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VICE-REGAL PARTY VISIT MINES

It is Entertained at Luncheon by Mr. Edwin Durant on Behalf of the Directors of the British America Corporation.

The second day of the visit of the vice-regal party opened bright and beautiful, and the members entered heartily into the enjoyment of the program prepared for them. Carriages were provided and the party, accompanied by the mayor, members of the city council and members of the reception committee, drove along Columbia avenue. A halt was made at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street. Here the school children, who were grouped on the platform under the direction of Principal McLean and his assistant Mr. McFavish, began to sing the stirring notes of "God Save the Queen." While the song was in progress Lord Minto stood up in the carriage with head uncovered. When the song was finished the Lord and Lady Minto descended and Lord Minto made a brief address. He cordially thanked the mayor and the citizens of Rossland for the very warm reception which had been tendered him and his party. The children before him, he said, were the men and women of the future into whose hands the destiny of the country would be handed over in a few years, and therefore their training should be the very best that could be given them. The speech was rewarded with a round of applause. The children rendered "The Maple Leaf." When the exercises had concluded the carriages were driven west along Columbia avenue to Miners' Union hall. Then a turn was made and a drive taken along Columbia avenue as far as Butte street.

Visited the Mines. Then the party was driven to the Centre Star mine. The staff of the mine, consisting of Messrs J. B. Hastings, E. E. Kirby, C. V. Jenkins, A. C. Gard and Carl R. Davis, met the party. At first the 40-hp compressor of the Centre Star was inspected. Then they proceeded to the head works of the mine, where the visitors were provided with a complete change of costume. The gentlemen were furnished overalls, jumpers and hats. The ladies skirts, waists and rubbers. Lady Minto remarked, in a joking way, that she would like to preserve the costume as a souvenir of the visit, and was told that it belonged to her. Photographs were taken of the party in a group in the estumes. Several snap shots were taken by members of the party who had kodaks. There was one very interesting tableau taken by several kodaks. The Governor-General, Captain Graham held a crown in his hand, and Lord Minto held a crown. Mr. Arthur Sladen brandished a redge and Mr. A. Guse began pushing a car. The people who made up the tableau were warmly applauded. The party was then taken to the 400-foot level of the mine and were shown the big stope between the 300 and 200 levels. The mine was specially lighted for the occasion. The visitors walked up the steps to the floors in the stopes and were shown the method of timbering and extracting ore. The members of the party seemed to greatly enjoy the visit. After emerging from the mine the party was driven up the hill and into the big Eagle boarding house at the top of the hill. They expressed themselves as under great obligations to the managers of the B. A. C. and the War Eagle and Centre Star for the many courtesies shown them and the pains taken that they might have good underground views of the Centre Star.

A Lunch at the B. A. C. Offices. In the afternoon the vice-regal party were entertained at luncheon at the B. A. C. offices by Mr. Edwin Durant on behalf of the directors of the British America Corporation, and this function was one of the most pleasing features of their visit to this city. The dining room at the Corporation's offices commands a charming prospect of the town and of the valley proceeding to the Columbia river, and a pleasant half hour was spent by the party in viewing the mountain scenery. The table was tastefully arranged. The floral decorations were simply magnificent. His Excellency escorted Mrs. Goodeve; Her Excellency by Mr. Edwin Durant; Lady Rubt Elliot by C. St. L. Mackintosh; Lady Ellen Elliot by Hon. C. H. Macintosh; Mrs. Hector McKee by Mayor Goodeve. Mr. Edwin Durant, as the host of the occasion, occupied the head of the table, and Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, ex-president of the British America Corporation, performed the duties incidental to the vice chair in his usual happy manner. To the right of Mr. Durant sat His Excellency the Governor General and on his left Lady Minto.

The other guests present were Messrs. Hector McKee, Wm. Thompson, E. B. Kirby, (War Eagle), Alexander Dick, M. C. Capt. Graham, A. D. C. Mr. Sladen, E. O. Lalonde, president of the board of trade; J. M. Long, manager of the Le Roi mine; C. H. Hamilton, Q. C.; A. G. Guise, S. W. Hall, manager Iron Mask; J. B. Kerr, Editor Miner. At the conclusion of a most re-berce luncheon, Mr. Durant proposed the toast, "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was received with an abundant display of loyalty. The guests afterwards

adjoined to the lawn, where a group photograph was taken by L. V. Carpenter, the well known Rossland artist. Carriages were in waiting, and the guests were driven to the mines owned by the British America Corporation, which they were shown by Mr. Thompson and Mr. J. M. Long, the valued superintendent of the Le Roi. They greatly admired what they saw. Expressions of astonishment were freely given utterance to at the stupendous formations and evidences of high grade ore visible at all the levels.

THE BANQUET.

It Was a Tremendous Success—Toasts and the Responses.

The banquet given to the governor general of Canada, Lord Minto, last evening was a tremendous success. The affair went off with much eclat, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The speeches were apropos, the wines sound and the menu good. The dinner was served in the Hotel Kootenay, and the catering was in the capable hands of Miss Tower and Jack Lucas. The hall was prettily decorated, the style adopted being rather out of the common. In the ante-room a fine portrait of Lord Minto was surrounded by a star-shaped frame of evergreens, the whole draped by a magnificent Scottish standard, which was loaned by Mr. T. S. Gilmour, and which was eminently in keeping with the traditions of the old Border family of the Elliots well known Scottish history. The timely thought of Mr. T. S. Gilmour in procuring this noble old flag, the only one of its size in the city, called for much approving comment. The table, arranged in horse shoe form, was set for 75 guests, who were all present. It was decked with flowers, prepared at no inconsiderable cost by proprietors of the Hotel Kootenay from Portland. The walls were draped with iridescent bunting, fixed with wreathed evergreens, looped at points with silken ribbons, festooning from the ceiling and graced with steel engravings. The table itself, set with tasteful China and porcelain, with cut glass ornaments and rare plants in jardiniere, looked extremely well, and gave great credit to the caterers.

The Speaking.

As the coffee was brought upon the table immediately after dinner the toasts were then made the order of the evening, and Mayor Goodeve was seen to rise in his seat and address upon the second part of the banquet. After proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen, which was sung in response the National Anthem, Mayor Goodeve read a telegram from Bernard Macdonald, regretting that he was unable to be present. The mayor went on to propose the health of the Governor-General, which was received with great applause. He said that Lord Minto had been with Canadians before and had distinguished himself as Lord Melgund. Recently as Governor-General he had crossed the Dominion from coast to coast and was but recently arrived from the north. Mayor Goodeve said Lord Minto could report with intelligence and advantage to Her Majesty's government in the old country of the great resources of Canada. He referred to the great industries in British North America, its coal, iron and steel industries would yet be recognized as the leading one in the Empire. This would add another and a solid link to the Empire. (Applause.) Rossland itself was no small integer in the Dominion. Her hills were full of gold. On Red Mountain yesterday upwards of \$1,000,000 worth of machinery which was to be used in the mines had been ordered. Land had been taken a part in the war in South Africa. Her sons were battling at the front for the Empire. Not for just of territory, but for the freedom of all Canada, standing as it does, between two great oceans, must be a dominant factor in the councils of the Empire. Canada's commercial enterprises were in their infancy yet. Vast strikes had been made the continent by lake, river, canal road and rail had been girdled from sea to sea. Her land was teeming with minerals. Her people were such as would make the best use of the resources that had been placed at its control. The speaker was proud that Lord Minto was present. He was indeed one of us, a Greater Britain, and our statesmen to the Imperial council, who would assist in advancing the power of the world-wide Empire. (Applause.)

Lord Minto's health was then sung with Highland honors and three ringing cheers were given to His Excellency. Lord Minto, in reply, said that he was a loss to express sufficiently well his pleasure at the hearty reception he had received in Rossland. He was no stranger to Canada, but he was here, though he could hardly think so from the manner he had been treated. His time, he was sorry to say, was limited. He was a believer in getting in touch with the people with whom he dwelt. Rulers should be in touch with the wants, desires, needs and feelings of their people. He had seen much in his tour in the Yukon. He had seen much more in his brief experience here. Rossland had a great future before it. The speaker said he had marched through the Selkirk at a time when this city non-existent and Vancouver was just born. Lord Minto expressed

his feeling towards our American cousins. He paid a flattering tribute to their knowledge of mining. Still there was a great future before Canada. The Canadians might be able to handle themselves later on. He was in favor of Canadians developing their own mineral wealth and investing their capital in their own lands. Still a tribute was due to the pioneers of the Kootenays and of Canada, whose names would ever be written in the history of the land. Lord Minto's speech was received with much applause, and at its conclusion three cheers were given to His Excellency. Dr. Hayes Given a Medal.

Mayor Goodeve then referred to the callant deed of Dr. Hayes of Trail, who had saved a life in the Columbia river for this a medal had been granted by the Royal Humane Society, and advantage was taken of Lord Minto's presence to ask him to present the medal. Lord Minto then, in a few complimentary words, presented the token of his appreciation to Dr. Hayes. With him was associated Mr. Johnstone of Trail, who had assisted in the brave deed. Lord Minto regretted that Mr. Johnstone was not present that he might also present a medal to him.

Col. Topping rose in the absence of Mr. Johnstone and pronounced an eulogy on the brave deed, and ending, declared that he was willing to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" with any or all of those present. The old refrain was sung with great heartiness and at its finale three cheers were given to Dr. Hayes.

Mr. Frank Oliver then sang in great voice, "First in the Field," and as an encore, "Long Ago."

Mr. W. T. Oliver on Canada. Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

In the first century of the Christian era the Queen of the Britons, Boadicea, suffering under her by the Romans, took counsel, we are told, of an ancient Druid priest who foretold to her, so the story runs, the downfall of the Roman oppressors and the rise of Britain into a mighty world-wide empire.

"Regions Caesar never knew Thy posterity shall sway; Where his eagles never flew None invincible as they. Then the progeny that springs From the forests of our land, Armed with thunder, clad with wings, Shall a wider world command."

Runs the prophesy put into rhyme by a later poet. The prediction has come true, and on this occasion, at this banquet in honor of the representative of the more glorious present successor of the "famous British Warrior Queen" of 18 centuries ago, it is my pleasurable lot, my great honor, to propose a toast to one portion only of those "regions Caesar never knew"—a toast to the national life and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

"This is our country, strong and broad and grand, God guard thee, Canada, our native land."

No has written one of the sweetest of Canadian songs, and whether this be the land of our birth or only the land of our adoption, when we consider our appeal to us all, this toast cannot but be a part of our heritage and the heritage we are heirs. (Cheers.)

We are gathered tonight in almost the extreme southwestern corner of this fair dominion and from hence we survey a country extending westward 400 miles to the Pacific coast and eastward 3,400 miles to Halifax on the Atlantic. Here we are within a few miles of the international boundary, and we look northward 900 or 1,000 miles to the shores of the Arctic ocean, and all this vast extent of country—3,500,000 square miles—embraces within the country we call Canada. Considering only this one of the "greater Britains" beyond the seas how clearly did the prophetic eye of the seer reveal to the persecuted Queen the majesty of that world-wide empire beside which Rome, at the height of its power, was but a pigmy. (Applause.) I shall not weary you tonight with any extended reference to the material wealth and prosperity of Canada. Sufficient be it that I remind you of the fisheries and timber and mines of the far east, of the agricultural and mineral wealth of Ontario, of the wheat and cattle grazing lands of Manitoba and the mines of our own Province. Have we not in these the foundation of a great people, of a mighty empire in the north half of this continent the equal of the great republic to the south? And what progress have we made towards this end? We are now at the closing of one century—on the threshold of another—what is the story of the past? Let us make a slight comparison. At the beginning of this century the population of all these colonies now included within the Dominion of Canada did not exceed 300,000; now it is 6,000,000, an increase of 1900 per cent. The United States a century ago had a population of 5,000,000; now it is 75,000,000, an increase of 1,400 per cent—so that in the century just closing Canada's population has increased 500 per cent more than has that of the United States. That is not bad, but I wish to tell you one thing more. I might make further detailed comparisons, but it would take the long only this one further fact: In the fiscal year ending last June Canada's foreign trade amounted to \$70,000,000, \$50,000,000 more than was done in the year ending June, 1890, and comparing it with the foreign trade of the United States for the same period in proportion to population, Canada did \$2 per head for every \$1 done by the United States. Do these figures not speak for themselves, and do they not show that Canada is able to keep up her end in competition with the whole world? (Loud applause.)

So much for our material welfare. Let me refer for one moment to what I may call our national growth, or as I think it is better expressed, our growth as a nation, and as an integral part of the great mother empire. Sir, this closing year of the 19th century will forever stand out as one in which our national life has received a marked impetus. At the Queen's Jubilee festivities the Premier of this Dominion on one occasion told his assembled auditors that a new nation had arisen in the West, and this year we have received its general recognition. "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own," wrote Rudyard Kipling, and gladly and willingly but still as mistress have we not offered of our bravest and our best to our motherland in the hour of her need. In the spirit in which they were offered they were accepted, and so the African gold has become the baptismal font of Canada, and the Canadian blood spilled thereon is the accepted badge of Canada's nationhood. We mourn those who shall not return, but they have helped to make Canada a nation and to unify the empire. They have proved themselves worthy sons, and we may say of them as was said of the heroes of Clavnpore, they have died bearing "in their breast the sound of their doth—not shame." (Cheers.) To this country, then, gentlemen, I ask you to drink to this country of boundless resources and infinite energy. I have heard, sir, within this last week that on that hill yonder (Red Mountain) there are to be found the largest mines in North America. I do not know if it be true. I hope it is, but this I know, that within the confines of this Dominion there are the resources and there is the energy out of which shall spring a great nation. You have heard the old jingo rhyme that years ago was sung in England: "We don't want to fight, But, by jingo, if we do, We've got the men, we've got the pluck, We've got the money, too."

We are no jingoes here, but we have got the pluck and the sinew and the brawn to make this country one of the foremost nations of the world, and a worthy daughter of our great mother. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, with our lips we shall drink this toast, but let the sentiment that shall inspire our hearts and govern our actions be that that inspired the pen of a gifted son of Canada when he wrote: "But thou, my country, dream not thou, Awake and see how night is done; How on thy breast and o'er thy brow Bursts the uprising sun." (Great Applause.) Dr. Coulthard then sang with a chorus accompanying that rang through the hall, the "Maple Leaf."

W. J. Nelson's Response. Before referring to the toast in honor of Canada, with which my name has been connected, I trust that I may be allowed to express the deep pleasure which I feel in being permitted to share, however humbly in the enthusiastic welcome which has been extended to our guest, His Excellency, the Governor General, on this his first visit to our young and ambitious city. I regret, in common with others, that His Excellency's visit has not been of longer duration and that His Excellency has only been enabled to inspect a couple of mines. Yet, I trust, as was so aptly expressed in the address of yesterday, that His Excellency may, in the near future, pay us another and lengthier visit, at which time I can assure His Excellency that we will all have a first-class proposition to submit to him, and we will do all in our power to convince His Excellency of the desirability of this camp as a field for the investment of capital. Meanwhile, I congratulate His Excellency upon being the first gentleman who has visited Rossland and has left without being the owner of a wild cat. (Laughter.)

But to my toast—Canada—in respect to which it would be impossible in the limited time afforded me to fully reply. The very name Canada suggests memories reaching back 300 years to the explorations of adventurers from across the Atlantic, who threatened their way up our lakes and rivers or through our forests in search of Eldorado. It suggests the pioneer who, fearless of danger and privation, planted in free institutions of his native and in our soil. It suggests bitter struggles with the forces of nature and still more terrible conflicts with man for the possession of the territory by its name. It suggests a territory of immense extent and resources set apart by a bountiful Providence to be the home of a free and intelligent people. It suggests the birthplace of many of us, and the adopted home of others. It suggests our own land, and

"Though other skies may be as bright, and other lands as fair, Though diaries of other climes invite our wandering footsteps there— Yet there is one, the peer of all beneath bright Heaven's dome. Of Thee we speak, O Happy Land, Our own Canadian home."

And it is a land in respect to which we may justly feel an honest pride, and to borrow the words of the poet Montgomery: "There is a land, of every land the proudest, And thou shalt find, however thy footsteps roam, That spot thy country and that land thy home."

I have said that we possess a land of great extent and resources. Let us take a mental admeasurement of the extent. Territorially Canada is nearly equal in extent to the continent of Europe, and contains over one-third of the total area of the British empire, or some 430,000 square miles more than the area of the

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FROM OTHER CAMPS

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

The news of the week from other districts is peculiarly gratifying to the believer in the Kootenays. The Slocan seems to have entirely recovered from its late quietude, and its dark days are being entered into a period of almost boundless activity. The wealth of its shippers is daily becoming more accepted as an untied factor in the resources of the province, and the result of the large amount of development upon its newer properties also clearly shows that the wealth in the Slocan by no means thinks the richness of his district is explored just because he can number the shippers by tens.

East Kootenay is also jubilant over the shipments of the St. Eugene, the Sullivan and North Star, and there is no doubt when more capital is attracted, as it undoubtedly will be by the success of its show mines, that there numberless other properties will equally repay development.

The Similkameen is also at present a region of the future, but its faithful people are energetically at work developing up the country, and are meeting with more than average success.

The Boundary is shipping at present quite a quantity of ore to the various smelters especially from Phoenix and at the same time these shipments are by no means confined to just a few properties. Several are already on the shipping list and it is undoubted that many more are soon to follow.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The Ore Shipments—The Hoskins Group of the B. A. C.

Clarence Clover has disposed of some of his interests on Palmer mountain at a satisfactory figure.

G. Tedlock, machinist, who has been assisting in the installation of the Sullivan compressor, came down Tuesday and reports everything running splendidly. Ted says there is no mistake about the Sullivan being a cracker-jack, and he has worked among many of them.

Mr. Hazen says that on his way out to Mr. Mary's lake he was informed that Messrs. McFarland and Maher had discovered a lead on the Perry creek divide, just above Marysville, that shows a foot of clean solid galena ore at the grass roots. Also that on the Pollen properties at the mouth of Whitefish creek, a large body of copper ore has been discovered. It was preceded by a foot of malachite ore.

The ore shipments, clean ore just as it comes from the mines, from the North Star and Sullivan for the month of August amounted to 5,320,000 pounds; 2,660 tons or 190 car loads. This is a slight decrease from last month, but will be largely increased next month, as the Sullivan is now using machine drills instead of hand. Adding 1,900 tons of high grade concentrates from the St. Eugene at Moyies gives 4,650 tons or 9,300,000 pounds of silver-lead ore from three mines within 20 miles of Cranbrook, much of which has been taken out simply in developing.

