to realize that we are on the eve of the greatest mining revival that has ever been seen in this province.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The existence of a mining bureau, which would keep the outside world informed in regard to the progress of the mining industry in the Kootenays, a district in which capital in the Old World as well as on this continent would repose confidence, and to which it would look for accurate facts, has long been looked upon as a necessity. The lack of such an institution has undoubtedly retarded the development of the district because capital had no responsible body on which to rely for the information which it required as an inducement to invest in properties in this province. In consequence of this not a little money which would otherwise have come here, has been diverted to the Australian colonies and to South Africa where much better systems of acquiring the world, with the value of their mine resources, exist. The people of the Kootenay district have at length been aroused, however, to the necessity of systematizing a legitimate advertising of their resources and as is only proper the initiative in this respect has been taken by the Rossland camp. The chamber of mines, which was organized during the present week, will, if it is properly conducted, and we have no doubt, judging by the officers who have been selected to direct its operations, that it will be properly conducted, will supply the need which has for so long been a crying one in this district. At the organization meeting, which was held on Tuesday last, a majority of the representative mining men of the camp were present and they gave their unqualified support and promise of financial assistance to the movement. Mr. J. B. McArthur was elected president of the organization and in explaining the objects which it was intended to serve, he made a number of very pertinent remarks. He said: "The time has arrived when some central organization ought to be established which would obtain all data in regard to the development of the mines—the installation of mining machinery for the use of the mines in all of the various camps of the district of Southern British Columbia, and also to obtain weekly by week the shipment of ore from each of the mines in these camps—their estimated value, the smelters or mills to which the ore was shipped for treatment, and this information should be tabulated by the chamber of mines and cabled to the financial centres of London, Berlin and Paris, and also handed to the Associated Canadian Press associations for publication in the newspapers of the United States and Canada. In this way the product of the mines would be placed weekly before the investing public as the result of the mining operations in these camps."

Mr. McArthur outlined in considerably more detail the work which would be accomplished by the chamber and pointed

out that it would serve the interests of the whole Southern British Columbia and would thus familiarize the English investor with the various portions of our mining district and supply him with accurate and reliable news in regard to the development of the entire Kootenays.

It is impossible to disregard the importance and usefulness of such a body, properly and energetically conducted, to the whole province and it certainly deserves the strongest support of every citizen and of every mining investor in this important district of British Columbia.

THE SITUATION.

Persistent rumors are being circulated that one of the defeated leaders of the Conservative party will eventually be selected to contest the riding of Yale-Cariboo, and that Mr. A. H. MacNeill will retire for the purpose of giving this gentleman, whoever he may be, whether Hon. George E. Foster, Sir Charles Tupper or some other, an opportunity of again appealing to the electorate. These rumors have not so far received any denial, and it is not altogether unlikely that there may be at least a modicum of truth in them. We think, however, that the Conservative party here will hesitate before taking a step which is bound to be absolutely disastrous to any chances they may possibly have of carrying the constituency. It is not likely that the elections of this district are going to pass by one of their own men, interested equally with themselves in the progress and development of the country, in order to rehabilitate politically a man who is utterly unacquainted with the country, and who is entirely indifferent to it, whose only desire is to obtain a seat in the house for the purpose of fighting on general grounds the government of the day, and who would treat this district as simply a convenient aid in his political ambition, until he was able to establish himself in some Eastern constituency.

Even should the local party here attempt to hand over the riding to a man rejected in his own home, where he is known and appraised at his true value, it is scarcely credible that the electors would coincide with their decision. We think that there would be a majority found within their own ranks to raise the standard of revolt. If a Conservative candidate is to be elected from this constituency, Mr. MacNeill, the nominee of the convention, and a gentleman who is thoroughly well known and highly esteemed on personal and public grounds, is the one whom the people will elect.

The hopelessness of Mr. MacNeill's canvass, however, is daily becoming more assured, as is also that of Mr. Gallier, the nominee of the Liberal party. Both the old party factions in the constituency are at their wits' ends, at the present moment, and the likelihood is that there will be, before long, a race between them as to which can draw down its flag first and merge itself with the independent labor element of which Mr. Foley is the nominee. That there can be any compromise between the labor party and either of the old line parties for the selection of a candidate agreeable to both, and the retirement for that purpose of the present men in the field is, of course, impossible. Mr. Foley would be an ideal representative from this constituency, and we know of no man at present who could take his place. As one having Liberal leanings he could not but be acceptable to the government, and as a man of keen insight and steadfast purpose, he would maintain a course in the house which could not fail to be satisfactory to the Conservatives. A lifetime of fidelity to labor principles is ample assurance that he would stand throughout his career on the platform on which he was elected.

A ready local leader of the Liberal party sees that, while Mr. Gallier is a gentleman possessed of many admirable personal qualities, he is not the man who should represent this constituency. His campaign itself has convinced them of this lack in him of that force of character and energy required in the representative from a new and progressive district like this. They are looking about for some means of escaping from the predicament in which they have been placed by the nominating convention in Revelstoke, and they are awaiting with some anxiety the arrival of Hon. Clifford Sifton, whose advice they will eagerly seek. By his advice they will undoubtedly be guided, and as Mr. Sifton is one of the ablest and shrewdest of the public men in Canada, they will do well in deferring to his opinion. Mr. Sifton comes here, too, with the prestige of having won a victory in the constituency in which the biggest contest of the elections took place, and the generalship he displayed in Brandon will be employed to the advantage of the party in Yale-Cariboo. Our opinion is, and it is shared by an immense number of good members of the Liberal party, that Mr. Sifton's influence will result in the withdrawal of Mr. Gallier and the acceptance of Mr. Chris Foley.

Speculation as to Speakers.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The government has not yet taken up the question of speakers for the house of commons and senate. Two names which seem to meet with favor are Hon. Mr. Power of Halifax, for the senate, and Hon. L. P. Broderick for Rouville, Que., and deputy speaker in the last parliament for the house of commons.

WILL EXPEND

WEST KOOTENAY TO INCREASE ITS

Ten Thousand Additional To Be Added to the Making a Total of

The West Kootenay company intends to... power. As this... of 5,000 horse power... will give it a total... power. It will involve \$1,000,000, and the... largest electric power... The details of the... were finally arranged when Mr. W. M. D... of the company, Mr. J... for, and Mr. Lorne A... erol manager, visited... nington and made a... much machinery and... much pleased with the... plant, and observed... great possibilities in... power. It was then... increase the plant by... horse power. It was... hydraulic power to... 10,000 horse power... tion to the 5,000 horse... is generated by the... electric plant. Mr. C... the officers that this... will cost upwards of... consume approximately... They said for him to... the plans.

Steps will immediately be taken to increase the present power will be added to the plant. This will...

Out of this expenditure of \$200,000 will be supplied in this... of much benefit to... and laborers.

Mr. Campbell has already begun the... It is proposed to... the upper falls, an... house alongside the... at the lower oblation... tion will be commencing, and will be... up-to-date in electric... plants. The actual... tion will be commenced about two months... and a corps of... a busy time of it... months in getting... for the... actual work should... time in January... ment to a... together the additional... dit to this commu...

Mr. Campbell states that the... people here give a... first attention, as... customer that the... therefore will be the... of the increase... plant.

Those who have... furnished by the... & Light company... ed by wood and... petitor with it... electric power is... the two. The inter... to deliver the... as possible, con... sonable profit. The... pany will be large... rather than small...

All of the available... generated is produced by the company in... order to take care... which its lines... While it is thought... to complete the work... ditional power, the... finish the work soon... do so.

The lines are to... Rossland and Bon... the additional capacity... delivered with... The same pole line... additional lines of... strung for convey... The success of... Power & Light Co... The company first... in Rossland and... At the outset the... was 2,500 horse power... the first year the... to 5,000 horse power... be added to. From... for power in the... West Kootenay it... able before it will... other addition.

The work of in... power is to be done... sion of Mr. Lorne... erent general man... He has been in charge... company since it... power. That the... have been carefully... denced by the fact... kept burning and... almost constantly... first brought here... only occurred two... also only for very... The benefits to... production of cheap... anything that... of mining is of gre...

PACK TR... BValidity of the T... Su...

It will be well... interested in the... in the development... to know that the... between the Par... and other claims... covering more or... has of late been...

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1920

WILL EXPEND A MILLION

WEST KOOTENAY POWER COMPANY TO INCREASE ITS POWER PLANT.

Ten Thousand Additional Horse Power Is To Be Added to the Present Capacity, Making a Total of 15,000.

The West Kootenay Power & Light Company intends to add to the plant at Bonington to the extent of 10,000 horse power.

As this plant now has a capacity of 5,000 horse power the proposed addition will give it a total capacity of 15,000 horse power.

