

Ry. Extension to ern Receives Reading.

Arch 29.—A bill to in- s Nest Southern rail- expected would meet ion in the legislature, reading this afternoon. This is the railway from the Crow's Nest to connect with the tem.

NAY RAILWAY.

onditions Imposed by vernment.

Arch 29.—The full text which the provincial es to impose on the ng to construct the d have been publish- lows:

shall not be payable is completed and in the satisfaction of the an council, and secur- fication has been given maintenance and oper- y;

per annum of the gross lway shall be paid to such sum of 4 per cent. charge upon the earn-

obtaining the benefit y shall be constructed continuous line in the

ant-governor-in-council control of freight and be charged by the rail-

nt of a charter being minion government for ver or parallel to the act, the foregoing ction shall be assumed y the company so in-

contract and obligation y, prior to any other

steam ferry for the ars for freight and pas- perated daily between Vancouver island, at nt points, and that a nction shall be made Vancouver and New

specifications and con- posed contract for the s railway shall be sub- vial of the lieutenant, and that the contract d to public tender and such conditions as the r-in council shall award al thereunder accepted approval;

or Japanese shall be the construction of the

shall be employed on g construction unless it is the satisfaction of the r-in-council that the proceeded with without of aliens.

Dropped Dead.

March 30.—John J. Jes- migration agent, a pro- Columbia, who crossed coast in 1860, via what d Washington, dropped today from apoplexy.

N SAT UPON.

legislation in Favor of a Railway Ruled Out.

l.—In the legislature to- Nelson seconded by ptempted to get a motion favoring the government railway from the Crow's fields to the American ed the house a few days osing it. Martin ruled

is, Rossland, moved for connection with the prop- of railways in the pro- two hours on the ques- on was negatived on a te of 11 to 25.

TABLE PROJECT.

mes Returns From Seeking Station.

ril 1.—The steamer Qua- a survey of the coast for e Pacific cable, has re- fered that a more fan- dling than that at San mate, and that it will be at Alberni. En- go to Australia by the day to select a landing ern colonies. The con- steamer, larger than any 00 tons of cable for the s to the Fiji islands.

ON BLACKLIST.

holders Who do Not Grocery Bills.

ril 1.—The Vancouver on has prepared a black- s to whom all credit s refused. The number s the heads of families in

MacPherson, Sutherland een formed, with three Vancouver.

stewart of the Vancou- day.

TENDANTS RESIGN.

Westminster Respecting the Superintendent.

ril 1.—(Special.)—Thir- ve resigned their posi- nial asylum at New memorial has been sent ecretary giving details rone put upon us," as y. They have grievances d disliked the manner h they were treated by rintendent. Dr. Man-

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901 Sixth Year, Number 24

RAILWAY COMPETITION ENDORSED

Public Meeting Last Night Adopts a Resolution Declaring for an Independent Coast-Kootenay Line, So Safeguarded That it Cannot be Acquired by C. P. R.—Prominent Citizens Speak.

With no uncertain sound Rossland declared last evening for railway competition between the coast and the Kootenays. From any entangling connection or alliance with the Canadian Pacific railroad. A large and enthusiastic audience attended the public meeting held in Miners' Union hall and the sentiments of the speakers were warmly applauded throughout.

Mayor Lalonde presided, briefly explaining the object of the meeting. He introduced Mr. Smith Curtis, M. P., as the first speaker. Mr. Curtis in opening his remarks observed that not in many years had the railway situation assumed the importance and interest which it had today. There have been many applications for charters at Victoria, with the government thus far had failed to intimate its real attitude toward them. It was understood that although some of them might be allowed respecting the evidence of its intentions respecting others only leaked out piecemeal to the public. This situation equally applied to the proposed Coast-Kootenay as well as to the Crow's Nest Southern railway. He condemned the government for failing to take the public into its confidence. He pictured the overwhelming change of sentiment prevailing in the coast cities respecting the wisdom of establishing railway competition with the interior. He recalled the fact that a few years ago the Victoria board of trade had opposed the entrance of Mr. Curtis into the Boundary country and had resolutely adopted a hostile attitude toward any enterprise tending to develop the resources of the Kootenays. This, he declared, formed a marked contrast to a recent vote of the people in Victoria when they carried a proposition for a railway to Chilliwack with provision for a ferry connection with the island and a stipulation that a working arrangement be effected with the Great Northern railway. The meeting in Victoria now was that representatives should resign if they failed to support a competitive line. He expressed the belief that there was no doubt about the unanimity of sentiment on this question prevailing throughout the interior. To various deputations the premier in replying to them said that he proposed to make the best bargain in the interests of the country. He practically said that he was not out for competition, being merely content to obtain what he considered the best terms. Mr. Curtis argued that the C.P.R. had already obtained all that they were clearly entitled to from the people. The various bounties and subsidies already paid to them exceeded \$136,000,000. It should be borne in mind that while Mr. Dunsmuir agreed to use his best judgment in the more or less business relations with the C.P.R., Mr. Curtis considered this a very important question. The people, after all, had to pay the subsidies and their wishes and representations should be listened to. It was his belief that Dunsmuir would have to give way, or else retire from office. This was not a party question and it gratified him to find out that some of his Conservative opponents were the staunchest champions of railway competition. If the present government failed to do its duty these people he had referred to could consistently work for the establishment of a new government which would grant the relief sought for. Everybody knew his (the speaker's) views on the question of government ownership of railways, views that in the last election had failed to meet the approval of the electorate. Now the country was face to face with a question of railway competition. Quoting from Shakespeare about "time and tide" Mr. Curtis said the great opportunity which now presented itself should be embraced, as no such opportunity might arise for years to come. The country had been enjoying a period of expansion and was now on the crest of the wave. He, therefore, believed that no time should be lost in hastening the construction of railways, especially when the conditions were so favorable. Any delay would result in a delay of five or six years and thus the dream of mining development and competitive railways would not soon be realized. Business conditions at the coast at present were not any too favorable. If the government did its duty the country would soon enjoy the greatest boom in its history. Any neglect on its part might mean ten years' delay.

Mr. Curtis pointed out that the finance minister justified the increase in the poll tax on the ground that there was not sufficient revenue to meet all demands. This course he considered very illogical. As the principle of taxing according to one's ability to pay was not followed out, and besides the government had a ready remedy at hand if it chose to apply it. He instanced the Crow's Nest railway project and the prospective development of the mines if the legislature granted the charter now being sought for. Beyond a doubt the establishment of a railway connection with the Great Northern would result within three years in a daily output of 10,000 tons of coal, thus giving the government a revenue of \$300,000 per annum more, and indirectly \$200,000 more than it now has. Which both the government and the C.P.R. were opposed to the granting of that charter.

THE MINE MANAGERS TALK

INTERVIEWS REGARDING THE RECENT THREATENED TROUBLE.

What Mr. Bernard Macdonald, of the Le Roi, and Mr. Edmund Kirby, of the War Eagle, Etc., Say.

In view of the publicity which has been given to the recent difference of opinion between the mine managers and the mine workers in Rossland camp, on the question of allowing walking delegates to visit the mines during working hours and question the workers as to their union principles to strike was desirable the part of the Miner to interview the gentlemen in charge of the principal mines in the camp and to ask them for an expression of opinion in regard to the matter generally and the threatened trouble which has been so fortunately averted.

A representative of the Miner, consequently, made a point of calling on Mr. Bernard Macdonald, manager of the B. C. companies, and Mr. E. B. Kirby, manager for the War Eagle and Centre Star.

Mr. Macdonald, when asked what he had to say regarding the matter, said: "If you will allow me to analyze the vote cast on the occasion to which you refer, and make a few remarks on the general situation, as indicated thereby, I am quite willing to say what I think."

The voting for and against the proposition to strike was conducted by open poll in the Miners' Union hall during the entire day of the 8th inst., so that all the members in that body, working on the various shifts in the mines, had an opportunity to cast their vote. The result of that voting, as is now currently reported, was that a total of 389 votes were cast, of which 277 were in favor of the strike and 112 against it.

If the statement that there were lacking only twelve votes to have carried the proposition is true, it may be seen just how near this community came to having the disastrous consequences of a strike thrust upon it at that time.

It is understood that the Miners' union has not to exceed 600 members in good standing out of the total employees in this camp, and in view of the serious consequences that might have resulted from the indifference manifested by so large a percentage of the union members in neglecting to cast their vote, unless it be that they are made up of the conservative and honest workmen who have become disgusted with the bulldozing methods used by the coteries of the official agitators that run the affairs of the union.

The vote would also explain why the agitators and extremists are generally regarded as the official positions of the union. The conservative members simply keep away, and the agitators are left alone to run the show to suit themselves. No one would object to this if others were not made to suffer. But unfortunately, as might have happened in the present case, the innocent men and their families are compelled to bear the consequences, and herein lies the principal danger of a Miners' union. Why, in the name of all that is fair and reasonable, should this be permitted?

Why should 277 men plus 12 men keep 1,000 men from working and earning an honest living; to ruin the business of the town and destroy the credit of the district abroad? There is no reason. The men employed in our mines have no legitimate grievance.

The average wages earned by all the contractors in the Le Roi since the contract system was established, has exceeded \$4 per day, and no miner has been asked to work for less than \$3.50 per shift.