During the latter part of May last, says the Cranbrook Herald, Engineer D. N. W. Wilkie, representing the great British-American corporation, owner of the Le Roi and other big mines in West Kootenay, arrived in Cranbrook to open the Hoskins group, which the company had purchased some months previously, and composed of the Perry, Maybe, Manhattan, Roseman, Southern Girl, Goldbug, Emma, and Dot Fraction claims. A. T. Pollett was foreman in charge, and it seems that the intention was to do sufficient work on two claims to represent the right, but in order to do this it was necessary to secure a permit from the gold commissioner. Engineer Wilkie, it is said, failed to attend to this and when Foreman Pollett went to record assessment work for the group by virtue of the labor expended on the two claims the commissioner would not accept it except as to the two claims on which the work had been performed. This left six claims, among them the best of the group, it is said, unrepresented and subject to re-litigation upon the expiration of the time limit, which occurred very recently. It is unnecessary to add that the prospectors around were not slow to take advantage of this and the B. A. C. is now poorer by six claims in a district which is liable to become one of the great gold camps of the country. The Gold Bug, said to be the crackerjack of the group, was secured by Mike Corrigan.

THE SLOCAN.

Shipments From the District—The Vulture and Grant Groups. The Corinth has a dozen men at work. The Emily Edith wants a few good miners.

The Chapeau is putting in a stamp mill on Lemon creek. The long tunnel of the Queen Bess is over 1,000 feet in length.

The Legal, on Lemon creek, is developing into a gold property.

A strike of large proportions is reported at the Sunset, Whitewater.

For last month, the Rambler-Cariboo shipped from McQuigan 124 1-2 tons of ore.

It is reported that A. Sport is to be re-appointed mining recorder at New Denver.

P. Hayes is said to have made a very

promising strike on his property near the Payne.

There are 12 men at work on the Red Fox. Its ore was always of a very high class.

Whitewater shipments. — Whitewater mine shipped last 1 1/2 tons; Peoria, 3 1/2 tons. Total, 147 tons.

On account of the new find of steel galena in the Sovereign mine, the property is looking better.

Shipments from Three Forks, for August, were: Idaho, 179 tons; Queen Bess, 152. Total, 331 tons.

The Tamarack, at Ymir, is to commence shipping shortly. There are now over 16,000 tons of ore available.

The High Grade group, in Windermere, owned in part by J. A. Gilker, of Nelson, is considered a very promising property.

THE BOUNDARY.

Recent Work Upon the Kettle River—The Smelter Tests.

The Morrison is reported to be looking well, with plenty of ore in sight. Stopping is in progress on the 50 and 100-foot levels in the Athelstan.

The City of Paris, Central camp, has already shipped 2,000 tons of ore to the Granby smelter.

Tommy Hogan has just finished assessment work on the Clipper, adjoining the Blue Jay, in Skylark camp.

A 30-foot shaft has been sunk on the Yellow Jacket recently, with the object of striking the Snowshoe lead.

Superintendent McIntire, of the Review mine, near Chesaw, reports the long tunnel in a distance of over 500 feet.

The recent two-car shipment from the Sunset, Deadwood camp, to the Trail smelter, is said to have yielded \$10 per ton net.

Kitch ore is again being taken out of the Gold Bug, in Deadwood camp, by D. A. Holbrook. About 100 sacks are now ready for shipment.

It is expected that the Jewel mine, Long Lake camp, will soon begin making shipments of ore to the Silica reduction works near Rossland, for test purposes.

The shipment of two cars of ore from the Buckhorn to the Trail smelter gave net returns of \$24.32 to the ton. The copper value was nine per cent, gold \$5.70 and 30 cents in silver.

The Athelstan has joined the list of shippers and is now sending ore to the Granby Smelter at Grand Forks, and it is the intention of the management to continue development and ship all winter.

Jimmy Moran is doing assessment work on the Idaho fraction, adjoining the Phoenix townsite. It comprises but four acres, but is also claimed by Harry Nash. It is probable that the matter will be compromised and a crown grant applied for shortly.

For several days prior to the first of September the Golden Crown did not ship, but it is given out that the shipment will begin at least a car a day during September. The annual general meeting of the company will be held at Greenwood on the 18th inst.

The main working shaft on the Earthquake, north fork of Kettle river, has attained a depth of 75 feet. As soon as the 100-foot level is reached drifting will be commenced. Thus far 250 tons of ore have been extracted in the ordinary course of development work. A trial shipment to the Granby smelter is expected to be made shortly.

Steady shipments of five cars, or 150 tons daily, began from the Old Ironsides and Knoll Hill on the 11th of July. On the 22d of August, after the blowing in of the Granby smelter, the daily output was increased to 10 cars or 300 tons each and every day, which is being steadily maintained. Therefore, up to date there have been sent out to the smelter over 10,000 tons of gold-copper ore. Nearly half of this was shipped in the last two weeks.

Andrew Lashaw has bonded the Evening Star and Sibley claims, in Wellington camp, from J. K. and R. S. Fraser. The price mentioned in the bond is \$45,000, payments running over 15 months.

The Evening Star and Sibley are situated about one mile from Hartford Junction. The assessment work for the two claims has been done on the Evening Star. A ledge of copper ore over 125 feet wide has been uncovered and traced for 500 feet. Assays as high as 19.3-10 per cent copper have been received and the gold values are about \$2.

A recent mill test of 35 tons of ore from the Alma, Camp McKinney, gave 15 ounces of gold besides the concentrates, which it is estimated will reach \$100 in value. The test was made by the Mimihaha stamp mill, and was from ore taken all the way from the grass roots down to the 47-foot level. The Alma, which adjoins the Pendray, was located by W. Edwards. The main working shaft is down 47 feet and the ledge, which was but one foot wide on the surface, has increased to two and a half feet in width at this depth. The lead runs in a southerly direction and can be traced for 1,000 feet, showing free ore.

It is reported that A. Sport is to be re-appointed mining recorder at New Denver.

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MINES AND MINING

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

Ore in Both Drifts

On the Evening Star there is ore both in the south and the north drift on the 200-foot level. The showing in each lead is the best that has yet been encountered.

I. X. L. Ships a Carload.

On Sunday last a carload of ore was sent to the Northport smelter from the I. X. L. Work on the lower tunnel is still in progress and is nearing the ledge, as pieces of float quartz have recently been encountered.

The Nickel Plate.

The pump station on the 500-foot level of the Nickel Plate main shaft has now been completed and the management is getting ready to put in the necessary machinery anterior to sinking to the 600-foot level. The foundation for the new electric compressor is now finished.

Have a Deal On.

Mr. Thomas B. Maloney, secretary and treasurer of the Drummond Mining and Development company, and Mr. R. D. Johnson, superintendent of the same company, passed through this city yesterday en route for Curlew, Washington. They were accompanied by Mr. C. R. Tuttle, general manager of the American Mining and Investment company. A deal is pending with the latter company for the entire property of the Drummond company.

Le Roi No. 2.

Owing to the plethora of ore in the yards of the Northport smelter there is little room for the export of ore from the Le Roi No. 2. The ore bins at the top and bottom of the gravity tramway and at the medial bunkers, belonging to the Josie, are all full, and no more ore can be shipped from the stopes. This is hampering the work considerably, and in consequence the new superintendent, Mr. R. Angus, is devoting most of his time to the opening up of the three-compartment shaft on the Josie and the development of the joint shaft on the Annie, besides the extension work upon the No. 1 tunnel is cut 505 feet.

Mr. R. S. H. Smith, superintendent of the Douglas-Hunter mine, was in from Sophie mountain yesterday for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions.

He reports that he is pushing work on the lower tunnel of the Douglas, and that it has reached a length of 305 feet, and that its face has a vertical depth of 285 feet. A few days since he passed through a rich shoot of ore, but at present he is passing through quartz. One shift is at work, but another will be put to work in a few days. Mr. Smith says he will not attempt to ship this winter, but thinks matters at the mine will be ripe for shipping early in the spring.

THE ST. EUGENE MINE.

It Turned Out 1,900 Tons of Concentrates in August.

Mr. J. C. Drewry of the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, is in the city from Moyie, and in an interview yesterday he stated that he had just returned from a visit to the St. Eugene mine. The shipments of concentrates from that property for the month of August amounted to 1,900 tons. Of this 1,900 tons were sent to Autoagasta, Chili, to the Gugenheim Brothers, and the remainder to Great Falls, Mont. He does not know whether any more will be sent to Chili or not, but says if it is wanted there the company is ready to furnish it. It was further stated by Mr. Drewry that by a crosscut the south ledge had been cut in the lower workings. The ledge has been drifted on for some distance and is 21 feet wide. The concentrator has been running at half feed owing to the lowness of the water. The new flume will be ready about September 20th, and it is then expected that the concentrator will turn out about 3,000 tons of concentrates per month, as the supply of water will be large enough to run the mill to the full limit of its capacity.

SOPHIE MOUNTAIN NOTES.

Negotiations Under Way for the Acquisition of A. G. White's Holdings.

Mr. A. G. White is in from Sophie mountain and reports a number of the representatives of Scotch syndicates and of Spokane people have been inspecting properties there. There is a deal pending, he says, for all his holdings on Sophie mountain. Besides this, other deals are in progress for other properties.

The Northport wagon road, he says, is within half a mile of the Douglas. It passes just below the dump of the lower tunnel of the Douglas. Another work, at the farthest, should see this road completed. Mr. White says that the property of the Victory-Triumph company is valuable there is not a more promising lead than the one in the Victory. It has been opened by a drift for a distance of 300 feet and the ore is a copper and lead sulphide of a shipping grade in a quartz gangue. It seems a pity, he says, that so promising a property should be allowed to remain idle. As soon as transportation facilities are afforded it should be operated.

Mr. White intends to have the last of his properties, crown granted in a few days. Mr. K. L. Burnett, P. L. S., leaves this city on Saturday next for the purpose of surveying the Duke, adjoining the Copper Chief and the Amberley, adjoining the Princess, for the purpose of securing crown grants for them. This will give Mr. White six crown granted properties in one group.

Work is being prosecuted vigorously on the Velvet. Drifting is in progress on the 300-foot level in high grade ore. Work on the main adit is in progress. On the Portland the new shaft is being deepened. The shaft is being sunk on the vein and is in ore to its bottom, a distance of about 40 feet. The Portland promises to make as good a mine as the Velvet, as the same lead runs through through it. The new Portland shaft is just 200 feet south of the main shaft of the Velvet.

THE BLACK BEAR.

Much Work is Still Going on in Connection With New Buildings.

Although work has nominally ceased on the mine buildings on Black Bear flat, there is still quite a quantity of work in progress. The compressor room is now completed with the exception of the floor, which requires a little more attention before being completed. The last compressor, which was named the Sybarita, after the new yawl of Whittaker Wright, so successful in the late yacht racing in Europe, is painted up and decorated in gallant style. The intercooler has in addition to the name "Sybarita," painted on either side, a painting of the famous picture of the English bulldog standing on the Red Ensign. "What we have we be emblematic of the B. A. C. generally in the best sense.

Outside there is work in progress finishing up the timber yard, roofing in the new addition to the boiler house and the preparations for the aerial tramway. The landing station is very nearly complete, but the bin gates, aprons and the inter-vent finish of the big bunkers has still to be taken in hand.

MAY AND JENNIE DEAL.

The Bond on the Property Has Been Raised.

The closing of the May and Jennie deal recently, when A. H. Kelly took up the bond on the property and made the final payment of \$4,000 thereon, promises to add another mine to those operating in the immediate vicinity of Nelson, says the Nelson Tribune. The merit of the claim has been demonstrated, and the new owners propose to continue development as rapidly as possible.

The May and Jennie claim was staked in 1890, thus being one of the pioneer locations of the district. After passing out of the hands of the original locators it came into the possession of W. A. Arnold of Manchester, England, and Captains Campbell and Patterson of Nelson. In September last Mr. Kelley acquired a bond on the property and commenced development, the previous work having been confined to a few assessments. Since then 800 feet of tunneling and shafting has been done, besides which the vein has been opened up in various places for a distance of 1,400 feet. The vein is from 20 to 30 feet wide. In several places pay ore has been found for the entire width, while at other points the paystreak narrows to 12 feet. The high grade ore on the property, ranging in value from 90¢ to \$30, is in a section three to eight feet wide. During development 300 tons of ore were extracted and placed on the dumps for treatment at the proper time. A large tonnage is exposed, so that the property is at the stage where the owners are figuring on the erection of a 20-stamp mill.

The May and Jennie is located on the north bank of Forty-Nine creek, about eight miles from Nelson and four miles from Granite Siding.

HASKINS HEARD FROM.

He is Engaged in Mining Near Nevada City, Cal.

A letter has been received by Mr. B. K. Evans, from Mr. W. S. Haskins, formerly the superintendent of the Nickel Plate and Columbia and Kootenay mines. Mr. Haskins writes that he recently returned from a visit to Mexico, but the mining venture there of his principals was not successful. He has returned to Nevada City, Cal., near which he and his associates have bonded 10 claims for \$125,000. These claims are within seven hours by rail of San Francisco, in a climate which is very mild and temperate. The properties, he thinks, are of the bonanza type. Mr. Haskins expects to pay a brief visit to Rossland in the early part of 1901 for the purpose of seeing his many friends here.

BONDED THE ST. LOUIS.

A Good Showing of Ore Has Been Uncovered.

The Green Mountain Mining company recently bonded the St. Louis, which covers the northwest corner of the Green Mountain claim. A shaft has been sunk on the St. Louis to a depth of 25 feet, and the ledge has been crosscut on the surface in three places. In each of these openings chalcopryite ore of a good character has been found. It gives returns of from 7 to 9 per cent copper and as high as \$540 in gold to the ton. It is thought from the favorable showing near the surface that explorations at depth will show good results. On the Green Mountain crosscutting on the 375-foot level for a second ledge is in progress. Some fine looking ore has lately been found in the Green Mountain. A lot of it is on exhibition in the show window of this office, where it is attracting considerable attention.

Dr. Montzambert paid a flying visit to the city yesterday, and left for the east on yesterday afternoon's train.

BACK FROM YMIR.

Mr. Burnett Gives a Good Account of the Eldorado Group.

Mr. Kenneth L. Burnett, P. L. S., has returned from a business visit to Ymir, where he has been surveying the Eldorado group, which consists of three claims and a fraction, as a preliminary to securing crown grants for them. The properties are located three and a half miles from Ymir on Porcupine creek. Mr. Burnett says he is greatly impressed with their possibilities. The lead, he says, is 60 feet in width and has been opened up on the surface for a distance of 700 feet by means of four open cuts. In each of the cuts the lead has been in place. The ledge matter is quartz, carrying gold, silver and zinc. The ore is of a good grade clear across the 60 feet of width. It is concentrating ore. It is Mr. Burnett's opinion that the group cannot help making a mine.

DOUGLAS DEVELOPMENT.

The Ore on the Dump is to Be Sent to Market.

Mr. Harry B. Smith, one of the directors of the Douglas-Hunter Mining company, was in the city yesterday, having just returned from a visit to the mine. Mr. Smith says he is much pleased with the development of the mine. On the two dumps of the middle and the lower tunnel there is about 2,000 tons of ore which has been taken out in the course of the development. It is probable, he says, that most of this will be shipped as soon as the road to Northport is completed. It will be a down hill haul most of the way to the railroad, a distance of about 8 miles. The lower tunnel is in for a distance of 505 feet and has a solid face of ore. The intention is to run this tunnel in about 200 feet further and to make an upraise to the middle level. The hanging wall, along which they are drifting, is even and well defined and the ore of a pay value in the face of the lower tunnel. The highest grade ore, however, was found in the middle tunnel. It is a concentrating ore, but considerable of it is of a high enough value to be shipped just as it is taken out. Mr. Smith says he is pleased with the condition in which he found the Douglas, and feels certain that it will, before long, be developed into a very valuable mine. Mr. Smith leaves for Spokane on the noon train to-day.

Encountered Pay Ore.

The Scots Canadian Development company is operating a group at a point about three miles south of Trail. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet, and at this depth ore that returns \$16 in gold and one ounce in silver to the ton has been encountered. The pay streak is 15 inches wide. Near the surface the ore went from \$3 to \$6 to the ton. A whim has just been put in and further on a plant will be installed. Mr. Neil Cochran is the engineer of the company and Mr. Thomas B. Brazil is the foreman.

DEVELOPING THE CONTACT.

The Ledge is to Be Tapped by Means of a Tunnel.

Mr. Michael Shick, who has large interests in the Burnt Basin section, is in the city after an absence of five months. In conjunction with the Jackson Brothers he has been engaged in opening the Contact by means of a tunnel. This tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 105 feet, and it is thought the ledge will be reached in the next 25 feet. The ledge is from 10 to 12 feet wide on the surface, and the ore is of a good grade.

Mr. Shick says that three new copper ledges have been found on the Mother Lode. Operations are to be resumed shortly on this property. Mr. A. B. Hunter is working on the extension of the Ajax on a copper lode. He has a fine showing of copper ore. The vein is a strong one, and has been uncovered by means of surface cuts for a considerable distance.

A force is soon to be started to work on the Unexpected, which is one of the promising properties of the Burnt Basin. Mr. Cooper is operating his group with considerable success and has a good showing of copper-gold ore.

Gold Brick From the Venus.

Dr. P. E. Doolittle, manager of the Venus mine, came down the hill yesterday with a \$1,000 gold brick, the result of the run at the mine since the last clean-up, says the Nelson Tribune. Very hard paying getting into first class shape, and the mill has been doing good work of late. During the past few weeks some difficulty has been encountered owing to the unusually scant supply of water. The company built a ditch to tap Sandy creek, and when this is ready the supply of water will be abundant. Thirty men are employed at the Venus, about half of whom are, however, engaged in getting things shipshape above ground, the balance being in the mine, where stoping and development are under way. The buildings at the Venus are now complete and comprise quite a little village. Near the mill, which is a large and substantial building, are the superintendent's residence and the assay office, the latter being in charge of Waler A. Segsworth, and equipped with a complete outfit of instruments. The buildings at the camp include the cook house, storehouse, bunkhouse, reading room, stables, etc. The tailings from the dam are being collected in a seep-dam just below the mill building. The company purpose introducing a cyanide process when the collection of tailings warrants the outlay.

Fles cured in 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—Sold by Goodeve Bros.

IT IS SETTLED OUT OF COURT

THE IRON MASK-CENTRE STAR SUIT TERMINATED.

An Agreement Arrived at Between the Companies—Some Facts About the Case.

An agreement was arrived at Friday between the Iron Mask and Centre Star companies by which all matters in dispute between the two companies have been amicably settled, and the case will not now come up again in court. The case, which was the most important that ever came up in this camp, has already entailed great cost on both sides, and its settlement will give satisfaction not only to the companies themselves, but to the camp at large, as the work of development on the Iron Mask will now go on more steadily.

The case came up last year on the 17th of April before Mr. Justice Walkem and lasted until the 3rd of May. Many of the most noted mining experts of the continent were employed on either side, and a judgment was looked forward to with great interest, as the ultimate decision would have been regarded as a precedent in the consideration of other cases nearly or entirely identical. Among the experts employed by the Iron Mask were such well known men as James, Keyes, Buckley, Wild, Miller and Howe, and on the Centre Star side Dr. Raymond, Clarence King and Lindgren. Had the case come up for its adjourned hearing at the sitting of the court which is to begin on the 17th of the present month the evidence of noted experts like Buckley and Keyes would have been taken on the Iron Mask side, and that of Emmons and King for the Centre Star. The counsel in the case were the best obtainable in British Columbia, Messrs E. V. Bodwell of Victoria and A. H. MacNeill of Rossland appearing for the Iron Mask and Messrs. E. P. Davis and A. C. Galt for the Centre Star.

