

land of Winnipeg and the camp for Wednesday morning in the Boundary Creek herland is no stranger...

is regarded as one of the consolidations of copper that has been brought...

is well equipped with ledge is traced to the full At the 150-foot level...

five per cent copper and ton. The Stewinizer is a smelter of 2000 tons...

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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

Fourth Year, Number 81

WORK ON DEER PARK

Orders Received From the East to Install a Hoist.

SHAFT TO BE SUNK 200 FEET

The I. X. L. Keeps Improving With Each Foot Made—Thirty-Five Drills Were Added to the Mining Equipment of the Camp Yesterday.

Mr. Lorne Becher, manager for the Deer Park, has received orders from the east directing him to install a hoist on the new ledge...

The ore in the face of both the upper and the lower drifts of the I. X. L. continues to show improvement...

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Properties Now Owned by at Phoenix Camp Views.

B. C. Mineral Display at Paris.

Hon. J. Fred Hume, minister of mines, was in Vancouver on Sunday. British Columbia will make a fine display at the Paris exhibition...

Iron Mask vs. Centre Star.

The monthly sitting of the full court was held in the court house at Victoria on Monday, with Chief Justice McCall and Justices Drake and Martin on the bench...

A Strike on Norway Mountain.

Mr. Griswold, who is in charge of the working force of the Norway Mountain Gold and Copper company, writes to Mr. Ouimet that he has made a discovery on one of their claims...

Another Shipper.

On the first of this month the Philadelphia company, operating the Mountain Trail and other properties on Sheep Creek, close to the international boundary, made a shipment of one carload of 20 tons of ore...

Mining Around Erie.

Mr. Marc Gilliam of Erie, is in the city. He reports that the Canadian King Mining company is shipping its first carload of ore to the smelter...

THE RATHMULLEN.

Hon. George E. Foster Becomes a Director of the Company. The Hon. George E. Foster has become a director of the Rathmullen Consolidated...

The Velvet and the Portland.

Superintendent Morrish of the Velvet and the Portland, is in the city from Sophie mountain, and reports that excellent progress is being made with the development of both these properties...

Le Roi Shipments.

Table with columns: Date, Cans, Lbs. Rows: Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Total: 4,611,650 or 2,306 tons.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. H. O. McClymont, mining engineer, has gone to the Lardeau country for the purpose of commencing operations on the property of the Lardeau Mining company, limited...

A DIVIDEND PAYER FROM OTHER CAMPS

Gold Bricks From the Okonogan Free Gold Mines.

VERY SATISFACTORY CLEAN-UP

A Dividend of a Quarter of a Cent a Share Declared—Plenty of Ore in Sight—British Columbia in the East and Other Items of Interest.

Mr. S. Thornton Langley has returned from a visit to the Okonogan Gold Mines, limited, and he brought back with him two gold bricks, the result of 20 days run of the new 10-stamp mill...

THE SLOCAN.

Contract Work Progressing—Ore Shipments—Notes on Properties. The Willa has temporarily closed down. The ore shipments last week totalled 346 tons...

B. C. in the East.

Mr. Charles Parker, M. E., has just returned from an extended absence to the east, during which he visited Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Montreal...

Work on the St. Eugene and Lake Shore.

There are now 61 men on the payroll of the Lake Shore mine. The carpenter work on the St. Eugene concentrator building is nearly finished...

Work on the Chickamen Stone.

Work on the Chickamen Stone is going right ahead, and there is no let up to the work. As development proceeds the ore body appears to be getting stronger...

News From the Peoria.

The latest advices received from the Peoria, which is located in Jackson's basin, in the Slocan, is to the effect that the entire bottom of the 7x5 foot shaft is in ledge matter, and that there is in this two feet of high grade ore that averages from \$200 to \$400 to the ton.

News of Mining Properties in Kootenay and Yale Districts.

MINING OUTLOOK IMPROVING

Notes of Interest From the Slocan East Kootenay, Trout Lake, and the Boundary Creek Country—Contract Work Being Resumed in Some Places.

The continuation of fine summer weather keeps many men busy on the hills doing assessment work or prospecting likely sections. It is a fact that in many, if not all, of the camps in Southeastern British Columbia good miners are scarce...

THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

The Jewel Has 11,000 Tons Blocked Out. Pathfinder to Ship—Notes. The Gold Bug, near Greenwood, is clearing ground for an aerial tramway...

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NEWS OF THE MINES.

The Big Ledge on the Evening Star is Improving.

DEER PARK LEDGE IMPROVING

The I. X. L. Continues to Improve—A Good Assay Has Been Made of the Ore From the Seven Foot Ledge on the Okonogan—Other Notes.

The big ledge on the Evening Star is getting richer as it is explored further to the south. It is now known to be 35 feet in width and considerably more than half of this is pay ore...

The Deer Park Improving.

Mr. Lorne Becher, the manager of the Deer Park, reports that the newly found vein on the Deer Park is improving a little with each foot of depth...

Both Faces in Ore.

On the I. X. L. the faces of both drifts continue in ore of a high grade. It is being sacked as fast as it is taken out and sometime this week a trial shipment will be made to the smelter at Northport...

Good Assays of Okonogan Ore.

An assay was made yesterday of the ore from the newly-found seven-foot vein on the Okonogan, and it gave a return of \$32.64 to the ton...

Contract Work Resumed.

News from New Denver, dated September 25th, says: The Bousa started operations this morning, four men going to work on the first shift. A great many rumors regarding this property and its probable workings are in circulation...

Contract Work Has Started on the Slocan Star.

There is a much better feeling prevailing in this camp now, as the properties are resuming operations. The forces may not be as large as formerly, but the contract system enables both sides to feel satisfied—the mine owners, that an easy way has been found to let them down easy...

Two Hundred at Work Around Sandon.

The Sandon Paystreak says: There are approximately 200 men at work in the mines tributary to Sandon just now. The crews are something as follows: Payne, 40; Rambler-Cariboo, 25; Lucky Jim, 25; Silver Bell, 15; Ivanhoe, 12; Venture, 10; Ajax Fraction, 8; Reco, 6; Noble Five, 6; Ulica, 6; Last Chance, 6; Ruth No. 2, 4; Queen Bess, 6; Sovereign, 6; Sunshine, 4; Slocan Star, 4; Chicago, 4; Dardanelles, 4; Ajax, 2; Wonderful, 2; R. E. Lee, 2. At Whitewater 12 men are working on the Jackson and a few on prospects. Fifty men are working on prospects adjacent to New Denver...

The Borneo Company's Claims.

Mr. John Hart has returned from a visit to Morning mountain in the Nelson division. While he was there he inspected the group of the Borneo Brick Gold Mining company. On one of the claims a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 10 feet. In the bottom of the shaft there is between four and five feet of quartz, which carries gold and copper in paying quantities...

News of Grenville Mountain.

Mr. Stephen Brailo has returned from Grenville mountain, where he is engaged in running a tunnel on the Bonanza group. This tunnel is now in for a distance of 30 feet and is to be driven in for a total distance of 75 feet. Then the intention is to crosscut to ledge No. 2, which lies to the south of the tunnel, and 25 feet away. This property is being operated by Dr. E. Bowes and associates...

The Ivanhoe compressor plant has been hauled up to the mine and will be in working order in a few days.

THE MINING REVIEW

War Eagle and Centre Star Power Question.

SHIPMENTS MAINTAIN AVERAGE

Columbia-Kootenay to Go Down 1,500 Feet—New Compressor For the Le Roi—No. 1 Getting Ready to Ship—News of Many of the Camp's Working Properties.

Outside of the camp, and particularly in the east, it has been rather broadly stated that the interests of the War Eagle mine were being sacrificed in the interest of the Centre Star, or to put it in another way, that the development of the War Eagle was being hindered and delayed by power being diverted and used in the development of the Centre Star that properly should be used only in the former mine.

Mr. Carlyle's weekly notes on the forward movement of the B. A. C. properties are worth more than passing notice, particularly in regard to the Columbia-Kootenay and Number One, which are the increase of power to be supplied to the present Black Bear compressor is gratifying evidence of the continued confidence in all the properties concerned, which will obtain their power from this source when the new compressor is completed.

The surface find in the Deer Park, which has been explored for a depth of 30 feet, has given a new impetus to south belt properties.

The news of the camp generally for the past week has been of an encouraging nature, but no strike of importance other than the Deer Park find has occurred. Mr. W. B. Wilson, the new superintendent of the Le Roi assumed his duties early in the week.

The Ore Shipments. The total output for the past seven days from Rossland camp is almost the same as the previous week, and, considering that the Centre Star is not included in the list, it is well up to the expected average.

Table with columns: Week—Tons, Year—Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Evening Star, Deer Park, Centre Star, Columbia-Kootenay, Virginia, Mountain Trail.

Le Roi—A 40-drill Rand compressor of the latest type has been ordered and will be placed end on to the present Black Bear compressor, giving the combined plant, when completed, a capacity of 50 drills, and making one of the most efficient compressor plants in the world.

Wallingford—The workings are getting pretty close to the shaft. Slow progress has been made of late owing to the fact that the rock now being passed through is extremely hard. A survey is being made in the tunnel for the purpose of determining how many feet away the ledge is. It is now confidently anticipated that the ledge will be met before the 1st of November.

Masoc.—The usual progress is being made in this property and work is being pushed along the vein in both the upper and lower tunnels. The operations are now confined to the vein. The drift which was made in the tunnel for a distance of 23 feet. The ore here is improving in quality. The east drift in tunnel No. 1 was extended 17 feet during the week and is now in 57 feet. Crosscut No. 2 from tunnel No. 3 is in for a distance of 19 feet. The full face of the crosscut is mineralized and there is a foot of clear ore.

Columbia-Kootenay.—A forward movement has been decided on in the Columbia-Kootenay. It is shortly intended to commence cutting out a station 1,500 feet in tunnel No. 6, and from this point a three-compartment vertical shaft will be sunk in that part of the vein where the most promising ore shoots have been found above. It is intended to sink about 1,500 feet. Ingersoll-Sargeant drills will be used exclusively in this mine as well as in the Nickel Plate and Great Western.

Evening Star.—The shipments from the Evening Star continues. The ore from this property is being sent to the Northport smelter and averages about \$12 to the ton. At present the work is confined to the main vein, which is fully 50 feet in width. The ore that is being shipped now is quarried out of this big deposit. Of course the entire ledge is not shipping ore, but there are several wide pay shoots of ore running through it that are four feet in width. There are other portions that are not of a shipping grade.