The determination to make the extension was finally arrived at on Saturday, when Mr. W. M. Dull, the vice-president of the company, Mr. Frank Paul, a director, and Mr. Lorne A. Campbell, the general manager, visited the plant at Bonington and made a general inspection of the machinery and the falls.

They were accompanied by the general manager, who explained the details of the project and the various improvements to be made.

The certificate of improvements to the Pack Train was issued last year, but, owing to continued litigation, the issuance of the crown grant was delayed until a few days since.

So acute did this question become that it will be remembered the late Lieut. Governor of British Columbia assigned as one of the reasons for dismissing the Semlin government the fact that they declined to issue this crown grant.

The validity of the location made by Thomas Dunlop is sustained. Outside the city, Mr. A. J. McMillan of this city has been the principal mover in this matter, though his name has not appeared in connection with the lawsuits, but it is understood he has been financing the legal battle on behalf of the deceased Dunlop's widow and her children.

Messrs. W. Y. Clark of this city and T. B. Garrison of Spokane, have it understood, a quarter interest in the property. So far as can be learned, the property interest will be purchased by Mr. McMillan.

The Pack Train is a very valuable mineral claim, lying immediately south of the Le Roi and adjoining the Centre Star and Nickel Plate, the latter owned by the Rossland Great Western company, of London. It is one of the old lode claims, and carries extralateral rights and also surface rights.

The Canadian Pacific railway is at present endeavoring to build a branch line across the property in order to reach the Le Roi, and it is rumored that the Great Northern Railway company, whose main line crosses the lower part of the property, is anxious to build another line across the claim, in order to reach the Centre Star.

Rosslanders are glad to know that the property passes into the hands of good men, and hope that Mr. McMillan and his friends will soon take active steps to develop it.

Mr. S. W. Hall yesterday received about 60 pounds of ore from the Bonanza, on St. Thomas mountain. It was sent in so that it could be assayed. Some of the ore was on exhibition at the board of trade rooms. That from the paystreak, which is three feet in width, is pure white quartz, carrying sulphides of copper, iron and lead.

The rest consists of diorite and porphyry from the walls, which have become mineralized by replacement. The white quartz is found where the original fissure existed. The ore was taken from the face of the tunnel, 67 feet in, and at a depth of about 45 feet. It is a fine looking batch of ore and has come to this city for a long time. The three foot paystreak runs \$25 to the ton and the remainder \$15 to the ton in gold, besides two ounces in silver. A number of assays are being made of the ore from this batch. Mr. Hall is greatly pleased with the find.

THE PAY ROLL The Amount Being Expended for Labor in the Mines of This Camp for the Month.

Today is pay day in the camp, and sum exceeding \$185,000 will be paid the labor in the mines for the past month. This sum may be apportioned as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Property Name, Amount. Includes B.A.C. properties (\$25,000), War Eagle and Centre Star (\$35,000), Velvet and Portland (\$8,000), Iron Mask (\$6,000), L.X.L. (\$5,000), Evening Star (\$4,000), St. Elmo (\$2,000), Homestake (\$2,000), Giant (\$1,000), Spitzee (\$1,000), Other properties (\$8,000).

Total \$185,000. If in addition to this is taken the sum of money spent in the camp for supplies for the mines were to be added to the above total, the aggregate amount would be materially increased and would not fall short of a quarter of a million dollars monthly, which is an exceedingly large sum for a city whose inhabitants are thought not to exceed 8,000 in number.

But mining is not the only industry in employed in the lumber mills around the camp is fairly large, although the lumber used in the mines sand in the city does not all come from the city of Rossland, and the payroll for this minor industry is at present not less than \$5,000 monthly, and will shortly be largely increased. Add to this the force of men employed by contractors in executing permanent buildings around and about the camp, a further sum of at least \$10,000 monthly must be added to the amount paid out in wages.

Another sum of money expended cannot fall short of \$30 to \$40 per month for every man, woman and child in the camp.

The Dumas Group. Mr. E. Croteau is in the city from Ymir, where he has been working on the Dumas group of two claims for several months past. The property is owned by Messrs. Cotau and Pellent. A tunnel 150 feet in length has been run, which has tapped the ledge at a depth of 75 feet. The ledge is eight feet wide and is a quartz gangue, carrying galena and iron pyrites. It is a concentrating ore and will run from \$10 to \$12 to the ton. In the vein there is a seam of ore from six inches to a foot in width which carries \$40 to the ton. In addition to the tunnel the ledge has been proven by open cuts on the surface for over a distance of 1,000 feet.

Mr. William G. Mackenzie left yesterday for Vancouver. He has been calling on his old friends during the past few days in this city.

PACK TRAIN LITIGATION. Validity of the Thomas Dunlop Location Sustained.

It will be welcome news to all who are interested in the welfare of Rossland, and in the development of its mining industry to know that the long standing lawsuit between the Pack Train, Legal Tender and other claims on Red Mountain, all covering more or less the same ground, has at last been terminated. The principal fight has, during the last two years, been between the Pack Train and the Legal Tender, though until that time the Olivette and the Hamet Fraction figured prominently in the legal disputes. Some half-dozen other claims had also been staked out over the same ground.

Mr. George F. Vogel, owner of the Curlew mine, which is situated a mile and a quarter south of the city, called at the Miner office yesterday and made the following statement of what he considers were attempts made to kill him on Sunday, Nov. 4, when he was in the backyard of his house, which is situated on the Curlew claim, he heard a gunshot, but paid little attention to it. He could not see any smoke, but thinks that smokeless powder was used. Whoever fired the shot must have been close, for the dog barked before the report was heard. Mr. Vogel says he is certain that the party who fired the shot was concealed in some brush behind the old log house at a point not more than 20 yards away from the new house. On Monday, Nov. 5, Mr. Vogel started for town after calling on the railway track. When 200 yards north of the Homestake compressor a shot was fired. This time the party who fired was evidently concealed near the wagon road west of the track, about 125 yards away. Only one man was in sight when the shotgun was discharged, and he was cutting brush west of the road. But little attention was paid by Mr. Vogel to this incident at the time.

On the 6th of November Mr. Vogel left his house for town at 1:30 p.m., and when he came to the same place where the shot was fired on the previous day he heard a dog barking, and quickly after that came the report of a rifle, and the bullet passed Mr. Vogel's head so close that he could hear the bullet hissing. On looking west Mr. Vogel saw a brown dog and no smoke, and is satisfied that smokeless powder was used. He hurried to town, and at the same time he said to himself, "Old man, that is meant for you." Immediately after arriving in town Mr. Vogel reported the matter to Mr. John Kirkup and Mr. John Boulthée, the police magistrate.

Since then Mr. Vogel has not been annoyed until Monday. Then he heard the report of a gun or some other explosion close to the house. The explosion shook the house. Mr. Vogel said to the man who was with him: "Let them go ahead and let me see if I can get hold of their property, and he did not, therefore, go out so as to give them a chance. Mr. Vogel says he is not to be intimidated in this way, and he cannot be frightened away. He further said that the attempted intimidations have been going on since April last, and he thought it was part of an attempt to defraud him of his mining and city property. In conclusion he said: "I will not stand such work. The courts before which the lawsuits are pending will decide them on their merits, and there is no need of intimidating or attempting to kill me."

SAYS HE HAS BEEN FIRED AT

MR. VOGEL THINKS THAT SOME ONE WANTS TO MURDER HIM.

Mysterious Shots Fired from Ambush, One of Which Came Near Hitting the Mark.

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THE SUPREME COURT. The Case of Owens vs. the City of Rossland Took Up the Entire Day.

The only case that came before Judge Walkom yesterday was that of Mrs. Owens against the City of Rossland for \$5,000 damages because of a fall on a defective sidewalk on First avenue west of Spokane street. The testimony for the complainant was alone heard and the court adjourned until this morning, when the case of the City of Rossland will be heard.

Mr. J. L. G. Abbott was the counsel for the city and Mr. J. A. MacDonald for Mrs. Owens. The jury empaneled were Messrs. Wallace (foreman), J. H. Armstrong, S. Thornton Langley, F. W. Boynton, W. J. Farmer, T. G. Gilmour, F. A. Newton and A. C. Dempsey. Before the opening of the case, the judge, accompanied by the jury, marched through Columbia avenue to the scene of Mrs. Owens' fall up the second flight of steps on an inclined long landing just west of Spokane street.

The principal evidence given was that of the complainant, Mrs. Owens, and the medical testimony of Dr. Armstrong and Dr. Mackenzie. Mrs. Owens' story was that the only practicable way from her home on First avenue to the landing of which she fell, witness deposed that there had been a heavy fall of snow some days previously and that the sidewalk was a mass of ice which was very slippery. The handrail was nearly buried and did not seem to be more than eighteen inches above the level of the snow. She had not taken more than a few steps when she slipped and fell and on being helped to her feet found she had hurt her back and had to be carried to her house on the opposite side of the street. The sidewalk was dangerous, the trail that had existed previously, which the present sidewalk partly covered, was far less difficult. She had complained on several occasions not only last winter, but on previous occasions to Mayor Wallace and others.