The Assays Run High.

A Kaslo special says: A property in which Nelson people are likely to become interested is that of the Vaiparajo Mining company. A good deal of development work has been done on the company's property, which is situated on Goat creek, which runs into Kootenay lake. Many men on the Canadian Pacific railway and Kootenay Railway & Navigation company's steamships have shares in the company, and they recently organized a sort of shareholders' excursion to the property. Several of the stockholders brought rock back and had independent assays made, the results of which have recently been made public and are highly satisfactory. The assays ran all the way from \$40 to \$130 in gold, and the stock at once took a jump. Local parties asked the company to give them a twenty days' option on 400,000 shares at four cents a share, but the offer was not accepted. The Imperial Mining Company has also been formed to work claims on the same mountain.

THE LARDEAU COUNTRY.

What is Going on Along the Several Creeks There.

Mr. Hugh Hastings is in the city on a visit from Comaplix, where he has recently located himself permanently. He is the resident engineer for the Anglo-Lardeau Mining Syndicate of London, Eng. In speaking of the development of that section yesterday, he said: "There are three properties on Pool creek on which forces of men are working. Each of these intend to carry on work all winter. They are the Wide West mine, the Black Bear mines and the Bear Creek mines. As regards the assessment work, which has been done on a great number of claims, in some instances good showings have resulted. Most of the properties are of a low grade, but high grade properties have been found which improve as development proceeds. A few miles north of the junction of Pool and Fish creeks free gold has been found, but no great development has been done to prove anything. On Lexington creek the Banner group of mines are working, and expect to work all winter. Some very good prospects have been located on Boyd and Sable creeks, but as transportation is a real problem at present the contentment of the prospectors merely consists themselves with relocating instead of doing assessment work. On Sable creek, however, there are good trails for part of the way, and reports of good copper showings keep coming in. The prospectors do not go much higher up than Boyd creek, although there are claims located further up. This is because it is so hard getting supplies in. A man cannot carry more than 40 pounds going up the creek, and it is impossible to take in a horse, except to the foot of the creeks. There is a good trail from Comaplix 30 miles up Fish creek, which then branches off and goes over a divide down Flat creek to Illicilewaet.

"The salvation of that country will come with the railway, which is very sadly needed. A line has been surveyed from Arrowhead, past Comaplix, up Fish creek to Cambourne, and then across and down the creek again, passing to the east of Thompson's landing, to Trout lake and thence down to Kootenay lake. This road, when it is constructed, will open up one of the best mining districts of British Columbia. It is certain that no road will be built this year." Mr. Hastings leaves for Comaplix this morning.

Mr. J. B. Johnson leaves today for Portland, Ore., to attend the annual meeting of the Mountain Lion Gold Mining company. He will be back in about a week.

Oriel Mining and Milling Co., Limited

Owning the Good Hope Group, Ymir, B. C.

Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents. The property is one of exceptional merit, having a clearly defined vein traceable for 2,000 feet. Samples taken from various points on the outcrop from the main workings at a depth of 70 feet, give excellent values averaging \$26 in gold. The ore is of a class that can be readily treated on the ground by milling and cyaniding.

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SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Humming Bird, B. C., Gold Mines, Ltd.

Owners of the Humming Bird Mine, Near Grand Forks, B. C.

Title Perfect. Crown Granted. Mines in Full Operation.

Over \$8,000 worth of work done. Result between 700 and 800 tons of ore now being shipped, which assays as follows: \$24.80 gold per ton; \$28.80 do; \$42.99 do; \$18.40 do; \$16.60 do; \$17.69 do; \$19.20 do; \$24.80 do; \$28.80 do; \$34.72 do; \$30.40 do; \$36.00 do; \$42.99 do; \$97.78 do.

Freight and treatment at Granby smelter, Grand Forks, on this ore is quoted at \$6.50 per ton, which leaves a handsome profit.

FOR SHARES APPLY TO

S. THORNTON LANGLEY & Co., Rossland, B. C.

THE ROSSLAND MINER'S

MAP

...OF THE...

Rossland Camp

The mines and mining claims of the Rossland camp, and their buildings, such as shaft houses, compressor plants, ore houses, boarding houses, etc., are all on the map. All physical features of the surrounding country, such as mountains, hills, valleys, plateaux are shown just as they are. The winding of railways, wagon roads and trails are correctly represented.

The Rossland Miner's Map

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

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Accurate

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

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

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

MINES AND MINING

(Continued)

THE MINER

Developments of the

The fillip that the shipments from the camp is very many of the stock feeling of elation that the condition. The condition mine with regard well known. It is very easily increased. It is stated on high kept up at that period of time with the ore bodies are will compare favor the same class of continent. Indeed, find mines anywhere the Le Roi in the with which its broken down. The with the smelter present conditions capacity to deal with. The condition is aud in a short time doubted their real the meantime the more ore than it is upon the floor. It is also good. Kagle is preparing more the tramway, the old surface level. This ought able conditions but as a matter of little material in the shipments and is probably western will also about the same time.

The output for wards of 5,873 to (re) the record 6,206 tons. It is highest shipment and the past few 'Trail did not take ore this week in despite of the fact cays to the west shipped, the record broken. A new be established by are four shippers and it is hoped over next, if not.

Appended is a past week and War Eagle. Centre Star. Iron Mask. Le Roi No. 2. Evening Star. Monte Christo. Giant. Iron. Col. Spitzee.

Total..... The Le Roi—The Le Roi in the same but it is under present owing smelter to receive quite a considerable of ore is being and stored upon will necessitate the ore has to not to any apply speaking, the connected up on inly along the between the vein is continued the claim by ore between the ore is a question ment is at present of attention, as it is obtaining suits. The de space and the predicted to the station is being ven declared by er here than in far as has been breadth of the stopes is not a pieces, as the etrad of proving foot wall, we tions then obt green commery the work is of the receiving tramway together the sampling m ave machinery with the excep ers, which about ing work.

Le Roi No. 2. It is rapidly a few weeks, wh capacity of the allow of an inc The new super over the proped with its wa Mr. Angus is miner and be the mines wh connected with art on the carried down. work has stop the raising a shaft. It is ment to push rapidly as p artments with ping in addi a ladder way partment. work is being ment of the new interme open-1 out to ship more Centre Sta summed this 1,200 tons w of this mine 200 tons per from the mi about 100 to the big der last are loc half a day been some

THURSDAY, September 13, 1900

MINES AND MINING

(Continued from Page 2)

THE MINING REVIEW.

Developments of the Camp for the Past Week.

The filip that the commencement of shipments from the Centre Star has given the camp is very noticeable in the buoyancy of the stock market. Behind this feeling of elation there is plenty of justification. The condition of the Le Roi mine with regard to its output is very well known. Its present output could be very easily increased 50 per cent, and it is stated on high authority, could be kept up at that figure for an indefinite period of time without going any deeper. The ore bodies are extremely large and will compare favorably with deposits of the same class of ore anywhere on this continent. Indeed, it would be hard to find mines anywhere which could beat the Le Roi in the rapidity and cheapness with which its reserves of ore can be broken down. The trouble is at present with the smelters, which, under their present conditions, have not sufficient capacity to deal with the ore sent them. The condition is being rapidly improved and in a short time the smelters will have doubled their respective capacities. In the meantime the Le Roi is breaking down more ore than it can ship and is storing it upon the floors of its stopes.

It is also good to learn that the War Eagle is preparing to ship ore even before the tramway is in readiness, through the old surface tunnel at the 250-foot level. This ought to complete the favorable conditions prevailing in the camp, but as a matter of fact there will be very little material increase after this week in the shipments from the Le Roi No. 2, and it is probable the Rossland & Western will also give the list of shippers about the same time.

The Output.

The output for the past week was upwards of 5,573 tons and closely approximated the record for the camp, which is 6,026 tons. It is within 74 tons of the highest shipment for any one week during the past few weeks. The smelter at Trail did not take its usual quantity of ore this week from the Le Roi, or else it is the fact that there was but a few days to the week during which ore was shipped. A new record should, however, be established by this day week. There are four shippers on the list this week, and it is hoped that there will be an over next, if not two.

The Output.

Table with columns: Week, Tons, Year, Tons. Lists output for Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Le Roi No. 2, Le Roi No. 1, Evening Star, Monte Christo, Giant, Iron Colt, Spitzee, and Total.

Le Roi.—The work underground on the Le Roi on the morning of the 10th is going on in the same manner as before reported but it is under some difficulty just at present owing to the incapacity of the smelter to receive its ore. In consequence, a considerable quantity of ore is being broken down in the stopes and stored upon the various floors. This will necessitate a little extra labor when the ore has to be shipped hereafter, but not to any appreciable extent. Generally speaking, the ore bodies are being connected up on the various levels, especially along the levels of the main vein between the various stopes. The main vein is continuous along the whole length of the claim, but just how much of the ore between the three main stopes is pay ore is a question to which the management is at present devoting a good deal of attention, and it is understood that it is obtaining very favorable results. The development is proceeding apace and the shaft is now nearly completed to the 900-foot level. Here a big station is being cut, and there is a wide vein disclosed which is apparently broader here than in any part of the mine as far as has been prospected. The actual breadth of the vein in some of the upper stopes is not very accurately known in places, as the former management, instead of proving from the hanging to the foot wall, were content under the conditions then obtaining to stoppe only between commercial walls. On the surface the work is chiefly confined to the erection of the big belt and the erection of the receiving platform of the aerial tramway together with the beginning of the sampling mill. Nearly all the expensive machinery ordered is on the ground with the exception of the additional blower which should arrive during the coming week.

Le Roi No. 2.—The work on the Le Roi No. 2 mine is not at present so rapid as it will be the case after a few weeks, when the increase in the capacity of the smelter at Northport will allow of an increased tonnage of shipment. The new superintendent is looking well over the property and is getting acquainted with its various levels and shoots of ore. Mr. Angus is stated to be a first class miner and which he has heretofore been connected with on the Annie, the joint shaft on the Le Roi north vein is being carried down. On the Josie almost all work has stopped with the exception of the raising of the third compartment shaft. It is the desire of the management to push the completion of this as rapidly as possible so as to have two compartments which may be used for shipping in addition to the third required for a ladder way and a power conveying compartment. On the No. 1 a good deal of work is being undertaken in the development of the property in addition to the new intermediate level which is being opened out for the purpose of being able to ship more readily when required.

Centre Star.—That shipments were resumed this week and that upwards of 1,200 tons were shipped is the chief news of this mine. Of these shipments about 200 tons per day are being taken directly from the mine and in addition there are about 100 tons being shipped by means of the big derrick from the dump. These last are loaded into cars, taking about half a day in the operation. There has been some little delay, as is natural in

the shipment of ore by this means, which has been due to the newness of the gear the guy ropes, being new, have stretched to quite a considerable extent. This will be done away with as the work proceeds, and it is expected by this means the mine will be able to ship all that can be loaded on to the cars available for this purpose. The compressor is now running night and day, and is giving satisfaction. The water cooling tower is found to be of good service. About 600 gallons per minute are being passed over the tower. This goes into the cooling register at a temperature of about 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and is cooled during its transmission over the tower about 40 degrees. There is a certain amount of loss through evaporation, but this trifling deficit is readily made up by the supply of water at the control of the mine. A waste bunker is in course of construction on the main line which will be utilized later. The development of the mine is still going forward satisfactorily. The cease of the work connected with the litigation between this mine and the Iron Mask has permitted of the employment of the men employed in this direction in other places of the mine, where they will be used to a better advantage than before.

Great Western.—The work on the Great Western mine is confined to the Nickel Plate and Ore-Or-No-Go. On the 900-foot level the ore body is being drilled upon in several directions. The station for pumping at the 500-foot level has been completed and the pumping machinery is being installed. The pump is one of the best in the camp and is the one which was originally procured for the Great Western end of the property and which has been lying idle since it was determined to work this part of the property from the Nickel Plate. On the 200 level there is some work in progress straightening out the means of access to the middle ore body and in connecting up with the ore bodies lying to the south of the property and in the direction of the Golden Charter, the part of the property lying between the Nickel Plate and the Great Western. On the surface the stowing in of the southern portion of the works in preparation for winter is now being undertaken. In addition there is still some work to be completed with reference to the ore bins, sorting floor, etc. The foundations for the new 40-horse electric compressor which is to be installed in the gulch just below the level of the railway and above the third bridge have now been excavated and the erection of the foundations themselves will be undertaken immediately. The work in general on the surface has been dragging somewhat, which is due to the inability of the smelters to take the ore when shipped. However, it is more than probable that in any case the initial shipment will be made during the current month.

Columbia-Kootenay.—The Kootenay mine is going along at present on the same lines as those reported last week. The new foundations for the compressor are not as yet in readiness for the machinery. The work at the 1,000-foot level in drifting both way upon the body of ore is still in hand. The raise from the No. 6 tunnel to connect with the vein on the No. 5 tunnel is not as yet holed through. The crosscut at the 600-foot level to intersect the vein running through the Hip Top has not as yet attained its object. It is suspected that the true trend of this vein is a little more north-easterly than was anticipated. (Giant).—The development of the Giant is proceeding along the usual lines. There were no shipments last week owing to the inability to secure cars from the Red Mountain railway. This has been remedied, and shipments will be made this week.

War Eagle.—The chief work doing in the mine is at present confined to the cutting of the station at the new or eighth level, down some 1,000 feet from the collar of the shaft, and the development of the seventh level, where drifting is being undertaken on the north, south and intermediate veins. There is some talk of resuming shipments at an early date, which, as the tramway is still in the state of disrepair, will be effected through the old adit at the 250-foot level. The old ore bunkers and chutes are still in existence and could be utilized for the purpose. The ore cars would in this case pass up to the War Eagle on the old line across the Centre Star gulch instead of crossing by the newer trestle.

Iron Mask.—Working on the 350-level east is in progress. On the 250-foot level work is in progress on the north vein to the east and west in a nice body of ore. Development is in progress between the 200-foot level and the surface, opening ground for another stoppe. Work has been continued where it was left off by the lawsuit. The idea, says Superintendent Hall, is to block out sufficient ore so that when shipments are started they may be kept up continuously.

Velvet.—Drifting along the ledge on the 300-foot level continues with good results, and the showing of ore is constantly increasing. Preparations are under way for the installation of the compressor plant as soon as the road is completed from the Northport so that it can be hauled in. Captain James Morrish, the managing director of the Velvet and other subsidiary properties of the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, has been on the ground for several days looking after the operation on the Velvet and the Portland. The road should be finished before the end of the week.

Iron Colt.—The long tunnel, which Superintendent Sharp has been driving for several months past, it was reported yesterday, has intersected the lead at a point 1,400 feet from the portal of the tunnel. The lead which has been struck is the one on the North Star.

St. Elmo.—Drifting along the south vein is in progress, and the drift is now 230 feet long. The ore in this vein is of a shipping value, and recent assays show that it goes up to \$36.50 to the ton, which is the highest grade of ore that has yet been found in the property. Work continues on the north crosscut.

I. X. L.—The lower tunnel has been driven in to a depth of 115 feet. Flood quartz has been met in the last few feet, which gives the impression that the vein is not far away. A load of ore was sent from the I. X. L. to the smelter during the week.

Evening Star.—Drifting along the vein on the 200-foot level continues. The face of both drifts are in ore of pay grade. Mr. George B. McAulay, the principal

stockholder in the Le Roi, visited the mine on Friday, and said it was in a far better condition than he had anticipated. Portland.—Work on the shaft, which has reached a depth of about 45 feet, continues.

BUILDING A ROAD.

Two Valuable Mines to be Connected With Crawford Bay.

Mr. Henry Roy president of the London Consolidated and manager of both the London Consolidated and Richfield Mining companies yesterday in speaking about the wagon road which is being built from Crawford Bay to Canyon Creek, and which will give an outlet for these mines, said: "The road when completed will be nine and a half miles in length, and 80 men are now at work upon it, and they are working along it for a distance of five and a half miles and are getting and building bridges. Next week 150 will be at work on it. It has to be completed by October 15th and will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. From the end of the road to the mines is about a mile and a half, and a trail over which ore will be hauled has been built from the mines to the terminus of the road. The intention is to have on between 3,000 and 4,000 tons this winter from the Richfield and London and it sent to the smelter. It is likely that 100 of 125 men will be employed in the two mines. The year we will average over \$100 to the ton. Surveying is now in progress for the construction of a tramway to be built early in the spring. In addition to this a concentrator will be put up at the end of the road. Just now there is a rush into that country on the part of investors who are purchasing properties. It is a most promising region. Lots in Crawford Bay, which belongs to the London Consolidated, the Richfield and the others, are selling well."

MORE MACHINERY.

Amounts Spent This Year on the Mines on Red Mountain.

The ore crusher for the Le Roi mine is now being assembled in position on the big works of the big combination shaft at the Le Roi mine. The ore crusher is stated to be the largest in Canada of its class and stands about 13 feet in height, weighing some 30 tons. The additional boilers provided as an additional battery at the boiler house on Black Bear are high pressure and are calculated to supply the power of 500 at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. As the boilers can withstand a pressure of double that amount, as the B. A. C. intends to work them at a pressure of about 150 pounds, the additional horse power made available will be about 750. This is more than is needed, but the work can be proceeded with continuously and despite the fact that the boilers will have to be overhauled constantly so as to keep them in the highest state of efficiency, there will be enough boiler plant installed to permit of one boiler being constantly idle as a give time for the necessary attention. It is anticipated that the same time permit the work to be continuous.

With the completion of the machinery on the Le Roi a sum of \$300,000 in machinery alone has been spent by the B. A. C. this year on the Le Roi, No. 1, Josie and Nickel Plate. In addition to this may be added the cost of the new shaft on the Le Roi, the machinery so as to be able to get its full value out of it. This approximates about \$125,000. With all these advantages it is claimed that the low grades of ore in the mine, existing, as they do, in large bodies, so large indeed that the stopes of the Le Roi will compare in size to those in other mines anywhere in the world, and yet at the same time, and that the cost of mining which now is not far short of \$5 in the camp per ton, will be very materially reduced and under the most favorable circumstances will drop below \$2.50 per ton. But it is only these bodies of ore should be profitably worked it is necessary that they should be handled in large quantities and under conditions that save any more handling than that which is absolutely necessary. With the new conditions the machinery will prevent any more than the one handling of the ore. Even the sampling will be done automatically and the ore from the time it leaves the floor of the stoppe will be broken care to time that it reaches the smelter, will not be handled at all. The possession of its own smelter and the existence of the large stopes are both favorable conditions. In addition to these it was necessary that the ore should be turned out in huge quantities. To do this the best possible machinery and modern shaft has been installed.