Virginia.—The work of continuing the shaft on the recently found ledge still goes on. Waning and Trail Creek.—The contract for sinking and crosscutting has been issued. The shaft is down for a distance of 50 feet and the crosscut has been driven 20 feet. The work so far done is very

satisfactory, but it has shown the necessity of further depth. It is thought to be quite possible that ore will be met at a further depth of 100 feet. The company, it is thought, will make the necessary financial arrangements shortly to continue the exploratory work.

California.—Six men are at work grading the roads and the site for the compressor building. One thousand feet of wagon road has been made and the work of road making is about completed. It is likely that a small force of men will be put to work crosscutting in the main tunnel, which is now in for a distance of 200 feet, pending the arrival of the compressor plant.

Echo Group.—Mr. W. D. McFadden will commence the development of this group during the present week with a good force of men. The group is located on Sheep Lake. The main ledge on this group runs through three claims and carries good values in gold, silver and copper.

Green Mountain.—The shaft is down for a distance of 320 feet and drifting on the ledge has progressed for a distance of 40 feet. The drift is still in rock that is strongly mineralized. There were no new developments of note during the past week.

Sunset No. 2.—Good progress is being made in all parts of the Sunset No. 2. Two machine drills are at work. Both are crosscutting on the 100-foot level from the new shaft. Twenty-seven men are at work.

Centre Star.—The main shaft of the Centre Star is down 300 feet approximately. The mine will appear in the shipping list this coming week. It will note on the War Eagle, already given, explain the situation of this property.

Homebake.—Development work continues. The crosscut to the north has been run to a distance of over 30 feet and is now in ledge matter. It is hoped that the ore shoot will soon be encountered.

Mountain Trail.—A shipment of 20 tons of ore from the Mountain Trail was made to Northport early in the month, but the record of it was only obtained this week from the customs office.

New St. Elmo.—Good progress is being made in the main drift, which is now in for a distance of about 90 feet. The compressor plant has not yet come to hand, but is now daily expected.

Josie.—The shaft is now down to the 500-foot station in the Josie. Sinking will be resumed for another 100 feet, when drifting will be commenced. A large force of men is at work on this mine. Good progress is being made on the main adit and in all other portions of the mine.

White Bear.—The shaft is down for a distance of 350 feet. There are no new developments of importance.

Portland.—Work on the tunnel continues, and it has now been driven in for a distance of 95 feet.

Bunker Hill.—Work on the Bunker Hill wagon road is making good progress.

Lily May.—The stoping of ore from the 50-foot level is still in progress.

Royal George.—Work on the shaft continues.

FORTY MORE DRILLS

The Le Roi Company Orders an Additional Compressor.

IT WILL COST ABOUT \$60,000

The Miners in the Vicinity of Silverton Receded From Their Position in Relation to Contracts—They Will Now Accept Work Under Contract.

With the deepening of the Le Roi workings, and for the exploration of the Black Bear claim, it has been found that the present plant at the Le Roi is inadequate. It has at present a compressor capacity for 50 drills, and these are to be increased for 40, which will give the mine a capacity of 90 drills.

The Le Roi yesterday ordered four donkey engines from the Jencks Machine Company. The are in stock, and will be delivered today.

Mr. F. D. Oliver of the Morrison Mining Company, which is operating the Morrison property in the Deadwood mining camp, Boundary Creek, yesterday ordered from the Jencks Machine Company, agency in this city a four-horse power compressor of the kind in stock, and it will be immediately forwarded to the Morrison mine, via the Columbia & Western railway.

A Compromise Effected. About a month ago the Miners' union of Silverton passed a resolution declaring that members of the union should not do work by contract, and the men employed at the Wakefield and the Bowen quit. Night before last the union held a meeting and reconsidered this action, and now the men will be free to accept contract work anywhere on Slovan Lake. It is said this action is in the nature of a compromise.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. George H. Green left yesterday with a party of investors for the purpose of examining the Jupiter group. Mr. M. Shick is in the city from the Burnt Basin section. He reports that strikes are being made all over the basin of both free gold and gold and silver. He declares that good results have followed in almost every instance in that section where development work has been done on proper lines.

Mr. James M. Martin, M. P. P., has returned from a trip through the Boundary Creek country. Mr. James Robertson, Montreal, is at the Hotel Allan. Mr. George O. Buchanan of Kaslo, is at the Hotel Allan.

LICENSED BROKERS

SPOKANE

DeLashmutt & Rutter Republic and Rossland Stocks

Chas. F. Clough & Co. Republic and Rossland Stocks

M. R. Galusha & Son Republic and Rossland Stocks

Chas. Liftchild & Co. Republic and Rossland Stocks

N. B. BUCKLER Republic and Rossland Stocks

Thomas & Newcomb Republic and Rossland Stocks

E. A. CHASE Republic and Rossland Stocks

C. D. RAND Republic and Rossland Stocks

L. ROY SLATER Republic and Rossland Stocks

HERRIN & REINER Republic and Rossland Stocks

William A. Nichols Republic and Rossland Stocks

A. MARSH & CO. Mining Brokers and Agents. Official Brokers of the Senneth Mining and Development Company, Limited. (Tamara), Rossland.

Ernest Kennedy, & Co.

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27 W. Columbia Ave., ROSSLAND, B. C.

C. E. BENN, Broker J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer.

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INSURANCE AGENTS Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Money to Loan on Real Estate. Daily Communication with the Montreal and Toronto Exchange. COLUMBIA AVE., ROSSLAND

THOS. S. GILMOUR

Accountant Mining Agent Stocks and Shares

Cable Address—"Whitehall." Code—Bedford McNeill. 16 Columbia Ave. P. O. Box 88. ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE REFERENDUM

Free Gold Mining and Milling Co., Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

Capital Stock \$500,000, in 2,000,000 Shares of 25c Each Treasury 800,000 Shares

DIRECTORS

W. M. CUNLIFFE, Of Rossland Engineering Works, Rossland, B. C. President. E. N. OULMETTE, Late President of Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash., Rossland, B. C. Secretary-Treasurer. E. M. KINNEAR, President Crescent Dry Goods Co., Rossland, B. C. Vice-President. A. ZETTLER, Mine Operator, Rossland, B. C. N. DUFFNER, Mine Operator, Rossland, B. C.

To the Public—The second issue of 100,000 shares in The Referendum Free Gold Mining & Milling Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, is now offered for subscription at 10 cents per share, payable in five monthly instalments of 2 cents per share. By provision of the Act under which the Company incorporated these shares are sold free from liability or further assessment.

This Company was incorporated on July 3rd, 1899, to take over and operate the "Referendum," "Katie," and "Golden Cross" mineral claims, situated on Forty-Nine Creek, about eight miles from Nelson, B. C., and in the well-known free gold belt in which are the Athabasca and Poorman mines, which have yielded excellent profits to their owners. Previous to the acquisition of these claims by the Company two shafts had been sunk thirty-five feet on a lead of quartz on the "Referendum" and numerous cuttings made, which proved the continuity of the ore body for 1,000 feet. Assays of ore from these workings were as follows: \$80, \$87, \$246, \$380, \$412, with the average value as estimated by Dr. P. Langhammer, M. E., of \$42, and width of 20 inches. Since June 5th nine men have been continuously working on the property. The "Referendum" shaft has been continued to seventy-five feet, the ore continuing the same in width and character. A shaft of thirty feet has been sunk on a lead of quartz six feet in width discovered on the "Katie" claim just before the Company took charge. This ledge maintains its width with depth and in places free gold was found in the ore.

The Company has purchased a five-stamp mill boiler and engine, with cyanide and chlorination plant. This plant is to be on the ground within thirty days and in operation within ninety days. The development of the property has reached the stage that mine and mill can be worked throughout the winter. The plan of operation includes the addition of five more stamps in the spring and running a tunnel to the boundary of the "Referendum" claim, which is expected to crosscut five more leads which show on the surface.

All that was outlined in our circular of May 15th has been carried out, and with the work done since, the condition of the Company has been much improved. Within ninety days the Company will be in a self-sustaining position with its own treatment plant in operation.

The first issue of treasury stock has all been subscribed, and the second issue of the same amount is now made at the advanced price of 10 cents—warranted by the results of the work done and the acquisition of the plant.

Applications for stock and remittance for first payment of 2 cents per share may be made through any chartered bank or direct to the undersigned.

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E. N. OULMETTE & CO., Brokers For the Company, Rossland, B. C.

Katie D. Green G. M. & D. Co. LIMITED, NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Property Situate on North Fork of Salmon River ERIE DISTRICT, B. C. FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY. Fifty thousand shares of the Company's Treasury stock is now offered to the public at 7½ cents per share and can be had on application to 22 Columbia Avenue ROSSLAND, B. C. GEORGE H. GREEN, Secy. Treas.

OUR LONDON

MOVEMENTS IN GOLD AND SILVER. The New British Gold is fully floated—Have been Fall

(From Our Own London, Sept. 12) I last sent you a matter is that this late in the city and the heat was worth while both estimating correspond

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THURSDAY, September 28, 1899

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

MOVEMENTS IN LEADING B. C. MINING GROUPS MAINTAINED.

The New British Columbia Loan Successfully Floated—Gilt-edged Investments Have been Falling.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) London, Sept. 12.—It seems an age since I last sent you a letter. The fact of the matter is that things have been so idle of late in the city owing to politics, money and the heat wave that it has not been worth while bothering you with uninteresting correspondence. Things British Columbian have been apathetic, and although there is said to be a market for your shares here, it possesses no real backbone.

Sir Charles Tupper is over here, but the New Goldfields, of which he is chief, jogs along very quietly, although the Velvet is still thought highly of by those who followed its development. The movements in other leading groups have been confined to changes of an insignificant character, but prices on the whole are well maintained despite the absence of anything startling in the way of developments. August is always a quiet month, but two years ago it was a month of excitement. The Early Bird Mining Company was organized in February, 1897. Its properties consist of the Minnie and Primrose sections on Red Mountain and the Columbia claim on Lookout mountain. Mr. Pounder left here about a year and a half ago. Since his departure nothing has been done on the properties of the Early Bird company and the stock has little or no value.

The Northern Belle, Etc. Editor Miner: I have a large block of Northern Belle Gold Mining Company's stock. I understand that Mr. Long, the president, was out to see the property. I have not been able to get any information as to the intention of the management. I would feel obliged if you would investigate the matter. I also hold a large block of the Montreal Gold Fields. This stock sold at 50 cents—now 16 and 17 cents. I would like information about this property also. They own the Coxy and Gertrude. I have been holding Northern Belle for nearly three years. Quebec, Sept. 11th. P. S.