Where in the world are better wages earned by miners? Where else in the world are mines so comfortable to work in? These mines are dry and well ventilated, and equipped with all the modern conveniences and safeguards. The blasting is done at a time when nearly all of the miners are out of the mines, and in consequence there is no suffering from gases as in other mines. And the wages of unskilled workmen, both over and under ground, are as high now under the eight-hour system as they were at any time during the ten-hour system. Besides this, men desiring to learn the craft of the miner are furnished the opportunity and permitted to earn \$2.50 per day meanwhile, with the assurance established by countless precedent that the opportunity to earn higher wages will not be wanting as soon as they become competent in practice.

Referring to the wages paid the muckers and unskilled workmen employed in our mines, it would not be fair to pass on without stating that during my visit to London last fall, this matter was fully canvassed with the directors of these companies. And my instructions at that time were positive that under the conditions that obtained in these mines, no increase of the wages now paid would be permitted, while, if forced to suspend operations by a strike, not to reopen the mines except at a reduced scale of wages commensurate with the reduced hours of work imposed by the Eight-Hour law. These instructions were recently reaffirmed by cable.

It is needless to say that had the recent attempt to bring down the strike been successful and the mines closed down in consequence, these instructions would have been carried out to the letter, if at all. The directors of these companies are not willing, however, to reduce the wages of their employes unless forced to do it by the harassing exactions of conditions over which they have no control.

As their manager, I would state that I am endeavoring, by every means known to the science of mining, to get their mines in shape to earn a fair return on the capital invested in them. But in order to be successful in this, there must be peace. The honest, conservative workmen must be freed from the bulldozing methods of the Walking Delegate. The mines periodical attempts to operate without these valuable workmen to other fields and destroy the good feeling that should exist between the management and the men.

TEMPORARILY SHUT DOWN.

Evening Star Closes Operations Until the Roads Harden.

The Evening Star yesterday closed down on account of the condition of the roads, and the likelihood of not being able to ship for the next 90 days. This was done under the direction of Mr. George B. McAuley, the managing director, and the board of directors. The following despatch was received from Spokane directing that the mine be shut down:

Spokane, Wash., April 6.—Mr. C. P. Chamberlain, Rossland, B. C. At a meeting of the directors held last night it was resolved to shut down the Evening Star mine for the present. (Signed.)

GEORGE B. MCAULEY.

Managing Director.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has been in charge of the work on the Evening Star since November 29, 1898, when operations were resumed on the property by the organized company, stated last evening that the last shipments made showed that the ore ran \$30 to the ton in gold. There is a good showing of ore in the mine on the third level and elsewhere. Two assessments of one-half a cent each have been levied, and the shares are still assessable to the extent of a cent. It was thought best to close down the mine, and as the roads will not be in good condition for two or perhaps three months, it was deemed expedient to cease operations for that period. When operations are resumed there is ore enough in sight on the third level and in other places to run the mine at a 100-foot level, and is in a much better condition than when the new company took hold of it.

Crown Grant Applied for.

George Pfunder has had the work for a crown grant done on the City of Victoria claim, which adjoins the Townsite mineral claim in the southern part of the city. A crown grant has been applied for.

A SPLENDID ENTERPRISE.

Paradise Will Ship 1,000 Tons of Ore This Season.

R. R. Bruce, M.E., has been at Trail with a view of making an arrangement for the earliest shipping of the ore from the Paradise mine at Windermere, from which he shipped 1,000 tons of sand carbonates this winter. The ore is at the landing on the Columbia river at Peterborough, and the Upper Columbia Navigation company are arranging for shipping it to Golden where it will be placed on cars for future shipment. The drop in lead has unfortunately affected the prospects of the good returns expected, but the ore still carries values which, under reasonably good transportation and smelting facilities, would make it profitable to mine, and we hope to hear that the returns will well reward Mr. Bruce for the splendid enterprise he has shown in the development of this property in the face of great difficulties. Mr. Bruce informs us that the drop in lead means a loss of \$14,000 a ton in the crushed product from the Paradise mine. Revelstoke Mail.

SMELTER FOR MIDWAY.

Reported That Mr. James Breen Has Reached a Decision.

Spokane, Wash., April 10.—(Special.)—It is stated here on good authority that Mr. James Breen of the Dominion Copper company, operating the Brooklyn and Stenwinder properties at Phoenix, has decided to locate his proposed smelter at Midway, B. C., and that he will be shortly for Chicago in order to place the order for the machinery. His contention is that by locating at Midway he will be in the centre of a large mining territory and be as well situated in regard to the mines on the American side as the smelter at Grand Forks.

Death of Mr. J. C. McLagan.

Vancouver, April 10.—(Special.)—Mr. J. C. McLagan, editor and proprietor of the World, died this afternoon.

FISHER MAIDEN GROUP SOLD

ACQUIRED BY A ROSSLAND AND SPOKANE SYNDICATE.

The Group Carries Dry Ore of a High Grade—An Interesting History of the Property.

The Fisher Maiden group of mining claims has been purchased from the Bank of Montreal by C. H. Fisher, representing a Spokane syndicate. The Fisher Maiden is situated on Four-Mile creek near the town of Silverton, and has been one of the most promising dry ore propositions in British Columbia.

The group of mines has had quite a history since the first ledge was struck. The group was originally located by John Papham and A. A. Webb in 1883. They did considerable work on the claims, and about 200 tons of ore were shipped, which gave smelter returns of 222 ounces in silver and 127.70 per cent lead. Another shipment gave 324 ounces in silver and 32.54 per cent lead.

Frank Watson bought the group from the locators in 1885 and formed a company from the leading men of Spokane and Rossland, and expended \$23,000 in development. Difficulties then arose which finally terminated in litigation, and the Bank of Montreal bought the group and cleared the title.

In all there has been expended on the property about \$35,000.

Work will resume about the 1st of May with a large force of men.

The syndicate purchasing the property has formed a stock company, known as the Fisher Maiden-Troy Mines, Limited, and is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. The syndicate has organized from among the following: John Hunner, C. E. McBroom, J. W. Wentworth, Frank Watson, J. S. C. Fraser, J. L. Prickett, W. A. Minnie, T. S. Griffith, H. J. Kresley and O. L. Fisher. The trustees of the new corporation are J. S. C. Fraser, John Hunner, C. E. McBroom and J. W. Wentworth. The following are the officers: John Hunner, president; J. L. Prickett, secretary and treasurer; Frank Watson, manager.

SIMILKAMEEN SECTION.

Many There Seeking For Coal and Copper Locations.

The Similkameen country is rapidly coming to the front and is destined to take a front rank as a mining center. Such is the opinion of Mr. J. E. Saucier, who has just returned from there. In company with a coal expert he visited Ollala, Princeton, Twenty Mile and other points and is loud in his praise of the mineral sections around these places. He was after coal lands and purchased and took up several sections. He said there are some fine measures of bituminous and semi-anthracite coal. Some of the veins are nine feet wide of clean coal. The intention is to develop these coal measures at an early date. Mr. Saucier has a large syndicate behind him which will operate these coal measures.

While there Mr. Saucier says he saw some very promising properties near Princeton, Ollala and Twenty Mile. The veins are large and the ore carries good values.

Real summer weather prevails in the Similkameen, the snows having disappeared several weeks since.

The wagon road from Penticton to Princeton, a distance of 72 miles, will be completed within four or five weeks. It is a well constructed highway, and only about eight or nine miles of heavy work remains to be finished.

A large number of the representatives of capital are now in that section looking for coal and copper properties.

At Aspengrove, a promising mining camp is springing up. It is located half way between Princeton and Nicola. There was a number of rich gold-copper ledges in that vicinity, and the ground has been staked in all directions.

A SMELTER RECORD.

One Week's Work of the Greenwood Plant.

Mr. Paul Johnson, superintendent of the Mother Lode smelter at Greenwood, writes the following to the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York:

Sir: Supplementing the description I gave in the Engineering and Mining Journal of February 16th of the British Columbia Copper company's smelter, I will give you the record of last week's run, as I think it is a record for a blast furnace of size 42 by 150 in. The ore smelted are from the Mother Lode, besides silicious ores, high in silica; otherwise no fluxes are used:

March 9th, ore smelted.....	323
March 10th, ore smelted.....	327
March 11th, ore smelted.....	341
March 12th, ore smelted.....	373
March 13th, ore smelted.....	366
March 14th, ore smelted.....	348
March 15th, ore smelted.....	330
Total.....	2,429
Average per day.....	347

Besides the ore smelted, some slag is put back. The coke used varies from 10 to 12 per cent, depending on the amount of sulphur in the ore and the fineness of the charge. The first matte made varies from 45 to 53 per cent copper, but we have made as high as 58 per cent copper matte. To handle this amount of material, only 30 men are employed, including the foreman; thus averaging 11.5 tons per man per day. At the smelters some years ago one used to figure one man per ton charge smelted.

MILL WILL SOON BE READY.

Mr. Thomas James, superintendent of the Onondaga Mining company, is in town and is registered at the Allan. He reports that excellent progress is being made with the installation of the ten-stamp mill and that it should be ready for operation in a few weeks. In the meanwhile the development of the mines is being proceeded with and the showing of ore is being increased.

TO TAP REPUBLIC.

Jim Hill Is Likely to Begin Work Immediately.