Besides the machinery and extra development noted on the B. A. C. group of properties, amounting in the aggregate to a sum approaching half a million dollars, there is an almost equal, if not a greater amount spent last year on the Le Roi and Centre Star. In addition to this, the money spent for machinery on the California and St. Elmo is added will be seen that the money invested on Red Mountain this year is upwards of \$750,000. To recoup the various companies for this enormous outlay a vast amount of ore will have to be put out during the next year or so, and Rossland may therefore look out, it is confidently predicted, for very good times indeed.

Over 1,000 Tons.

The Kaslo and Slocan railway brought over 1,000 tons of ore to Kaslo during August. Of this 547 tons were from the Whitewater, 210 tons from the Payne, 104 tons from the Rambler-Cariboo and the Keoc from the American Boy. The Keoc once more joined the ranks of the shippers, sending out 13 tons last week. It must be remembered that these are only part of the shipments of the Slocan and Atsworth. A good deal of ore goes out of the county by way of Sandon while the Slocan lake mines are busily adding to the total.

Eyes and Nose Ran Water.

C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. My eyes would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents.—Sold by Goodve Bros.

COPPER IN GREAT DEMAND.

Production Fails to Keep Pace With the World's Needs.

The pronounced scarcity of the market for copper is attracting renewed attention to the rather remarkable character of this metal. While the production of copper in this country goes on at an undiminished rate, the demand has simultaneously assumed such enormous proportions that it is now sufficient to absorb the great bulk of the entire world's output in a truly astonishing fashion. As rapidly as it can be mined and refined it finds its way with all possible speed to the consumer's crucible. A brief summary of the domestic and foreign movements of copper since Jan. 1, will show the wonderful developments which have occurred in this article and which are of international interest at the present time.

The exact returns of the United States copper production for the first seven months of this year show an aggregate output of 352,990,360 pounds, against 326,736,800 pounds for the corresponding period in 1899, the increase being equivalent to about 8 per cent. over last year's production. Since Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 this year the foreign reporting copper mines produced 113,335,040 pounds, compared with 114,282,500 pounds during the first seven months of last year. It is thus seen that the combined American and European copper production for the seven months ending July 31, 1900, amounts to a total output of 466,325,400 pounds, or 25,315,040 pounds more than for the same months in 1899. The increase by the domestic and foreign mines for the seven months of this year is, therefore, about the average of only 3,610,400 pounds a month.

If we now turn to the foreign demand and compare it with that of a year ago it will be seen that it has increased enormously, and that the expansion in European consumption has advanced by leaps and bounds. The demand in this country has been called upon since Jan. 1 to the present time continuously to ship to Europe 64.6 of the entire foreign output. During the first seven months of this year the exports of copper from this country to foreign ports amounted to 228,252,720 pounds, against 184,508,800 pounds for the same period in 1899, an increase of 85,743,920 pounds. These gigantic copper shipments represent a legitimate demand for consumption for the purposes in England and Continental Europe and far exceed in volume all previous records. Notwithstanding the unprecedented size of the American copper exports for the past seven months, the total European visible supply of copper held in England and France on Aug. 10 was only 32,490 tons, including 6,530 tons short on that date from Canada and Australia. In addition to the copper shipments above mentioned the exports from here from Aug. 1 to Aug. 25 amount to more than 24,500,000 pounds, or about 1,000,000 pounds a day. With such a tremendous outlet for the home products it is any wonder that the market exhibits the element of strength which is a characteristic feature of its present attitude.

European deliveries of copper, Jan. 1 to July 31, amount to 157,750 tons, and the copper business has developed to such monster dimensions at the foreign centers of consumption that continued heavy shipments from this country are practically assured for the balance of the year. It is anticipated that the demand to meet the trans-Atlantic demand for copper is planning important electrical improvements, and enterprises are being projected in the old world which will require constant supplies of copper in very large quantities for many a day to come. This country has lately been running on a narrower margin of stocks than formerly, and domestic manufacturers will require large supplies of copper to keep their mills operating up to an average level the rest of 1900. Once the home consumer begins to buy on a scale equal to that of a year ago, they will be confronted with the vital problem of obtaining an adequate supply of copper necessary to carry on their establishments in the most efficient manner they are able to operate. When the present election is settled and a continuation of the present regime becomes an assured fact, manufacturing interest will feel themselves decidedly freer to launch out in extensive undertakings that will undoubtedly start the wheels of domestic industry at a high pressure rate.

The group is one of the best known in the camp and was staked immediately after the Enterprise. It is situated immediately above the Enterprise and Nepawa. Both veins have been cut and opened up, each showing ore. The group will also cover the Arlington vein coming over from Springer creek. Upwards of \$7,000 worth of work has been done upon the property in the way of opening up the leads. The Enterprise lead was encountered in the month of May at the Mabou, at a depth of over 80 feet and about the same distance from the mouth of the drift. The lead is upwards of a foot in width, and shows good ore scattered through the quartz, though little of it is as yet clean mineral. On the surface the vein has been cut in half a dozen places, showing the same characteristics as in the Enterprise group.

ATHABASCA'S AUGUST RUN.

Table showing Gross Output For the Month Was \$17,400. Lists values for E. Nelson Fell, manager of the Athabasca mine, for the month of August.

There Are Some Excellent Leads of Ore There. The country along the north fork of the Kettle river is coming to the front rapidly of late. There are a number of promising gold-copper and free milling gold leads here. The development work so far done has resulted in uncovering showings of ore of a satisfactory nature. Bob MacAnn, the veteran prospector, has been returned from a three-months stay in that section and says he is greatly pleased with it. He reports that there is quite a rush of late to the Franklin camp, where some promising gold-copper ledges have lately been located. These ledges range from 10 to 15 feet in width and carry a ton of a pay grade. Most of the time while there he has been working on the Christina claim, which is the property of the Kettle River Mines, limited. The work consisted of developing a free gold quartz ledge. The ledge has been stripped for a distance of 70 feet, and for this distance it is at least 40 feet in width. The ore runs from 15 to 50 to the

ton in gold. Besides, by open cuts the lead has been developed by a tunnel 25 feet in length and a winze of six feet, which is all in ore. Mr. MacAnn says the Christina is a very promising proposition. On the Pathfinder, which is only a short distance from the Christina, the shaft has been driven down for a distance of 150 feet and crosscutting is in progress. Preparations are now under way to begin shipping ore to Grand Forks. From the Gray Eagle, owned by the Gray Eagle Mining company, two carloads of ore were recently shipped and it netted \$21 in gold to the ton. On the Bonanza, which is owned by the Bonanza Mining company, a shaft has been sunk 50 feet and drifting along the ledge is in progress. The intention further on is to deepen the shaft to the 100 foot level. On the Primrose, which is on the west side of the west fork of the Kettle river, some nice looking ore is being taken out. Mr. R. A. Brown is to resume work on the volcanic group. A tunnel 700 feet in length has been run in to tap the ledge but has not yet reached it. Mr. Brown intends to resume work on this tunnel, and will put in a ten-drill compressor plant. Mr. MacAnn intends to leave on Wednesday for the Similkameen for the purpose of doing assessment work on a group of claims which is owned by himself and "Clairmont" Thompson.

THE MINES OF B. C.

They Are Forging Ahead at a Very Rapid Rate.

Mr. A. C. McNally, agent for the James Cooper Manufacturing company, returned on Saturday from a visit to the Boun Durham Creek country. He reports that this section is very lively and that a considerable tonnage is being taken out of the several shipping mines there. This output, he says, will increase to large proportions with the development of the mines of Southern British Columbia, and in this is included the Rossland camp, "which is," he said, "certain to become the peer, in my opinion, of any like area on the continent, so far as the production of gold-copper ore is concerned. The success which the Miner-Graves syndicate is meeting with its mines and smelter means a great deal for the reason that other like large aggregations of capital will imitate their example. The members of this syndicate are the real pioneers of the boundary, for they have shown that the low grade ores can be mined and treated at a profit, and you will see that capital from now on will be more plentiful than hitherto for the development of meritorious properties. From the manner in which the mining interests all over the country are forging ahead I think that the revival which is coming will be one of strength and that it will have the elements of stability about it because it will be founded on results which have been attained rather than on the anticipation of such an outcome."

MABOU AND OHIO BONDED.

Price Given at \$65,000.

J. Frank Colton has control of the Mabou and Ohio group, situated just above the Enterprise on Ten Mile, and being the last property between that mine and the Arlington. It is the third bond made by Mr. Colton in as many weeks, and he now has all the ground under control from the Arlington to the Enterprise. To secure this ground, it has cost Mr. Colton \$128,000 in option valuations, being \$85,000 for the Speculation, being the Gettie R. and now \$43,000 for the Mabou and Ohio. The bond is similar to the others signed, calling for a certain amount of development during the life of the agreement. A first payment of five per cent is to be paid on December 4, and a similar sum nine months from date, and the balance on September 4, 1901. The properties in the group are the Empress Fraction, Mabou, Ohio and the Summit Fraction. The owners are R. L. Kirkwood, Frank Wells, A. Tunks and George Williams, of New Denver; Duncan Grant, of Silverton, and Mrs. C. E. Smithering-gale, of Slocan. The papers are held in the Bank of Montreal, in this city. The group is one of the best known in the camp and was staked immediately after the Enterprise. It is situated immediately above the Enterprise and Nepawa. Both veins have been cut and opened up, each showing ore. The group will also cover the Arlington vein coming over from Springer creek. Upwards of \$7,000 worth of work has been done upon the property in the way of opening up the leads. The Enterprise lead was encountered in the month of May at the Mabou, at a depth of over 80 feet and about the same distance from the mouth of the drift. The lead is upwards of a foot in width, and shows good ore scattered through the quartz, though little of it is as yet clean mineral. On the surface the vein has been cut in half a dozen places, showing the same characteristics as in the Enterprise group.

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Never Worry. Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders. Every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10 cents.—Sold by Goodve Bros.

Teachers Wanted.

William Burns, public school inspector, is looking for school teachers holding provincial certificates. It is probable that several openings will occur in this district shortly.

Quarantined at Victoria.

Mr. W. L. Dreyfus, son of Professor Emil Dreyfus, yesterday received a despatch from his father and mother to the effect that they were quarantined at Victoria and did not know how long they would be detained. Professor and Mrs. Dreyfus left San Francisco a few days since on Victoria on board the steamship Walla Walla. Just what the vessel is quarantined for is not known.

The West End.

In view of the fact that the great number of miners employed at Le Roi mine and at the Le Roi No. 2 have to go to the Black Bear in order to go to their work they have acquired lots in that neighborhood and are erecting houses in that suburb of the city. Many homes are going up, and several have been completed. There are upwards of 26 new houses which are in course of construction in that part of the town which lies west of Nevada street. There are ten or twelve new houses perched upon the Durham addition, where a few weeks since there was not a single frame building. Within a year it is expected there will be at least 200 new houses in this suburb.

South American Kidney Cure.

Is the only kidney treatment that has proven equal to correct all the evils that are likely to befall these physical regulators. Hundreds of testimonials to prove the curative means of this liquid kidney specific in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, irritation of the bladder, inflammation, dropsical tendency. Don't delay.—Sold by Goodve Bros.

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Endorsement of the Choice of the Convention at Revelstoke.

Association Friday evening at the board of trade rooms at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. G. Hodge was in the chair. The report of Mr. R. W. Grigor, delegate of the association to Revelstoke, was received and adopted. The association was of the opinion that the choice of the convention was a happy one, and it heartily endorsed the candidate chosen, Mr. W. A. Gallier of Nelson, and promised him its utmost support. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. W. Grigor and his co-delegates.

Death or Lunacy.

Seemed the only alternative for a well-known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had travelled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for nervous debility and dyspepsia. A friend recommended South American Nervine. One bottle helped, six bottles cured, and her own written testimony closed with these words: "It has saved my life."—Sold by Goodve Bros.

Easy and Pleasant Home Dyeing.

Diamond Dyes

Will Color Anything Any Color

The most wonderful helpers in the home to economical dressing are the Diamond Dyes. They are so easy to use that even a child can dye a rich and perfect color with them. Diamond Dyes make faded and dingy dresses, blouses, capes, jackets, stockings, scarves, laces and draperies look like new. Beware of dyes that claim to color cotton and wool with the same dye. It is impossible to get satisfactory results from dyes of that character. In Diamond Dyes there are special dyes for coloring all cotton and mixed goods and special dyes are made for all wool goods. Each of the Diamond Dye colors is guaranteed to give full satisfaction, when used according to directions.

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United States if we the Pacific islands...

Were its lands of among its inhabitants...

But all this, it is available but little, it is in natural resources...

Canada is Destined

Our "harvests of late Darcy McGee fisheries, are only in and industry of grazing lands...

The Hon. C. H. M. proud to propose the Army and Navy...

Concluding an article on the political situation in Canada, the New York Sun says: "It looks as if the coming election in Canada, like that which will take place next November in the United States, will turn largely if not mainly on the issue of prosperity. The Canadian, like the American, may probably be trusted to know when he is well off."

Dr. Bowes said speak in reply to had been a full Minto, for he was the speaker who the sailor, who his. He spoke of his history, whose of the nation. imaterials, who dollar, nor to he left secure in compared the de Randolph Murray den. Let there be Scotch, Irish, W blood together. A few months a ed. Now there deburg and our chivalry was no Ladysmith and those brave garr simply for the The doctor, in c

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY.

JOHN B. KERR, Editor

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year—invariably in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50 a110 in advance.

A CHANCE FOR \$5 ORE.

One enterprise always leads to another in mining as well as in other ventures. This thought is suggested by the speech of Mr. S. H. C. Miner, of the Miner-Graves syndicate, at the banquet tendered him and the members of his staff at Grand Forks a few nights since, in which he said he proposed to mine, ship and treat at a profit ore which ran from \$5 up to the ton. He also said: "We must make copper at a cost of five cents per pound, and to do so we will have to overcome the long and expensive haul to New York and the railroads connected with the handling of copper. Our next step is to build our own refinery, and I intend to start at this work and keep it going until Southern British Columbia is put in shape to compete with the world." Mr. Miner also stated that he ultimately intended to have a smelter with a capacity of 4,000 tons per day at Grand Forks.

These sentences uttered by a man who was not given to measure his words, or who was not mature in years, or by a man who had not had a long and successful business career, they would attract but little attention, but coming from an individual of the calibre of Mr. Miner, who has tried by experiment and secured in a small way the results which he is accomplishing now on a large scale, they are worthy of the utmost consideration, and we are certain that he will carry out all he has projected to a successful issue. The largest and best paying mines on this continent have large bodies of low grade ore. The ores of the Calumet and Hecla and of the Anaconda are of low grade, but they have large bodies which can be mined cheaply. There are millions of tons of low grade ore in this camp and in the Boundary country, and when Mr. Miner declares that ores as low as \$5 to the ton can be mined, transported and treated at a profit, we believe it is true. If it is true the great future of Southern British Columbia is fixed beyond a peradventure. This makes the prediction of Mr. J. B. McArthur that Southern British Columbia will in 1910 produce \$250,000,000 seem to be under rather than over the mark.

The report that the refinery is to be added to the smelter at Grand Forks so that copper and silver may be separated from the gold and silver in the matte is an important one. Sooner or later this would have to be done. The profit on refining the matte had better remain in British Columbia than to send it to New York to go through a similar process there and to pay tribute to every hand through which it passes. Mr. Miner says he can make copper at a cost of five cents a pound. We believe this because he says it. This refinery will be of distinct advantage to the miners of this section because they are certain to receive a portion of the profit secured by the refining of the matte at home.

With a possible profit on \$5 ore, a copper matte refining plant at Grand Forks and a possibility of a factory where lead is to be manufactured into the several commercial products of that metal at Trail, there opens up a vista of profit for the miners of this section which was totally lacking a few years since. These conditions will be brought about by a few men of the enterprising and thoughtful type of Mr. Miner. They are the pioneers of enterprise, and the entire community in which they are in share in the results of what they do. Mr. Miner, through his energy, his power of combination and his capacity for securing the best results at the minimum cost, has probably done more for the mining interests of the province and of the Dominion than any other man, and is therefore worthy of all the honors that his fellow citizens can shower upon him. He has shown that there is a profit on ores running \$5 and over, and that is of more interest in this particular section than any other discovery that could be made, except that some one would demonstrate that our \$4 ores can be handled at a profit.

A MARRIED CAREER.

Some time ago Hon. Edward Blake, as one time leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, abandoned politics in Canada, and at the request of the Irish Nationalists, went over to the Mother Country to assist the cause of home rule for Ireland. A safe seat was found for him and he entered the Imperial House

of Commons. He was deservedly regarded as one of the ablest men in Canada, and as a clear and able thinker, an eloquent speaker and possessor of strong individuality, great expectations were formed of his career in the British parliament. Not long after his association with the Nationalist party, the deposition of Parnell occurred, and some time after that great leader's death Mr. Blake's name was suggested as that of one who might reconcile the warring elements of the party and lead them to victory. It is very doubtful if it was ever seriously contemplated placing him in this position, but if it was the proposal seems to have been made only to be dropped, as since that time Mr. Blake has gradually dropped out of sight until what remains of him is a rapidly disappearing name as a former Canadian politician. It is singular that a man of such real force and ability should so suffer political extinction simply for adopting an expiring cause when he is a member of the great council of the nation and is privileged to voice his views on any public question which may come before parliament. And yet his simple affiliation with home rule has made what might otherwise have been a splendid career a complete failure. Men of greatly inferior ability who have gone to England from Canada have won for themselves almost distinction, while Mr. Blake has had to remain in the background. Writing about him from England recently Mr. Alec Pirie of Dundas, a prominent Ontario journalist, has this to say: "He has a law practice here, and his son is associated with him, but it seems a pity that he should be wasting his time here when he could be so much better appreciated in his own country. For there is no disguising the fact that he is not appreciated here. I have always felt that Mr. Blake was one of the ablest, if not the ablest, man that Canada has produced, but in politics over here he is wasting himself. I was in the house of commons the other day, and heard a discussion over a bill affecting Irish affairs, in which two Irish members, Swift MacNeil and T. P. O'Conner, were taking part. Well, Tay Pay and Swift MacNeil were hammering away at this bill, finding all the fault they could, as it was a government bill, and their duty was to pick holes in it. "Then Edward Blake took a hand and gave his Irish colleagues a lift. It sounded odd to hear his voice in the Imperial parliament, as I had often heard it in our own house of commons, but here it carried no such weight as it did in Canada. He made his protest against some clause of the bill, but no notice was taken of it, and the clause was adopted just as if he had never said a word. The truth seems to be this, that Mr. Blake, having tied himself up to the Irish Nationalists, cut himself off from the great British parties, and no matter what he says, his utterances are looked upon as being merely those of one whose first thought is to help a little faction which is working for something against the interests of the United Kingdom and in the interests of a little band of irreconcilables in Ireland alone. It is doing no injustice to Mr. Blake to say that Mr. Blake is engaged in a wild goose chase and that home rule for Ireland is really further off now than it was when he left Canada and came over to England to help it along. Even among the Irish members themselves they speak of him as being too cold and distant to be a leader of men, especially of men of the impulsive blood of the Irish race. Physically he looks well, mentally he is as vigorous as ever."