The Mascot Sale. Editor Miner: I would like to know if the Mascot Mining Company sold out about a year ago, or if they just sold out controlling interest. Hoping you will do me the favor, I remain, respectfully yours, O. P. J.

Should Maintain Offices Here. There is considerable complaint among brokers because mining companies operating in this city, in many instances, fail to maintain offices here, as they are required to by law. It is a great inconvenience to be compelled to send stock away to have it "split up," and it causes trouble in other ways. Even when the companies where they maintain offices, the office is not answer communications promptly, and in some cases the secretary leaves on a trip to some out of town place and fails to have a legal substitute. The law in this respect is very clear and explicit and the penalty is severe. Part IV, section 84 of the act, relating to companies, says: "Every company under this act shall have a registered office within the province, to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any company, under this act, carries on business without having such office, it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 for every day during which business is so carried on."

Honest Advice Free to Men. The Rossland Miner is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from over work, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertise to cure those conditions caused by being misled. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 437 1-2 Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from the above troubles, and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, he became discouraged and helpless. Finally he consulted an old clergyman, who directed him to an eminent physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained. Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience, and to write to them in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention can be given to those writing out of new or old letters, but anyone who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

The Cambridge Gold Mining Company.

Editor Miner: Can you kindly give me any information about the Cambridge Gold Mining company and what property they have. Are they doing any work, or have they ever done any, etc.? The president is R. J. Bailey. Yours truly, Toronto, Sept. 8th. R. P.

[The Cambridge Gold Mining company was organized October 12th, 1896, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The property of the company consists of the Cambridge mineral claim, located in the south belt, near the Crown Point, in the Trail Creek mining division. The property is crown granted, and there is some little money in the treasury, but no work has been done upon it for the past two years. The secretary of the company, George R. Killam, was seen and asked when the company intended to resume operations, and he replied that he did not know definitely, but he was of the impression that it would be some little time before anything was done.]

The Early Bird Mining Company.

Editor Miner: As I have had inquiries with regard to the Early Bird Mining company would you kindly give me information with regard to this company and the progress they are making with their mining claim, in the next issue of your paper, and kindly send me a copy of same, for which find enclosed five cents. Yours truly, Guelph, Sept. 6th. J. D.

[The Early Bird Mining company was organized by Mr. George A. Pounder in February, 1897. Its properties consist of the Minnie and Primrose sections on Red Mountain and the Columbia claim on Lookout mountain. Mr. Pounder left here about a year and a half ago. Since his departure nothing has been done on the properties of the Early Bird company and the stock has little or no value.]

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MORE POLICE INVESTIGATION

FIVE WITNESSES EXAMINED—ANOTHER SESSION TONIGHT.

The Books of the International—An Ex Provincial Constable—Lesses of Card Rooms—An Ex-Mayor.

The adjourned police investigation opened Thursday night at the city offices at 8 o'clock, the Mayor and Mr. W. F. McNeill presiding. Five witnesses were examined, the evidence for the most part being unimportant. Counsel for the prosecution stated that he desired to turn the case over to the mayor before closing his case. The mayor stated that the city solicitor, having a copy of all the evidence before him, had advised the commissioners that their ruling regarding Mr. Klockmann's evidence at the last sitting was a proper one in his opinion. Mr. Klockmann will not have to answer the question put to him and objected to on that occasion.

Mr. MacNeill called as his first witness John Holland, theatrical manager of the International Music Hall. He was engaged by Mr. Klockmann; he was paid partly by profit and partly by salary. He did not know who composed the International Hotel company, or whether they owned the music hall. He believed Mr. Klockmann was the president of the company, but knew nothing of the other officers. He accounted to Mr. Klockmann the books of the company, but he declined to make public the contents of private affairs. Mr. Macdonald said his learned friend must connect the contents of the books with the matters now being investigated, otherwise the witness was not compelled to produce and show the books to the commissioners. Mr. Holland detailed the books he produced, and described his methods of book-keeping. He had no entries regarding the gambling room, and had no connection with that branch of the business. Witness said he knew the chief and Officer McFee, but had not paid them or any other person connected with the police, any money. Nothing came of Mr. MacNeill's inspection of the books, and the witness was excused without further question, taking his books with him.

William Morrison, a miner, at present out of work, since last November, testified that he had worked at the International club rooms in charge of the gambling room from March last until two months ago, in all four months. He was a tenant and had paid Mr. Klockmann various sums a month for rent. He had been fined by the police on two occasions and fined \$75 and \$50. He was fined on both occasions for playing poker. He had never been ordered to leave the town by the police. When he left the International he got the value of the checks and table coverings, about \$80, from his successor, the police knew of the games being carried on. He kept no books. Never paid any money to the chief or Mitchell, nor had they ever asked him for money. He had not run games in any other house in Rossland because it would not pay. Robert Barr had suggested the starting of a game, but he asked too much and the matter dropped. The police never at any time advised him to leave town. To Mr. Macdonald the witness said the talk with Barr was in February. He was fined in February for playing cards. He went into the International in March. The police had shown him no favors, but had been very strict with him.

Harry P. Jones, a miner by calling, but engaged in running the card room at the International at present, testified that he paid Mr. Klockmann \$200 a month rent for the card room and kept all profits made himself. Had never been arrested or fined for gambling or for anything else. He never paid the chief—anything or fined for gambling or for anything else. He never paid the chief—anything or fined for gambling or for anything else.

Mountain Bell mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the trail of the Southern Cross and Wolverine No. 2 on the west. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Thomas Smir, No. B. 13036, Mike O'Neil, No. 19297 A., Lake D. Wolford, No. 4524 A., Alexander Rogers, No. B. 6773, Mary Hennessy, No. B. 11863, and David B. Bogle, No. B. 33588 A., 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 11th day of September, 1899. N. F. TOWNSEND.

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Indians Exterminating Game.

Matter for complaint is found in the unchecked practice of Indians from the other side of the line hunting in the mountains south of Rossland and west of the Columbia river. Deer have been very plentiful in this section, but continuous hunting with dogs by the Siwash is exterminating the game. The Indians carry the meat to towns along the river, on the American side of the line, where it is sold. Grouse are being cleaned out in the same manner, the Reservation Indians making free with all game and fish on the Canadian side. The authorities should devote some attention to this abuse.

City Solicitor Abbott has returned from a fortnight's visit to Victoria and Vancouver.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Road View mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About one mile north of the boundary line on the West Mountain railroad. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Harold Rickard, No. B. 13223, and Victor L. Clemence, No. B. 13220, 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 24th day of July, 1899. N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Legal Tender Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of the Kootenay district. Where located: In the city of Rossland and adjoining the Le Roi mine. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (acting as agent for Edmond Haney, Esq., F. M. C. No. B13033) free miner's certificate No. 24063 B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1899. KENNETH L. BURNET, Young and Burnet, Rossland, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Wolverine No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About three miles southeast from the city of Rossland adjoining the Southern Cross. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Thomas Smir, No. B. 13036, Mike O'Neil, No. 19297 A., Lake D. Wolford, No. 4524 A., Alexander Rogers, No. B. 6773, Mary Hennessy, No. B. 11863, and David B. Bogle, No. B. 33588 A., 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 11th day of September, 1899. N. F. TOWNSEND.

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Rossland Weekly Miner.

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OHN E. KERR, Managing Editor. LONDON OFFICE: O. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

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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—\$1.50 in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$3 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50 also in advance.

WAR IS IMMINENT.

Despite the confident utterances of Cecil Rhodes and a portion of the English press that President Kruger will yield to the British demands when he realizes that the alternative is war, there is the strongest reason for expecting the beginning of a campaign within the next few days. The Dutch people all through South Africa are apparently in intense sympathy with the Boers and are prepared to join forces with them on the first outbreak of hostilities. The leading men of the Orange Free State have made a most decided pronouncement to this effect and the Afrikaners of Cape Colony from the head of the government to the most obscure burgher are preparing to lend open assistance. Nor are the British subjects at Johannesburg at all reassured by these peaceful expressions. With all the knowledge gained by residence at the seat of trouble, with the intimate acquaintance they must have gained of the character of the Boers and their leaders they show a most unequivocal belief in the determination of Oom Paul and his colleagues to dispute the English claims on the field, if necessary, by leaving that city in thousands for security under the Union Jack. The Imperial government, too, is manifestly of the opinion that the trouble can only be satisfactorily adjusted by a recourse to arms. It is impossible that Britain would yield a title of the demands she has made, and if they are not complied with she must in defence of her subjects everywhere and of her own power and the foremost nation of the world, bring this people to obedience. Her preparations evince the view taken by the advisers of the crown. If a war does not ensue the expenses so far resulting should be charged up to the Transvaal.

WHY MACHINERY HAS GONE UP.

There has been considerable of an advance in the price of mining machinery, and there may be some satisfaction in knowing that the cost of other sorts of machinery has gone up too. The cause of the advance is principally due to the fact that the price of the raw material used in the construction of all sorts of machine plants has advanced from 40 to 85 per cent. The demand for some forms of the raw material has been so great that it is impossible to get it without an extremely long wait. Take crucible steel, for instance. The makers of compressor plants use this material for some of the parts. The factories which turn out this form of steel when an order is sent to them for a certain quantity say, "we will take your order but cannot deliver for another six months, or perhaps a year." The result is that the factories making compressor plants have to use a less suitable material or close down, and it is a common thing for some factories to shut down for a time while awaiting the arrival of material. A local agent for a large machine house declared that he could sell enough compressor plants in British Columbia to operate 1,000 drills, provided he could guarantee immediate delivery. As it is, the company which orders a compressor plant has to wait from three to four months before it can be delivered. The 40-drill compressor plant which was ordered by the Le Roi company yesterday, is to be placed on the cars at the factory in four months. As it will be two weeks in transit, and as its erection will occupy at least two weeks and perhaps longer, it will be a matter of at least five months before this plant will be in operation. Such delays are vexations, but under the existing condition of affairs, cannot be helped.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

It is the evident determination of the city council, or at least a majority of that body, to go back on all the promises which were made during the campaign for the municipalization of the water system. As we have already pointed out in these columns the greater proportion of the grant voted by the ratepayers for the construction of a plant which would furnish a complete, adequate and permanent supply, both for fire and domestic purposes, has been applied to the purchase and patching of the old plant, and we have also demonstrated that when these repairs have been completed at this extravagant outlay the system will be nothing more than a makeshift. Following the resolution of the council, which gave the official endorsement to this waste of money, for it can be called little else, comes the practical dismissal from further connection with the waterworks system of Mr. H. B. Smith, the acting city en-

gineer. At the meeting of the council last Tuesday night the recommendation of the fire, water and light committee that the engineer "be asked to deposit with the city clerk all data, maps, surveys, etc., made by him in the interests of the city and all tools, supplies, etc., in his possession when belong to the city," was adopted.