The first doctor called by witness was Dr. Bowes. Subsequently she was attended by Dr. Kenning. After eleven weeks her back, of which she had contantly complained, grew worse, and a partial paralysis set in in one of her legs so that it would trail on the ground. She went to Dr. Campbell, who made an examination of the matter with her. After this she went to Northport to Dr. Armstrong, to whom she paid several subsequent visits at great expense. Dr. Mackenzie was also called in. She had not paid the doctors yet, whose bills amounted to nearly \$200. Her travelling expenses to Northport would aggregate at least \$30. Besides this she had paid over \$100 for help and there was in addition her laundry bills. Before the accident she had been strong and had never had help and had done all her washing at home.

The medical testimony was very technical and both counsel caused some sensation by the amount of surgical knowledge they displayed. Mr. J. L. G. Abbott seemed very well up in the subject and caused Dr. Armstrong, the principal medical witness for the complainant, some trouble. The question seemed to hinge as to the termination of the spinal cord and as to whether there was an injury to the second of the "lumbar vertebrae" or to the third and fourth.

The case for the defence will be heard tomorrow.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Extra Lighting for the Streets—Delegation from the Unions.

At the meeting of the city council last night the mayor and all the aldermen were present with the exception of Alderman McRae.

The principal business before the council was the extra lighting of the city, which met with some opposition, and the delegation from the Trades and Labor council protesting against a breach of the contract under which the fire hall was being built, militating against the tradesmen in this city.

The Board of Works report included recommendations that the city engineer be requested to report on the complaint of Joseph Thompson with regard to the drain at the corner of Spokane street and First avenue.

That the application of William McKenzie be granted on the condition that he pay 5 cents per cubic foot for all granite removed from First avenue, subject to the supervision of the Board of Works, and that proper precautions be taken by him to avoid accidents.

That the Fairbanks tender for a new scale for the city be accepted.

That the three foot sidewalk on the north side of Columbia avenue, west of Davis street bridge, be moved to the lower grade of the street, made four feet wide, and extended to Nevada street.

That the city solicitor be instructed to notify the Canadian Pacific Railway company that it must not construct or extend any of its tracks over or across any street or lane within the city of Rossland without first getting permission from the city council.

The city clerk was instructed to write to the West Kootenay Power & Light company and the Nelson & Vernon Telephone company, asking permission to use their poles for the extension of the fire alarm system.

Ald. Dean moved and Ald. Crute seconded a motion increasing the city lighting by six lights, at an expense of \$7.50 per month each. Ald. Hamilton pointed out that this was an extra expense of \$600 per annum which the city could ill afford and it was a question for the next council. Ald. McKenzie agreed with Ald. Hamilton, but Ald. Dean supported his motion on the ground that the east end of town was better lighted than the west end. The motion was carried.

Messrs. Ferris, Bulmer and Murphy came as a delegation from the Trades and Labor council, complaining that a sub-contract had been let on the fire hall to a Mr. Miller of Nelson, whereas the contract distinctly said that there should be no sub-contracting, and further, the men on the work should be Rossland citizens.

Mayor Goodere promised that the chairman of the Board of Works should look into the matter.

Ald. Dean was asked by the delegation whether he had given any permission to sublet any part of the contract. He replied that he had not, nor had he been asked. He pointed out that Mr. Crozman was building a depot for the C.P.R. in Nelson, and that the government was letting the contract of the federal building to an outsider.

Mr. Murphy, in reply, said that Mr. Crozman was on a different footing, as the work he was contracting for was not municipal.

Mayor Goodere again promised to have the matter looked into.

DESIRE TO SHARE THE HONOR.

The People of Slovan City Wish to Nominate Foley.

Great pleasure was experienced at the Foley headquarters in this city yesterday at receiving from Slovan City a largely signed requisition from the workmen there who have asked that they may be allowed the honor of sharing in the nomination of Mr. Foley at Revelstoke, on the 19th inst. This confirms the reports published in the Miner of the activity and enthusiasm on the part of Mr. Foley's supporters everywhere, and is an assurance of his triumphant return on Dec. 6.

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Messrs. Ferris, Bulmer and Murphy came as a delegation from the Trades and Labor council, complaining that a sub-contract had been let on the fire hall to a Mr. Miller of Nelson, whereas the contract distinctly said that there should be no sub-contracting, and further, the men on the work should be Rossland citizens.

Mayor Goodere promised that the chairman of the Board of Works should look into the matter.

Ald. Dean was asked by the delegation whether he had given any permission to sublet any part of the contract. He replied that he had not, nor had he been asked. He pointed out that Mr. Crozman was building a depot for the C.P.R. in Nelson, and that the government was letting the contract of the federal building to an outsider.

Mr. Murphy, in reply, said that Mr. Crozman was on a different footing, as the work he was contracting for was not municipal.

Mayor Goodere again promised to have the matter looked into.

DESIRE TO SHARE THE HONOR.

The People of Slovan City Wish to Nominate Foley.

Great pleasure was experienced at the Foley headquarters in this city yesterday at receiving from Slovan City a largely signed requisition from the workmen there who have asked that they may be allowed the honor of sharing in the nomination of Mr. Foley at Revelstoke, on the 19th inst. This confirms the reports published in the Miner of the activity and enthusiasm on the part of Mr. Foley's supporters everywhere, and is an assurance of his triumphant return on Dec. 6.

MINING PROPERTIES

TO BOND, SELL OR LEASE

IN ALL DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON FAVORABLE TERMS

S. THORNTON LANGLEY & CO. Mining Brokers,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

[ESTABLISHED 1895]

If You Want to Make Money Buy Humming Bird (B. C.) Shares

Rossland Bonanza Gold Mining & Milling

COMPANY, Limited, Non-Personal Liability

Capital Stock, \$50,000, 1,000,000 Shares at 5 Cents Each

Treasury Reserve, 600,000 Shares. All Promoters' Stock, 400,000 Shares, Pooled

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, S. W. HALL, Superintendent Iron Mask Mine

Vice President, JOHN FITZWILLIAM, Foreman War Eagle and Centre Star Mines

Treasurer, R. W. HARTLEY, Merchant

Directors—S. J. BRAILLO, Miner; E. J. BALFOUR, Master Mechanic War Eagle and Centre Star Mines; J. S. CLUTE, Barrister and Solicitor.

Managing Director, S. W. HALL.

THE BONANZA MINE

The company owns the Bonanza No. 3, a full-sized mineral claim on St. Thomas mountain, three and a half miles from Gladstone on the main Trail from Rossland.

The claim is traversed by several ledges of free-milling gold ore. On the central or discovery ledge a tunnel has been driven fifty feet in ore all the way, which has an average width of two feet and an average value of \$15 per ton.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

A force of miners has been put to work in this tunnel with the intention of continuing it right through the claim [1,500 feet], as by this means the ledge will be explored and tonnage developed most rapidly. Every two feet of drifting will add at least one foot of depth. The ledge has widened to eight feet since work was resumed.

TREASURY SHARES

Of the 600,000 shares in the treasury, the directors have been authorized to sell 100,000 as follows: 40,000 shares at 3c and 60,000 shares at 5c. At the first shareholders' meeting held on October 18, those present subscribed for 22,000 shares at 3c, leaving out of the first block only 18,000 shares at 3c. Ten thousand shares have since been sold so only 8,000 shares at 3c are left.

For shares or information apply to any director, to any broker or to the secretary,

H. W. C. JACKSON

Rooms 5 and 6 P. O. Block

P. O. Box 161, ROSSLAND, B. C.

THIS IS THE BEST INVESTMENT EVER OFFERED IN ROSSLAND

A WORD TO THE WEARY AND SICKLY MOTHER.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY AND HEALTHY.

It Has Given a New Life to Thousands of Ailing Women and Will Do the Same Good Work For You.

The medicine that has given new health and a fresh lease of life to thousands of women in Canada, is surely the kind you stand in need of, dear mother.

If you are weak, nervous, despondent, have headache, dizziness, backache and cannot sleep well, Paine's Celery Compound will give you restful nights, good appetite, freedom from aches and pains, and restore lost strength and vitality. The most successful family physicians are now freely prescribing Paine's Celery Compound for sleepless, nervous and rundown women. Laura Garland, Crawford Street, Toronto, says:

"Your Paine's Celery Compound has most wonderfully improved my health. Before using it my appetite was poor—almost gone; I was tired, weak and debilitated, and suffered severely from pains in the head. Paine's Celery Compound certainly does all that is claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of the results received from it. I wish Paine's Celery Compound the success it so richly deserves."