GLARING IRREGULARITIES.

In its issue of Thursday the Nelson Miner, in pointing out the necessity for a redistribution of the provincial seats, very concisely sums up the conditions as they at present exist. It says: "They (the actual votes cast) show, as everybody would expect, a rather shocking inequality in the distribution of seats as represented in the legislature. The total of used ballots was 27,172, which would give the 38 members an average of 715. If all the constituencies were over 600 and under 900 there would be no crying necessity for a redistribution. There are a few of that character—Delta 729, Dewdney 634, Revelstoke 899, Victoria City (4) 3,062, Nanaimo City 872, and Comox 643. These are near enough to the average, which may be taken as our unit of representation, to escape the aspersion of being scandalous. But against these we have Alberni 222 and Rossland 2,631. That is, one elector in Alberni counts as much in the house as 13 in Rossland. That is too much of a discrepancy, and of course a redistribution is necessary. No one is in the least disposed to question this, and as a matter of fact no one does question it. The only subject of difference in connection with the matter is in regard to the time at which this should be done. As the census in April next will give us additional information, and as there is no present prospect of an early dissolution, the legislature is in a position to take its time and proceed leisurely."

THE RITUALISTS AGAIN.

The "black mass" for the repose of the soul of the dead has been revived in

the Church of England. The Christ Church of London, gives this account of a ceremony in St. Michael's church: Each of the congregation received a little candle, which was lighted before the Gospel was read and blown out after the reading. After mass the celebrant left the chair, and at the sedilia changed his chasuble for a black cape with a yellow orphreys and then headed a procession with a crucifix. The catafalque was sprinkled with holy water. This is, indeed, a revival of ritualism with a vengeance, and those who fear that the church is drifting back to Roman Catholicism will doubtless protest in no uncertain tones against it. To take a common sense view of ritualism and the tempests of trouble that it has occasioned it cannot be shown that it has been found to any extent that the development of the ritual tends to the inculcation of Roman Catholic doctrine. Therefore, there is only the resemblance in form between the ceremonies of the ritualists and that of Roman Catholics and no fault with. The ritualists claim that in reviving these usages they follow in obedience to the letter of the church law. It is a question upon which there will probably never be an agreement until the Church of England defines in the exact language just how far its ceremonies shall extend. In 1871 at the Balmuccia general convention of the Episcopal church, which is the daughter of the Anglican church, forbade certain ritualistic practices, and there has been little or no trouble on that score since. The church of England should be allowed to do likewise.

LIGHTNING VS. TREES.

Inquiry was recently made by the German government, says the Chicago Tribune, into the effect of lightning upon trees. Observations were made by over-seers of foresting stations scattered over an area of 50,000 acres in the district of Lippe. The forests comprised 70 per cent of beech trees, 13 per cent of pines, 11 per cent of oaks, and 6 per cent of firs. Of 275 trees struck by lightning, 58 per cent were oak, 21 per cent fir, 8 per cent beech, and 7 per cent pine. These figures show the extreme susceptibility of the oak to lightning stroke, and the large and disproportionate percentage of its attack upon the fir. The beech appears to be almost immune from lightning stroke. While 70 per cent of the forest trees were beeches, they received only 3 per cent of the strokes, or about one-ninth of their proportionate share. It has often been asserted in England that the beech was never struck by lightning. While the German observations disprove this broad assertion, they amply justify the common belief in the rarity of the occurrence.

HAVE ADDED GEOLOGISTS.

The time when distances were measured by stepping them off and of running levels with an alleged straightedge and the eye of guessing at the geology and of dispensing with the use of a staff assayer in mining where it is carried on on anything like an extensive scale, is rapidly passing away. It is not to be denied that some very good work has been done by practical miners, where the conditions were not complicated, without calling to their aid scientists like the chemist, the metallurgist and the consulting engineer. On the other hand some egregious and costly blunders have been made by practical miners of ability where the conditions were out of the ordinary, and where there existed an inordinate opinion as to capabilities which they thought themselves to be possessed of, by not calling for the aid of men of science. It is the wedding of practical experience to scientific knowledge under nearly all conditions which produce the best results in mining. Mining is a science in which it is difficult for any one man to thoroughly master all its branches, and it has its specialists just the same as medicine and the law have. Of late the larger mines of the continent, in addition to their chemists, metallurgist and engineer, have felt that it was profitable to also include a geologist on their staff. Among the mines employing geologists are the Anaconda Company of Butte, Mont., and the Calumet and Hecla of Michigan. It is said that they find geologists most useful personages in the economy of their operation.

THERE IS ROOM AT THE TOP.

It is gravely mentioned in a London paper as something out of the ordinary that there were working on a Surrey farm the other day as common laborers a couple of clerks, a compositor, a solicitor, who could not raise sufficient money to take out his certificate, a medical man out of luck, a pawnbroker's assistant and a journalist. The journalist explained in an apologetic manner that he was there for the purpose of obtaining material for an article which he was to write entitled, "Haymaking by Eminent Hands." It is not more probable that the fact of the matter was that he was hard up and went to haymaking so that he could get his meals regularly. There is nothing remarkable in this for a great London paper to make a fuss about. There is

nothing much out of the ordinary to find that clerks, printers, young lawyers, unfortunate doctors, newspaper men out of luck and pawnbroker's assistants should take up haymaking when nothing in their own line was offered.

In this camp there have been seen even stranger sights than this. For instance, the descendant of a proud old English family, whose father was an admiral, was glad to get an opportunity to cook for a mining crew. The son of another distinguished family, between whom and a title there stands only one life, is a mucker in one of the mines. Another mucker in the camp is the descendant of the founder of one of the oldest schools in England, and he has relatives who are eminent soldiers and churchmen. There are one or two ex-secretaries of mining companies and a journalist or two who are mucking in the mines, and there are mining engineers and assayers. The army and navy have furnished a quota. Among these were two ex-captains of the regular army, an ex-lieutenant of marines, and ex-lieutenant of artillery, a half score of Sandhurst graduates and an ex-commander of H. B. M. navy. The sons of lords, to the number of about half a dozen, have labored with pick and shovel in the mines here, and one is at present a laborer in the Le Roi. There have been barristers to the number of half a dozen, college graduates by the dozen, several physicians, and men of almost every known trade, profession and degree in life have been compelled to get down to first principles, viz., pick and shovel, in order to obtain a living, and they were a really very glad of the opportunity. In this section men do not lose caste doing this, for the reason that they are admired for their pluck in taking the first thing that came along that gave them bread and butter, rather than living on their friends until the opportunity came for them to secure the sort of employment which their talents, their energy or their training best fitted them for. It would be different in the Old Country, for there a man would lose the respect of the community in which he resided if he engaged in a lower class of employment than that which he was trained for and followed. In a new country, like this, there is little chance for the professional man or the skilled mechanic. What is wanted most are men of brawn and muscle, who can handle a shovel, hammer or pick. Here this sort of labor is paid fairly well. Men of all sorts of professions and occupations and of all classes come here hoping to make their fortunes. It is often the case that they are unable to secure the sort of employment which they would like, and when their money runs out they are compelled to take whatever they can get. They fall into the ranks of the muckers as naturally as ducks take to water. There they remain, if they have pluck enough to stand the hard work and are able to do a day's work, until they have secured money enough to go elsewhere or some change in fortune's wheel puts them in a better position.

Still, with energy and a desire to better oneself, there are prizes to be won with a mucker's position as a start. The man who is receiving the highest salary paid to any individual in the Kootenays began his career with a miner's kit for his capital. Mr. John W. Mackay, who is one of the very rich men of the United States, began life as a boy in a mine. Mr. Marcus Daly, the Montana copper magnate, worked as a miner for years. These instances could be multiplied indefinitely, but there is one fact that must not be lost sight of. These men did not rise to the top of the mining world without hard work and harder study. They resolved early in their careers to make of themselves the very best sort of miners. They studied, they observed, they worked untiringly, and it was only after years of hard toil and application that they climbed out of the mine and into the office, from which they have directed the efforts of thousands who have had the same start in life that they did. Like effort on the part of those who are now at the foot of the ladder will bring forth a similar result to that which has been attained by these now big men of the mining world. There is always more room at the top than there is at the bottom.

THE B. C. LACROSSE TEAM.

The eastern press has lately been exercising its ingenuity in framing excuses for the crack lacrosse teams of Quebec and Ontario, who have, one after the other, succumbed to the superior play of the New Westminster, now on a visit to the older provinces. Every reason save the right one, has been advanced for the easy defeat of the champion teams of Quebec city, Montreal and Ottawa. One paper in Montreal enters into an elaborate and highly amusing analysis of the different styles of play adopted by the western and eastern teams, and credits the victory of the British Columbia men to their skillful team-play which, according to it, has gone out of vogue in the older portion of the Dominion. It urges the superior individual skill of the Eastern players in dodging, in throwing and catching but it has to admit that all these qualifications were valueless when it came to returning games. The fact is that the visitors from British Columbia play the

game in a thoroughly scientific manner and sink the individual in the team. Every man knows his own work and ability and thoroughly understands those of every other player. With the ball in the possession of any single member of the team every one of them understands just what is going to be done with it for not one but a succession of moves, and it passes from one to the other in a manner which bewilders the old-time individual player of the east. In short, the team plays lacrosse and does not depend for a chance of victory on the skill of one or two individual players. After the quick and decisive defeat of the Capitals, regarded as the best team in eastern Canada, it is a matter for surprise that a tie should have been the result in the match with the Torontos, and this result must be imputed to weariness after the hard work of the week and the tinsome journey on the train the night before the game, or some similar cause.

THE VICE REGAL VISIT.

The visit of Lord and Lady Minto and party to Rossland and the enthusiastic reception accorded them shows that loyalty and hospitality are among the dominant characteristics of our people. The word "welcome" was conspicuous among the decorations, and is symbolic of the feeling which the people here have for the honored guests who are within our gates. In honoring Lord and Lady Minto we simply show the loyalty to the Queen of which the former is the chief representative in Canada. This was done right heartily, as was evidenced by the demonstration of last evening. At the same time Lord Minto and his consort are worthy of great honor for their individual merits. Lord Minto performed faithful service for Canada in assisting in putting down the Kiel rebellion in 1885, when he was chief of staff. Besides that he saw service in the Afghan campaign and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Therefore he is worthy of honor as a brave soldier who has faithfully served the Queen on many fields. Lady Minto is the daughter of General Charles Gray, and is a lady who possesses many admirable qualities of mind and heart, and aside from the lofty station which she occupies, is worthy of all the honor that the people of this city can pay her.

Every facility should be given the party today to see the mines so that the members can carry away with them some conception of the possibilities of the hidden treasure in the rock-ribbed hills that environ our city situated amid the mountain tops. If they can be made to realize that there is enough wealth to ransom an empire within the mines it will be of benefit, for when they go to other places they will aid in bringing Rossland to the attention of those who have capital to bring our undeveloped properties to the condition of producing mines. They will be pleased to know that Canada has such great sources of wealth within her confines as they will realize that from these and other mines in Canada will lay the foundation of a prosperity that will last for many centuries. While we do not expect to appear mercenary or to be accused of being vainglorious over the millions that we have in our mines, still we think they would because of the great interest which they must have in all that concerns the weal or woe of the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire, like to know what a great source of wealth our mines are going to be and already are. They are interested in this matter just as much as we are, as they are, like us, subjects of the Queen and citizens of the Empire.

Lord Minto is essentially a soldier, however, and perhaps, is not as much interested in mining matters as some of us would like him to be. It was noticed last evening that he could hardly keep his eyes off the stalwart forms of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, 30 strong, that made part of his escort from the railway station. He complimented their captain upon the soldierly appearance of his command. Later in the evening he gave another evidence that his mind runs in the direction of the defenders of the flag when he feelingly spoke of the men from Rossland who volunteered to go to South Africa, and whom he said would soon return to Rossland covered with the glory of having bravely served the Empire. While he may take considerable interest in our mines it will be less absorbing than that which he takes in the army. That has heart is with the soldiers serving in South Africa was shown when he said he would like to have gone with them when they started off for the war.

Our duty as hosts has only just commenced, and today and tonight let us all unite to make the stay of the vice regal party so pleasant that they will not have one dull moment. Other cities have done well their duty as hosts for them. Let us, if we can, do better than any of them. This is the spirit that should animate us today and until we bid goodbye to our departing visitors.

A DISPLAY OF LOYALTY.

The loyalty of the Canadian people to British connections could not be more truly displayed than by the reception given to Lord Minto in his visit to Rossland. This is a camp, which, at its inception, owned practically nothing to Canadian enterprise and courage. After its real worth had been demonstrated by the investment of American capital and railway and smelting facilities provided the Canadian and British capitalists came in, and have secured nearly all the properties known to be valuable here. The

Americans made our investors pay good stiff prices for their purchases, but in the light of recent developments the price paid was really small when compared with the value of the mines. There is a good reason for the way matters have transpired here. The Americans have been mining ever since the country was settled in one portion or the other of the United States. Lode mining may be said to be scarcely a decade old in Canada, and it was something new and was scarcely to be expected that our country people would invest in a new industry about which they knew but little until, at least, it had been demonstrated that there was a profit to be made in it. Hence it was that the Americans at first secured the lion's share of the properties here. These explanations are intended for the benefit of the visitors, who should advise the capitalists of Eastern Canada to have more faith in their mines, and not let people come here from other countries and pick the richest prizes. Lord Minto remarked at the banquet last night that he would like to see Canadians developing their own mines with their own capital. So would we, but our people must show more courage and faith in their mines. They must develop them from the start instead of allowing others to come here and develop promising prospects, which Canadians purchase for large sums when they are shown to be mines. They are imitating the Americans to a considerable extent now, but they must do so still more.

To return to the vice regal party, it must be stated that they had a pleasant time and were furnished with the very best entertainment that we could offer them. We feel that we played the part of hosts fairly well and think that Lord Minto, Lady Minto and the party are pleased with us and our town. If this is so the people of Rossland are more than satisfied.

A CRY FOR HELP.

From the stricken city of Galveston, Texas, where the angry waters have swallowed up 5,000 lives and destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, there comes a cry for help. This city, with a population of not more than 35,000, has lost one-seventh of its residents and more than the same proportion of its property. Thousands are homeless, and among these are many helpless children who have lost their parents and guardians. The situation is a most desperate one, and the mayor has sent out a despatch stating that help must be had. The help to be effective must be immediate. The people of this continent, no matter on which side of the international boundary line when a disaster like the one which has overwhelmed the unfortunate city of Galveston occurs, never fail to come to the rescue. When New Westminster, in this province, was almost swept away by fire, help came from America as well as Canadian cities. Let it be the same way this time, and let what is to be given be given freely, immediately and ungrudgingly. Rossland should donate what she can to the stricken people of Galveston. It need not be much, but if each town does a little the aggregate will be large enough to tide the people of Galveston over their present trouble.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Concluding an article on the political situation in Canada, the New York Sun says: "It looks as if the coming election in Canada, like that which will take place next November in the United States, will turn largely if not mainly on the issue of prosperity. The Canadian, like the American, may probably be trusted to know when he is well off."

DREDGING LEASES.

To Become Null and Void if Not Effectively Carried Out.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—The regulations governing the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of the rivers in the Yukon territory, made by the order in council of the 18th of January, 1898, are rescinded, and the following are substituted in lieu thereof: The leases shall within two years from the date of the lease, have at least one dredge in operation upon the portion of the river leased to him, not exceeding 30 miles, and shall, within six years from the date of such lease have one dredge in operation upon each five miles of the river under lease to him, and if during any one season where operations can be carried on he fails to efficiently work the same to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior the lease shall become null and void unless the minister of the interior shall otherwise decide. His Excellency is further pleased to direct that the provisions contained in the above regulations shall apply to persons who have already acquired dredging leases under provisions of the regulations.

A New Senator.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—J. V. Ellis of St. John, will be gazetted tomorrow, vice Charles Burpee, resigned. An order in council has been passed making provision that hydraulic mining will not interfere with placer, quartz or other work on free miner's claims. PERSONAL. Mr. J. B. McArthur is in the city on a visit from Columbia. Mr. H. F. Mytton, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, left yesterday for Victoria. Dr. A. W. Kenning returned yesterday from Christina lake, where he has been on a fishing trip.

THURSDAY, September 13, 1900

VISIT TO THE MINES

(Continued from Page 1)

United States if we omit Alaska and the Pacific islands. We can find room within its portals for England, Ireland and Scotland, and it is always advisable to give Irishmen and Scotchmen plenty of room. France and Germany, Belgium and Holland, Denmark, Italy and Turkey, and still have many thousands of acres to farm out to the Czar of Russia and his Siberian exiles.

Were its lands divided per capita among its inhabitants, every man, woman and child would be the happy possessor of 400 acres of real estate. Our inland lakes are greater in extent than many of the kingdoms over which European monarchs rule, and when we consider the majestic sweep of such rivers as the St. Lawrence on our southern boundaries, with its connections, 2,500 miles long, or the Saskatchewan, which ploughs our prairies midway, a distance of 1,700 miles, or the Mackenzie, dropping into the Arctic ocean after flowing a distance of 2,500 miles through Canadian territory, a slight idea may be formed of the extent of our Dominion.

We have mountains grander than the Alps or the Appennines mountains which can look down from their serene heights upon the eternal snows of Mong Blong. Were all the classic mountains of Greece, Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, piled one on top of the other, they would be as pigmies compared with the mighty giants that buttress our Western boundary.

But all this vastness of territory would avail but little, if it were not prolific in natural resources. But fortunately in this regard we have forests that the voracious eye of the lumberman hath not yet seen. We have mineral resources such as no assaiist has as yet been able to determine. Our agricultural wealth is only limited by the demands of humanity for the staff of life.

In the Canadian Northwest alone we have 200,000,000 acres of land suitable for wheat. We can appreciate the significance of this when I tell you that the whole area sown to wheat in the United States last year did not exceed 50,000,000 acres.

Canada is Destined to Be the Granary of the World.

Our "harvests of the deep," as the late Davy McCreae so aptly described our fisheries, are only limited by the courage and industry of our fishermen. Our grazing lands are greater in extent and equal in richness to the grazing lands of Australia. In fact, so generous has our great patroness, Nature, been that there is little or nothing wanting which goes to make up a great nation that is not found within its borders.

Mr. Nelson stated that 30 per cent of the population was of French origin, 10 per cent of British stock, in which the predominant element was of Irish extraction; but 7 per cent were of German stock, while the remaining 3 per cent was made up of Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Dukobors. He spoke eloquently of the vastness of Canada and of her great resources, and said he had no doubt that the future of the country depended upon her remaining part and parcel of the British Empire, and that he had no sympathy with annexationist views. He declared, a firm believer in Imperial federation and the advantages which will accrue from a closer union of the different parts of the Empire.