This can mean nothing else than that the policy of the city council is to expend the balance of the money entrusted to it for the purpose of putting in a perfect system, in repairing the imperfect one recently purchased. Mr. Smith's dismissal is an intimation that his advice, which, during the campaign, the mayor and aldermen based their contentions on as the only sound policy to pursue, has been discarded. When we recall the eulogies which were pronounced on Mr. Smith from the public platform at that time by the members of the council, their present action seems strange indeed. It cannot be surely, that in so few months they could have become suspicious regarding Mr. Smith's capability as an engineer; and if they have not, what explanation can they give? It will be remembered that Mayor Goodeve in Miners' Union hall spoke of Mr. Smith as the most capable engineer in the province, or perhaps, in the Dominion, and this estimate, extravagant though it may have been, was tacitly, if not verbally, concurred in by the members of the council on the platform.

The bylaw was carried practically on the policy laid down by Mr. Smith. Without the sound professional advice which he then gave the members of the council would not have known "where they were at," and the ratepayers in voting the money for the construction of an adequate system voted it on the understanding that the money would be properly employed; that is, that it would be expended under the advice of a capable engineer. In no other way could it be expended to the best advantage of the citizens.

Mayor Goodeve and the members of the council are quite well aware, too, that the money entrusted to them is not now being advantageously expended. They would not employ it if it were their own business instead of the city's that they were looking after. Is it not true that a spirit of "drift" has seized the representative body of the city; a feeling of indifference, as if, having devoted three-quarters of the year to the municipal business, the members of the council could well afford to let affairs take care of themselves for the next quarter? This, however, will hardly do.

A CARPING PROFESSOR.

Professor Goldwin Smith is apt to lose his popularity with the American people, as an uncompromising advocate of annexation, under conditions which would be humiliating to Canada, if he indulges in much more adverse criticism of the men whom the United States choose to constitute their heroes. He will lose his popularity in the Republic, too, without re-establishing his reputation in Canada. After all, why should not Dewey be just as much a hero, in fighting with overwhelming odds on his side, as it all the chances had been against him. If his ships, instead of those of the Spanish, had been helpless tubs, he, no, doubt, would have fought with the same gallantry he did, and gone to the bottom of the sea with equal soldierly fortitude. He would have had better ships and better equipment, but that was not his fault. Nor was it his fault because he got hungry in the middle of the day and took an hour off for luncheon. A hero is not less a hero because he gets hungry. The Greek heroes who sacked Troy, were the hungriest hordes of which we have any record in history, and their feats as trencher men occupy considerable space in the veracious chronicle of Homer. It is safe to say that had Ulysses, in his home coming, expected anything like the feast which was to be placed before the worthy admiral, he would not have delayed his return as Dewey has done. Besides, in honoring Dewey the American people are paying tribute to their own power and greatness, and Dewey is the handsome figurehead on which they place the victorious wreath. Why should not Canada take part? It would be unneighborly not to do so. What does England care for Spain. She may be a power capable of restoration, but when such restoration occurs it will be time enough to court her friendship. In the meantime we are on top with the victors.

There are other societies here in Canada, besides the St. George's, which can "call down" Prof. Goldwin Smith, if he is not careful.

GOLD BY THE TON.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, the carbon transmitter, the microphone, the incandescent lamp and a hundred minor inventions, now says he has "the biggest thing" he has ever invented. This latest creation of the Shakespearian inventor, is a process of extracting gold from sand. A plant that will cost \$1,000,000 has been constructed and will soon be in operation under Mr. Edison's supervision near Santa Fe, New Mexico. There is a region there which is 100 miles square, and it is estimated it contains in its sands gold to the extent

of \$800,000,000. This gold the modern wizard Edison is certain that he can separate from the sand by his method. The gold is found in an arid region, and would have to remain where it is, as, owing to the lack of water, it could not be separated from the sand at a profit were it not for this invention. The plant which Mr. Edison proposes using is ready for shipment from the Edison works at Orange, to Santa Fe. It is said that the system of gold extraction which he has applied in this machine is the same in some respects as that which he uses at Edison, N. J., in separating iron from the river ore by means of magnetism. There are some modifications, but the principle is in a great many respects the same. Mr. Edison, as is usual with a man who has made a success of all his undertakings, feels certain that he will succeed in the present instance. He is reported as saying:

"I expect to go to New Mexico with the machinery, and to superintend the construction of the plant. We shall begin work at once. At the start we will produce \$10,000 worth of gold every day. There is \$800,000,000 worth of it there. The electrical machinery will take it directly from the sand. We shall handle it all on the spot and merely ship the pure gold. My process has solved the problem of gold mining without water. It has been tested and found to fill all requirements. The gold ore in some places is not more than three feet below the surface, and it extends downwards to some localities for 100 feet before bed rock is reached."

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The construction of the Trans-Siberian railway is being steadily prosecuted by the Russian government, and before many months have elapsed it will be possible to travel by rail from Paris to Pekin or Port Arthur. In a late issue the London Times points out that at the beginning of the present year regular freight and passenger traffic had been established as far as Irkutsk, 3,800 miles from St. Petersburg. In view, however, of the fact that traffic of both kinds had been continually increasing it was decided in February last to remodel the Central and Trans-Baikal sections of the line, and a resolution was taken to devote the sum of \$2,784,276 or considerably more than \$40,000,000 to the purpose. The work will consist in relaying "the whole of the central and Trans-Baikal sections and a length of 40 miles of the western portion of the line with rails 24lb. to the foot, in lieu of the 18lb. rails with which the line was originally provided; in replacing 1,429 wooden bridges with a span varying from one-half to 30 fathoms by solid structures of stone and iron, inclusive of an iron bridge over the Irkutsk river, which has a span of 100 fathoms; in establishing 91 new sidings with all necessary buildings and constructions; rehabilitating the greater portion of the permanent way; and in adding to the existing rolling stock 342 engines, 162 passenger carriages, 431 cars, 100 passenger coaches, and 8,368 goods trucks. The necessary expenditure for relaying the rails and building solid bridges is to be spread over eight years, while the other portions of the work are to be completed within a period of three years.

As a result of these improvements it is hoped that the speed of passenger trains will be increased from their present rate of 13 to 15 miles to 33 to 35 miles an hour, and also that the speed of freight trains will show a proportionate increase over the present rate of eight miles an hour; that trade will thus be attracted to the line and that the exports of China, including the vast annual shipments of tea, will no longer be transported to Europe by way of the Suez canal with its burdensome tolls, but will prefer the railway route through Siberia.

Russia is greatly interested in the construction of this railway. It is the fashion to talk as if her sole object in building the line were conquest and territorial aggrandisement. Really the Russians have three objects in view and of these the passion for conquest has probably played the smallest part in influencing Russian statesmen. Russia's anxiety to annex Northern China is much weaker than her desire to monopolize the Chinese trade; but both of these motives, and both, no doubt, had their weight when the building of the railway was resolved on, were entirely secondary and subsidiary to the policy of settlement and colonization which the Russian government had mapped out for itself in Siberia. Warned by the experience of the United States and of England and her colonies, where racial troubles are of continual occurrence, Russia is settling Siberia with people of her own race and is thoroughly determined that that vast country shall be as Russian as the motherland itself. And it is from this point of view, as an instrument for relieving their congested agricultural districts and for building up a new, great and prosperous addition to the empire—that the railway is mainly valued by the group of far-sighted men who have shaped the policy of the last two czars. Their labors will result some day in the creation of a homogeneous nation extending from the Baltic sea to the Pacific ocean. The future is with Russia. Civilization in that country is as yet on a far lower level than in the other countries of Europe; but time, which will consolidate her power, will humanize her institutions, and she will divide with the Anglo-Saxon race the primacy among the nations of the future.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND-PAYER.

The Okanogan Free Gold Mines, limited, yesterday declared its first dividend, and from the accounts published as to its large bodies of accessible ore, it would seem very probable that this dividend is but the avart courier of many others that are to be paid. The people of Rossland are to be congratulated on this, for the reason that it is the first company organized in this city, that has paid dividends, and owing to the further fact that a great deal of the stock is held here, and therefore the dividends declared yesterday and those which are to come will, to a large extent, be distributed here among our home people. It must be remembered that the Le Roi and the War Eagle, the local dividend-payers, were not organized in this city, but that their home office was originally in Spokane. Since then the head office of one has been transferred to London, and of the other to Toronto. The management of the Okanogan company deserve a great deal of credit for what it has done to bring the affairs of the company up to their present very satisfactory condition. The company was floated at a time when the market was dull, and therefore, it had many difficulties to face. These have been successfully overcome, and the company today is in good financial condition, is equipped with a fine 10-stamp mill, and has ore enough in sight for a number of clean-ups. The fortunate stockholders, who had faith in the company, through good and evil report, are therefore to be congratulated upon the pleasant situation in which they find themselves, for they are owners of shares in a dividend-paying mine, and these are not quite as numerous as leaves in Vallombrosa.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

The members of the Rossland fire department were enthusiastically cheered last night by a vast throng that had assembled to watch them battling with the fiercest flames that have yet been seen within the confines of this city. This was when it was fully realized that the department had the fire under control, and when it was felt that the fair city of Rossland was not to go up in flame and smoke and leave a lot of blackened ruins and a despairing people to tell the tale of a great conflagration. They realized that the trained skill of the firemen, under cool and careful direction had won the fight over the flames and they simply had to give vent to their overcharged feelings in cheers. Previous to this the men, women and children, who made up the assemblage, had been filled with the gloomiest of forebodings, for they felt that unless the firemen could check the flames, the entire city was in great peril. A gale of wind fanned the burning buildings and the sparks and burning cinders were distributed in all directions, and it seemed for a while as though nothing could save the city from destruction, and indeed, the escape was of the touch and go order, and the only thing that prevented this dire calamity was the coolness and skill of the chief, the promptness and courage of the firemen under him, the excellent equipment of the fire department and the fact that there was plenty of water. It was no wonder, therefore, that the people of the city, and they were nearly all assembled there, loudly cheered the fire department and the members fully deserved the plaudits which they received.