Spokane, Wash., April 10.—(Special.)—The work of construction on Jim Hill's proposed railway from Marcus to Republic and Midway, it is stated on good authority, will be commenced at Marcus within a fortnight. There is a rumor that Mr. Pat Welch has secured the contract for the first fifty miles.

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A TIMELY NOTICE.

It is said that the people of Victoria have served their members of the legislature with notice that they are expected to vote for the V., V. & E. charter or resign their seats. This is a species of coercion, but it is perfectly legitimate.

This is not the first time that the representatives of the people have forgotten to whom they owe allegiance, so far as their official acts are concerned. It has been the case with large numbers of them that as soon as elected they conceived the idea that they are the masters and not the servants of the people, and in all their official actions reveal that they are dominated by this badly mistaken idea.

In the case of the Victoria members there is no mistaking the sentiments of the people of that city, nor that of the majority of the electors of the province. They have by every means possible informed the members of the provincial legislature that it is their desire that the V., V. & E. railway be constructed. This has been done in memorials, in public meetings and through numerous delegations which have journeyed to the capital from remote points in the province to impress their representatives as strongly as possible that it is the will of the people that an independent competitive line be constructed, and that the line be given a subsidy. Every possible device has been resorted to by some of the legislators assisted by a few of the members to obstruct and defeat the passage of the bill granting the charter and a subsidy to the V., V. & E. railway.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

It looks now as if the war in the Philippines will be brought to a termination before the troubles in South Africa are ended. There was not much promise of this six months ago and it is certainly a tribute to the Filipino leader, Aguinaldo, that the continuance of the struggle, which these islanders are making for their independence, should have rested with him and that it should cease with his capture. That he now has abandoned the contest which he waged so long and so courageously in the face of so many difficulties, and should have given his allegiance to the American Union cannot be regarded as in any way discreditable to him or as a taint upon his chivalry and loyalty to his country and her cause. He foresaw what must be the final result and like a man of wisdom and one having at heart the best interests of the people for whom he struggled so hard he has accepted the inevitable and advised submission. The government of the United States ought now to show their confidence in him by restoring him, unconditionally, his liberty and practically sending him as an ambassador to his compatriots offering them through him a large and liberal measure of self-government with an eventual prospect of complete independence. It seems as if, should the United States administration employ some years in spreading civilization among this primitive people and in teaching them the principles of self-government and then leave them to rule them-

selves under happier auspices than she found them she would be discharging the functions which many of her patriotic public men declare is part of her mission to mankind.

THE COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD.

The city of Victoria took the initiative among the cities of the coast in demanding that the Coast-Kootenay railway bonus be given to a company independent of, and which would run the road in competition with, the C.P.R. The public meeting at which leading citizens were appointed and consented to interview the government and urge the wishes and views of the community spoke with no uncertain voice. The city of Vancouver has followed the example of Victoria and has endorsed the demand for a competitive line. The utterances of the citizens of these two large centres are emphatic and in neither city can a baker's dozen be obtained who will give the opinion contrary to that expressed at the meetings. How the government is to escape from the position in which it has been placed by the unanimous voice of these, the leading commercial centres of the province, it is difficult to see. Especially how it is to do so when their demands are backed up by the wishes of the entire population of Yale and the Kootenays, the portions of the province which will be most affected and whose interests are most directly concerned in the construction of the line, is something that we fancy the government in itself will be unable to discover. By their actions, the leading commercial centres of the province, it is apparent that Premier Dunsmuir and those of his colleagues who are under his dictation are running themselves into a very close corner, indeed, and the result will be that they themselves, if they adhere to their present course, will be involved in the general collapse of their scheme. The country does not propose to submit to their interested desires in this matter, and a competitive line it will have at all hazards. If then the administration refuses to give the bonus to the V., V. & E. company the only possible thing for them to do to save a shred of their reputation with the country is to postpone the whole thing for a year. By doing so it will only be a very small shred of reputation that they will be able to preserve.

As Mr. E. V. Bodwell pointed out in a meeting at Victoria, Premier Dunsmuir, having declared that he was bound to make the best bargain he could for the country, must see that that bargain shall be one made with a company other than the Canadian Pacific; that to allow them to build the road upon any terms and under any conditions would be to tie up the country and prevent competition and would in every sense be the worst bargain that could be made. It will be quite apparent, as Mr. Bodwell insisted, that the C.P.R. could afford to build the road without a bonus of any kind, or could afford even to pay a large bonus for the privilege of creating the Similkameen and Fraser river valleys into a preserve for their own purposes. The premier could not fail to see that to allow the C.P.R. to build the road, even without a bonus, was to close up every avenue of competition and was to turn the people of this province over to bondage from which they can never emancipate themselves, except at a tremendous cost and after a most bitter struggle. Already under the V., V. & E. charter government control is assured. If the subsidy goes to that road the country gets railway competition in addition to government control. If the C.P.R. is allowed to build it the benefit of competition is abandoned and a much smaller measure of government control is obtained, since the C.P.R. is not under the same restrictions as the V., V. & E.

In calling for tenders for the construction of the line the government practically admits that they are advertising for a policy and asking for suggestions on the course which the government should take. Now it will be admitted without hesitation by any one who gives the slightest consideration to the matter and has any understanding of how a government should comport itself, that Premier Dunsmuir and his cabinet should first decide, as a matter of principle, that they will not deal with the Canadian Pacific; then, if they know what conditions are necessary for the protection of the public, they should bring down an act appropriating a bonus to an independent line, with proper conditions, and if they think the conditions they demand will not be altogether acceptable to the company they might invite a consideration of them by the company before bringing in their bill and have them reasonably modified, rather than prevent the construction of the road.

The construction of this railway is of such vital importance to the interior that it would be calamitous to have the building of it delayed. It would be more calamitous still if it were not constructed by a company competing with the C.P.R. We therefore hail with unstinted pleasure the efforts which are being put forth by the citizens of Victoria and Vancouver to obtain the bonus for the V., V. & E. company. They are little less interested than we are in the final success of this company. Ultimately they will share equally with us in the benefits of healthy railway competition, and they are taking the wise course in insisting that the government should not be false to the trust which is imposed upon them.

THE AGENT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The decision of the local government to open the office of agent-general of the province in London, England, without delay is a commendable one, and it is a matter of general hope that the work which it is to carry on will be prosecuted in an active and enterprising spirit. This office, the duties of which if properly discharged by the man who is placed at the head of it, will, no doubt, be of great benefit to the province, and ought to turn the attention of capital to our mining district here in a manner even more pronounced than hitherto. According to a despatch Mr. R. E. Gosnell is to go to London at once for the purpose of opening the office and preparing the way for Mr. Turner. No better selection could have been made for this duty than Mr. Gosnell. He understands the country and believes in it. He is a man of ability and a hard worker, and will perform the duties of the office well and conscientiously. Mr. Gosnell, perhaps, has as complete a knowledge of the various resources of the province as any man in it, as he has given them the closest study for many years, and may, therefore be termed a specialist in this matter. For this reason he should, and we believe he will, be able to impart a knowledge with which he may be said to be fairly saturated, of the province to those with whom he may come in contact in London, which will redound to the great good of the province. Mr. Turner, the agent general, has more than ordinary capacity, and is gifted with just that character and those qualities which should make the time which he spends in London a source of value and profit to the province. It is palpable that Messrs. Turner and Gosnell will make a strong team, and as they have been long associated with each other, and as each has an admiration for the other, they will pull well together while they are in London.

THE COOK CHARGES.

It is hard to understand the position of the Conservative papers on the Senate's investigation into the charges made by Mr. Cook, says the Toronto Globe. They bitterly attack the government because the reputation of the late Mr. M. C. Cameron seems to have been smirched by the inquiry. This we all deplore, and it seems a grave injustice to his family and friends. But it was not by the government that Mr. Cameron's remains were dragged from the grave, and it is grossly unfair to hold Ministers responsible for this feature of the investigation. Do the Conservative papers think that in order to shield the dead Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright should have perjured themselves in the witness box? Either that is their view or their denunciations are quite misplaced. How was it that the charges were not made while Mr. Cameron lived? Then the Conservative press practically asks the people to believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. S. C. Biggs, K. C., and Mr. W. T. R. Preston swore falsely, and that against all these witnesses the word of Mr. Cook and his friends should be taken without question. That there was a conflict of testimony admits of no dispute, and upon some points raised in the inquiry only an open verdict can be returned. But we do think it fair to say that not one title of evidence was adduced which goes to show that the government sanctioned or encouraged the sale of senatorships. And certainly not a shadow of suspicion attaches to Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Richard Cartwright.

THE NEW B. C. SENATORSHIP.