Rossland Amateur Operatic Society.

Final arrangements have been made for the production of the opera "Pinafore" by the Rossland Amateur Operatic Society. The music is now on the way, and the date of the first rehearsal will be announced very shortly.

Mr. Frank Mendenhall left yesterday for a flying visit to Vancouver and Victoria.

Mr. William G. Mackenzie left yesterday for Vancouver. He has been calling on his old friends during the past few days in this city.

Mr. E. Croteau is in the city from Ymir, where he has been working on the Dumas group of two claims for several months past. The property is owned by Messrs. Cotau and Pellent. A tunnel 150 feet in length has been run, which has tapped the ledge at a depth of 75 feet. The ledge is eight feet wide and is a quartz gangue, carrying galena and iron pyrites. It is a concentrating ore and will run from \$10 to \$12 to the ton. In the vein there is a seam of ore from six inches to a foot in width which carries \$40 to the ton. In addition to the tunnel the ledge has been proven by open cuts on the surface for over a distance of 1,000 feet.

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THE LOCAL FIELD

The Latest Happenings in the City

THE PLANT AT BONNINGTON.

Its Capacity is to Be Increased 5,000 Horse Power.

The necessary authorization is to be passed at the meeting of the West Kootenay Power & Light company today.

Mr. Doull said that he and Mr. Campbell, the manager of the company, had put in the better part of the day in visiting and inspecting the plants on Red Mountain.

Mr. Doull was pleased to see that the electric lights here were better than they are in Montreal.

M'DONALD CONVICTED.

Six Months at Hard Labor for Stealing a Fur Cape.

James Macdonald was convicted in the police court Friday of the larceny of a fur cape from the store of M. Arhar & Harper on Monday evening last.

ANOTHER RAILWAY.

It is to Be Built From Crawford Bay to Fort Steele.

Mr. W. H. Brayton, general land agent of the Kaslo & Slokan railway, Kootenay Valley railway, Heddington & Nelson railway, and Kaslo and Lardeau railway, is in the city.

March of the 19th Brigade From Bloemfontein to Kroonstad.

On Thursday, the 24th, the column marched eight miles to Thaba Nchu, and through it to a nek at Victoria Farm.

On Saturday, the 26th, the column moved out towards Eden Mountain. Late in the afternoon the column advanced up the mountain with the Canadian in support.

THE C.P.R. SPUR.

No Further Action Has as Yet Been Taken by the Opposite Parties.

Whether the Great Northern intends to interfere with the construction of the spur of the C.P.R. on the south side of Red Mountain did not transpire Saturday.

Back from Boundary.

MR. ROY H. LARSEN, M.L.A., returned last evening from the Boundary country, where he has been for the past three or four days.

Working on the Road.

The work of putting the roof on the fire hall is well under way, and it will be finished during the present week.

Election of Officers.

The West Kootenay Power & Light company has elected the following directors and officers: Directors, Sir Charles Ross, Bart., Messrs. Charles Hosmer, W. Doull, F. Paul, E. N. Heney and John A. Smith; president, Sir Charles Ross, Bart.; vice-president, Mr. W. M. Doull; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. M. Smith.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Hamilton, arrived after the battle. On Wednesday, May 2, the column camped at Jacobusburg; on the 3rd it marched 16 miles to Isaacfontein; on Friday, the 4th, the scouts located the enemy on a range of kopjes running northwest from Welcome Duit on the Vet Riv. r.

An interesting incident occurred here. After the action began, information was brought to General Ian Hamilton that 2,000 Boer reinforcements were arriving from Brandfort. General Broadwood's cavalry were sent to intercept a junction at a nek to the left of the Boer position.

On May 10th, in the early morning, the column advanced to take part in the battle of Zand River, in concert with the other divisions of the Field Marshal's army.

Meanwhile General Smith-Dorrien had protected the baggage train from the 800 Boers at the upper drift, fighting practically a rearguard action, in which the Canadians and Kitchener's Horse did excellently.

Still Another Liberal.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Dymond, Liberal, was elected today in Algoma, by a large majority.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Roseland Goodvee Bros. and Roseland Drug Co.

NOTICE.

Roseland, B.C., Nov. 9, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Giffiths, intend to claim the one-fourth (1/4) interest in the "Olive" mineral claim situated on the west side of Sullivan creek, in the Trail Creek mining district, formerly held by F. B. Salisbury, on which I have done all the assessment work for the past three years, and for which the said F. B. Salisbury has not paid his share of the expenses.

NOTICE.

Roseland, B.C., Nov. 9, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that I, K. L. Burnet, F. M. C. No. 41,161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

NOTICE.

Caroline mineral claim, situate in the Grand Forks mining division of Yale district.

Where located: Near the head of McCrae creek in the Christina Lake section.

Take notice that I, K. L. Burnet, F. M. C. No. 41,161, acting as agent for Ed Hamilton, F. M. C. No. 41,056, Fred Lange, F. M. C. No. 41,055, and G. A. Paulson, F. M. C. No. 41,031, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

NOTICE.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 15th day of October, A.D., 1900.

10-13-1900 F. A. WILKIN.

European plan, \$1 to \$2. American, \$2 to \$3. HOTEL GRAND THOS. GUINEAN, Prop. Newly Furnished and Equipped With All Modern Improvements. C. O. Howard St. and Main Ave. Spokane, Wash. 11-8-106 K. L. BURNET.

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Oriel Mining and Milling Co., Limited. Own the Good Hope Group, Ymir, B. C. Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents.

Rosland, B. C. Rolt & Grogan. WE CAN INTEREST YOU IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE. P. A. Daggett & Co., general agents of the Maryland Casualty Co., writes all forms of Personal, Accident and Miners liability insurance.

TADDY & CO. ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS. London, Eng. 'ORBIT' Brand and PREMIER Navy Cut Tobaccos. AGENTS FOR CANADA, JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Richard Plewman Real Estate and Stock Broker. Bank of Montreal, Washington Street. Lots for Sale: Two on South Side, One on Columbia Ave W.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Violet, Grey Eagle, Good Hope and North Star mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Where located: On the northeast slope of Columbia mountain.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Velvet Fraction No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act declaring that under and by virtue of three certain grants of water rights dated the 23rd day of December, 1897, signed by W. J. Goepel, acting gold commissioner, in favor of F. Aug. Heinze; and another grant of water rights dated the 30th day of March, 1898, signed by O. G. Dennis, gold commissioner, in favor of the British Columbia Smelting & Refining company, all of which were subsequently assigned by the said F. Aug. Heinze and the said British Columbia Smelting & Refining company to Messrs. Richard B. Angus and Thomas G. Shaugnessy, and by them assigned to the British Columbia Southern Railway company; the said British Columbia Southern Railway company is entitled to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all and singular the rights, powers and privileges which the said British Columbia Southern Railway company would be entitled to if the said British Columbia Southern Railway company had been incorporated as a Profit company under part 4 of the Water Rights Consolidation Act, 1897, and had obtained under the said part 4 of the said act records of said water.

Dated at Vancouver this 3rd day of November, 1900.

DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL. Solicitors for the Applicants.

CARBONATE SILVER MINES, LIMITED.

Non-Persona Liability. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday the 20th day of November, 1900, for shares of the stock of the Carbonate Silver Mines, Limited, non-personal liability, not claimed by shareholders of the Carbonate Silver Mining Company Limited Liability. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of cash, marked cheque or draft for twenty-five per cent of the amount offered per share, and must state the number of shares asked for and the tender being accepted and the balance of price not paid on demand the deposit will be forfeited.

In the event of any tender not being accepted the deposit made with such tender will be returned. The shares are offered subject to a reserve bid.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

P. C. McArthur, Liquidator. Carbonate Silver Mining Company, Limited Liability. Dated at Roseland, B. C., 6th October, 1900.

BO. Marketing. The Chinese are moving in the truck of the city. Yesterday gardener sold several taurants and hotels cabbages were large and of both the red and white.

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The Robs. Mr. John Gunn, the fourth annual Victoria Hockey club at the Clarendon.

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Greenwood, B. C. Up to the present of those interested in the Labor Party, little has been done to bring about a political party organization.