Especial praise is due to Chief Donald Guthrie for the generalship which he displayed, for his coolness under the most trying circumstances, for the fire was located in a place where it was difficult to get at, and, therefore, hard to combat, and for the prompt manner in which he brought every resource of the department into use. So far as could be seen he did not make a single mistake and the result showed that this was so. Then, he was ably seconded by his assistant chief and his men, who obeyed every order promptly and who never hesitated to take posts of danger. Great praise is, therefore, due to the members. Then, too, there was plenty of water and this is one of the main requisites in successful fire fighting.

The result of last night's fire shows the wisdom of the Mayor and City Council in providing the department as fully as the means of the city would allow, with proper equipment and their selection of a

competent head of the fire department. All will remember the great pressure that was brought to bear on the Mayor and Council in favor of local aspirants for the position of the head of the department. The Council in reply to this pressure was firm; it said in substance we do not want an eastern man nor a western man, but what we do want is a fireman, and while we would prefer a resident of the city we will get the best available man for the place wherever he may be found. In order that there might be plenty of material to select from an advertisement was inserted in local and outside papers stating that Rossland wanted a competent fire chief for its fire department. A number applied for the position and Donald Guthrie of Montreal was finally chosen as the head of the department. He came with good recommendations and under his direction the department has been built up. As far as the Council could afford it the department in accordance with his recommendations has been furnished with necessary equipment. That there were needed was shown by the sudden demand for them at last night's fire, and that the chief is the right man in the right place was also fully shown and proven. It was also manifest that the ideas of the Council in placing a competent man at the head of the department were right, for had a less efficient man been in charge of the department it is almost certain that the city this morning would have been a heap of smouldering ruins, and there would have been hundreds of homeless people here mourning over the loss of all that they possessed.

The people of the city, under the circumstances, are to be congratulated on the fact that an emergency has arisen and that they were able, through their fire department, to meet it. In this case the precautions which they had taken against a great fire proved equal to a most trying occasion. This should not prevent them in the future from augmenting and reinforcing the department and keeping it up even with the growth of the city. It proved a great tower of strength last night and if kept up to the proper level will do the same thing again when a like emergency arises.

There can be no reason positively assigned for the segregation of minerals of various kinds to different portions of a vein. A theory advanced is that these minerals were deposited at different times, and that the ascending waters from which the minerals found deposited in the veins were derived, at different times carried varying quantities of the several minerals.

The zinc miners are looking forward to a new market for zinc. One of the new usages of spelter which promises to come into favor is the zinc shingle for roofing. Zinc being a non-conductor of heat and cold, makes it more agreeable for one doing business near the roof.

FROM THE RECORDS.

Notice is given of an action in progress in the county court of Kootenay, between Jerome Drumheller, plaintiff, and Lee Clearwater and H. M. Williams, defendants wherein the Ironclad, Pittsburg, Spokane, Nellie Gray and Delta mineral claims in the Trail Creek mining division are called in question.

Bills of Sale. Edward Maloney to John Powers, the Jonney mineral claim, lying 4 1/2 miles south of Trail, for \$1.

Power of Attorney. William Dram to Andrew Daly, general power to transact business and sell or dispose of property.

Options. J. B. Dabney and Andrew Daly to Kenneth L. Burnet, on the Lone Star mineral claim, on Sophie mountain. Particulars set out in agreement lodged with Bank of B. N. A.

Certificates of Work. To Nest Egg Firefly Gold Mining company on the Firefly. To J. D. Keogh et al., on the Cascade. To Jens Olsen on the Lucky Streak. To Charles Luingren on the Hafe Ilon. To John Halstad on the Volcanic. To Fred Kettner on the Josie B. To George Day et al., on the Fred Fraction.

To R. T. Penrose on the Blue Bird. To E. M. Kinnear on the Iron Chief. To same on the Cumberland. To same on the Teller. To same on the Cashier. To S. J. Brailo on the Dubrovich. To same on the California. To same on the Royal Kangaroo. To same on the Our Hope. To S. J. Brailo, Ed. Terzich and Alice

HAVE A GOOD START

The Mining Interests of East Kootenay Are Looking up.

MOYIE A VERY HANDSOME CITY

The North Star Has an Immense Body of Shipping Ore and Will Soon Become a Heavy Shipper—The Black Bear and Other Properties.

Mr. Richard Marsh has returned from a visit to East Kootenay, and yesterday had the following to say of the observations which he made there: "The mining industry in East Kootenay appears to be entering upon a period of prosperity, which in a short time will make it an important factor in the ore production of British Columbia. Lack of transportation facilities has heretofore prevented development and the shipment of ores and machinery, but with the completion of the Crow's Nest railroad these obstacles are being overcome. The effects of this are apparent in increased mining activity throughout the sections penetrated by that line. A general feeling of confidence is exhibited everywhere. The mining towns of Moyie and Kimberley are at present attracting a great deal of attention. Moyie is one of the most beautifully located mining camps on the continent. It is built on a broad terrace rising from the shores of the lake and immediately back of it rise high and rugged mountains. The lake itself is surrounded by similar mountains, the precipitous sides of which in many places extend down into the waters of the lake. The whole presents scenes that would delight the eye of a painter. The two lakes, upper and lower Moyie, with connecting channel, give about 12 miles of navigable water suitable for all kinds of aquatic sports. The town itself presents a scene of intense activity. A large resort has been organized at Moyie, a concentrator for the St. Eugene mine is now nearly completed. This is being erected in the limits of the town and will probably be in operation before the winter sets in. There are a large number of buildings being erected in all parts of the town and the real estate market is very active after an extended period of sluggishness. Twelve of the most important mines are located in the town and very close to it, so that the miners are able to have their homes in this beautiful location.

"The Lake Shore mine owned by the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, is in the town. This property is under the management of Mr. J. C. Dreyer, with Mr. W. H. Jeffries consulting engineer. It is at present working 60 men. The ore bins are located on the railroad track and the level of the lower tunnel is just sufficiently high to permit of the mine cars being run out and dumped into the bins at the track. The mine is so located that it can be opened to a great depth by tunnels driven on the ledge. Mr. Dreyer, the managing director, estimated that the shipment of a carload of ore daily would be managed at once.

"The St. Eugene mine has been shipping ore for several months and with the completion of the mill these shipments will be largely increased. The monthly payroll is now stated to be about \$20,000 and is being rapidly increased.

"While in East Kootenay I visited the new town of Kimberley. This is about 20 miles north-west from Cranbrook. At present ore shipments have been suspended awaiting the completion of the railroad now under construction from Cranbrook. I was informed by the local miner that steel would probably be laid on this road in December. They had expected to have had it completed by October last, but it has been unable to obtain sufficient men to rush the work. The right of way is now cleared to the town and the graders are at work about three miles from it.

"The famous North Star mine is distant in direct line about one and a quarter miles from Kimberley, but by wagon road about four miles. This mine has an immense body of ore and is being worked with the completion of the railroad will immediately become a very heavy producer. The line for a tramway from the mine to the railroad is now being cleared. A diamond drill is also being set up.

"The Julian mine is located about two miles from Kimberley. This property is working about 18 men. It is being systematically developed and is in a position to ship a great deal of ore at the completion of the railroad.

"The Black Bear mine is located about two miles from Kimberley, directly on the line of the railroad, and is working a small force of men. The management stated that they would commence shipping as soon as the cars were running. There are a number of other promising properties in the vicinity of Kimberley. The general rock formation appears to consist of quartzite, limestone (probably the dolomite lime) and altered slates. The present development is not sufficient to justify positive expressions of opinion. The veins of the district appear to be contacts between these formations. The formations of the district have many points of resemblance with those of Leadville and Aspen, Colorado. The hills on which the principal mines are located are much eroded and in many places covered with wash gravel, making surface prospecting in many places difficult. It is stated that a great deal of float galena ore has been found at a number of points. That the district will soon show a heavy production there can be no doubt.

More Ore in the Oro Denoro.

Ross Thompson has returned from the Boundary country, where he has been looking after the affairs of the Oro Denoro. He reports that a few days since while the graders were making a cutting for the C. P. R. on the property of the Oro Denoro company, a vein of copper ore, 60 feet in width, was uncovered. These surface discoveries indicate that the Oro Denoro is one of the largest propositions in the Boundary Creek country. Another large vein was uncovered by the railway graders several weeks since.

The will of the late A. D. Stewart of Hamilton, Ont., who died on his way to Klondike, directs that his estates, mostly life insurance, be divided between his widow and children.

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DEPARTMENTS: Diamonds, Sterling Silver, Silver Plate, Cutlery, Watches, etc. Henry Birks & Sons, Birks' Building, MONTREAL. Jewellers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto.

THE CITY'S HEALTH

Opinions of Rossland's Medical Men on the Subject.

THEY SAY IT'S GOOD GENERALLY

The Use of Wells Condemned, City Water System Should be Extended Rapidly—Typhoid of a Mild Type—The Health Officials.

The Health of the city is an important matter, particularly at the present time, when there is a feeling that there is more fever prevalent than usual. A series of interviews with the doctors of the city was undertaken Thursday, and appended will be found an expression of opinion from the gentlemen mentioned.

In view of the many questions that have been asked of late, it may be of service to state that the board of health, as a board, no longer exists. The city council, as a body, have full charge of all health matters.

At the Sisters' hospital at the present time there are 23 patients, 14 of whom are typhoid cases of a mild type. From the 21st of July to the 21st of August last past, 43 patients have been received, and of these 23 were treated for typhoid.

Dr. Edward Boves said: "Yes, I think there is rather more sickness in the city at present than there should be. There are places about the city where I think the health department should take action, notably in the neighborhood lying below the Le Roi, where the new sidewalk turns up the hill to the ore bins. The stench there, I understand, is very bad indeed. The wells within the city limits are a constant source of danger. I think most, if not all of them, should be closed up. I do not regard the typhoid prevalent here as contagious. I do not think that school children in houses where typhoid exists should be prevented from attending school for that reason.

Dr. Reddick, city health officer, said he had returned from the east very recently but thought that the general health of the city was very good. There was some typhoid, but only of a comparatively mild type, as a rule, that yielded readily to prompt medical treatment. Said the doctor: "I have closed some of the wells in the city, and would like to see them all closed. They are a frequent, in fact, the chief cause of typhoid in Rossland. Drinking from wells and polluted streams and springs have time and again been traced as the cause of an outbreak of fever. I am satisfied that the city water is all right at the present time, and would like to see the system extended as rapidly as possible. I have had one or two complaints of 'plague spots,' but they have always been promptly attended to. There is one place I have been visiting this afternoon, the Lion Brewery, that needs attention, and I have notified the managers to abate the nuisance created, and will see that it is done. Another place east of the station, requires attention, but I know there are others. If anyone will make a complaint I will see it is attended to at once. There is no danger with ordinary care, of contagion, and the school children need not be interfered with."