There is every probability that when the result of the census taking has been submitted to the Government it will be found that at least another senatorship will be due to British Columbia, and as the time is approaching when this appointment will come under consideration, it is not out of the way to say a word regarding it now. The senatorship, if no more than one is given to this Province, will undoubtedly be apportioned to the interior of Southern British Columbia. This part of the province is not now represented in the senate while every other portion is. We may take it for granted, therefore, that the government will not ignore our manifest right but will allot the seat to this district and appoint a member from among its residents. Who the choice of the government may be will be decided when the appointment is made. That he will be a Liberal, is, of course, taken for granted. It has been the custom and is universally recognized in the Dominion as a quite justifiable one that the seats in the senate are given as a recognition of good citizenship and party services. That a man has been such a useful member of the political organization to which he has given his adherence that he can be called to a seat in this important legislative body argues that he is a man of good character, of reasonable ability and possesses a clean reputation in the community. Were it otherwise the government would be afraid of bringing him so prominently before the world. That they do so honor him shows that they are in no wise ashamed of him and do not require to dread public criticism. It is, therefore, an honor for the community in which any new appointee lives that he should be chosen from among them. We think that of all the communities

in southern British Columbia Rossland has the prior claim to the senatorship which will be allotted to this province after the census has been completed. We think so because it enjoys the reputation of being the greatest mining camp in the Kootenays, because it is the largest city in the district and because it possesses as a citizen the man who of all others in the province has the best claim to consideration at the hands of the party. That gentleman is Dr. A. C. Sinclair.

Dr. Sinclair, who has now lived five years in Rossland, and who is one of its leading citizens and a man who has large interests in the community, has been an active worker in the Liberal party for nearly forty years. He was a standard bearer in the Liberal campaigns before confederation and he has always been willing to make personal sacrifices, for his party and for his country. He comes of thoroughly staunch Liberal stock, his father having fought earnestly and hard to secure to Canada the blessings of responsible and constitutional government. As early as 1867, Dr. Sinclair was the candidate of the Liberals in the county of Stormont which at that time was a conservative riding, and he was only beaten by a small majority secured during those days of open polling by the rankest corruption. In 1872 he received the nomination of the Liberal convention for North Bruce but instead of serving his own personal ambition he induced the party to allow him to retire and unite the reform forces in support of the late John Gilles, who had declared himself a candidate despite the action of the convention. The result was the prevention of any breach in the party in that constituency and the election of Mr. Gilles. In 1882 Dr. Sinclair was unanimously nominated by the Liberal convention of West Bruce, where the Reform majority is over 1,000, but owing to business reasons was unable to accept. At the next election he was again the choice of the Liberals of West Bruce, but voluntarily retired in favor of the Hon. Edward Blake, who was then leader of the party, and whose election in West Durham was regarded as doubtful. For similar good party reasons he again resigned his claims to this seat in favor of the late M. C. Cameron, who had been defeated in West Huron.

For more than thirty years, as is well known to the leaders of the party in the Dominion, Dr. Sinclair has been a tireless Liberal worker and speaker in Ontario, and has occupied platforms during every campaign in the constituencies in that province from Glengary to Goderich. His labor for the party has ever been one conducted on principle, always at his own expense, and never with the idea of reward. He has brought with him to British Columbia the same staunch Liberal views which gave him his position in Ontario as a leader of the party, and he has done much in this Province by his words and his example to create Liberal sentiment and strengthen the organization. The claim which his friends make for him cannot be disregarded by the government, in fact we do not think that the government will hesitate for a moment to acknowledge his right to be called to the upper chamber as soon as the new senatorship has been created.

AN INCREASING BURDEN.

From time to time increased burdens are piled on the mining industry by the legislature of the province. It is evident that the Mining committee of the legislature is made up of men of considerable experience and they have a clear understanding of the difficulties which the industry labors under. Besides this they realize that the continual tinkering at the mining laws, the constant changes that are made in them, and the mischievous measures which have been grafted on the law from time to time by poorly informed legislators and legislatures have had the baneful effect of checking investments in the mining properties of this province, which has a wealth of mineral resources which cannot be matched anywhere. Knowing the evil effect of too much tinkering and unwise legislation the mining committee a few days since resolved that it would be inexpedient, at this session of the legislature to make changes in the mining laws, and particularly in those which relate to lode mining. It is understood, notwithstanding the action of the Mining committee, that the minister of mines intends to have made several amendments to the mining act which relate particularly to lode mining. It is to be regretted that he has come to this decision, as he would display more judgment if he left the law as it now is.

There is a bill pending before the legislature providing for the inspection of steam boilers and the appointment of inspectors which is offensive to the miners for the reason that it will entail additional and needless expense. It provides that boilers shall be inspected at certain periods and that fees shall be paid to the inspectors for the service. In this camp the boilers are insured by a company which makes a specialty of this class of insurance. The companies are protected by their policies against losses, including that of lives lost in explosions of boilers. The company has its inspectors who regularly examine the boilers of those insured, and if they are in the least bit defective they are condemned and put out of service. The companies naturally do not care to have explosions, and guard against accidents in every possible way. So much precaution is

taken that there never has been a boiler explosion at any of the mines in this camp.

So far as the mines are concerned, at least, there can be no good subserved by the passing of this bill. It seems to us that the only possible objects to be attained will be to provide places for a number of inspectors and to increase the already too-heavy burdens on the mining industry. It will be said that the inspections will not cost much. It must be remembered, however, that it will be a continual and will amount to a considerable additional expense in the course of a year and is simply an addition to the present cost of mining.

Gentlemen of the legislature, the mining industry is young in this province, and is struggling to get on its feet, and in the name of the interest of the commonwealth a halt should be called to this continual piling of costs on its back. The wonder is that it has not been killed long since by too much legislative tinkering. Let it alone and give it a chance to grow.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The absolute unanimity of feeling shown by the public meeting last night, which was held to consider the railway question, is another barrier to the granting, by the government, of the bonus to the C.P.R. to build the Coast-Kootenay line. What the meeting demanded, and demanded with no uncertain voice, was that the government of the province should give every encouragement possible to the construction of a competitive line of road from the coast through the Kootenay country. The utterances of the speakers which were concurred in by their auditors, were to the effect that under no circumstances should the government give the bonus to the C.P.R. It was recognized by all present that the construction of such a line, under C.P.R. control, would not only not be in the interests of the country, but would be diametrically opposed to them. It is understood by every citizen of the Kootenay country that while railway facilities are what are required for the development of that immense tract of mineral territory, it would be better to allow it to remain in its present condition than have it opened up under the auspices of a monopoly which would exact a tribute nine-tenths of its production. That the country is an immensely rich one has been proved beyond the possibility of refutation, but those who are chiefly interested in it, and in the development of its properties, are unanimous in saying that they would rather hold on for a year or two in the hope of obtaining railway competition, than see the C.P.R. construct a line from which they hope for so much. It is difficult to see how the government, in view of the meetings which have been held in Victoria and Vancouver, and which are now being held throughout the whole Kootenay district, favorable to the construction of a competitive road, can insist on giving the bonus to the C.P.R. company.

POCKET MINES.

There is no good foundation for prejudice against "pocket" mines, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Nearly all mines are more or less pockety or spotted. A real pocket mine is one where an exceedingly rich bunch of ore occurs occasionally, while the rest of the vein is comparatively barren. Sometimes it takes all the money found in one pocket to carry on the work to reach the next. Occasionally six months or a year's work is spent before a good pocket is found. Some of the pocket mines have been worked for a number of years in a sort of intermittent way, but have been found to pay in the end. The ledges of these mines are usually small. But even in the chimneys of good, well defined veins ledges there are poor and rich spots—not so marked, of course, as in the true pocket mine, but occurring nevertheless. Possibly a pocket mine will not hold out as long or warrant expensive plants, but then much less ore is mined. Sometimes a vein is pockety and extremely rich on the surface, which, with depth attained, settles down into a steadily paying proposition.

A GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

The despatches last night brought the news of the death of Mr. J. C. McLagan, editor and manager of the Vancouver World. Of all the newspaper men who have been active journalists in British Columbia none have been better known or more highly respected than the gentleman whose demise has just been recorded. He came to this province before the advent of the railway and settled in Victoria, where he engaged in newspaper business, and where, by his force of character he made himself a strong personality in the community. When the railway was built to Port Moody and it was expected that this would be the terminus of the line, Mr. McLagan with a foresight unusual in newspaper men, determined to take up his abode in what is now Vancouver, maintaining that this was the natural and necessary terminus for the line. Mr. McLagan's prophecy was found to be right and he reaped the reward of his presence when the railroad was built to the site of the present city. The establishment of the World newspaper, of which he was the founder, and which he continued to manage up to the time of his death, was contemporaneous with the extension of the railway into Vancouver. The World, which was Mr.

McLagan's personal organ, being controlled by no interests, corporate or otherwise, was ever a staunch upholder of the best interests of British Columbia. There was no industry ever promoted on the coast, which gave reasonable assurance of benefiting the province, to which he and his paper did not give their best support. He was in the fullest sense of the word an absolutely loyal citizen and the columns of his paper during the fourteen years of its existence, are a sufficient demonstration of this statement. Mr. McLagan was one of the first men on the coast to appreciate the great field there was for provincial success in the development of the mineral resources of Southern British Columbia and through his paper he never failed to impress upon his readers the fact that the ultimate prosperity of the coast cities was intimately bound up with the development of this great district. Vancouver and the province at large has lost in Mr. McLagan a friend whom they will certainly miss, and with heartfelt regrets at his demise they can place a wreath upon his coffin as a tribute of their respect.

THE QUARANTINE DUTIES.