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 P. O. Box 756  
**IMPROVEMENTS.**  
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 I, Kenneth L. Bur-  
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**BETH L. BURNET.**  
**NOTICE**  
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**ALL & MACNEILL.**  
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**LIVER MINES, LIMIT-**  
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 particulars apply to the un-  
 Arthur, Liquidator.  
 Mining Company, Lim-  
 and, B. C., 6th October,

...NEWS...  
 FROM THE  
**BOUNDARY**

By the  
 Miner's  
 Own  
 Correspondent

**Marketing Cabbage.**

The Chinese are marketing the cabbage grown in the truck patches to the south of the city. Yesterday one enterprising gardener sold several wagon loads to restaurants and hotels about the city. The cabbages were large and healthy looking and of both the red and green varieties. The gardener was asked why he was throwing so much cabbage on the market, and he replied: "Snow he heap spoil him cabbage, so sell him be ore he a oil."

**The Robson Bridge.**

Mr. John Gunn, the contractor who is to build the piers and abutments for the bridge over the Columbia at Robson, has definitely located his quarry at the granite bluff about three-quarters of a mile west of Roberts' ranch. He states that the rock is the best for his purpose that he has found anywhere in the Kootenays and will commence work as soon as the C. P. R. arranges with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard people to handle the output. A crew of twenty men with a steam drill and hoisting apparatus will be located on the ground and a camp constructed at once.

**Victoria Hockey Club.**

The fourth annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey club was held last evening at the Clarendon and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, A. H. MacNeill; honorary vice-president, H. T. Mayne Daly; president, A. B. Mackenzie; first vice-president, J. S. C. Fraser; second vice-president, D. W. Morgan; third vice-president, C. St. L. Macintosh; secretary-treasurer, W. E. D. C. Laws; committee, J. H. Venner, W. S. Harris, Jack Rae, J. H. Watson, G. Duthie. The club will be strengthened by an accession from the ranks of the Rossland hockey club, which will not be organized this winter. It promises to have a strong membership, and will probably put up several fine games on the ice this winter.

**FOLEY IN BOUNDARY.**

He is Certain of Very Strong Support There.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 7.—(Special).—Up to the present, with the exception of those interested in the Independent Labor Party, little attention has been paid to politics here. Neither of the old party organizations are doing active campaign work, and it has remained for the enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Chris. Foley, the candidate on the Independent Labor ticket, to take the lead—and they are doing it with a vengeance. Headquarters have been opened here and at Phoenix, where regular staffs are maintained, and what is more, a big campaign fund is being raised that will insure the means for carrying on the work to a successful conclusion in the election of Mr. Foley.

From information to hand after a careful canvass of the different labor organizations throughout the Boundary district the correspondent of The Miner is of the opinion that so far as the Boundary country is concerned Mr. Foley will have an overwhelming majority at the polls. It is felt here that if the unions and those in sympathy with Mr. Foley's candidature in the other districts of the constituency are as equally enthusiastic in their support there cannot be a shadow of a doubt but that he will be elected.

Mike Kane, secretary of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, and a member of the executive committee of the Independent Labor Club, today stated that he felt more than ever confident of the outcome of the contest in the election to parliament of his party's candidate. "The Trades and Labor Council of the Boundary," said Mr. Kane, "embraces the Miners' Union of Greenwood and Phoenix, the Ovens and Waters' Union of Greenwood and Phoenix, the Retail Clerks Association, the Tailors' the Printers' and the Laborers' Unions of this city. The combined membership of these unions represented in the Council is, roughly, 800. Of this number fully 70 per cent are voters and practically a unit in the support of the labor candidate.

Outside of organized labor a careful canvass has been made of the merchants and professional men of the different towns of the district with most flattering results, and while it is only natural to suppose that many will vote for their choice of one or the other candidates on the old party line tickets, not a few will cast their ballots for Mr. Foley. He is gaining strength daily, and the reports received by the local committee from other districts indicate a strong sentiment setting in in his favor.

Mr. Foley has yet to address the electors of the Boundary district. This he will do after finishing his tour through the Cariboo. Preparations are now being made to give him a royal reception here, and when he opens his meeting in the Auditorium, he will be greeted by the large audience that ever confronts a political speaker in this city," he concluded.

That the local committee of the Independent Labor Club has good reason for knowing the trend of public opinion in this district, it might be stated that little trouble has been experienced in securing the necessary funds to carry on the campaign. Confident of victory, no pains are being spared, however, to make it doubly certain. Every man who has a vote is being looked after, and those who by reason of registration will be forced to cast their ballot in an outside district provision will be made for them to do so. Every vote is wanted for their candidate, and the labor club is going after it in proper style.

**CUMMINGS ARRESTED.**

The Forging of a Telegram in Grand Forks the Trouble.

Grand Forks, B. C., Nov. 9.—Charles Cummings, real estate and mining broker, was arrested tonight by Provincial Constable Dinsmore on a charge of forging a telegram. Dinsmore, who swore out the information, acted on instructions from the attorney general's department. The warrant was issued by J. B. Henderson, J. P. The prisoner was admitted to bail on a personal bond for \$5,000, and sureties of \$250 each were furnished by Frank Sears and Jeff. Davis. The hearing of the case was fixed for Friday next.

L. G. S. Heisterman represents the attorney general and E. Miller has been retained for the defense. The causes that led up to the arrest date back about a month. Mr. Cummings, it appears, owned a quarter interest in the North Fork or Kettle River Improvement company. It is alleged that after he had been notified by the provincial government of the cancellation of the franchise he showed E. Spriggett, lumber merchant, a telegram purporting to have been received from C. C. Young of Boston and in which Young offered \$500 for Cummings's quarter interest in the franchise. Mr. Spriggett being unaware of the circumstances and being interested as a sawmill owner on the left bank of the river, was offered the quarter interest for the same figure. He accepted the terms, and in part payment, it is alleged, assumed an obligation of Mr. Cummings amounting to \$125. Subsequently he learned that the franchise was valueless and that the seller had been so notified by the provincial government prior to Spriggett's purchase. Acting upon the advice of K. A. Dickson, his counsel, Mr. Spriggett demanded and obtained restitution. Mr. Spriggett, who had been handed the alleged despatch from Mr. Young to Cummings, submitted it to the local agent of the Spokane Northwestern Telegraph who pronounced it a forgery. The telegram, it appears, was typewritten on a blank form of that company. The facts having been brought to the attorney general's attention the present proceedings were ordered to be instituted.

**CARMI SHIPS.**

New Contract With the Pyritic Smelter at Greenwood.

Greenwood, Nov. 10.—(Special).—The Standard Pyritic Smelting company today closed a contract with E. H. Thurston, the manager of the Carmi mine, to treat 5,000 tons of ore. Carmi is located near Beaverton, sixty miles west of Midway and the ore will be handled in wagons to that point, thence shipped by rail to the smelter at Boundary Falls. The character of the ore is an iron sulphide, carrying gold and silver with an average value of about \$40 per ton.

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

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

**A DEAL FOR THE ORO DENORO.**

R. E. Brown Said to Be Now Negotiating for It.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 12.—(Special).—A report is current of a deal by which R. E. Brown is to acquire the Oro Denoro mine, Summit camp, the property of the King Mining company, limited. The rumor is given credence by the fact that J. R. Stevens, "Barstian" Brown's expert here, has been making extended examinations. Stevens refuses to talk on the subject, but prominent mining men are inclined to believe there is a deal on foot. The development on the Oro Denoro consists of a 185 foot shaft with a drift 250 feet, and three tunnels. There is considerable high grade ore in the drift, and also good ore bodies disclosed by the tunnels. Work has been suspended for some time past owing to a lack of funds.

**20 YEARS OF VILE CATARRH.**

Wonderful Testimony to the Curative Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from throat and nasal catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50 cents.—1. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

**RAILWAY SPUR.**

A Number of Stories in Circulation as to Its Terminus.

Construction work on the spur which the C.P.R. is building on R.D. mountain is making good progress, as it is gauged around the tramway from the Le Roi second-class dump. Messrs. Tierrey & McPhail, the contractors, have 55 men at work, and will add about 30 more to-day. All sorts of stories are in circulation as to where the terminus of the spur will be. One story is that 14 miles of track is to be built. Some say it is to be constructed to the Velvet, on Sojic's mountain, and others to Murphy creek. Mr. McPhail was asked if he knew where it was to end, said he did not, but thought it was to be extended a considerable distance. One rumor which gained considerable credence was that the Great Northern desired to get upon the hill so as to reach the ore bunkers of the C.P.R. at Star, and surveyed the route for the same. It was proposed to connect with the track in front of the bunkers which is owned by the Centre Star company. The object of this was so that the Centre Star might be able to send ore to both Trail and Northport. The officials of the Canadian Pacific learned of this, and in order to head the rival line off, began the construction of the spur. This is given for what it is worth, as both the railway people, and the management of the Centre Star were reticent when a reporter asked a question in relation to the matter.