Dr. Sinclair: "I think the general health of the city is good. There are some cases of typhoid or malarial fever, but it is of a mild type. I understand that some cases, one or two, have ended fatally, and before death, developed into a malignant typhoid, but cases in my own practice have yielded readily to prompt treatment. I am anxious to see a permanent city water system put in all over the city and the use of wells stopped. The latter are the chief cause of the trouble, so far as fevers are concerned. Of course we have no sewage system at present, more the pity, but when we do, every house should be connected with it and outside closets done away with. I don't think the school children should be interfered with. In typhoid the danger

from the stools, and can be avoided by the proper use of disinfectants. Ordinarily there is no contagion, as generally understood."

Dr. Campbell said: "There is rather more sickness in Rossland at present than there should be. Typhoid and fever generally. The use of wells should be stopped wherever possible, and the health officials should inspect the city thoroughly and abate any nuisance promptly. There is no fear from contagion in the ordinary use of the term, and the school children are in no danger in this way."

Dr. McKenzie was caught on the street. He said: "The health of the city is generally good, better, indeed, than he looked for under some of the conditions that existed. City water should be used everywhere in place of well water. There was some typhoid of a mild type, but not enough to cause alarm, and there need be no fear about the children attending the city schools."

Dr. Senior said: "I have no typhoid cases at present. The general health of the city is, I think, good. The chief danger about contagion in typhoid comes from the stools, and disinfectants should be carefully used. The school children are all right, but the wells within the city should be closed up. I think the city water is all right, but personally have not analyzed it."

Dr. Coulthard is at present away, and so his views could not be obtained. Dr. Kenning was not seen, but his partner, Dr. Boves' opinion has been given. It will be seen from the foregoing that for the most part the medical fraternity think Rossland a healthy place, and only suggest that some precautions should be taken to prevent trouble.

A NOTABLE ARTIST.

M. T. Mower-Martin is Taking in Rossland Scenery. Mr. M. T. Mower-Martin, one of the oldest members of the Royal Canadian Academy, is taking in Rossland on one of his sketching tours and has been impressed with the artistic possibilities of the Arrow lakes and the Columbia river on his way down. Rossland itself strikes him as a busy and flourishing place, full of vitality and with a great future before it, though rather new and scattered, to be well handled by an artist. It abounds, however, with picturesque sites for dwelling houses and its diversified hills and dales are a pleasing change from the flat eastern cities.

Mr. Martin has been busy this season among the Rocky and Selkirk mountains, and met at Banff and the Glacier a large number of travelers from the United States, who are coming in greater numbers each succeeding summer to enjoy the wild Canadian scenery, which they freely admit, especially with respect to the Selkirk region, is far grander and wilder than any their own countries can boast. Even the valley of the Yellowstone or the famous Yosemite cannot be compared with the region of the great glacier, which is said to be larger than all the glaciers of Switzerland put together. For more than a year this artist has been engaged in painting British Columbia scenery, which he says, presents an unlimited, though little known, field for artists. He has been quite successful in disposing of many of his pictures of these beautiful scenes, which are thus made more widely known both in Europe and America.

MR. CLARKE WALLACE IN TOWN

HIS THIRD VISIT TO THE CAPITAL OF THE KOOTENAYS.

Pleased and Surprised at the Change and Great Improvement in Rossland—Returns by the Crow's Nest.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace of Woodbridge, Ont., and his two sons, Captain Thomas G. Wallace of the Thirty-sixth Piel Battalion, and Charles L. Wallace, arrived in this city Friday evening. They came from the coast. Mr. Wallace is M. P. for West York and sovereign grand master of the Orange Order of British North America. Mr. Wallace is a tried and true Conservative in politics, and is combining a business visit with a political mission and is doing considerable energetic missionary work for the Conservative party. During his trip through British Columbia he has addressed meetings of the political issues of the day, and particularly from a Conservative standpoint. On Monday evening he addressed a rousing gathering of Conservatives at Vancouver. He spoke to a large assembly at Nanaimo on Tuesday, and at Kamloops on Wednesday evening he was eloquent before a good-sized audience which had assembled to listen to a discussion on politics from a Conservative standpoint. Mr. Wallace left for Nelson Friday morning and will remain there for a day. From there he goes to Sandon to inspect a mining property. Then he will start east over the Crow's Nest railway and will stop off at some of the places in the Northwest Territories, where he has interests.

In speaking about Dominion politics he said: "I think the Liberal party are getting quite interesting in the east and they seem to be lively in British Columbia, too. The Conservative party is apparently getting itself into shape to take a lively part in the contest that is not very far off. My opinion is that the elections will take place before there is another session of parliament. I think that the Liberal party (the Conservatives) will make a wonderfully good fight and that we are going to win. We are in good condition in British Columbia, and I see many indications of it everywhere I go. The Conservatives in this province are active and vigorous and we should be able to carry the coming elections. In Ontario the Conservatives are in the ascendant and you see me going off to carry the Dominion elections there. In Manitoba and the Territories the Conservatives will give a good account of themselves. In Quebec Laurier was strongest during the last elections. In case of a Conservative victory of course Sir Charles Tupper would become the premier. He is a wonderful man. Just think of it! He is 78 years of age and is strong and active physically and with a mind as clear as a bell. He is, indeed, a man of enormous power and ability, a broad statesman, and would, in my opinion, make an ideal premier."

This is not Mr. Wallace's first visit to Rossland. In 1885 he was controller of customs and in that capacity instituted a custom office here and shortly after in the fall of 1885, he came here for the purpose of looking over the ground in an official capacity. In the fall of 1890 he again came to Rossland. That time for the purpose of looking over the country and making some mining investments. In 1897 he paid a visit to British Columbia, but did not include Rossland in his itinerary. Mr. Wallace was surprised at the changes that had taken place in Rossland. The fire department dashed by the Allan house but a few moments before the interview was had with him, and he said: "The fire brigade that went quickly by the hotel a few minutes ago in response to a fire alarm made me realize as much as anything could that the great changes that have taken place in Rossland in the interval since my last visit here in 1896. At that time Rossland consisted of a few cheap wooden buildings with only a few people. Now, however, you have about 8,000 people, schools, churches, substantial buildings, some of them of brick and a generally prosperous community. I am gratified and astonished and did not realize the wonderful growth of the camp until I came here. From a hamlet, in four years, it has grown to a prosperous city, and I believe it now ranks third in size in the province of British Columbia. When I was here before Constable Kirk was mayor, city council and police magistrate; in short, he was the entire government. Mr. Kirk, by some wonderful knack which he possesses, to preserve the best of law and order here. The city has kept up its good reputation, I have been given to understand, ever since," concluded Mr. Wallace.

Got Quite Well Again. Mr. John Wilson, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph service in British Columbia, left here Friday for his home at Kamloops. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered was taken ill at Nelson some months ago and was in the hospital of that city for a considerable time. Upon his regaining sufficient health to make a move possible his company sent him off to Los Angeles and Southern California generally for a three months' vacation. The trip has had the desired effect and Mr. Wilson has completely regained his health. On his return to Kamloops he will at once assume his duties as superintendent. Mr. Wilson is a frequent and always welcome visitor in Rossland and his friends will rejoice to know of the complete restoration of his health.

Death of August Carlson. August Carlson, a native of Finland, aged 28 years, died at the Sisters' hospital early yesterday morning from the effects of typhoid fever. The deceased was taken to the hospital on Monday, and at that time was violently delirious from the effects of the fever. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock today from the Beatty undertaking parlors, and the Rev. H. Irwin will officiate. The interment will be in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Mr. Berg, who came from the hospital to Mr. Beatty's establishment to order him to go to the hospital after Carlson's body, became violently delirious and was taken to the city jail by the police. It was afterwards ascertained that he, too, was suffering from the effects of typhoid fever, and he was released and taken to his home on Nickel Plate flat.

Mr. James A. Fay has gone to Greenwood to take charge of the Clarendon in that city.

FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Best Available Site for the Money—The Report Sent In.

At the recent meeting of the board of trade in this city, a committee consisting of Messrs. Daly, Dunn and Mayor Goodevie, reported that after a careful examination of the sites available for a joint postoffice and custom house, they were practically one in recommending the Imperial block and adjoining lots on S. Washington street. The recommendation of course, had in view the amount of money the government would give for a site centrally situated. The mayor stated at the meeting that it would be very much in his personal interest to recommend the northeast corner of Columbia avenue and St. Paul street, and Mr. Dunn and another member of the sub-committee, said it would be to his interest to select the northeast corner of Spokane and First avenue. It would appear, therefore, that the committee went over all the available sites, and finally selected the one mentioned as the best one obtainable under the circumstances. It would appear from various opinions expressed about town today that two objections are being urged against the choice of the board of trade. First, that the grade from Columbia avenue down to the site is far too steep for general use, and will be steeper when the road is regraded to the level of the bridge now building. The mayor says this will not be the case, and that the grade will, when finished, all right. The second objection is that owing to the position of the site, it will be necessary to expend a large portion of the grant in building a retaining wall, or upon the foundations generally, and this objection in fact, the board, however, passed the recommendation of its sub-committee, and has so reported to Ottawa.

It came up during the discussion of the meeting that an agent of the Dominion government had visited Rossland and had already reported fully on the question of a site. Dr. Sinclair, the president of the Liberal club in this city, was seen yesterday about the matter, and he said: "Yes, I read the account of the board of trade meeting in the Miner. What happened was this. Before the vote of \$15,000 was passed at the last sitting of the Dominion parliament, the public works department at Ottawa sent Mr. William Henderson of Victoria, their resident architect in this province, to Rossland to look over the situation generally, and to report on a federal building generally. When Mr. Henderson came here he had a letter instructing him to call on myself, Mr. James Mann, M. P., and Alderman Lalonde for any information he required. He did so, and the four of us turned a tour of the city. Mr. Henderson made down the Imperial block site as out of the question. The property on the northeast corner of Spokane and Columbia avenue was too expensive, as were some other suggested. I think Mr. Henderson favored the lot on the northeast corner of Washington and first avenue, or the one on the northeast corner of Columbia avenue and St. Paul street. I do not doubt he reported his views fully to the department at Ottawa. It was deemed advisable at the time not to make the matter public, as the result would or might be to at once raise the price of any property mentioned far above its real market value. Mr. Henderson himself requested that nothing should be said at the time for this reason. I think it is in the interest of the government to select the best available site, one that will be approved of by the citizens generally. I am satisfied that the present government will consider the matter fairly, and not from a party standpoint. Mr. Henderson is an appointee of the previous government and has the confidence of the present administration. It is quite probable that a site may be eventually selected different from any yet mentioned. The department of works will require a corner, well situated, at a reasonable price. I mentioned the question of title to Mr. Henderson, but the government could probably arrange this question to suit themselves. Personally I would like to see a suitable site selected as soon as possible."