We are at a loss to understand the point of view taken by An Ex-Rosslander in his letter published in yesterday's issue complaining that his wife was compelled by the quarantine officer at Northport to show him the mark of vaccination before he would allow her to proceed across the boundary. The writer says that the lady in question was vaccinated not on the arm, but "on one of her lower limbs," and that she should be forced to show this to the officer was a "grievance and one that should not be tolerated in any civilized country." "An outrage on the modesty of any woman." Why should it be so? The officer at Northport is a physician, and is simply discharging the duties which he has undertaken. He is acting in a professional capacity, and to make the examination necessary for the occasion would cause him not the slightest embarrassment, nor should it in any way offend the woman's modesty. If any woman is so sensitive under these circumstances to the inspection of a doctor, who is no more than a professional machine, she should not have been vaccinated on that part of her body. She must, too, have exposed that lower limb to the doctor who vaccinated her. If it was immodest in one case to show the mark to the quarantine officer, it was surely immodest for her mark placed there at all. The whole matter seems to us to be silly sentimentality. Any lady who is inspected, whether the mark is on the arm or on the leg, is taken into a separate room and is not exposed to the public gaze. A quarantine officer is not supposed to know the passengers on a train, and if he did know them he is not supposed to fasten onto this sooner it is stopped for all concerned. These dog the footsteps of the on every level in the province through the offices of the vaccinated. He has to have ocular demonstration of the fact. If he does not assure himself he does not discharge his duty, and to pay attention to clamors on the part of those who object to showing that they have been vaccinated would be a weakness on the part of the officer which would certainly deserve reprimand. It is a question in the long run of carrying out the quarantine regulations or not carrying them out. If the gentleman who writes the letter wishes female officers employed to examine women he had better write to the Dominion government, as the quarantine officers here have nothing to do with the matters of such an appointment.

The Jury Adjourned.

The coroner's jury which was summoned on March 12th for the purpose of inquiring into the death of John Hall, who was found dead in the St. Charles, and which was adjourned until yesterday, for the purpose of having an analysis made of the stomach, reconvened last evening. Dr. Reddick, the coroner, stated that he had received a telegram from Dr. Fagan, the provincial analyst, asking him to adjourn the inquest until May 14, at 7:30 p. m., for the reason that the analysis had just been commenced and would not be completed until that date. The coroner accordingly adjourned the jury until the time mentioned.

CROW'S NEST COAL.

C.P.R., Government and Company Reach an Agreement. Ottawa, April 10.—(Special).—It is understood that an agreement between the C.P.R. and Crow's Nest Coal company has been reached whereby the C.P.R. will select at once its six sections, or 3,800 acres, of coal lands, and the government will select its 50,000 acres of coal lands so that if the coal company attempted to form any monopoly in coal, then the railway company and government lands would be thrown open to the public and in this way there could be no monopoly. This arrangement is said to be satisfactory to both parties, and as it has the appearance of being in the public interest, it will no doubt be satisfactory to the government, to the railway company and to parliament.

HAVE DECIDED TO

MEASURE LOST BY MARGIN OF TWELVE

A Statement of the Grievances of the Union Men Co. Agreement Has Been

The Rossland Miners' day conducted the ballot of whether or not there was on the raising of muck to \$2.50 to \$3 per day and for other grievances. The result was a short of declaring in strike. In order to strike three-quarters of the members are required to vote affirmative, and the ballot rather close.

Secretary Woodside was porter of the Miner at the announced last evening, since there had been grievance by many of the members. One of the principal of the violation of clause 15 of which reads: "That an member of the union shall get employment as an manager place any other agreement with men joining walking delegate, or the union, to visit the mines non-union men to become you and the public are being discriminated there is organization I need and that is that if months no less than 437 been discharged from the of this camp for one alle other. Does not this look like a 'accidental' movement was discharged as a g miners as could be fined, and we contend we any lack of competency. established themselves in money in the banks, when they left for other good citizens, and the they were guilty of the union men, and believed wage for a fair day's work, son of them do mother, too. There was no was any great increase force of miners employed employed here, remained numerically during the and so the wholesale d accountable for on the they were discharged at r reductions were being m played in the several m

"Another grievance which object to, first, because the detectives of the people recognize none but the law, and, secondly, that we believe it a blow at the people, is the smug which I mean is the system which is carried on at all the not want the curse to be fastened onto this sooner it is stopped for all concerned. These dog the footsteps of the on every level in the province through the offices of the vaccinated. He has to have ocular demonstration of the fact. If he does not assure himself he does not discharge his duty, and to pay attention to clamors on the part of those who object to showing that they have been vaccinated would be a weakness on the part of the officer which would certainly deserve reprimand. It is a question in the long run of carrying out the quarantine regulations or not carrying them out. If the gentleman who writes the letter wishes female officers employed to examine women he had better write to the Dominion government, as the quarantine officers here have nothing to do with the matters of such an appointment.

"We also most emphatically the importation of alien of good British subjects mines here. We think be protected against this, and call on those strictly into this matter."

"In conclusion, we are the interest of the country that the muckers be paid are at present. Let so owners try to support. land on \$2.50 per day a that they would be sh the men are for an inct All that we ask is li members working un and hazardous work. I to work in the best int and we submit that fa the muckers are not f "We are not discuss by the vote cast today, in time right will pre will get what we ask grievances complained died."

TAKING THE

The Enumerators in the Queer Part Commissioner Park of the taking of the of Slooan, Nelson, South Kootenay ridings, at the work was making in each of the ridings have the work complete weeks allowed. The eting considerable trou people to answer qu merator on Saturday refused absolutely to as she said she though finally she became en she would send for he departed. The et to the office and asked tions or reinforcement return and read the which provides that t answer questions ma fined. The result w capitulate, and answe put to her. In another instance company said he cons impertence to be a as wets put to him the information whi

THURSDAY, April 11, 1901

COPPER MOUNTAIN'S ORE DEPOSITS

Description of the Wonder of the Similkameen District--Mr. R. A. Brown, the Pioneer, Concludes a Deal Giving Him Control of All the Claims and the Sunset Mine--Inspection by Capitalists Invited.

The widespread interest now being taken in the mineral and other resources of the Similkameen district is largely due to the fame of the Sunset mine, on Copper Mountain, regarded by experts as containing the greatest copper deposit in existence. This property was located in 1888 by Mr. R. A. Brown, of Grand Forks, B.C., who is regarded as the most adventurous and representative pioneer in Southern British Columbia, has just added to his reputation by another noteworthy achievement. Realizing the advantage of bringing all the claims on Copper Mountain under one control, he succeeded in obtaining last week a deed conveying to him and his respective owners. If Mr. Brown does not control the copper market, he at least thinks that he will soon be a dominating voice. It speaks well for his integrity that the various parties with whom he dealt were unanimously willing to place their interests in his hands. Mr. Brown will now interest himself in inducing capital to develop the mine in the Sunset mine, of which he is the president and general manager. In connection with this gigantic project he has acquired Lamont's ranch, a tract of 4 acres on the west bank of the Similkameen river, three miles from Copper Mountain, as well as 640 acres across the river, as smelter sites, including a two-mile water front. The future metropolis will be known as Copper City, and is beautifully situated on a slightly sloping hillside. The idea of Mr. Brown is to develop water power for power and other purposes by damming the river in a narrow canyon about a quarter of a mile above the proposed tunnel tapping the mountain at depth. The stream at this point narrows to an enormous 30-foot dam would generate an enormous power. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, thus solving the smelter question. The claims bonded and secured by Mr. Brown number about twenty, embracing about 1,000 acres, of which from six to seven hundred, so Mr. Brown avers, represent solid ore. His plan is to drive a double track tunnel from the river into Copper Mountain for 1,800 feet to a tapping on the Sunset mine, with a depth of 1,700 feet. Then an upraise will be made to the surface and the ore will be shot down into the cars. Mining and transportation is not expected to exceed 30 cents per ton. The plan includes the extension of the tunnel through the mineral zone, which Mr. Brown estimates to be over 4,000 feet long. A system of double track electric roads to the summit is also contemplated. Mr. Brown is prepared to show the group to capitalists and the other group to capitalists during the limited period only, with a view to inducing them to become interested with him in one of the greatest mining projects of the age.