**Peace Declared.**

Why devote all your time reading about the Boer war and the gold fields of Alaska? There are others matters of vital importance. You may make a trip East and will want to know how to travel in order to have the best service, use the Wisconsin Central Railway between St. Paul and Chicago. For rates and other information write Jas. A. Clock, General Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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In the center of Camp Hedley near 20-Mile Creek and Marcus Daly's mines, half way between Keremeos and Princeton.

Wagon roads now under construction from all points to the townsite.

A large number of town lots will be given away to intending builders.

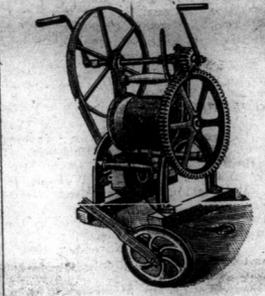
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THE CHAMBER OF MINES

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY.

A Movement of Vital Importance to Southern British Columbia—The Objects of the Organization Outlined by Mr. McArthur.

For a month past a number of representative mining men and bankers have been interesting themselves in developing a movement which should bring to the knowledge of the mining investors in the large financial centres of Great Britain, Europe, the United States and Canada, something of the resources of Southern British Columbia, and the development which has been going on during the past two or three years in the mines, and the erection of large smelters, concentrating and mining plants, covering the same period. The result of the movement was yesterday's meeting and the following gentlemen, among others, were present.

J. B. McArthur, C. O. Lalonde, J. S. C. S. A. J. M. Smith, A. D. C. P. J. Walker, J. F. McPhee, J. W. Astley, Ross Thomson, C. S. Wallie, Frank Hunter, Mr. Liverson, W. T. Oliver, H. S. Mytton, N. F. Townsend, T. Holt, G. Pfunder, J. B. Johnson, C. P. Chamberlain, J. S. Clute, Jr., Mr. McNally, Mr. Miller, J. B. Kerr, John McKane, F. W. Holt, A. Gaban, Ed. Banne, Mr. Rumlal, Mr. Plewman, W. J. Whitehead.

On motion, Mr. J. B. McArthur was voted the secretary of the meeting.

Mr. McArthur explained the objects of the meeting, which was to establish a chamber of mines for Southern British Columbia.

He stated that the great need of all mining districts is the introduction of capital in a large way, and this was especially so in Southern British Columbia to properly develop its mines, establish smelters, mills and concentrating plants for the treatment and reduction of ores.

He said the time had arrived when some central organization ought to be established which would furnish all the data in regard to the development of the mines—the installation of mining machinery for the use of the mines in all the various camps of the district of Southern British Columbia, and also to ascertain work by week the shipments of ore from each of the mines in these camps, their estimated value, the smelters to which they are sent, the cost of treatment, and this information should be tabulated by the chamber of mines and cable to the financial centres of London, Berlin and Paris, and also handed to the Associated and Canadian Press associations for the newspapers published in the United States and Canada.

In this way the profit of the mines would be placed weekly before the investing public, and the result of the mining operations in these camps, would be fully reported by the purpose of the proposed organization that by a series of letters is used under the authority of the chamber of mines, to record month by month the actual mining development going on in the various camps; the erection of new smelters, mills and cyanide plants for the treatment and reduction of ores; also to advise to newly discovered camps, or veins which had been neglected in the past, by producing such facts to the transportation companies as would induce them to improve transportation facilities to them.

And also that it would be of service in the matter of tariff and other legislation in the interests of the mining and smelting industries of the province, and in laying before the local legislature the necessities of these camps with regard to grants for the construction of roads and bridges.

He pointed out the large amount of money which had been within the past year expended in Rossland by the B. C. companies and the War Eagle and Centre Star companies and by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways in regard to transportation facilities, and the determination of the West Kootenay Power & Light company to increase its plant by increasing its hydraulic works to 20,000 horse power and immediately installing machinery to generate 10,000 horse power, and the statement of the manager of the Power company that 4,000 of this horse power was in sight before actual construction began. This expenditure alone would amount to about \$1,000,000. This was the result of the visit of two of the directors to the camp from Montreal, who had seen the great advance made in the camp since their visit one year ago.

He also pointed out that within the past few months the Granby smelter had been established at Grand Fork, which is treating over 600 tons of ore a day from the mines in Phoenix and Whangon situated at Greenwood and would be in operation early in the new year, and would be capable of treating five or six hundred (500) tons of ore per day. That the B. C. smelter at Northport was being increased to 1,500 tons per day, and it would be treating that amount of ore from their mines at Rossland by the end of the year. And further that the Dominion smelter was being enlarged, and that it would be able to treat in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons per day—the greater portion of which would come from the Rossland camp; and that the management also intended to erect a converter or refinery to plant for the treatment of matte.

The large production of silver-lead ores in the Slovan, Ainsworth, Lardner, Lardo, Duncan, and Elst Kootenay also came for consideration. It therefore seemed proper that some central organization should be established for the purpose of gathering all this data and having it published as widely as possible, and he had no doubt that, when these facts were known to the financial centres, capital would flow in large amounts into this great district of Southern British Columbia.

He stated that he had met with flattering success among the citizens of Rossland in obtaining contributions towards carrying on an Association of this kind.

Various gentlemen present participated in the decision, and it was moved and unanimously carried that an association, to be known as the Chamber of Mines of Southern British Columbia, with the words "Kootenay" and "Yale" bracketed

in—should be established." And "That a committee of four, with a president, should be appointed to act together for the purpose of communicating with representatives of the mining, smelting and transportation interests, soliciting their active and earnest co-operation in the carrying on of this chamber of mines."

Mr. J. B. McArthur was elected president of the chamber; Messrs. C. P. Chamberlain, J. S. C. Fraser, W. Rolt, and John McKane were appointed the provisional committee.

Messrs. F. J. Walker, John Ferguson, McRae and N. F. Townsend were appointed a committee to solicit membership and subscriptions to the chamber.

REVIEW OF STOCK MARKET.

Leading Standards Are Advancing in Price in the East.

There is considerable of a revival in the interest in mining shares and this is being manifested in Montreal and Toronto, which after all are the principal markets for the shares of the companies of this section. Within the past few days there has been some important advances made in the price of the leaders of the standard stocks such as Payne, Republic and Knob Hill and in an increased call for Rambler-Cariboo. Republic last week sold as low as 61 cents in Montreal and yesterday it closed strong and firm at 71 asked and 67 cents bid, with sales at the latter figure. One reason for the advance in Republic is a statement issued by Mr. A. A. Ayers, the treasurer of the company, in which he stated that the new cyaniding mill of the company was a great success and that it was saving over 90 per cent of the assay value. There was no good of the assay value, there was no good of the stock, he said, except a lack of confidence, for as far as the mine was concerned, there were large reserves of ore of the mill grade in sight sufficient to run the mill for a long time. Now that the mill has begun operations the stockholders might expect a large output for a long period. Knob Hill, which sold as low as 35 cents a week since, is now worth 45 cents. This rise is due to the fact that it has been demonstrated by the Granby smelter that the ore of the Knob Hill will yield a fair profit. Payne was quoted at 81 cents asked and 78 cents bid last week and is now 90 asked and 84 cents bid. When the leaders of the market advance like this it is good evidence of a revival, and the stocks of a lower value usually go up in sympathy with them. The movement is so general and apparently so well sustained that brokers feel greatly encouraged and think they see a flurry in the near future.

The sales for the past week by days were as follows:

Thursday 24,500  
Friday 27,700  
Saturday 19,000  
Monday 17,000  
Tuesday 17,000  
Wednesday 17,000

Total 122,200  
Against 100,000 for the previous week.

Rambler-Cariboo sold to the extent of 22,500 on the exchange during the week. One block of considerable size was thrown on the market at the commencement of the week. For the past two or three days some large orders have been received from the east, but it was impossible to fill them at the market price. The sales that have been made were of small blocks. Rambler was firm yesterday at from 25 to 25 1/4 cents.

White Bear has been lively and 39,000 shares were sold during the week, the prices ranging from 3 1/8 to 3 1/2 cents. The workings of the White Bear should be unwavering in a couple of days and before the end of the week the diamond drills will be at work exploring on the 820-foot level for the lead which is supposed to run through the north end of the property.

There were 8,500 shares of Giant sold during the week and the price ranged from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cents. Work continues on the Giant and the showing of ore is encouraging.

Winnipeg is holding its own and 9,500 shares were disposed of during the week at from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents. 85,000 shares of Evening Star were sold during the week, the price being from 5 1/4 to 6 cents. The development of the Evening Star is being pushed and the showing of ore in the mine, which is down 241 feet, is of an encouraging character.

Tamarac has not sold so well as during the week as it has on former occasions and only 2,500 were disposed of at from 4 5/8 to 5 cents. The work of constructing the tramway continues and it will be in working order by Jan. 1.

Spitzee is firm and 6,500 shares were disposed of at from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cents. Two carloads of ore were sent from the Spitzee during the past two days.