Before Boulbee, P. M. Samuel Hamilton pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, at the police court this morning, and was released after being reprimanded by the magistrate. The case of Alice Trumble, charged with using abusive language, was adjourned until today.

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A DRAMA OPERATIONS

Incidents That are Fatal For... His Achievements of Montana—W. British Columbia by Mr. P. A. O.

While Marcus were contending tana politics, a whom the gods either, a more brilliant either.

Aug. Heinze's dramatic incident for Butte was part between the Boston Clark concerns, Parrot company, Senior Copper condona company ed all others, a tana was also a place.

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THURSDAY, September 28, 1899

A DRAMATIC CAREER

Incidents That Might Furnish Material For Another Racine.

OPERATIONS OF F. AUG. HEINZE

His Achievements in the Copper Mining World of Montana—What He Accomplished For British Columbia—A Letter by Mr. P. A. O'Farrell.

Butte, Sept. 17, 1899. While Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark were contending for supremacy in Montana politics, a youth arrived in Butte whom the gods had destined to play even a more brilliant part upon its stage than either.

Aug. Heinze's career is replete with dramatic incidents that some day will furnish material for a new Racine. In 1880, Butte was partitioned, so to speak, between the Boston companies, the Daly and Clark concerns, and the Colorado and the Parrot company. The Parrot was the Senior Copper company, but the Anaconda company had long since outdistanced all others, and the Boston and Montana was also forging to a pre-eminent place.

When Heinze arrived in Butte in the fall of 1880, a human being dreamed that Butte afforded an opportunity to achieve enormous wealth and a commanding position, not only in Montana, but in the commercial world. It was thought that all the Bonanza mines were in the hands of the big companies, and that the claims still owned by the old-timers were of little value, and those which might prove valuable were destined for those who were already in the field. Heinze was a youth, but a youth equipped with all the learning of the schools. He was an engineer, a metallurgist, and a writer of promise and an excellent musician. To Bohemian tastes he joined marvelous business instincts, and a genius for affairs that has but few parallels.

None who met him then little dreamed that this handsome oval of Montana's copper kings, either in politics or business. He seemed to take life easily, to thread the narrow path of pleasure, and to care little about Montana politics or the fierce rivalry that existed between Clark and Daly. The Boston & Montana company employed him to do some engineering, and he did his work carefully and well. While engaged in that work a chance was given him to form a pretty conception of the copper deposits of Butte, and of the value of the properties owned by the big companies. He also had the opportunity to gauge the intricacy and entanglements of ownership due to old loose locations, and to the wide difference between the size of claims. Some were claims acquired under the laws of 1862, and others were relocations of old claims, and located under the law of the standard claim of today, 1500 feet by 600 feet claim effect.

Heinze soon discovered that there was ample room for him in Butte. That there were great mines there not yet appropriated, and that both in mining and in metallurgy he could effect big improvements. He stayed a year, and in that year he gauged the situation with such perfect accuracy and took so completely the measures of men and things, that he knew more about the true situation of Butte and Montana at 21 than almost any man who had lived in Butte since its foundation. He went back to New York to organize a company to operate in Butte copper mines. That company was the Montana Ore Purchasing company, a company which the genius of Heinze had made enormously rich, and a company which has enabled him to become one of the famous men of the west. It took him nearly a year to form that company, but he spent that year on the editorial staff of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York. His duties on that most excellent and reliable of all mining journals, of the pelled him to very intimate markets of mineral resources and the metal markets of the world, and changed the plans of Mr. Heinze for the career which he had resolved to carve out for himself.

In 1892 he returned to Montana and immediately began the erection of a smelter. The old folks who had been in the mining and smelter business all their lives laughed at Heinze, and prophesied that he would be a ragged man when he parted. So, too, did all the close of the last century led a ragged army into Lombardy to face led by marshals of the Empire who were veterans of a hundred battle-fields. But the ragged army of France led by the Corsican youth of genius performed prodigies that had no parallel in the world's history, and changed the fate of nations. It has been ever thus. Heinze was a youth of consummate genius, but the folks did not know it then. They know it now. And they know, too, that if it were given to this man to play a part in war, in diplomacy or in government, the genius that is his would make him the foremost actor on any stage whereon his lot was cast.

While building his reduction works, Heinze had leased a mine from Mr. James Murray, and had pushed developments rapidly, and accumulated from Murray's mine a large quantity of ore for treatment.

Heinze's star had risen, and the magnitude of the star was being carefully scanned. His first step was to group around him the very ablest lieutenants. But to begin Mr. James Murray took it into his head that the mine he had leased to Heinze had entitled him to better terms than it called for, and he brought suit for an accounting and an annulment of the lease, and obtained an injunction, which shut down the mine. This apparently meant ruin for Heinze, for in a few weeks his smelter would be paralyzed, and he would be without resources to fight Murray in the law courts. It meant that Murray would own not the mine only but the smelter too. Jim Murray was one of Montana's old-timers, who knew and was known by everybody. He had acquired a dangerous reputation as a litigant. Had he lived in the days of Drake and Raleigh he would have been a buccaner. Had he succeeded in ruining Heinze, he would have boasted of his success to the last day of his life. But Jim Murray pitted against Heinze was completely outclassed.

Heinze no sooner saw himself checkmated by Murray than he secured a lease and bond on the Glangarry, a mine that had been worked by several, including the late Murray, and abandoned as worthless. Murray's money spent in developing a mine out of the Glangarry, for he felt that his ruin would be all the speedier. But it was only a passing cloud that obscured Heinze's rising star, for the Glangarry proved a tailman for him. In 30 days he was digging therefrom the first ore in Butte, and in such quantities that he had to enlarge his smelting works. Then he routed him, horse, foot, and artillery. Murray's prestige never recovered the defeat, but the wealth of Heinze's Glangarry enabled him to buy the Rarus in 1893 for \$400,000. The Rarus was the east extension of the great Anaconda-St. Lawrence lode, and in that ground also was a lode connecting it with that of the Mountain View, the famous mine belonging to the Boston & Montana.

Heinze had long ago set his heart on the Rarus, and at luck would have it none of the other companies were willing to sell the price, till Heinze's time came. The gods, however, shower favors on the bold and daring, and in a few years the Rarus has developed to a \$10,000,000 mine. In 1896 Heinze sought wider scope for his genius, and he transferred his operations to Canada, leaving his affairs in Butte in the hands of able lieutenants. He secured charters and land grants in British Columbia, and built a railroad and a smelter.

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\$350,000 for a half interest in the Snoborn mine, the east extension of the Snoborn mine, the Lewisishns, who knew the man, wanted to compromise, but Mr. Butte & Boston, chucked when he saw Heinze's money spent in developing a mine out of the Glangarry, for he felt that his ruin would be all the speedier. But it was only a passing cloud that obscured Heinze's rising star, for the Glangarry proved a tailman for him. In 30 days he was digging therefrom the first ore in Butte, and in such quantities that he had to enlarge his smelting works. Then he routed him, horse, foot, and artillery. Murray's prestige never recovered the defeat, but the wealth of Heinze's Glangarry enabled him to buy the Rarus in 1893 for \$400,000. The Rarus was the east extension of the great Anaconda-St. Lawrence lode, and in that ground also was a lode connecting it with that of the Mountain View, the famous mine belonging to the Boston & Montana.

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in an O'Hara furnace. Heap roasting is the best adapted to ores in lump form, but they are seldom brought to a perfect roast if they carry sulphur over 15 per cent. Hand roasters and O'Hara's are best adapted to fine ore or granulated matte. After consideration of the above the metallurgist calculates his charge, consisting usually on these ores of one ton of raw ore charged, in 1,000-pound lots with fuel and flux; that is, lime rock CaO and coke at both ends of the furnace, also a charge of heap roast with fuel and flux added proportionately. The molten mass of slag and matte flows from the furnace into a receiver, where it is separated by specific gravity. The slag being the lighter comes to the top and flows off into a launder, where it is granulated by a strong head of water and washed away. The matte is tapped into pots and granulated similar to the slag, only the water carries it into a settling tank, from which it is raised by cup conveyors into a bin and transferred to the O'Hara and hand roasters to be calcined. This calcine does not carry over 5 per cent of sulphur, and after the operation is finished the calcine is charged with given quantities of fuel and flux, and sometimes heap-roast is added to this charge. The metal produced from this charge carries from 55 to 65 per cent copper, 27 to 34 ounces gold and 54 to 67 ounces silver per ton. This metal is now shipped to the states or refined at the works.

Refining. The product from the furnaces is first converted into blister copper. About one-third of your charge, when the matte reaches the right grade, comes down as copper bottom. Rethrow this again from the matte to purify it, and this adds a given quantity of dry silicious gold ore, of gold and copper, assaying 700 ounces of gold per ton, is taken to the refinery, where it is charged with the same grade in a furnace, the bottom of which has been saturated with pure copper to prevent it absorbing too much value. The charge is fused, skimmed, and then tapped and granulated into water, making a hollow spherical shot. Charge this again into the furnace, calcine, when sufficient amount of copper is obtained, sufficient quantity of dry silicious gold ore, which slugs the impurities forming silicates and oxides of copper. When tapped, skim, raise the heat a little, and tap the product, or the gold-copper alloy assaying 7,000 ounces gold per ton. Granulate this alloy and refine with sulphur in refining sulphur the sulphur combines with the copper, forming a copper sulphide, and the gold remains with the alloy and is shipped to the mint at 900 to 990 fine.