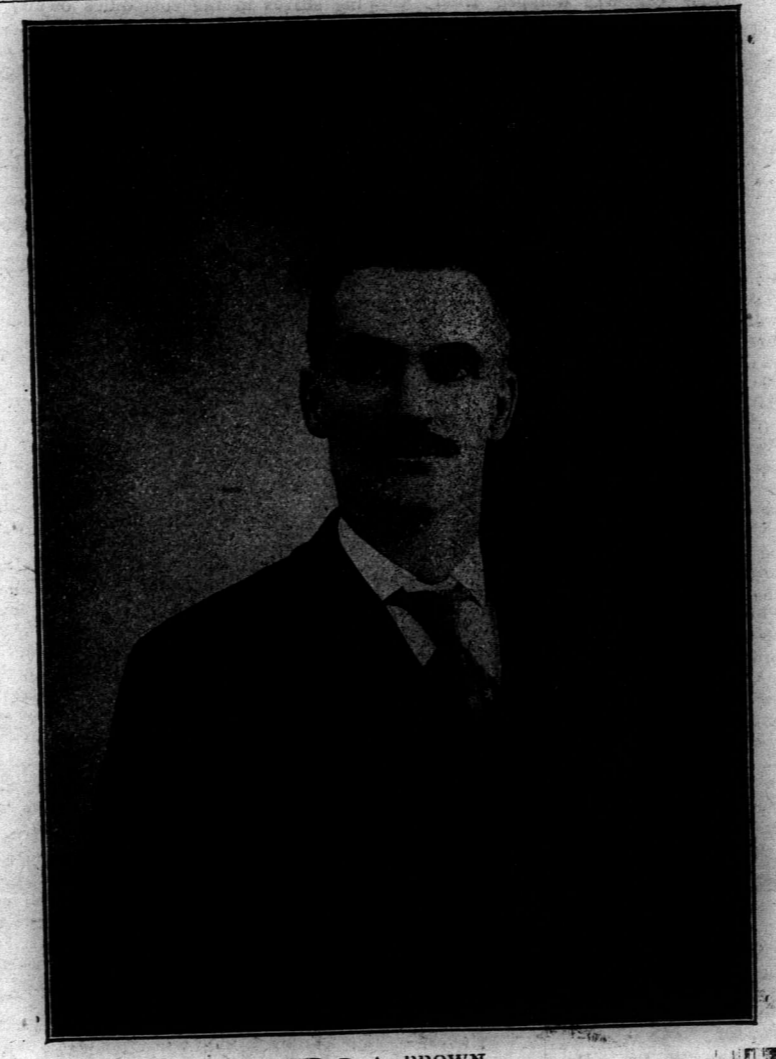
the shaft and drop down to the station below; then shoot it into cars, and then it is taken to the smelter. This does it with the mine of water and does away with expensive machinery. By this method the ore can be broken and landed at the smelting works for 50 cents a ton. Extract From the Boundary Creek Times. Saturday, October 20, 1900. The Sunset mineral claim on Copper Mountain, Similkameen district, has attracted, notwithstanding its long distance from transportation, a great deal of interest during the past two or three years, and has been under options several times during that period, always at a big sum, and each time at a larger figure. Its fame during last year brought many prospectors into its vicinity, and swarms of them around the whole country for miles around has been staked. Its isolation from a railway line will soon be a thing of the past, as the C. P. R. has, during the summer, had a big corps of engineers in the country between Midway and Hope station on the main line, determining and surveying out the most feasible route for their short line across the province, and it is said that the results are very satisfactory. The C. P. R. will build the line in 1901, and the line must go by the foot of Copper Mountain. The report of Dr. Deeks on the Sunset is stated by all who knew the property to be a most conservative one. A gentleman who had an option on the Sunset at one time, and who spent a great deal of time in prospecting it, declares that wherever he found rock cropping through the soil and broke into it he invariably got a showing of copper. He sent a 60-pound sample of the better class of ore to the Orient Chemical Works at Trenton, New Jersey, and the assay returns were 57 per cent copper and \$3.20 in gold. The analyst stated that the ore could be most cheaply treated by electrolysis at a cost of \$1.60 to \$2.00 per ton. The ore is one also that will smelt at a very cheap rate. The dump at the 150-foot shaft was sampled this year by a mining engineer, and gave an average of seven per cent copper, and this is notwithstanding that several tons of the choicest ore had been previously culled out for sampling purposes by visitors and prospectors. When the latter were shy of good specimens on their neighboring locations this dump has always been drawn upon. The values in the shaft sunk have shown a steady increase in value as depth was gained, and by cutting out the cleaner ore, which would not exceed one-third, an average of 10 per cent copper can be got. Taking Dr. Deeks' dimensions of deposit, 750 feet in width, with 1,500 feet in length, and taking the 100 feet depth attained, will give 213,750,000 cubic feet, and taking 10 cubic feet to the ton, will give 21,375,000 tons. Discarding one-third of this as waste, will leave 2,125,000 tons, which should average five per cent copper, and copper will net \$2 a per cent in the ore, that is \$10 a ton net; that would make \$71,250,000 worth of ore net in sight. (The value of the ore as it lies on the dump.) "With reasonable railway facilities, the cost of mining, freight and reduction of ore should not exceed \$3.00. There is abundance of water power and excellent smelter sites within easy reach of the property. There is also good lignite coal a few miles away, and at one place there is a deposit of coal that it is asserted will make a fair quality of coke.

to open up this splendid property in the very best manner. The Sunset mineral claim is a crown-granted, full sized mineral location, 80 yards square, situated on Copper Mountain in the Similkameen district of Yale division, and on the east side of the south fork of the Similkameen river, owned by the Sunset Copper company, Limited. Copper mountain can also be reached by wagon road from Princeton, 75 miles on the C.P.R. Timber--The whole of Copper Mountain as well as the adjoining districts, is well timbered with magnificent pine and fir admirably adapted for mining purposes. Water--The Similkameen river flows about 1,700 feet below the surface of the claim and has an abundant supply of water power for all mining purposes throughout the year. Other sources of water supply for domestic and mining purposes are also available. Extent--The width of the mineral lode at the Sunset is two thousand feet. It is located in the centre of the great mineral zone on the Copper Mountain. Nature of Ore--Chiefly bornite and copper sulphide, carrying small quantities of silver and gold. The bornite and sulphide is disseminated evenly through the great mineral zone. Assay Values--A great many assays have been made, both from the Sunset and adjoining properties. They vary exceedingly. Brown's smallest assay of copper from the mineralized rock was about 3 per cent, but values of 50 per cent or more, are obtainable in picked samples. Averages across the whole shaft.

In the mine. The bottom of the shaft is literally covered with rich copper, native sulphide and bornite, all being scattered thickly through the rock, making it a perfect kaleidoscope of color. In May, 1900, Charles Vahby, of Grand Forks, visited the mine, and on his return stated in the public press: "I could not find a place on the property where the surface showing is not just as good as where the shaft was sunk. It looks like a big mountain of ore." The Similkameen Star, in its issue of July 21, 1900, said: "The Sunset prospect is now about 80 feet from the shaft and is still producing high grade ore." A prominent mining man, who has had considerable experience with the ores in the Rossland and Boundary creek mines, after examining the dump, shaft and cross-cut, said: "There is not a mine in the whole Boundary creek district that can show anything like the immense deposit of high-grade ore the Sunset possesses. The crosscut at the 150-foot level proves conclusively that the ore body is 2,000 feet wide, and from samples I have taken, I should say there is not a pound of ore of the mine that will not run \$20. With even a 50-ton smelter plant the Sunset could be made a self-supporting mine." The following special report was prepared by Mr. W. M. Brewer, traveling correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, Oct. 20, 1900: Copper Mountain has been the most thoroughly prospected section of the district and is located about twelve miles south from Princeton. The Similkameen

Table with 3 columns: Substance, Per cent, and another Per cent. Rows include Silica, Iron, Alumina, Lime, Sulphur, Magnesia, and Copper.

Sunset, H.H.Gardner, Cop'r Farm. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Silica... 42.5 75.00 66.00 Iron... 12.5 6.36 5.84 Alumina... 15.5 1.38 2.76 Lime... 3.5 5.00 10.50 Sulphur... 6.0 2.78 5.50 Magnesia 5.5 1.50 8.00 Copper... 10.5 4.00 8.00 That Mr. Brown is well and favorably known is evidenced by the following: Rossland, B.C., November 17, 1900. To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. R. A. Brown, is a well-known mining promoter, and is the chief holder in the "Sunset Copper company, Limited," owning the Sunset claim in the Similkameen. This claim is said to have the longest ore bodies in the district. Mr. Brown is a pioneer prospector of the Boundary district, and thoroughly familiar with the vast mineral deposits of that section. Yours truly, (Signed) A. E. GOODEVE, Mayor of Rossland. Mr. Brown has an interesting personality. His name is indissolubly linked with the early history of the Kootenay and Boundary country. At this juncture, when years of labor, carried out under many trying, perilous and discouraging circumstances, are about to be rewarded, it will, no doubt, prove interesting to relate some of the incidents in a picturesque and romantic career. The subject of this brief biography was born at St. Martin's, New Brunswick, in 1840. His mother, now aged 82, is hale and hearty. Mr. Brown is the seventh son in a family of 17 children. He left school at the age of 10, having only acquired rudimentary education in a backwoods school. It is Mr. Brown's proudest boast that he is a self-educated man, and all the knowledge on economic subjects he subsequently acquired he ascribes to his own original research and investigations. After leaving school he went to work in his father's sawmill, performing simple duties at first, but afterwards becoming head saw-filer. After five years had elapsed, being yet under 15, he yielded to a boyish desire to become a sailor, and actually followed the career of a fisherman in a smack on the stormy waters of the Bay of Fundy. Trifling circumstances sometimes affect an individual's career for a lifetime. To the shifting tides of an inland sea, causing discomfiting sea-sickness, may be attributed the causes that impelled the young man to seek his fortunes on terra firma. He next found occupation for nearly two years in the Kennew, Oldtram, Waverly and Montague gold fields of Nova Scotia, there gaining a knowledge in practical mining. Mr. Brown afterwards took a contract with his brother at excavating on the Intercolonial railway near Little Metapedia, before spending the ensuing winter trapping in the Stick-Shack mountains near the Baie des Chaleurs. His traps extended over a radius of 75 miles. On snow-shoes he traversed the snow-swept wastes far from the haunts of men. He was entirely alone. From September 1st until the end of May, in the following year, he never saw a human being. Once while crossing the bay on the ice he observed a pair of snowshoe tracks, receiving probably the same impressions that occurred to Robinson Crusoe, when the latter found human foot-prints in the sand of an uninhabited isle. The trapper, armed by guns and traps, had a profitable experience. During the long months thus elapsed until winter passed and slipped into spring he had not been idle. Scores of furs proved his prowess. They included those of the martin, wolf, beaver, bear, fisher, mink, caribou, panther and moose. Mr. Brown carefully studied the habits of the animals. He gave the author an imitation of a moose call. It sounded like a sepulchral wail in an empty barrel. The two years which followed were spent in the lumber camps on the River Lorette, 30 miles from Quebec. Mr. Brown speaks in the warmest praise of his former employer, James Connelly, then an extensive exporter of square timber. Mr. Connelly now resides in Marquette, Mich., and Mr. Brown expressed the hope that his old friend would pay the Boundary a visit at no distant date. The next three years the owner of Volcanic resided at Chateaugay and other points in Northern New York. There he worked as a millwright. He also invented a dog-power apparatus for work-