I. X. L. only sold to the extent of 2,000 shares but it is firm, the price ranging from 19 to 19 1/2 cents.

There was one sale of 2,000 shares of St. Elmo at 3 cents. The work on the St. Elmo is proving it to be a property of considerable value.

Waterloo is worth 3 cents, 2,000 shares being disposed of at that figure.

Morning Glory sold for 7 cents, 2,000 shares being disposed of at that figure.

Canadian Gold Fields is worth 8 cents. This is an advance of about a cent since a short time and was caused by a report that a dividend of 1 cent per share would be paid on Jan. 1. There were 10,000 shares of Canadian Gold Fields sold during the week.

Outside of the board there were 10,000 shares of Humming Bird sold for 10 cents.

Thursday's Sales.  
Rambler-Cariboo, 3,000 at 26; 2,000 at 25 1/2; White Bear, 1,000 at 3 1/2; 5,000 at 3 1/4; 5,000 at 3 1/8; Giant, 1,000 at 2 3/4; Winnipeg, 5,000 at 3 1/2.

Friday's Sales.  
Rambler, 500 at 25 3/4; 2,000 at 25 1/2; Winnipeg, 2,000 at 3 1/2; Evening Star, 1,500 at 5 3/4; 1,500 at 5 1/4; Tamarac, 1,000 at 5; 200 at 5; 1,000 at 4 5/8; Giant, 3,000 at 2 1/2; 1,000 at 2 3/4; 500 at 2 3/4; White Bear, 10,000 at 3 1/4; 2,000 at 3 1/2; Spitzee, 1,500 at 2 3/4. Total sales, 27,700 shares.

Saturday Sales.  
Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000 at 26; White Bear, 5,000 at 3 1/4 cents; I. X. L., 1,000 at 19 1/2 cents; St. Elmo, 2,000 at 3 cents; Waterloo, 2,000 at 3 cents; Novelty, 3,000 at 1 3/4 cents; Morning Glory, 2,000 at 7 cents. Total sales, 19,000 shares.

Monday Sales.  
White Bear, 5,000 at 3 1/4; 1,000 at 3 1/2; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 25; 2,000 at

25 1/2; Evening Star, 2,000 at 6; Canadian Gold Fields, 5,000 at 8; I. X. L., 1,000 at 19 1/2. Total sales, 17,000 shares.  
Rambler, 5,000, 60 days, at 28, \$15 per 1,000 paid.  
Tuesday's Sales.  
Tamarac, 500 at 4 3/4; Winnipeg, 1,500 at 3 1/4; Morrison, 1,000 at 3; White Bear, 5,000 at 3 1/8; Rambler, 500 at 25; 4,000 at 25 1/4; 1,500 at 25; Evening Star, 1,000 at 5 1/4; Giant, 2,000 at 2 1/2. Total sales, 17,000 shares.

Wednesday's Sales.  
Winnipeg, 500 at 3 1/2; 1,000 at 3 1/4; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 25 1/4; 500 at 25; Spitzee, 5,000 at 2 1/2; White Bear, 3,000 at 3 1/2; Giant, 1,000 at 2 1/2; Canadian G. F. L., 5,000 at 8. Total sales, 17,000.

Appended are the official quotations for yesterday of the Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange:

Althabasca 5 5/8  
S. C. Gold Fields 2 1/2  
De Three 1 1/2  
Black Tail 1 1/4  
Brandon & Golden Crown 6  
Canadian Gold Fields 8 1/4  
Cariboo (Camp, McKinnay) 7 1/2  
Centre Star 2 1/4  
Crows Nest (Camp, McKinnay) 5 1/2  
Deer Trail No. 2 3  
Evening Star 5 1/4  
Giant 2 1/2  
Granby (assess. paid) 2 1/2  
Iron Mask (assess. paid) 2 1/2  
Jumbo 2 1/2  
King (Oro Desoro) 5 1/2  
Knob Hill 6 1/2  
Lour Pine 9  
Minnichong 3 1/2  
Morrison 3 1/4  
Mountain Lion 6 1/2  
Noble Five 4 1/2  
North Star (Eas. Kootenay) 9 1/2  
Novelty 6 1/2  
Obenogun (assess. paid) 1 1/2  
Old Ironsides 7 1/2  
Peyra 9 1/2  
Perrin Mines 1 1/2  
Princess Maud 3 1/2  
Rambler-Cariboo 25 1/4  
Rambler-Cariboo 25 1/4  
Sceptic 7 1/2  
Sullivan 1 1/4  
Tamarac (Kenneth) Assess. paid 18 1/2  
Van And 2 1/2  
Virginia 2 1/2  
War Eagle Consolidated 10 1/2  
Waterloo 4 1/2  
White Bear 3 1/4  
Winnipeg 3 1/2

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ORE OUTPUT IS INCREASING

IN ONE WEEK 15,070 TONS WERE HANDLED IN KOOTENAY.

Mr. F. W. Pees Says That the Boom Is Already on Hand—A Fine Showing.

Mr. H. J. Cambie, chief western construction engineer for the Canadian Pacific railway, Mr. F. W. Peters, district superintendent in Kootenay, and E. P. Guevins, resident engineer, were in the city yesterday. They were here looking after the construction of the spur on Red Mountain, but were reticent as to its terms.

Mr. F. W. Peters, however, was enthusiastic as to the freight business, which the Canadian Pacific railway is doing in the Kootenays. He said that 800 tons of ore per day is being handled in the Boundary country. The smelter in the Dominion Copper company at Greenwood will be ready to blow in on the 1st of January. Some of the machinery for this smelter has arrived at Greenwood and the remainder is arriving daily, and it should all be assembled at Greenwood within a short time. All the machinery for the pyritic smelter has been shipped and is en route now. Mr. Peters said that in the last week in October, 15,070 tons of ore was handled in the Kootenay country outside of that sent from Rossland to Trail, and of this quantity, 8,900 tons came from the Boundary country. This is a fine showing for the month, and he is commencing to operate the Granby smelter, he said, producing 600 tons of ore per day. When, however, the Dominion Copper and the pyritic smelters are put in operation the output should be largely increased. "Talk about it coming boom," said Mr. Peters, "it is a ready here."

ON THE RUN.  
The Roorback Reports of Gallibier's Meeting in the Slovan Exposed.

Slovan City, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Mr. Gallibier held a meeting here last Thursday night, which was well attended, but the gathering was decidedly Foley one, although Gallibier received a good hearing. The questions which were put to the Liberal candidate by those present, however, were not answered by any means in a satisfactory manner, and the lack of perfect frankness on Mr. Gallibier's part took place, except when Mr. Foley's name was mentioned, when cheers went up for the Liberal candidate.

There is not the slightest doubt that Foley will poll here, and in this district, a vote equal to, if not greater than, that obtained by the other two candidates put together. Mr. Gallibier, who imagined that this was a Liberal stronghold, has felt depressed since he reached the Slovan, and has admitted to his personal friends that his own opinion of his chances is not so confident as before he left Nelson, and he has impressed upon his adherents that they must do much more active work for him. His workers, however, are dispirited, and they say they will keep the ball rolling, they do not see much hope for ultimate success for their candidate with the Slovan so decidedly in favor of Foley.

Col. E. S. Topping was in town yesterday from Trail. He reports that the first warm wave of the boom has struck Trail. Mrs. Lena Gerlach of Spokane arrived from Spokane last evening for the purpose of joining her two sons, Harry and Lawrence. Mrs. Gerlach will remain perma-

THE DEATH OF ANDREW HAWICK

MINERS PROTEST ON THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Foreman Holmes Resigns His Position. Men and Managers Regret His Decision—Expression of Confidence Made by Both.

The verdict of the jury in the coroner's inquest on the death of Andrew Hawick, who came to his death in the Nicker Plate mine last Monday week, has caused quite a little commotion in the management as the employees there. Foreman Holmes, considering that he had done everything in his power to prevent accident, took the verdict of the jury, throwing in some degree the blame of the accident on his lack of precaution, much to heart. On the morning after the decision had been made public, Foreman Holmes was very much put about and tendered his resignation to the superintendent of the mine, Mr. R. Desmond. Mr. Desmond, being of the opinion that the coroner's jury were mistaken in their verdict, and being confident that his foreman had taken every precaution possible, would not accept the resignation.

Mr. Holmes considered the matter for three days and eventually coming to the conclusion that if ever an accident again occurred in the mine while under his control this previous incident would be remembered against him insisted on his resignation being accepted and left to another man selected to fill his place. The present foreman, Samuel Sanders, like Mr. Holmes, is a man who has been mining all his life on the continent and Australia and has occupied the position of foreman for the past twenty years and has been selected so that such experience will have its due effect when dealing with the varying conditions of a dangerous occupation.