Army, Navy and Volunteers.

The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh said he was proud to propose the health of the Army, Navy and Volunteers. His Excellency had referred very kindly to "our boys at the front." His Excellency was a splendid administrator, and during his previous sojourn here, he had accomplished much as chief of staff to Lord Lansdowne. The army was something that had a long history behind it. There was Waterloo, there was Crimea and there was the splendid campaign in South Africa, all within the present century. The navy deeds were well known. The volunteers were no less gallant, as had been proved by their gallant deeds in the present war. The Strathconas had done splendid deeds. Some of them were to come back after fighting under that soldier of the Empire Lord Roberts. They would be accorded a fitting reception on their arrival here. The great mountain peaks had been fittingly renamed Spokane in memory of the loss of his life by that valiant soldier. The speaker had great pleasure in proposing this toast coupled with the names of Lieut. Col. Benson and Dr. Bowes.

Here Mr. F. Bowes sang to a rousing chorus, "The Soldiers of the Queen," and as an encore, "In Days of Old." Lieut. Col. Benson then arose and was loudly applauded. It was a pleasure and a surprise that he had been called upon so abruptly to this toast. The speaker had heard much of commercial success, but he begged to say that if it were not for Jack Tar and Tommy Atkins that much of this could not go on. Canadian soldiers in special had nothing to fear from comparison. They had proved themselves equal to all. (Applause.)

Dr. Bowes was a Soldier.

Dr. Bowes said that his only right to speak in reply to this toast was that he had been a full private in the rear rank. He would have the sympathy of Lord Minto, for he was, above all, a soldier. The speaker spoke for the soldier and the sailor, who had none to speak for him. He spoke for a class of men who had written their name on every page of history, whose history was the history of the nation. He spoke not to the imaterials, who had no soul above the dollar, nor to the arm-chair critic, who he left secure in his easy dignity. He compared the deeds of Magersfontein to the deeds of the battle of Flodden. Let there be no distinction; British, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Colonial shed their blood together on the sands of Africa. A few months ago Majuba was unavenged. Now there was the memory of Paardeburg and our Colonials. The age of chivalry was not past; the records of Ladysmith and Mafeking showed that those brave garrisons clung to their posts simply for the honor of their country.

The doctor, in concluding, begged to pro-

pose the memory of our army, navy and volunteers. There was then sung impromptu "Rue Britannia" twice over.

Mining and Smelting Industry.

Mr. Alexander Dick spoke of the mining and smelting industry as follows: Your Excellency, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

In rising to propose this important toast of our mining and smelting industry, I must first express the great pleasure which the mining fraternity feel in welcoming your Excellency to British Columbia; and further, our appreciation of the speech just delivered, which shows that your Excellency shares with a former Governor General, the Marquis of Dufferin, a very high opinion of the value to the Empire of the mineral resources of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. North of the 49th parallel we have in this province a continuation of the great mountain ranges extending into Alaska which geologists tell us should produce in the same area as much mineral wealth as they do south of the boundary line.

To properly appreciate this I may say that the mineral and metal productions of the United States in 1899 reached the enormous sum of \$1,140,890,321, an increase of nearly \$400,000,000 over 1895, and nearly all the precious metals were produced west of the Rocky Mountains. (Hear him.) It is almost beyond belief, perhaps, that the snow-covered hills of British Columbia will, in time, yield such enormous wealth, but as your Excellency knows from your own observation in the Yukon, climatic conditions have nothing whatever to do with the deposition of gold, and that by far the richest placer diggings in modern times are buried in the snows and ice of the frozen North. (Hear, hear.)

The development of the resources of a mountainous country is beset with many difficulties. It cannot be truthfully said that the growth of lode mining has been rapid in any part of the world. It must be gradual. True, we have had an occasional rush to a great placer camp like that of 1849 to California, and, more recently, the stampedes to Cariboo, Yukon and Alaska, but the opening up of large mines equipped with modern machinery and employing a large number of men, is necessarily slow. Criticism is sometimes heard regarding the number of producing mines, but this is largely due to a misconception of the local conditions, and to erroneous views held by many respecting the development of great mines elsewhere. The cold, critical, and not over-impartial shareholder is not always disinterested and is frequently mistaken. (Applause.) We have in the Rossland camp, the Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, the No. 1, Josie, Nickel Plate, the Columbia and Kootenay, Evening Star, all of which could produce a considerable quantity of ore, and no doubt we shall hear more on this point from the gentlemen who are to follow me, but the best evidence we have to offer of the progress made here is that the production of ore in this camp has increased from 1,856 tons in 1894, valued at \$75,820; to 172,665 tons in 1899, valued at \$5,000,000. (Applause.) The production of the province has increased from \$2,008,803 in 1890 to \$12,356,555 in 1899, bringing the total production of the province up to \$135,773,881. (Applause.) However, I may say that with the exception of the Yukon territory, we produced in 1899 \$2,069,026 more gold and \$2,168,384 more silver than the total production of the other provinces of Canada, and our production of all minerals exceeded by \$1,529,963 the production of all other provinces combined. (Applause.)

It should be remembered, your Excellency, that it was only ten years ago that the first claims were staked on Red Mountain by a French Canadian. In the next few years the camp was little known and did not attract much attention. However, about 1894, "the march of pioneers of nations yet to be" was heard in this district. For a time a great deal of experimental and amateur mining was carried on. This, I have often thought, might be due to the fact that many prospects here were described as grass-root propositions, warranted to pay handsome dividends from the very beginning. It is possible that, owing to a resemblance to a grazing proposition, this may have attracted the attention of the farmers. (Laughter.) At any rate some very crude mining followed in places, but even in this we are not exceptional, for a story is told of a rancher who took up mining in Colorado, and had the good fortune to make a very lucky strike of ore, but was greatly puzzled in regard to the method of mining it. His workmen, who knew nothing whatever about stopping, were also very much at sea. When they had taken down all the ore they could with their picks, they appealed to the owner for further instructions, and after a great deal of consideration he gave orders to lengthen the pick handles to six feet, and to let the rest of the ore go. (Laughter and applause.)

We are happily through with this stage of amateur development, and for several years the mines of this camp have been directed by trained, skillful and experienced engineers, and the recent development in the Le Roi and other mines of this camp prove beyond a doubt that we have one of the great mines of the world, and possibly more than one. (Cheers.) With an ore body over 100 feet in width in the Le Roi, giving an enormous reserve, the English shareholders are to be congratulated, and Governor Mackintosh is to be especially congratulated on the courage and foresight displayed by him in securing for the British American Corporation not only the Le Roi, but a number of other properties, all of which have proven of great value. (Applause.) Without fear of being scoffed at for over-enthusiasm, we may, in view of these recent developments, expect that we have a number of mines in this camp which will doubtless prove of very great value, and of which Mr. Kirby, who is to follow me, will undoubtedly give you more particular information. (Hear, hear.)

Sir, when 20 years ago the zones of enrichment were reached in the mines of Butte, an impetus was given to mining which left its impress on the history of the state of Montana. Butte today is a city of 40,000 people, and the centre of one of the richest and most prosper-

ous mining states of the American Northwest. What, then, does the recent development in the mines here mean for the mining and smelting interests of British Columbia? It insures a steady increase in the production of the mines; it means a growth in population; it makes these mines more attractive to capital, and it has made it difficult, if not impossible, to safely hazard an estimate, limiting production when greater depth is attained. (Applause.)

But, sir, to achieve this result has severely tested our patience and courage at times patience as great and long suffering as that of Job himself has been well nigh exhausted; and, your Excellency, this reminds me that Job knew something of mining himself, for I find that he not only knew something about a mine, but he also had some suspicion that a mine might be ailed. In a most pointed way he asks: "Who hath put the silver in the veins?" (Laughter.)

But, sir, progress in mining is not confined to Rossland, and your Excellency may be assured that in the surrounding districts there is some feeling of hope and buoyancy as to the future. West of us in the Boundary district great strides are being made. They are developing great bodies of low grade ore, some of them said to be over 600 feet in width. In the Slokan country the mines are steadily producing, and further north the Lardeau country is awaiting development. To speak of the resources of any one of these districts would take more time than I have at my disposal, but possibly your Excellency may be able to visit some of them and witness the mining operations during this visit.

And, Sir, it is most gratifying to know that the smelting industry of this district has kept pace with the mining development. The cost per ton of smelting ore has decreased from \$14 in 1895 to \$6 and in some instances \$5 per ton. This has been brought about very largely by the improved transportation facilities, and subsequent reduction of freight rates, mainly through the efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But in this connection we must ever feel grateful to F. Aug. Heine—that youth of 30, (laughter)—but the boldest American of them all—to whom this province is indebted for erecting the first smelting works at Trail. (Applause.)

Canada today stands fifth among the nations of the earth as a producer of precious metals, (hear, hear) and it does not require the gift of prophecy that with an abiding faith in the resources and people of this country British Columbia must, within a comparatively short time, prove a rival with the other great colonies of Africa and Australia in the production of gold and silver. With such a bright future in store for the Pacific province, and bearing in mind the increased activity in the development of the coal and iron resources of the Atlantic seaboard, may we venture to hope that a very substantial advance will be made during your Excellency's tenure of Office. (Great applause.) Those who are doing this work are the pioneers and trail-blazers of today, who are following up the efforts of the gentleman, adventurer and Argonauts, who went forth in their Spanish galleons in quest of riches and of empire. And, Sir, these bold spirits of the West are capable of doing similar work for the British Empire and the folds of the flag that has braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years. (Continued applause.)

At the conclusion of this speech Mr. Hector McCreae sang "Drill, Ye Warriors, Drill," the refrain of which was vociferously rendered.

Mr. Kirby as a Prophet.

Mr. E. Kirby said he had been asked to speak by the committee and had been requested by it to go into the prophet business. By January 1 next it was demanded that there should be an output of 5,000 tons per day and an employment of 4,000 men. The speaker had retorted that it was fatal for prophets to leave the imagination and go into figures. Whatever figures were used other camps would raise them. The speaker believed that it were best to speak first and talk about it afterwards. The mines were in their infancy. Large areas had yet to be explored. There may be many more mines in Rossland. The paybooks, so far as present explored, were holding out with depth. Let the citizens of Rossland have faith in the mining community and they would do the rest. There were large tracts of this country which were being opened up by railroad communication and the mining industry. Such a development was taking place at the present moment under the eyes of Rossland. 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THE RECEPTION TO LORD MINTO

The Trades Union and the Volunteers Meet the Governor General--The Halt at the Civic Arch--The Reception in Miners' Union Hall--The Speeches.

As evening approached Monday thongs began to gather on the streets in order to give a cordial welcome to the governor general on his arrival. The volunteers in all the glory of their new uniforms were to be seen hurrying to the armory, and the bands of organized labor commenced to assemble in front of Miners' Union hall.

It with the waves of color passing over the noble flag, and pointing to the love of the Empire planted in the bosoms of the "Loyal Canadians." The word "Welcome" greeted the party everywhere, which was symbolic of the reception which Rossland gave it.

THE RECEPTION.

It Was a Very Pleasant and Informal Function. The reception proper at Miners' Union hall was dated to begin at 9:30. Long before the hour named there was not a single seat left vacant in the hall. The people had overflowed the spaces left for programs and still there was barely standing room left. The window sills were filled with the younger members of those present standing and sitting and so filled every available niche in the large hall. The stage was concealed by a new drop curtain and the fore part of the stage was carpeted and in front of it, which ran a low broad step. Chairs and tables covered this little reserved space for the viceregal party and for the ladies of the reception committee.

The mayor started the proceedings by giving a well chosen address, in which he referred to the city as one of only three in the province which was giving a gubernatorial party the reception they did spontaneously. The wealth of the city, its opportunities, and its prospects the Governor-General would have ample opportunity of seeing today. He could only assure his excellency that Rossland was proud to present to him with its freedom and glad that it had the opportunity of enrolling him among its citizens. The mayor then gave way to Judge Nelson, who read the address in magnificent voice, as the acting city clerk.

Columbia avenue was profusely decorated with plentiful rows of evergreens on either side. There through on the bunting and flags. The avenue can safely be said to have never been so well lighted before; nor were the flags restricted to a tame reiteration of the Canadian ensign. There were lots of English, Scotch and Irish flags around. A noble flag, the royal standard of "Auld Scotia," decorated not only the Scotch house of T. S. Gilmour, but many another residence of the sons of Caledonia "stern and wild." The green flag of "Ould Ireland" was the most conspicuously placed of the many Canadian ensigns, next the Union Jack, which is common to every country of the many of the Empire, and then came the Stars and Stripes proudly flaunting and proclaiming to the vice regal party in particular and to the world in general that our American cousins, who have done so much individually to promote the welfare of this city, were not to be left out in the cold at a time when the province of the world wide Empire found occasion to rejoice. One of the prettiest effects in the whole city was the electrical red ensign, got up by the Electric Light company, which, placed across the doorway of its office, full-fronted the vice regal party drawn up at the arch and delighted

as a field for the profitable investment of capital. We extend to Your Excellency and Lady Minto the freedom of our city, and esteem it a high honor that Your Excellency and Lady Minto consented to become our guests. We regret that this visit is not of longer duration, but hope that Your Excellency and Lady Minto may find time in the near future to again visit Rossland.

We trust that Your Excellency's residence in Canada may be a source of pleasure and of gratification and that Your Excellency will ever take a deep interest in all that concerns its progress, prosperity and development. In conclusion, we hope that the future of Your Excellency, Lady Minto and family may be crowned with health and happiness. Rossland, September 10, 1900. On behalf of the corporation of Rossland. A. S. GOODEVE, Mayor. W.M. McQUEEN, City Clerk.

Lord Minto, in replying, said he was sorry to say that his procession through Canada has been necessarily a continuous succession of apologies for a brief period of his stay in various cities. He had put in so much time in the north and he was bound to visit so many cities in the Northwest that he had really very little time at his disposal. However, he promised that on a future occasion he would pay Rossland a visit which would be longer and more in harmony with its deserts. He begged to thank the mayor and the citizens of Rossland for the very cordial reception that they had given him and at the same time wished to congratulate them on the progress that they had made in this city. He was pleased to meet at any time the go-ahead pushing spirit which characterized the growth of all young communities which succeeded in getting ahead. The mayor and returned to the citizens which Rossland had sent to the front. He only wished he could have gone with them. He himself done a little in 1885 in the Northwest, to which kindly reference had been made. He was pleased at the spirit shown by Rossland and by Canada in general, and was glad to think that such a spirit would hold the Empire into closer union. It would emerge stronger out of the war than it had ever been before. Rossland would have its citizens back, he trusted in a short time, covered with the distinctions that they had gained on the field of war. Lord Minto in conclusion expressed his intention of paying this city a longer visit on his return.

After the presentation three little children, Helene Burritt, Nina Laonde and Marjorie Fortin, came to the front escorted by Mrs. Goodeve, and presented a magnificent bunch of roses and two other choice floral offerings to the Countess of Minto, which were graciously received. The Earl and Countess of Minto then held a reception, and member after member of the assemblage there present came up and were presented to their Excellencies. Among them Miss Marjorie Nelson presented another bouquet of flowers. As the governor-general desired there was little or no ceremony attached to the reception; the etiquette of evening dress, of course, and the presentation were alike done away with. As each came up the name was asked by the aide de camp, Captain Graham, and then being presented by him to their Excellencies, they were each shaken by the hand and passed on, giving room to the next.

The good-night of the Rossland people to His Excellency was conveyed from the top of Mount Roberts, where the sheriff of the town and party built up a tremendous bonfire, which, from four miles distant in an air of smoke, was seen and heard above the city, was plainly visible as the part were driven home at 10:30 o'clock.

At 11 a. m. today the vice regal party will listen to the singing of the school children at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street and will then proceed up to the West Eagle mine. After his visit is over he will go to a luncheon given by Mr. Edwin Durant on behalf of the directors of the British America corporation, preceding a visit to the Le Roi mine. The banquet at the Kootenay hotel will be the feature of the evening.

The vice regal party spent last evening at the home of Governor Mackintosh, and Captain Murray-Kynymond, who is the comptroller of the household, Mr. A. Guise, however, being the guests of Mr. Edwin Durant during their stay in the city.

Trackage on Balfour Extension. Trackage on the Balfour extension is not progressing so rapidly as was anticipated, owing to the difficulty which the company has met with in securing a full complement of men. About 40 men are working on the track machine, which ordinarily keeps 83 men busy. About 2,000 feet of track is being laid daily.

Book's Cotton Boot Compound is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Book's Cotton Boot Compound. It is a mixture of pills and ointment. It is a safe, effective remedy for all ailments of the feet. Price, No. 1, 50 cents; No. 2, 100 cents. Sold by all druggists. The Book Company Windsor, Ont.

A WOMAN'S FACE PLAINLY INDICATES THE CONDITION OF HER HEALTH.

Beauty Disappears When the Eyes Are Dull, the Skin Sallow, and Wrinkles Begin to Appear--How One Woman Regained Health and Comeliness.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is nevertheless these constant little worries that make so many women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, sickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, or in a sallow complexion, and the coming of wrinkles, which every woman who desires comeliness dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. A restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a healthy appetite, and a sense of freedom from weariness.

Among the thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and new strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Francis Poirier, of Valleyfield, Que. Mrs. Poirier was a sufferer for upwards of seven years. She had taken treatment from several doctors, and had used a number of advertised medicines, but with no good results. Mrs. Poirier says: "Only women who suffer as I did can understand the misery I endured for years. At last I went on and the doctors I consulted and the medicines I used did not help me. I despaired of ever regaining health. I was very few days that I did not suffer from violent headaches, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. My stomach seemed disordered, and I almost loathed the food I forced myself to eat. I was very pale, and frequently my limbs would swell so much that I feared that my trouble was developing into dropsy. I had almost constant pains in the back and loins. It was while I was in this sad condition that I read in La Presse of the cure of a woman whose symptoms were much like mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told my husband and he urged me to try them, and at once got me three boxes. Before I had used them all I felt better, and I got another supply of the pills. At the end of the month I was strong enough to do my household work, and had before another month had passed, and I entirely recovered my health. I am sorry that I did not learn of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills sooner, for I know that they would have saved me several years of sickness and misery, and I feel that I cannot too strongly urge other sick women to use them."

The condition indicated in Mrs. Poirier's case shows that the blood and nerves needed attention, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted to cure the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Through the use of these pills the blood is enriched, the nerves made strong, and the rich glow of health brought back to pale and sallow cheeks. There would be suffering if women would give up pale cheeks a fair trial. Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by address to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE REVELSTOKE CONVENTION. Several Candidates Who Would Like to Go to Parliament.