MR. R. A. BROWN.

sides and bottom have given the following returns: 3 per cent, 3.4 per cent, 3.8 per cent, 4.3 per cent, 5.65 per cent, 10.5 per cent, 9.1 per cent, 9.3 per cent, 10.5 per cent, and 11.1 per cent. These are some of the typical average assay returns. When one considers that 5 per cent is worth \$10 net, and, when the vast deposit is considered, the possibilities of the mine, with judicious management and the latest method of treatment, are enormous. The foreman, in a report, under date of December 20th, 1899, to R. A. Brown the president, wrote: "Everything is progressing here most satisfactorily. The shaft is steadily pro-

river flows around the western base of the mountain, and separates it from Kennedy Mountain; on the eastern side flows Wolf creek, a tributary of the Similkameen. During the past two years this mountain has been very thoroughly prospected with the result that for a distance of about three miles along its summit mineral claims have been staked, and in fact the entire area from the Similkameen river on one side and across Wolf creek on the other side has been located as mineral claims. The geological conditions of Copper Mountain indicate that it is composed of an enormous dyke of igneous rock, apparently diorite, which has its trend north-westerly. A felsite dyke, 60 feet wide, locally termed porphyry, running

the industrial and financial systems at once stage of their evolution halted, and then went on a tangent. When Mr. Brown amasses millions out of Sunset, one of his missions in life will be to straighten those lines of curvature. Such high-minded altruism and disinterestedness is to be commended. The present system, Mr. Brown maintains, tends to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Impressed with the conviction that honest labor had better opportunities in the west, Mr. Brown proceeded to Michigan, where the greatest lumber producing state in the union. After spending a winter in the woods he secured employment as a saw-filer in a Muskegan saw mill. This brings us to the year 1881. Thousands of mill hands were compelled to toil 11 hours a day. It was also ascertained that frequently they had to labor an extra half hour as a result of the igniting of avaricious mill owners in daily turning back the hands of the clocks no less than 30 minutes. Finally the employees were started at the heinous of the local death rate. It reached sixteen a day in a city of 4,000 people, the mortality being principally among the laboring classes. A strike was declared when the employers refused to grant a ten-hour day. Mr. Brown walked out with the rest. At a public meeting called to discuss the situation Mr. Brown, who stood on the outskirts of the crowd, was called upon to follow one of the speakers. Among a few of those present he had a reputation as a temperance orator; to the rest of the assembled thousands he was unknown. He began by warning his fellow laborers of the evils of intemperance, and urged them to hold on to their earnings, and not to squander them in the neighboring saloons. His words met with a responsive cheer, and proceeding, as he warmed up, eloquently pictured the miseries of the oppressed. He submitted a plan of campaign. The audience went fairly wild. Mr. Brown by his ringing speech encouraged the men, and put new life into the strike.

From that moment he was regarded as their leader, and in less than two weeks the campaign was won on the lines he had laid down. The newspapers of that period were filled with columns respecting the great victory won under his leadership. Naturally, Mr. Brown came in for a fair share of credit. The temperate moderation counseled by him had a good effect in averting bloodshed, as at several critical stages several of the hot-headed ones, despite the presence of militia, advocated radical measures. The battle over, Mr. Brown was one of the first to return to work, receiving \$7 a day during the remainder of his stay in Muskegan. Subsequently he was prostrated with the ague, and was obliged to seek a better climate. Locating in Minneapolis, he worked at his trade for a year; removing afterwards to Duluth, where he superintended the building of a sawmill, of which he was the first foreman. His outspoken utterances at a meeting of the Knights of Labor resulted in his discharge. The alleged heresy ascribed to him was his action in advocating the abolition of national banks, and the reservation to itself by the government of the right to issue money one per cent per annum. Mr. Brown claimed that his remedy, which plutocratic financiers considered false and startlingly novel, would make the country "bud and blossom like the rose."

Mr. Brown struck out on a prospecting tour in the Lake of the Woods. He discovered a ledge of concentrating ore, and as the ownership of that region was then in dispute between Manitoba and Ontario governments, he resolved not to take chances on any doubtful title; so he carefully covered up the ledge with earth, and is confident that it has not been rediscovered to this day. Mr. Brown, when time permits, proposes revisiting his find. While the C. P. R. was under construction, he came further west, and prospected through the Selkirk and Rockies for forty miles on each side of the route. He found nothing worth locating, owing to the cost of development. Then he fashioned a "dog-out" and floated down the Columbia to Colville. His next objective point was Bomper's Ferry. Prospecting and trapping occupied his time on Park river.

In mid-winter '88, while in Colville, a Swede came in and exhibited samples of rich free milling gold that he claimed he had found on the north fork of the Illickawet. The assays were fabulous. Al. Benoit and Joe Hickey got the news and started for the find to make locations. Brown also got the tip. The partners went by rail to Seattle, boat to Vancouver and thence by construction trains and dog sleds to Revelstoke. On their arrival they were greeted by Brown, who jokingly informed them that he had had a short cut across country on snowshoes and had made the first location. Mr. Brown's acquisition of Volcanic and his subsequent re-location of the property are matters of history. In order to earn sufficient funds to develop his claim and to fight law suits he trapped for several winters in the region between the North Fork and the Arrow Lakes. He regularly visited a line of traps stretched over a distance of 100 miles. At night he slept under a piece of drilling, and trusted to a fire to keep himself warm. He only carried one blanket. Naturally Brown had his share of adventures. Once in the Selkirks he was attacked by a grizzly. It took 11 shots to bring him low. Fortunately the bear had difficulty in climbing up to the hunter's position on a high slope. The animal got within ten feet of the intruder. Another time the trapper while paddling down the Arrow Lakes was pursued by a bear. He had no rifle, and his escape was a narrow one.

County Judge Pro Tem. Judge Form of the County court announced at Nelson on Wednesday that he intended to go East for the purpose of settling up the estate of his deceased father, and that during his absence his brother, Mr. P. McL. Form, of this city, would fill his place on the bench. There have been no sittings of the County court for several weeks, and hence there is a large accumulation of business and the county judge pro tem is certain to have a busy time of it.

Cornish Power Drill. Mr. R. Machin, the well known free man, is at the Allan. He is here this time in the interest of a Cornish machine drill, which he claims is a sort of wonder. He says it accomplishes the maximum of results with the minimum of expense.

April 11, 1901

WESTERN

Each Way St. Paul

Waukegan Limited steam with electric berth

South ask to be your home agent

COLLINS, Agent, Spokane

WESTERN

LINE POINTS MAIN SERVICE

Table with 2 columns: ARRIVE, DEPART. Rows include 9:15 a.m., 9:35 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:15 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:45 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:15 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:45 p.m., 12:00 a.m.

OWN, Rossland, P. G. HILL, Spokane, Wash

Portland, Oregon

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March 27 April 3

March 23 March 30

March 27 April 3

March 27 April 3

March 30 April 6

March 30 April 6

THE OUTSIDE CAMPS

Red Line Group in East Kootenay Sold for \$40,000.

OPERATIONS IN THE LARDEAU

The Output of the Phoenix Camp for the Past Three Months Was 54,618 Tons - A Smelter Promised in East Kootenay - Emily Edith Shipping.

Considerable news of an interesting character may be found in the review of the outside mining camps, which is appended. The Red Line group in East Kootenay has been sold for \$40,000. The Silver Belt Syndicate in a large scale is operating its claims on a large scale this season. The fact that the Phoenix camp has shipped 54,618 tons of ore during January, February and March shows how it is increasing in importance, and gives promise of doing still better in the immediate future.

THE BOUNDARY.

Phoenix Shipments for Three Months Were Very Large.

For the first three months of 1901 the record of ore shipments from Phoenix camp reached its very respectable total of exactly 54,618 tons, according to figures furnished by the Phoenix company. This is an average of nearly 607 tons per day for the first quarter of the year. The actual shipments of ore to the company's smelter at Grand Forks by months were as follows:

Table with columns for month and tons. January: 18,030; February: 17,390; March: 19,208.

Total 54,618. From these official smelter weights it will also be noted that the actual average for January was 528 tons daily; for February it was 620 tons per day, and for March the average amounted to 618 tons each 24 hours. This includes Sundays and holidays. At this rate, if there were no increase of tonnage, these properties will ship 218,472 tons of ore during 1901. But some time in the summer the output will be doubled, so that the grand total cannot fail to be far above the 200,000 mark by the close of December.