Notwithstanding the undoubted capacity of the successor of their late foreman, the underground employees of the mine no sooner learnt of the change than they immediately desired to know the reasons and on ascertaining them, feeling that the verdict given was unjust to their late foreman, sent the following letter to the general manager:

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, underground employees of the Nickel Plate mine, wish to hereby express our regrets of Foreman Holmes having resigned his position in the mine.

"Believing that Mr. Holmes' resignation was due chiefly to the verdict given by the coroner's jury in the case of the late Andrew Hawick, we do not approve of the finding of the said coroner's jury, believing that all usual and necessary precautions were taken for the safety of his men by Mr. Holmes, and that he should be held blameless by all.

"We regret the sad accident causing the death of the late Andrew Hawick, and heartily sympathize with the bereaved family.

"(Signed.) Albert Shakespeare, H. H. Johnston, J. C. Gowy, Henry Cameron, M. McMillan, Alex. Monro, Henry Parry, P. Edwards, H. Poane, John Milne, Geo. Farrar, Pat Doyle, Paul D. Wilcox, Oscar Johnson, J. W. Murphy, Sam. Comb, A. White, Richard Christian, William Carter, George Robbins, H. Lynes, Thomas Rowe, Mike Burns, Nelson Christman, O. P. Pearson, Joseph Lewis, David Sturgeon, W. B. Marlin, W. E. Williams, R. K. McLaughlin, Charles Mead, Jerry Keighly.

The following reply was received by the men from the general manager:

"12th November, 1900.  
"To the Underground Employees Nickel Plate Mine:

"Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of your communication of this date, relative to the resignation of Foreman Holmes, caused by the verdict of the coroner's jury, in the case of the accidental death of Andrew Hawick on Nov. 6, 1900.

"The receipt of this entirely unexpected and unsolicited communication was very pleasing to me. I will send a copy of it to Mr. Holmes, as I know it will be a great consolation to him to be made aware of your feelings in this case.

"I join with you in the regret that Mr. Holmes has taken the implication contained in the verdict of the coroner's jury so much to heart as to cause him to resign his position, since I know him to be a thorough and skilful miner of extensive experience, who would leave nothing undone to save the men working under him from personal injury, and in the safe instance where Mr. Hawick took his life, I believe with you that Mr. Holmes adopted all the usual and necessary precautions.

"In conclusion, I desire to say for the company, that in the future, as in the past, it will spare no expense to render safe the life and limbs of all its employees.

"BERNARD MAC DONALD,  
General Manager."

MINING DEAL CLOSED.  
Sunset and Crown Silver Owned by a Strong Company.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—W. L. Hogg of Montreal, promoter and managing director of the Montreal Boundary Creek Mining company, previous to his leaving today for California made public a partial outline of future operations that means much for the Boundary camp. A reorganization has been effected whereby the Sunset and Crown Silver, adjoining mines, will become the property of the Montreal Boundary Creek Mining company, which is amply backed with funds to prosecute development on a large scale.

A. E. Monroe, representing this new company, will shortly arrive in the Boundary camp. As his arrival work is to be resumed with a larger force than ever on the Sunset, which is opened to the 200-foot level. When work was recently suspended on this mine Superintendent Harry Johns turned his attention to the development of the Crown Silver, which joins the Mother Lode, and made a splendid record in sinking the shaft to a depth of 200 feet. At the 200-foot level cross-cutting of the big ore body is in progress. Mr. Hogg's announcement was received with great interest, as it means that expense will not be stinted in placing these properties where they belong on the permanent shipping list.

DR PRICE'S BAKING POWDER cream BAKING POWDER

Is a pure baking powder—no alum, lime or ammonia.

No acid but that from grapes—which is pure, pleasant and healthful—enters into Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Fruit acids are accounted by hygienists the most important of the elements of the food of man, and of these the acid of the grape is most prominent.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents, but owing to its constituents is likewise promotive of health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are many cheap baking powders made of alum, Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says that it disorders the stomach and causes acidity and dyspepsia.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT

NORMAN MACDONALD FELL DOWN THE BIG SHAFT OF THE LE ROI.

Was Picked Up Terribly Injured—Never Recovered Consciousness, and Died Shortly After His Admission to the Sisters' Hospital.

Norman MacDonald, a fine young man from Kinross, Prince Edward's Island, only 24 years old, came suddenly to his death yesterday morning in an awful manner.

Deceased was a carpenter, and had been working around the camp for some considerable time, coming here from the east about a year or two ago. At the time of his death he was doing some carpenter work at the 700-foot level in the combination shaft of the Le Roi mine. He went to his job there yesterday for the first time. The work was to put in some permanent station sets at the 600-foot level at present in use. There was some of the shaft and lower part of the body submerged in the water. The men were unable to move, yet there was one occasion when the clothing was not removed for 36 hours, and the consequences may be better imagined than described. The patients were alive with vermin crawling everywhere.

It was all right when back at the base, but, of course, the feet were unsteady, and the strong head to be inviolated in many cases. It seems there is more in war than there is in fighting.

Mr. W. Darby has taken an office at 25 Columbia avenue east, where he has opened a real estate and mining broker's office. Mr. Darby is secretary for the Gold Reef Mining and Milling company of Ymir, in which country he is a great believer.

Mr. T. I. Holt returned yesterday from Vancouver.

Mr. J. Thomas, who wrote a letter to the Miner for publication in this morning's issue is requested to call at the office.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the above named company will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 South Queen street, in the city of Rossland, in the province of British Columbia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December, A.D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the following resolution:

"That the directors be and they are hereby authorized and directed to issue debentures to the extent of \$5,000 bearing interest at 6 per centum per annum payable in one year from date of issue, said debentures to be secured by first mortgage upon the entire assets and real and personal property of the company and to sell or dispose of the same as the said directors may deem expedient and that the directors be further authorized to execute and deliver necessary deed of Trust, to appoint Trustee of Trustees for the debenture holders and to do all necessary things in connection with the issue of said debentures.

And further take notice that if the above resolution is duly passed it will be submitted for confirmation to a special resolution to be held on Wednesday, the 19th day of December, 1900, at the same place and time.

CHARLES E. BENN,  
Secretary.

Private J. R. R. E. is Paid by the London War Office.

It will be remembered that Private J. R. R. E. on his arrival in Canada after being invalided from the front in South Africa, was told to take his discharge and to go on garrison duty at once. As he was unfit to do this, he elected to take his discharge, which was given him, but at the same time he registered a complaint as to the way in which he had been treated. This was sent to the War Office in Great Britain, which at once sent him a cheque, paying him up to the time he arrived in Rossland. The cheque amounted to only \$24 and some odd cents, the pay being at a small daily rate. Private R. E. is, however, satisfied that his complaint received attention from the British authorities, who told him he would have no trouble in securing his convalescing allowance on arrival in this country.

ROSSLAND

Two Dollars a Week

RENEWED INTEREST IN THE SLOVAN

Mr. W. H. Jackson, strong Toronto syndicate Cooper's group, which claims, known as the Jenny Land, covers 150 acres. The group is in the camp, and has work done on it, having been sunk to a depth of all the way down a vein, iron, zinc and galena, and gives good shipping value. A vein of high grade, two to three feet wide, for a distance of 250 feet very much in appearance of the Boundary vein, by eight feet has also been sunk to a depth of 20 feet to be widening. There are a good many dumpy, taken from this greater number in sight handsome profit after treatment has been done. The vein lies within one of the Columbia and W. midway. Between the smelters, where ore is low as \$4.50 per ton, to be built in to the Boundary, which will give cheap mining and transport. Mr. Jackson left Rossland for a consultation with regard to the plans of the syndicate. The syndicate is prepared to spend a great deal of money to prove it.

Among other properties that are very promising are the Mother Lode, Edson, Mystery, Ena, Escoc, Tunnel, Haven, Grand, Grand, Bonanza, John Bull, and the Mother Lode.

The Mother Lode is a three foot sized claim owned by the Mother Lode, which is quartz ledge which is a more or less of a crosscut tunnel ledge caught at a level which shows two feet lying next to the foot to seven feet of a hanging wall. The wall to wall average, than paying values, crosscut shows a little more on the surface, 4-6 feet, which is a concentrating proposition has not been worked, expected that it will be the spring, it is one of the best in the camp, and a ledge long.

The Contact group, which is owned by the Mother Lode, is a vein of quartz, which is a more or less of a crosscut tunnel ledge caught at a level which shows two feet lying next to the foot to seven feet of a hanging wall. The wall to wall average, than paying values, crosscut shows a little more on the surface, 4-6 feet, which is a concentrating proposition has not been worked, expected that it will be the spring, it is one of the best in the camp, and a ledge long.

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