The granulations from the 7,000 ounces. Alloy can be alloyed with silver, thereby producing a gold-silver-copper alloy of known value. This alloy is poured in a wide mould, so thin plates can be produced, a hole bored at the end and suspended with small iron rods in sulphuric acid solution. The pots used to part the alloy are made of iron, with 24 inches deep, 22 inches long and 24 inches inch diameter near one end, is placed over the pot. A lid fits over this hole and opening is allowed just sufficient to let the fumes escape to a hood connected by a five-inch iron pipe to the flue, which in turn connects with a condenser. These pots are filled about two-thirds full with sulphuric acid of 66 degrees Baume. An immediate action is perceptible as soon as the acid is heated, which lasts about six hours, and toward the last the acid is allowed to concentrate, thereby forming copper and some silver sulphate, which settles to the bottom, carrying the gold with it, and clarifying the solutions, which are becoming too condense by addition of dilute acid when necessary. The solution in the pots is now drawn off by means of a lead siphon into the silver tanks (which are lined with lead) until the acid solution becomes cloudy. Then it is stopped, as the gold is liable to be drawn over with the acid into the silver tanks. The residue that remains after the acid is siphoned off, consisting of copper and silver sulphate, is transferred to a lead-lined tank, where the acid is diluted and boiled by steam to dissolve the sulphates. Decant this solution into the silver tanks, which leaves the gold behind, which is washed with hot water, repeating the operation until the gold is sweetened. Then transfer the gold into one of the pots containing sulphuric acid, boil for four or five hours, siphon off the acid, place the gold again in the lead-lined tank, wash until sweetened, running the hot wash water into the silver tanks. The gold is now pressed, dried, melted, and run into bars of from 998 to 999 fine. The silver tanks are lead-lined and are about five feet deep, by four feet wide and four feet long. Copper plates about four feet long and the same width as the tank, attached to iron rods that rest on either side of the tank, are suspended in them. The solutions in these tanks are now concentrated to about 25 deg. B., and your silver precipitates as metallic silver. The solution is allowed to cool and settle, then drawn off into the crystallizing tanks and the silver transferred to a filter, washed with hot water until sweetened, testing frequently with salt for presence of silver in solution. The silver is now pressed, dried, melted, and run into bars of about 998 to 999 fine. The solution that has been drawn into the crystallizing tanks is now concentrated from 25 deg. B. to 40 deg. B., and allowed to stand for 10 or 12 days, when it is reconcentrated to 45 deg. B., being allowed to crystallize; then again concentrated, and a third crop of crystals is obtained which contains much iron. The clear acid from this crystallization can be used as dilute acid for the parting pots. After the solution is drawn from the crystallizing tanks, the blue stone can be seen adhering to the sides and bottom of them, also to the strips of copper that now enters the tanks. A workman now enters the tank, and with a copper chisel detaches the crystals adhering to the sides. These crystals are dissolved in pure water and re-crystallized. The mother liquor being eventually added to the first liquor from the precipitating tanks. When the liquor becomes over-charged with iron the copper is precipitated with metallic iron. This is also done with the solution from the silver tanks if one does not care to make blue stone.

The blue stone crystals are now packed in barrels and are ready for market. One pound of metallic copper with 1.5 pounds of sulphuric acid 66 deg. B. will make 4.5 pound of crystallized sulphate of copper.

HOW THE ORES ARE REDUCED. Outline of the Metallurgy of Chalcopyrite Ores of Rossland. Mr. John M. Haley of this city, who was employed at the Trail smelter, has, at the request of The Miner, furnished the following account of the metallurgy of the chalcopyrite ores of the Trail Creek division. Metallurgy is the art of extracting metals from their ores and preparing them for the use of the artisan and the manufacturer. The history of this art dates from the most remote antiquity, and its fundamental principles had been discovered and applied to the wants of mankind long before the existence of the sciences, by aid of which their operations have since been explained. After two years of practical experience, including the assay office, the refinery and the blast furnaces, I will herewith submit a brief outline of the operations, including subsequent refining by the Oxidation process at Trail, B. C.

The ore is first sampled and then assayed to determine its exact value and composition. On the assay value of the precious metals the mine owners are paid, and the composition of the ore assists the metallurgist in the calculation of his charge. When the analysis are received the percentage of the sulphur and arsenic are noted. Both elements, if present in more than an allowable quantity, are calcined or roasted, and the methods employed are the following: Heap roasting, hand roasting and roasting

SKIN-DEEP BEAUTY!



"Handsome is that handsome does," is the old theoretical adage, but after all it's the skin-deep beauty that's attractive. It would take a big lot of handsome doing to compensate for a skin that is diseased and whose appearance is distasteful to all who see it, and the torment of the patient whose daily burden it is to bear it about. Dr. AGNEW'S OINTMENT is a wonderful cure for all sorts of Skin Diseases—itching, burning, stinging sensations which are accompanied—better, salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, eczema, itchy, ulcers, erysipelas, liver spots, and all eruptions of the skin—one application allays the irritation, and perseverance in its use results in a speedy cure. For blind, bleeding, itching, and ulcerating piles it's a magical balm; one application gives comfort and relief in an instant, and in from three to five nights the trouble disappears. Price, 35 cts.

A London lady had eczema for years so badly, her face and neck were so disfigured she went into a life of seclusion, and the stinging pain of it was so intense that, to use her own words, she "went next thing to mad." She tried many ointments, salves and washes—was treated by specialists on skin diseases without getting any lasting benefit. She bought a box of Dr. AGNEW'S OINTMENT—one application gave her comfort, and to-day, after using three boxes her skin is as clear and pink as a baby's.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART—Relieves smothering, palpitation and fluttering. A regular life saver in cases of organic heart troubles. Relieves cold in the head in 10 minutes. Cures hay fever and catarrh. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER—Tones the system. Never grips. Pleasant little doses. 40 in a vial; 20 cts.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS—Regulate the bowels. Tones the system. Never grips. Pleasant little doses. 40 in a vial; 20 cts.

DR. REEVES

Spokane's Leading and Most Successful Specialist Why? Because

His reputation has been established by effecting CURES OF CHRONIC DISEASES IN MEN AND WOMEN where other physicians acknowledged ability failed. Subject to fainting spells, dizziness, noises in the head, palpitation of the heart, heat, flashes, numbness of the hands or feet, or any other symptoms indicating a diseased heart or paralysis of the brain! ARE YOU Nervous and run down with this blood pale lips dragging pains about the loins, loss of your nerve force, and with a dull languid feeling in every part of your body? ARE YOU Constipated and clogged tongue, bad breath, pimples on your face and back, and with a dull languid feeling in every part of your body? ARE YOU Troubled with a bad blood disease which ery now and then breaks out on different parts of your body and makes your life a perfect hell? ARE YOU Troubled with pain in the back, weakness of your kidneys? ARE YOU Losing your memory and do you toss around in your bed and get up tired and despondent and unrefreshed? ARE YOU Afflicted with any disease of the kidneys? A Weak Back. It is an unmistakable sign of diseased kidneys. To neglect these troubles means to you diabetes or Bright's disease and a premature grave.

Chronic Diseases

Of whatever nature treated with unflinching success. RUPTURE New method, sure cure, painless treatment, no attention from work. KIDNEYS "Doctor Reeves' treatment helped me from the first. My sense of taste and smell has returned. I have no headache, and my kidney trouble is cured." LIVER "I had liver trouble. Every two weeks I would have a spell of vomiting that would confine me to my bed for three or four days at a time. I was nervous, easily discouraged, gloomy and irritable. I went to Doctor Reeves August 15th last. I have not had a sick headache or a vomiting spell since that time." ASTHMA "Dr. Reeves' treatment was a revelation to me. Each inhalation of the life-giving medicine brought comfort and ease. Now I am able to sleep in bed like a Christian, a sweet, refreshing sleep, like that of an infant. I work all day in the mill and experience no discomfort. With the exception of a slight cough, I AM A CURED MAN. My trouble was asthma."

He Cured Me of Catarrh

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

The Character of Dr. Reeves'

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

Nor is it wonderful that Doctor Reeves possesses these qualities when his education and medical learning are taken into consideration. A graduate of the best medical college, he has had 20 years practice on the coast. His cures are many and wonderful.

member, Dr. Powell Reeves is the oldest specialist on this coast, and has thousands of testimonials showing his success in Spokane. Ask your banker, ask your physician, ask your neighbor. Everybody knows Dr. Powell Reeves, he is old RELIABLE doctor. You can depend on him when all others fail.

PERMANENTLY LOCATED

No. 106 POST STREET SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

California Wine Co.,

NELSON, B. C.

Are Headquarters for Fine Wines and Choice Cigars for British Columbia...

A Toronto gentleman, living on Dovercourt Road, spent a small fortune in treatments and remedies for piles in their very worst form, and had decided to go on the operating table and have a surgical operation performed to put him at ease. He had consulted Dr. AGNEW'S OINTMENT—did so. The first application of it relieved the intense distress, the persistence in its use and the intense distress rewarded with a cure after years of today he is as clear and pink as a baby's.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART—Relieves smothering, palpitation and fluttering. A regular life saver in cases of organic heart troubles. Relieves cold in the head in 10 minutes. Cures hay fever and catarrh. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER—Tones the system. Never grips. Pleasant little doses. 40 in a vial; 20 cts.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS—Regulate the bowels. Tones the system. Never grips. Pleasant little doses. 40 in a vial; 20 cts.

For Sale by Goodeve Bros.

"He Cured Me of Deafness"

"My deafness came on about six years ago with bad ringing noises in the head, which troubled me greatly in conversation. I had to ask people to repeat what they said, and I could not hear the sound of voices, but could not catch a word. My hearing rapidly improved under Dr. Reeves' treatment. I now hear well, and the ringing noises have entirely stopped."

"He Saved My Eyes"

"My eyes were so bad I had to stop reading entirely. The dizziness, the blurring and pain around the eyes made me fear total blindness. Dr. Reeves' mastery over diseases of the eyes is certainly wonderful. I can now see well, and best of all, can read with comfort. I was cured in a short time, while other doctors tampered with my eyes for the past six years."

"He Cured My Stomach"

Before I consulted Doctor Reeves my stomach was very bad. The severe pains, belching, bloating and sour risings were awful. I lost 40 pounds in less than a year. I thank God it was my fortune to go to this great doctor, who cured me."

Out-of-Town People

People afflicted with any disease whatsoever should write to Doctor Reeves.

"He Cured My Consumption"

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

"He Cured My Heart Disease"

"I had heart trouble for 16 years, and would often drop senseless on the streets and for two years was so bad I could not be left home alone. And would faint as often as two or three times a day. My circulation was poor and sluggish and I had palpitation of the heart. After taking Doctor Reeves' treatment for one month I had but one spell. And now I heartily endorse his Wonderful New System of Treatment."

He Cured Me of Catarrh

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

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28, 1899... LINE... Route... Parks... Trains... Tickets... VIA SALT... WEST... Main Made It... TEST... BEST SENESE... NG... CENTRAL LINES