There is considerable speculation as to who will be the candidate of the Liberal Conservatives at the forthcoming election which is to be held at Revelstoke on the 15th inst. There are several candidates in the field. Among those are: Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, Mayor A. S. Goodeve and Dr. Boves of this city; John Elliott, Trustee of Nelson. It is said that Revelstoke has no favorite son to put in the field. Kaelo might have a candidate. It is believed that if she has there has been no intimation made of the fact. It is thought that the choice of the three aspirants for the nomination in this city. Governor Mackintosh has a number of friends in this riding, who would like to see him returned to the Dominion parliament in order to compensate him for the defeat which he sustained in the provincial contest for the seat of Mayor Goodeve. The friends of the Mayorship to party urge that it would be to the advantage of the riding to have the Mayorship to party. Dr. E. Boves, his friends say, has done yeoman service for his party, is well informed and eloquent man and would make an excellent Dominion legislator. The delegates to the Revelstoke convention, however, will make the nomination.

Returned from the East. Mr. K. Andrews, of Mr. C. O. Lalonde & Co., has returned from Toronto after an absence of five weeks. He reports that he had a most enjoyable time. One of the chief pleasures of his visit was the witnessing of the defeat of the Tecumseh lacrosse team by the New Westminster at Toronto. The coast boys did the job up neatly and finely, much to the surprise of the Torontonians. He witnessed several base ball games, and says that Rossland team seemed to him just as good as some of the eastern players; at least, he says, he enjoyed the games here quite as much as he did there.

A Pretty Marked Fox Terrier. Dave Morgan of the Clarendon, has a very pretty marked fox terrier pup. The ears and side of the face are black with tan edges. Down the center of the forehead to the end of the muzzle is a white streak which gives the appearance of a wide parting of the hair. There are two dots of tan in the back over the eyes. In short, the head of the animal appears to have a very pretty hood made of black, tan and white. The rest of the body is pure white. Mr. Austin Corbin II. was so much struck with the pretty marking of the animal that he offered \$20 for it, but Mr. Morgan refused to sell it. Hazelwood ice cream in boxes to be had from the Bon Ton, Phone 224.

THE REVELSTOKE CONVENTION. G. R. MAXWELL'S SPEECH ON CHINESE LABOR.

The Proposals of Smith Curtis--The Speech Returning Thanks for the Nomination of W. A. Gallihier.

Mr. R. W. Grigor returned Friday night from Revelstoke, where he had been for the purpose of attending the Liberal convention of the Yale-Cariboo constituency. He said that the convention opened at 10 o'clock on Wednesday last. There was an attendance of 51 members. The delegates from Rossland were Messrs. Smith Curtis, J. Martin, Dr. Sinclair and himself. Colonel Topping, who was an alternate from Trail, represented Kootenay land direct. The visitors were Senator Templeman, Mr. McLagan of the West, and G. R. Maxwell. The convention was presided over by D. C. Macgregor of Kaelo. The order of business was attended to, a committee was appointed to examine credentials and also for organization and resolutions.

At the opening of the convention a telegram was sent by it to Mr. Hewitt, Kootenay, representing the unanimous feeling of that body that he should again represent the constituency. The reply came in to afternoon thanked the convention, but "owing to circumstances over which he had no control he was forced to resign."

In the meantime the committee had passed some 13 or 14 resolutions, the principal being the question of the import duty on lead and of fair representation for this district, requesting three members for this constituency and representation in the cabinet for British Columbia. The Laurier government was endorsed unanimously by the convention.

It was proposed by Dr. Sinclair and seconded by F. J. Dean of Kamloops, that a central organization be formed with headquarters in Revelstoke, and its office to be in office for one year or until the next election. This was agreed to. The first president appointed is W. Lawrence of Revelstoke; the three vice-presidents are James Martin of Rossland, S. Henderson of Ascroft and S. S. Taylor of Nelson. The secretary-treasurer is Alex. McRae of Revelstoke.

The next order of business was the nomination of candidates. There was only one candidate placed in nomination who was Mr. W. A. Gallihier of Nelson. He was proposed by Mr. R. W. Grigor and seconded by S. S. Taylor of Nelson. On the nominations being closed he was carried unanimously. Mr. Smith Curtis and a number of others endorsed and gave him their hearty support.

Mr. Maxwell also cited instances, such as the presbytery of Montreal, the strongest in the Dominion, the episcop of the Church of England and other Methodist bodies petitioning the government, protesting against any further taxation. Although the government was most willing to accede to the wishes of British Columbia, it was much hampered by similar public bodies and representations in the east. In a speech on the nomination, Mr. Smith Curtis urged upon the convention that its several members and the various Liberal associations of the constituency should confer with the various Trades and Labor councils throughout the district, with a view of formulating a platform for the best interests of the country and of labor. There were several members of the convention who were representatives of labor, and they expressed an opinion that the choice of the convention was a happy one and would meet with approval by the accredited representatives of organized labor. Mr. S. S. Taylor, Q. C., who is counsel for the Miners' union of the Slokan, said that as far as he knew, unless something unforeseen turned up, Mr. Gallihier would have the unanimous endorsement of organized labor in Slokan.

RECORD OF VOTES CAST.

An Interesting Return Presented by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

From the returns of the Hon. Mr. Prentice, provincial secretary, to the house it would appear that the number of votes cast at the recent election were as follows:

Table with columns: Electoral Districts, Number of Ballots. Rows include Westminister, Riding of Delta, Riding of Chilliwack, Riding of Dewdney, Riding of Richmond, New Westminster city, Vancouver city, Yale, West Riding, East Riding, North Riding, Lillooet, East Riding, West Riding, West Kootenay, Revelstoke Riding, Slokan Riding, Nelson Riding, Rossland Riding, East Kootenay, North Riding, South Riding, Cariboo, Cassiar, Victoria city, North Victoria, South Victoria, Esquimalt, Cowichan, Alberni, Nanaimo city, North Nanaimo, South Nanaimo, Comox.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT. NOTICE.

Umatilla, Blackfoot, Bannock, Sailor Boy and Amen mineral claims, forming the Umatilla group, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay. Where located: On the eastern slope of Sophie mountain. Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger, (agent for the Umatilla Gold Mining Co.) F. M. C. 31199 B., intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims. And take further notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1900. F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

Golden Hope, Golden Age, Snow Bird, Trio, Anglo-American Fraction, X. L. and Produce mineral claims, situate in the Arrow Lake mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the head of Goat Canyon, between Goat Canyon and Snow creek. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Michael D. Shea, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 30777) Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this ninth day of August, 1900. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT. Notice.

Knoxville Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Monte Christo mountain, Rossland, south of and adjoining the mineral claim Idaho, Lot 559, Group 1. Take notice that I, H. B. Smith, acting for Joseph D. Blevins of the City of Rossland, Province of British Columbia, special free miner's certificate No. 1933, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this thirteenth day of July, 1900. H. B. SMITH.

OKANOGAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Rossland, B.C., September 4, 1900. Dear Sir or Madam: As Liquidator of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, I desire to inform you that I am offering for sale by tender, shares of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, not claimed by shareholders of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, on the 15th day of June, 1900. Tenders for the whole or any part of such shares will be received by me up to the 27th day of September, 1900, and must be accompanied by cash, marked cheque or draft for twenty-five per cent of the amount offered per share. The shares are offered subject to a reserve bid. Tender must state the number of shares asked for and the rate bid per share. In the event of any tender being accepted and the balance of the price not paid on demand, the deposit will be forfeited. In the event of any tender not accepted the deposit made with such tender will be returned. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. K. K. PEISER, Liquidator.

The Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited.

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

HOTEL GRAND

THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

Newly Furnished and Equipped With All Modern Improvements.

COR Howard St. and Main Ave. Spokane, Wash.

MANUFACTURED BY

UNION IRON WORKS

SPOKANE, WASH.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton

W. de V. le Maistre

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

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

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THURSDAY, September 13, 1900

NEWS FROM THE BOUNDARY

By the Miner's Own Correspondent

GRAND FORKS NEWS.

Arrival of Sir G. M. Dawson, of the Geological Survey.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 5.—Sir G. M. Dawson, director of the Dominion Geological Survey of Canada, arrived here last evening in field work in East Kootenay. The eminent geologist after whom Dawson City was named inspected the smelter today and expressed the opinion that the plant was the most complete he had ever seen.

KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

Survey of the Route to be Begun Today—Track Laying at Once.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—T. W. Holland of Grand Forks, who was recently successful in securing the passage by the provincial legislature of a measure incorporating the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway company, has organized his engineering parties. The survey of the route between Grand Forks and Carson, B. C., a point on the international boundary, will be commenced tomorrow morning.

GRAND FORKS NEWS.

The Everett Case Again Before the Public.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Colonel Dudley, United States consul at Vancouver, visited here yesterday for the purpose of obtaining a record of the proceedings in the preliminary hearing of the case of Everett, an American citizen, charged with highway robbery. Everett is now serving a 14 years' term at Kamloops. He is renewing his efforts to obtain his release on the ground that the alleged illegality of his surrender by an American officer to the Canadian authorities. Everett, it will be remembered, fled across the line to Republic, where he was arrested for an alleged offence committed in the United States. He was never brought to trial on this charge but instead was hustled across the Boundary into Canada without the formality of extradition proceedings.

DEVELOPMENT IN BOUNDARY.

Shipments From the Golden Eagle to Granby Smelter.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The Yankee Girl and the Yankee Boy group, situated on Hardy mountain near Grand Forks, has closed down for a few weeks.

Hon. R. McBride, minister of mines, has sent Mayor Lloyd A. Manly a felicitous communication in connection with the "blowing in" of the Granby smelter.

The Lone Star and Washington group on the Colville reservation will resume shipments to the Granby smelter at an early date.

Andrew Kellam, a veteran prospector, has returned from Franklin camp on the east fork of the north fork of Kettle river, about 50 miles north of Grand Forks. He succeeded in making three locations near Gloucester creek, the Riverside, Mountain Top and Basin, which are all gold-copper propositions.

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SLEEPLESSNESS MOST COMMON AMONGST WOMEN.

The Trouble is Easily Controlled. Paine's Celery Compound PRODUCES PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURES

When women are afflicted with sleeplessness and the mania arising therefrom, they should be aware of the fact that they can, by their own efforts, control and banish all troubles. By the use of Paine's Celery Compound the impure blood that undermines the stomach and the nervous system can be purified and enriched and the number of red corpuscles increased.

When Rheumatism Doubles a Man Up. Physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. Wm. Pegg of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Chiropractic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw."—13. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

ASTONISHED THE NATIVES.

The East Thinks the West Can Play Lacrosse. Mr. Thomas P. Galt, barrister, is in the city from Toronto in connection with the Iron Mask-Centre Star suit.

UNEQUALLED SERVICE BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CHICAGO.

Sunday, April 22nd, the O. R. & N. will put on a new fast train between Portland and Chicago, via Huntington. Leaving Spokane at 8:10 a. m., giving connection from branch lines, will arrive at Portland in time to make direct connection for Chicago.

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.

THE WATER RIGHTS.

The Applications Are to be Heard on Monday Next by Recorder Kirkup. Just a month ago yesterday the War Eagle, Centre Star and British America companies and corporation filed notices of water rights over various creeks.

PLENTY OF GAME.

The Vicinity of Molson Offers Splendid Shooting. Molson, Wash., Sept. 3.—(Special.)—Prairie chicken and grouse are in abundance in the immediate vicinity of Molson this season, and on the small lakes throughout the northern end of Okanogan county plenty of duck are to be had.

HEART RELIEF IN HALF AN HOUR.

A lady in New York state writing of her cures by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead, and great was my suffering from heart trouble and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment. I owe my life to it."—19. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

Atlantic S. S. Lines. From Montreal. Allan Line-Corinthian...Sept. 22. Allan Line-Parisian...Sept. 29. Dominion Line-Vancouver...Sept. 29. Dominion Line-Dominion...Sept. 29. Beaver Line-Lake Superior...Sept. 21. Beaver Line-Lake Superior...Sept. 28. From New York. White Star Line-Germanic...Sept. 19. White Star Line-Cymric...Sept. 25. White Star Line-Majestic...Sept. 26. Cunard Line-Etruria...Sept. 15. American Line-New York...Sept. 19. Red Star Line-Kensington...Sept. 19. Cunard Line-Servia...Sept. 18. Cunard Line-Lucia...Sept. 22. Anchor Line-Anchoria...Sept. 15. Anchor Line-Astoria...Sept. 22. N. G. Lloyd Line-Kaiserin Maria Theresia...Sept. 13. N. G. Lloyd Line-Aller...Sept. 27. Allan State Line-Laurentian...Sept. 22. From Boston. Cunard Line-Saponia...Sept. 22. Dominion Line-New England...Oct. 10. Passages arranged to and from all European ports. For rates, tickets and full information apply to C. P. R. Depot agent or A. E. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C. W. P. F. Cummings Gen. S. S. Agent, Winnipeg.

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Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited. OPERATING Kaslo & Slocan Railway-International Navigation & Trading Company. Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time. Kaslo & Slocan Railway. Passenger train for Sandon and way stations, leaves Kaslo at 8:00 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo 3:55 p. m. International Navigation & Trading Company Operating on Kootenay Lake and River. S. S. INTERNATIONAL. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 3:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. Returning, leaves Nelson at 6:40 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points. Connects with S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane at Five-Mile Point. LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION. Steamer Argenta leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m. for the head of navigation on the Upper Duncan River, returning, leaves Hall's Landing Wednesdays and Saturdays. Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled. Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States. For ascertain rates and full information address ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern 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. Kaslo and Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points. Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connects at Roseburg with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood. Effective July 22, 1900. Leave. Day Train. Arrive. 10:35 a. m. Spokane.....7:10 p. m. 11:40 a. m. Rossland 8:00 p. m. 9:50 a. m. Nelson 8:00 p. m. Night Train. 9:45 p. m. Spokane 7:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. Rossland 6:30 a. m. H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent. E. W. RUFF, Agent, Rossland, B. C.

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THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. NONE BETTER. SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS. PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS—NEALS 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. Close connection east and west bound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway. Leaves Spokane daily for West 7:45 a. m. Leaves Spokane daily for East 10:15 a. m. West bound trains make direct connection for Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco and all points on the Sound. During the season of navigation East bound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and Northland, of the Northern Steamship Company, line operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway. For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, or to F. L. WHITNEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn. H. A. JACKSON, Commercial Agent, Spokane, Wash.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

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NEWS FROM THE BOUNDARY

By the Miner's Own Correspondent

THE GROWTH OF MOLSON.

A Reservation Town Backed by Montreal Capital.

Molson, Wash., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—Montreal capital, represented in the Colville Reservation Syndicate, bids fair to make handsome returns on its investments made in this town. Six months ago the name of Molson was unknown in the north half of the Colville reservation. Today the name signifies the existence of one of the most progressive towns in the district. The traveling correspondent of the Miner has been spending a few days here, going over the district, which on the 10th of October is to be thrown open to homestead settlement. While the rush will not equal the famous Oklahoma, the district itself, rich in agricultural and grazing land, is said to be more attractive than the much-boomed territory that attracted thousands in 1892. Molson is situated less than two miles south of the international boundary line, on the main stage road between Chesaw and Oro. It can be best reached by the Canadian Pacific railroad at either Greenwood or Midway then by taking the Camp McKinney wagon road as far as the Anarchist Rock creek, thence by the Anarchist mountain wagon road as far as Gillipie's ranch, where a new road turns off south following Baker creek to the town. From Greenwood to Madison is about 35 miles. Another wagon road connects it with Camp McKinney, a distance of 12 miles. A road runs southwest a distance of 12 miles to Oro, connecting with Loomis and Connelly, the county seat, thence on to Brewster, the head of steamboat navigation on Columbia river, which, in turn, connect with the Great Northern at Wenatchee. Molson is also in touch with Republic, by way of a wagon road through Toroda and Myers creeks, the distance from Republic being 40 miles.

The Columbia Telephone and Telegraph company is now building an extension of its main line from Bowers, the present terminus to Connelly, by way of Molson, so that the town will soon be in direct communication with the outside world. As the place grows a local service will be installed. The Colville Reservation Syndicate, beside owning the townsite has over 100 claims in the immediate vicinity. The Poland China Gold Mining company, a subsidiary company, owns the well known Poland China group, on which extensive development has been in progress for the past year. This group is within three miles of town. Adjacent to the town other well known claims on which more or less work has been done with favorable results might be mentioned the Paris, Banker, Irish Lass, Welchman and the Molson Hill group. This last group has a vein of quartz running through three claims. It is an exceptionally large showing, being from 30 to 60 feet in width. The surface quartz runs from \$2.40 up to \$160 in gold. This group is to be developed by a long tunnel run into the mountain 700 feet. Work is in progress on the Lathrop group, owned by Mackie Ingram. The showing is copper and gold, developed by two shafts down 30 and 40 feet respectively. This group is situated two and a half miles west of town. Southwest, about two and a half miles James Sowdon and others own a promising group of copper-gold claims. The outcrop measures from 10 to 15 feet in width. This group is also being prospected with favorable results. The syndicate has spent about \$35,000 in laying out the townsite, in the construction of business and residential buildings, and in building wagon roads. On Rheidol creek, a mile southeast of town, a reservoir has just been finished and a ditch cut ready for the laying of pipe to bring water into the town for domestic and fire purposes. The reservoir is 300 feet higher than the town, and ample pressure is thereby obtained. It is hoped to have the waterworks system installed in a couple of months. Beside the installation of a waterworks system the syndicate has provided the citizens with a half-mile circular racing track, the only one in the north half of the reservation. The town is well laid out, the main business street being 100 feet in width, and others 80 feet, all with 20 feet alleyways. The principal building, and a credit to any town of 10 times the size, is the recently opened Hotel Bonasket. It is a three-story and basement frame structure, 35 by 100 feet in size, costing furnished \$15,000. It is the largest hotel in the county and the best furnished and stocked. It has accommodation for 80 people, and is owned by C. A. Blatt, a well known Colorado hotel proprietor. It might be said here that all the buildings are frame, substantially constructed and neatly finished. The following businesses are represented: Assayer, baker, butcher, general merchandise, blacksmith, newspaper and printing office, livery stable, drugist, four restaurants, three hotels, four saloons, cigar store, newsstand, surveyor and mining and real estate offices. To these can be added doctor's and law offices. There are also shingle and saw mills in the immediate vicinity. Probably the most needed requirement of the town, and for that matter the whole district is local banking facilities. The town and district offers special inducements for an energetic banker. Other openings that would prove profitable as the country becomes settled are general mercantile, hardware and implement stores. After the reservation is thrown open in October other business would find a profitable location here.

Awaiting the opening are many people already here spying out and selecting locations for homestead settlement. It might be pointed out that those who desire to acquire homesteads should be on the ground in ample time, as it is reported that over 3,000 homeseekers are on their way to the district from Minnesota and other middle states. Molson's central position, so far as having fine ranching and mineral land in close proximity, has already attracted a great many of those who expect to settle on the reservation. The town itself is prettily located on a level stretch of country on the headwaters of Baker creek, and within half a mile of the famous Sidley lakes. Game of all descriptions abound in plenty. The surrounding country is an undulating prairie, well watered and timbered, and is ideal for farming and stock raising. With its prospective mineral wealth the district should prove to be one of the richest in the Northwest.

THE POLAND CHINA. Montreal Capital Is Interested—Notes of the Development. Molson, Wash., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Pending instructions from Montreal regarding the resumption of sinking of the new shaft, work on the Poland China has been confined to the surface. The Poland China Gold Mining company owns a group of six claims on Mary Ann creek, about three miles from town. The Poland China was located at the time of the throwing open to mineral location of the north half of the Colville Indian reservation. It has perhaps the richest surface showing in the Myers Creek district, the decomposed ore in places carrying visible gold. Nearly a year ago the group was acquired by the present company and the development has since been in charge of L. L. Patrick. Briefly the work done to date consists of three shafts down respectively 30, 98 and 125 feet in depth, with drifts and crosscuts. On the surface the ore body has been prospected by open cuts and trenches proving it to be from 40 to 60 feet in width. The quartz in places being oxidized down to a depth of 10 to 12 feet and carrying gold values ranging from \$5 to \$50. Superintendent Patrick's last report to the Montreal directors, among other things, suggested the continuation of the 98-foot shaft down to the 200-foot level and the running of crosscuts both north and south. This will probably be carried out. Recent testing of the ore at the McGill university resulted in proving it to be best treated by the cyanide process for the economical saving of the precious metals. It is proposed in the near future to install a cyaniding plant at the mine.

NEWS OF MCKINNEY. To Resume Work on Spokane—Mail Service Not Appreciated. Camp McKinney, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Among the recent arrivals in camp is A. W. Boyd, a mining man of Spokane. He is here examining the Waterloo mine, on behalf of his uncle, Dr. Merriman, one of the directors of the company. Mr. Boyd stated to the correspondent of the Miner today that work would shortly be resumed on the Spokane, owned by the Acme Gold Mining company. V. J. Rose, proprietor of the wet goods department of the St. Louis Hotel, is having the same renovated and repaired. This hostelry was known in the roaring days of the camp by the unique title of the "Bucket of Blood." To perpetuate such an historic name Mr. Rose is going to hang out yellow sign painted with a bucket of blood as the central feature. The delegation to the Molson Labor town celebration and the ball team returned home with colors flying after capturing the baseball game by a score of 7 to 5 in their favor. They report being well treated by their cousins across the line, especially those of the fair sex. The change in the mail service is proving as rotten as might have been expected first of all, by reason of two contractors carrying the mail between Greenwood and Pentiction. The change is made at McCuddy's. Heretofore the mail stage from the east arrived in the evening and passengers stayed over here at night. Now they go on to McCuddy's, and the former transient business done by the local hotels is gone. This is naturally a loss of revenue much appreciated. Then again the mail from Pentiction and up country points is 12 hours later in arriving than when carried by one contractor. The present service is hardly expected to continue, at least when the winter sets in, and if it should prove as severe as that two years ago, the postal department may find considerable difficulty in running its present mail schedule through the winter months. It appears to be a case of a "penny wise, pound foolish" policy with the department officials at Ottawa.

MCKINNEY PERSONALS. Doings of Mining Men Interested in the Camp. Camp McKinney, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—The Cariboo company has placed an order with the Jencks Machine company, through their Greenwood representatives, R. P. Williams, for a 50 horse power return tubular boiler to be added to the mill machinery. George B. McAuley, managing director of the Cariboo company, after spending several months in the old country, arrived in New York on Aug. 25 and left immediately for Toronto. In company with other directors of the Cariboo

GRAND FORKS NEWS.

What Is Going on in This Thriving Young City. Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—H. Couture, P. St. Ours and Charles Cunson are developing the Majuba, Hardy mountain, which they acquired recently. The ledge on the surface is six feet wide. From the bottom of a 26-foot shaft a drift has been run eight feet. The ore averages \$12 per ton in gold and copper. The claim adjoins the well known Monte Christo. A force of men resumed work today on the English & French claim, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. A shaft will be sunk 20 feet from the face of a 200-foot tunnel. H. Couture and Ed. Couture have left here for the Pend d'Oreille district, Idaho, for the purpose of seeking placer ground. P. Kelliher, of this city, has left for the Needles, Lower Arrow lake, to superintend development on the Mystic and Completer group, which has a gold-silver ledge three feet wide. Word has reached town of a rich strike on the Stenwinder, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. Colonel Hayward is on his way home from Toronto after successfully organizing a company to acquire Summit city townsite, Summit camp. The shareholders include several prominent capitalists. The outlook for Summit is bright as work in half a dozen properties in that vicinity is in progress. A rich ore body was encountered last week in a drift from the 150 level of No. 2 shaft on the K. Bell, Summit camp. Development on this property, which was recently acquired by the Miner-Graves syndicate, is in charge of Jack Hanly. Hugh Cannon claims to have struck 35 feet of solid ore on the White Elephant, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. Alex. McQueen is arranging for a big copper hunt up the north fork this week. It is expected that the Jewel mine, Long Lake camp, will soon begin making shipments to the Silica reduction works, near Rossland, for test purposes. C. K. Ruttie, secretary and manager of the American Mining Investment company, Minneapolis, is in town. His company has acquired the Curlew, Wash, townsite and a number of mining properties in that vicinity. On one claim a shaft has been sunk 100 feet, and Saturday Mr. Tuttle awarded a contract for sinking an additional 100 feet. Mr. Tuttle also let a contract for the driving of a 400-foot tunnel on the Surprise claim. He has surveyors at work locating a railway between Curlew and Drummer's mountain, a distance of five miles. Mr. Tuttle says he proposes extending the boundary line. Electricity will likely be utilized upon the Curlew, the company having acquired two valuable water powers near Curlew. W. W. Byrne, of the Giant Powder company, San Francisco, is here locating a site for a third powder magazine. W. K. White, an old time prospector, has purchased the Monitor claim, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river, from Leonard J. Lownds. The deal was negotiated by James R. Ralston. The Monitor is located a short distance from the Golden Eagle, and adjoins R. A. Brown's well known Volcanic.

Development is to be resumed at once on the Senator claim, in Summit camp, adjoining the 37 claim, J. B. Henderson's promising property. Chris Tobiasson, owner of the Senator, has opened up a ledge which give great promise and shows a great body of low grade ore. It is his intention to prove this lead more thoroughly at once, and he hopes to open up a body of ore of shining value which would not have to be very high grade as the claim is traversed by the C. P. R. track and ore could almost be shot out of the snout onto the cars. About 400 feet north from the Sunset is the Sunrise. The shaft is down some 35 feet, from which a crosscut is to be started.

On the Velvet 30 feet of drifts have been run on the 300-foot level. The main adit has been pushed in for a distance of 550 feet and a crosscut has been run from the end for a distance of 20 feet. The foundation for the 15-drill compressor plant is being made, and so that when the machinery arrives on the ground it can be quickly installed. On the Portland the new shaft has reached a depth of 45 feet, and the head of the tunnel is in 8,800 feet from its portal.

ON THE MAPLE LEAF. Developments to be Resumed on the Rathmullen at Once. Work is to be resumed on the Rathmullen group very shortly and the Maple Leaf claim which made such an excellent showing under the development recently done on it, will be brought to the shipping stage as fast as men and machinery can do the work. Pending the resumption of operations, James O'Toole, the mining engineer who has the development in charge, is prospecting the surface with a view to opening up any other ledges on the claims. Several new leads have already been discovered in the vicinity of the Maple Leaf shaft, and would seem to indicate the presence of a large ore body immediately adjacent. The Rathmullen property comprises one of the largest groups in the boundary, and where they have done any development work most excellent showings have been obtained.

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A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

Koss Thompson Is Piloting it Through the Boundary Country. Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Koss Thompson has been piloting a distinguished party through the Boundary country during the past week. Its members include J. W. Young, vice president of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery, Chicago; J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Rossland; C. A. Molson, mining engineer, Butte, Mont.; S. F. Parrish, superintendent of the B. C. mine, Summit Camp, and W. H. Aldridge, superintendent of the Trail smelter. The trip has been one of observation. The visitors inspected the Mother Lode, Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Brooklyn, Stenwinder, Snowhowe, Winnipeg, Athelstine Oro Denors and K. Bell. They visited the Granby smelter this afternoon, and warmly complimented Superintendent Hodges of his success in solving the question of the successful treatment of Boundary ores. Mr. Thompson and party leave tomorrow for Reubio, and will subsequently visit the Zala M. and other properties in Sheridan camp. Mr. Thompson predicted an enormous ore tonnage from reservation points as soon as the projected railway from Grand Forks to Republic and Sheridan camp is completed. This railway, for which surveys were commenced today, was successfully promoted by T. W. Holland of Grand Forks. When interviewed by your correspondent tonight Mr. Holland stated that the railway will be in operation within six or seven months.

Giant Shipments This Week. The Giant has already shipped two cars of ore this week, and will get out two more before Saturday. The trouble last week was caused by the lack of cars. The Red Mountain people have promised that hereafter there will be no further trouble on this account. The ore is being taken from the upper ledge, which is 12 feet in width, and carries pay over from wall to wall. Of the 12 feet in the ledge there is four of nearly solid arsenopyrite, a beautiful sample of which may be seen in the window of the Miner office.

The Velvet and Portland. On the Velvet 30 feet of drifts have been run on the 300-foot level. The main adit has been pushed in for a distance of 550 feet and a crosscut has been run from the end for a distance of 20 feet. The foundation for the 15-drill compressor plant is being made, and so that when the machinery arrives on the ground it can be quickly installed. On the Portland the new shaft has reached a depth of 45 feet, and the head of the tunnel is in 8,800 feet from its portal.

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MINES AND MINING

STOCK MARKET LIVELY. Brokers Report the Best Week of the Year 1900. The stock market has been stronger during the week ending last evening than it has in any week during the year. The sales aggregated 177,850, which made the business twice as large as any previous week in 1900. Then, too, it has been a rising market, which is of the sort that makes people buy. On a falling market everyone wants to sell, and this always accentuates the tumble in prices. The favorable factors, the resumption of shipping by the Centre Star, the success of the Miner-Graves syndicate in mining and smelting the ore of their two biggest mines, and the generally prosperous condition of the mining industry, have aided in causing the increased movement in stocks and the advance in the price of some of the others. What will help the matter along now will be the resumption of shipments by the War Eagle, and, finally, the resumption of dividends by each of these mines. Both these companies have made large expenditures during the seven months they have not been shipping, and this must be repaid before dividends can be resumed. All of the factors which caused the collapse in the market are now passing away, such as the war in South Africa and other unfortunate circumstances, and everything points to a still better condition of affairs than even at present in the mining industry. However, affairs are on the mend, and all the signs point to a better condition, and, therefore, an increase in the volume of business and an advance in prices may be looked for in the immediate future. The sales for the week ending last evening by days were as follows:

Table with columns for Day (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) and Total, listing stock market activity.

Against 83,000 for the previous week. Giant has sold well during the week, and 39,500 shares were disposed of. The price has ranged from 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 cents. The Giant resumed shipments this week, and will have shipped four cars before the end of the week. The Rambler-Cariboo sold to the extent of 7,500 shares. The price ranged from 23-1/2 to 24-3/4 cents. At the properties of the Rambler-Cariboo work continues along the usual lines, with nothing of importance to report, except that the development is showing up some fine bodies of ore. There were 33,000 shares of Winnipeg sold during the week. The stock opened at 9 cents and closed at 8-1/2 cents. News from the Winnipeg continues to be of an encouraging character. Centre Star has been dealt in considerably both here and in Toronto, but some of the sales were made off the board. There were 7,200 shares sold, and the price started at \$1.61 on Thursday of last week, and gradually arose to \$1.75 on Monday. Yesterday it dropped to \$1.71. There were 4,000 shares of Tamarac sold, and the price ranged from 4-1/2 to 4-3/4 cents. This company will shortly begin the erection of a tramway so that some of its ore may be sent to the smelter. The development of the mine has opened up a large body of pay ore. White Bear continues to sell, and 12,500 were sold during the week for 1-3/4 cents. There were 2,350 White Bear sold for from 1-1/4 to 1-3/8 cents per share. Peoria is holding its own and 21,000 shares changed hands during the week at 1-1/2 cents. Sullivan is selling for 13-1/2 cents. Iron Mask has been traded in in Spokane, and 2,000 were sold on the board here yesterday for 49 cents. There has been a great deal of inquiry for this stock since the suit with the Centre Star was settled. There was a sale of 1,000 J. X. L. during the week for 15-1/2 cents. Deer Trail, which disappeared for some time out of the transactions, made its reappearance yesterday, and 2,000 were sold for 4 cents.

Table with columns for Stock Name and Price, listing various mining stocks like Athabasca, S. C. Gold Fields, etc.

What is Going on in... Shaft, Drift, Stope, Winze, Etc., Etc. A pool was made up in this city, and 2,200 shares of Le Roi were purchased on a margin. The shares cost the purchaser \$7 1/2. The members of the pool could easily realize a profit as the shares were yesterday worth \$8 3/4. There were 10,000 shares of Humming Bird sold during the week for 10 cents per share. The sale was not made on the board. This is caused by the fact that work on the property has been resumed and that the ore on the dump, which amounts to about 650 tons, is being shipped to the smelter at Grand Forks. Thursday's Sales. Giant, 5,000, 2,500 at 2-3/4c; Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000 at 2-1/2c, 500 at 23-3/4; Winnipeg, 1,000, 3,000, 2,500 at 9c; Centre Star, 1,000 at \$1.61, 500 at \$1.62, 500 at \$1.64, 200 at \$1.65. Friday's Sales. Sales today on the local exchange were as follows: Giant, 3,000 at 2-1/2c, 3,000 at 2-3/4c; Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 24c, 1,000 at 23-3/4c, 500 at 24-1/2c; Tamarac, 1,800 at 4-1/2c; White Bear, 5,000 at 1-3/4c; Winnipeg, 2,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000 at 8-3/4c; Centre Star, 500 at \$1.67; Okanagan, 32,000 at 1-3/8c, 1,500 at 1-1/4c; Peoria Mines, 7,000 at 1-1/2c; Sullivan, 1,000 at 13-1/2c. Total sales, 51,000 shares. Saturday Sales. Sales today on the local exchange were as follows: Giant, 2,000, 5,000, 2-1/2c; 5,000, 2-3/4c; Centre Star, 500, \$1.72; 100, \$1.74; 400, 100, 200, \$1.75; Iron Mask, 250, 36c; 1,000, 2,000, 37c; Winnipeg, 5,000, 2,000, 9c; 5,000, 9-1/4c; Tamarac, 1,000, 3,000, 4-1/2c; Waterloo, 10,000, 2-1/4c; J. X. L., 1,000, 15-1/2c. Total sales, 43,650 shares. Monday Sales. Giant, 5,000 at 2-5/8c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 23c, 500 at 24c; Centre Star, 1,000 at \$1.72, 500 at \$1.75, 250 at \$1.75; Winnipeg, 10,000 at 9c; Tamarac, 2,000 at 4-3/4c; Noble Five, 1,000 at 5c; Waterloo, 400 at 2-1/4c. Total sales, 21,200 shares. Tuesday's Sales. Sales on the local exchange were as follows: Giant, 10,000, 10,000, 2-3/4c; 2,000, 2-1/2c; Winnipeg, 1,000, 9c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000, 24c; White Bear, 5,000, 1-3/4c; Centre Star, 1,000, \$1.70; 250, \$1.75; 250, \$1.74; Peoria, 5,000, 1-1/2c. Total sales, 18,000 shares. Wednesday's Sales. Giant, 5,000 at 2-3/4c; Winnipeg, 2,000 at 8-1/2c, 1,000 at 9c; White Bear, 2,500 at 1-3/4c; Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 24-3/4c; Iron Mask, 2,000 at 42c; Peoria Mines, 10,000 at 1-1/2c; Deer Trail, 2,000 at 4c; Centre Star, 250 at \$1.71. Total sales, 23,250 shares.

STOCK MARKET LIVELY.

Brokers Report the Best Week of the Year 1900. The stock market has been stronger during the week ending last evening than it has in any week during the year. The sales aggregated 177,850, which made the business twice as large as any previous week in 1900. Then, too, it has been a rising market, which is of the sort that makes people buy. On a falling market everyone wants to sell, and this always accentuates the tumble in prices. The favorable factors, the resumption of shipping by the Centre Star, the success of the Miner-Graves syndicate in mining and smelting the ore of their two biggest mines, and the generally prosperous condition of the mining industry, have aided in causing the increased movement in stocks and the advance in the price of some of the others. What will help the matter along now will be the resumption of shipments by the War Eagle, and, finally, the resumption of dividends by each of these mines. Both these companies have made large expenditures during the seven months they have not been shipping, and this must be repaid before dividends can be resumed. All of the factors which caused the collapse in the market are now passing away, such as the war in South Africa and other unfortunate circumstances, and everything points to a still better condition of affairs than even at present in the mining industry. However, affairs are on the mend, and all the signs point to a better condition, and, therefore, an increase in the volume of business and an advance in prices may be looked for in the immediate future. The sales for the week ending last evening by days were as follows:

Table with columns for Day (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) and Total, listing stock market activity.

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Two Dollars FRO... Among many notes from other camps the Kootenays are the only one strike being recorded on the only... showing upwards of 5... the Lardeau comes... being made on the... another claim, aptly... scraper, both of which... some importance, as... a hotenay of a strike... as reported from the... where some good pro... locations. And so the... regions, showing that... regions, as has often... nearly prospected. Both the Slocan and... doing well, and a ne... is noticeable in the... record of the doing... arrangements are bel... an with the constru... and trails to work... but the winter which... force idle through... the growing agitation... that the province ar... mining districts will... remunerative results... development of these... KAMI... progress of the Mi... Save... Work on the Pyth... proceeding steadily... line raiser for the... been sent out, and... ately. A very good strike... on the only cumber... vonas. The test sh... On the Hecla cr... foot level is cou... the south considera... well as chalcocopyrite... Ann granger has... present showing up... dioritic rock carryi... boronite on the west... mountain. Messrs. U. A. G... V. V. Martmont, of... exploration company... creek with Messrs... lucky, looking into...ucky Strike, Iron... properties. The Iruth cross... at the 75-foot level... are distance, and... three high grade on... shipping grade, on... drilled on for 15... a greater distance... EAST K... Strike on Big S... (Dr... The Langley Bro... the lower tunnel... the tunnel is now... Beckenridge & L... contractors, who... Waterfall claim tr... started work on t... The vein which... erred in the long... claim, one of the... company's property... markably well. Alan Hayes and... been working on... ner and have run... sides numerous of... vein to be contain... claim. Owing to the o... of the assessment wo... H. C., well-kno... relocated by J. H... the company, un... Sumner and Sumne... Charles Estmer... and creek on T... strike of consider... head of Big Sand... tector. A discov... on ore was rece... quite a stamp... Estmer says the... ore mines and t... uniform width of... high grade carryi... said to carry a... distance. The or... THE... strikes on the... Messrs. Gainer... port, who have... trune Fraction... weeks, came in... report having d... of which wh... Prof. F. K. L... who has several... property, in the... assay retu... across the... in all values... ledge. The assessment wor...