The shipping weights of ore of the Miner-Graves syndicate from Phoenix camp for the week ending Wednesday, April 8th, amounted to 4,290 tons. The work being called for the masonry work, etc., for the additions to be made at an early date to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks. Grading was started this week, the contract being let to E. Spraggett.

Last week, Monday, the Greenwood smelter is said to have broken the world's record for one day's run. In the 24 hours 381 tons of Mother Lode ore were treated in the one furnace, having a nominal capacity of 225 tons per day.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The Red Line Group Has Been Sold. Other Items of Interest.

It was known that negotiations were in progress for a long period for the purchase of the Red Line group, but not until the 23rd ult. had the deal been advanced to its final stage. J. A. Harvey of Fort Steele, solicitor for the bondholders, completed the arrangements to the satisfaction of all concerned, and it is hardly necessary to add, that the whole mining community of this district looked upon the deal with an unusual degree of interest. It will add a zest to mining operations and encourage the efforts of prospectors in further discoveries. The Red Line is but an instance of what may be accomplished by persistent effort in the development of mines in Kootenay, and it is to be hoped other deals will rapidly follow in the wake of this and thus make known to capitalists the enormous wealth hidden in this district. The amount paid for this group is in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and it is owing to the untiring efforts of Messrs. Collett and Starbird, who secured a bond on the property in 1899, that this goodly sum was realized on behalf of the original owners, Messrs. Abel, Lawson, Scott, Watt and Taylor. It is understood New York capitalists have financed the scheme and that it is their intention to proceed with important development works at once. There is no doubt but that the group will prove a good investment and a dividend payer from the start. The Horse Thief road will now be built as the sale and development of the Red Line will necessitate the building of the road, the government's action in the matter being contingent on the disposal and working of the mines. The Red Line group is situated on McDonald creek, a branch of Horse Thief creek, Windermere division, and in future will be known as the McDonald mines.

A large number of prospectors are arranging to outfit at Cranbrook this year. They find it more convenient.

Robert McKean, one of the best known prospectors in the district, was in Cranbrook recently. Speaking of the charge that he had jumped the Old Abe property on Bull river, he said: "I am not a claim jumper. I work any property I get. I did not molest the Old Abe, and I had a right to do under my license, as the limit on the property had expired. There would have been no fuss made if it were not for the fact that there were several other parties arranging to get hold of the property in the same way, and I simply got in first. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Pollard of Moyie, was in Cranbrook recently, having come from his claims southwest of town, on Palmer mountain. He has been steadily at work all winter and has run a 90-foot tunnel and got into a 10-inch vein of fine looking ore. Mr. Pollard has some other work to look after at present, but as soon as possible he will resume development on these claims, as he is confident now that the property has a good body of rich ore.

Manager Wolfe of the Sullivan mine, returned recently from Spokane and proceeded at once to Kimberley. His com-

pany has concluded to close down the Sullivan for the present, owing to the drop in lead and poor facilities for transporting ore from the mine to the railway. It is understood that a survey will be made within a very short time for the building of a spur from the mine. It is necessary for the company to have either a spur or a tramway, and it is simply a question as to which can be done the cheapest.

What is known as the Ruby lead was struck last week on the group of claims owned by the Kootenay-Perry Crees Gold Mines of London, England, says the Fort Steele Prospector.

Active development work on the Carbonate King group continues.

The construction of the Kootenay Central railway will greatly facilitate the moving of machinery to the mines in the Kootenay valley.

The St. Eugene mine will be equipped with a diamond drill.

This year gives promise of active development of the mines situated on Wild Horse creek.

A smelter of 1,000 tons capacity is soon to be erected in Southeast Kootenay.

Mr. Hyams, formerly of the American Smelting and Refining company, has made a tour of inspection through the country, and has made selection of a site for a smelter.

Construction of the smelter will commence as soon as the Crow's Nest Southern railway is completed.

The outlook for mining in the Windermere country is very promising.

A company has been formed at Fort Steele to work the immense veins of iron ore that exist near Sand Creek.

Development work is being pushed on the Carbonate King group.

The approach to the near Fort Steele is worked by two tunnels, which are now in 30 and 48 feet respectively.

Messrs. Wall and Taenhausen left Fort Steele last week with a large amount of supplies; they will develop a group of claims on Baker creek, a tributary of the St. Mary's river.

The group comprises four claims, Francis A. Lily May, St. John and Little Joe. Last year's development consisted of several tunnels. No. 1 is in 52 feet, No. 2 in 82 feet, No. 3 in 12 feet, No. 4 in 20 feet.

The ore is copper carrying values in gold and silver.

The Pekin claim has been worked all winter. The shaft is now down over 40 feet. Two shifts have been added to the force, and from now on work will be pushed. The vein is ten to fifteen inches in width, having a total value of \$50 to the ton.

Wild Horse creek and its tributaries, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Steele will be the scene of great activity during the present year. A vast amount of development work has been done in the past, and already a number of quartz claims have commenced work.

Placer mining has also commenced, and the work which is now going on is of such a character as to induce the belief that the present season will add greatly to the gold output of the district, says the Fort Steele Prospector.

Dave Griffith is working a small force on the Swansea claim, which is situated on the east side of Wild Horse creek, below the dam. A tunnel is now in 25 feet showing a four-foot vein of rich gold quartz.

George Doherty is still hammering away in the tunnel of the Doherty. The character of the ore is a gold quartz, which will assay about \$10 in gold. The tunnel, which is an incline, is now in about 140 feet.

THE LARDEAU.

How the Silver Belt Syndicate Will Operate. The syndicate agreement is now recorded appointing trustees to hold for a company to be incorporated later on. The capital will be \$250,000, against the whole three claims, in a million shares of 25 cents each, divided thus: The first owners shall receive all for the claims. Then 300,000 will be assigned to trustees for the treasury; 240,000 are to be sold as "spoiled" shares for development prior to incorporation and to pay the first owners \$5,000 cash, and 453,389 will be retained by these owners. The expectations, judging from surface showings, assay values and the tunnel site, and from what depth has shown elsewhere in the district, is that Silver Belt can be made a shipping mine before incorporation, and the company will then be able to sell 25 cent shares at par or higher. We do not promise, but we expect this; and, if one studies up the experience of the district, on ground showing less encouraging than the Silver Belt, we must admit our expectations are well grounded. We only mention expectations on the Silver Belt vein. The other vein through the length of Agnes and Whistler may be as good. Then 70-foot head water power on the Whistler is very valuable for concentrating the great bodies of concentrating ore three to eight feet wide, now exposed by surface cuts and tunnels.—Lardeau Eagle.

The head office of the Double Eagle Mining and Development company, limited liability will be changed from the city of Kaslo to the town of Ferguson, B. C., in accordance with the consent of the shareholders and a resolution of the board of directors.

Things are picking up in the Fish creek camp just now. Quite a few properties changed hands in the last season, and the Eva group, a promising free milling property, has been working a full force all winter, besides a quota of others who are possibly just as anxious to go ahead but have not as much money. Last week Surveyor Green of Nelson went in to complete a survey of the Eva group. The Wild West, Black Bear, Oyster and many others will commence work at present, so that with so much new work and the encouraging results of last winter's work, the Eagle looks for a busy season in the Fish creek camp. Camborne, the new township, should be a warm number, with so many working properties surrounding it.—Lardeau Eagle.

Probably one of the most talked of free milling properties in the Fish creek camp at present is the Oyster group, owned by W. Allen of Comaplix, B. R. Starkey of Camborne, and J. Ernest of Kamloops. In samples of this free milling ore taken from a 45-foot ledge, shown

the Eagle a few days ago, specks of pure gold are visible to the naked eye. Messrs. Kane of Northport, and Thompson of Nelson, mining men, visited the Oyster group last week, and the result is that a deal is now pending. The development work done so far is much of a prospecting nature, but the discovery of free milling ore, besides other leads containing galena, at once puts the property in an enviable position. The Oyster will be heard from this season.

THE SLOCAN.

Emily Edith Shipping - Hewitt Choked With Ore.

During the week the Emily Edith mine sent out a carload of galena ore to the Nelson smelter. This shipment is the initial one for the year for this company and is to be followed by several more during the season. It will however, not be a concentrating plant, but will figure as much of a shipping mine, as it is a concentrating proposition. A large amount of ore is now blocked out in this property and the long looked for ore body has been encountered in the No. 4 tunnel which gives depth on the ore sufficient to justify the erection of a mill to treat and prepare the ore for market.

At the Hewitt mine the ore house and all the available space outside is piled up high with sacked ore and as the lack of a tramway and the bad state of the roads makes it impossible to ship all the miners have been put on development work. No stopping will be done from now on at this property until better transportation facilities are afforded.

Another car was snipped from the Bosun this week.

The Nob's mill will start up shortly, increasing the staff.

The Gerty Mack has a 25-foot vein with good ore showings.

Another payment was made on the Hartney a few days ago.

The Marion started to work this week with a small force of men.

The Speculator claims and Lola claims. The Sunset, Jackson Basin, shipped 20 tons of ore from Whitewater this week.

A rich strike of four feet of clean ore was encountered in the No. 4 tunnel of the Emily Edith.

The American Boy last month shipped 200 tons of ore, which netted nearly \$1,200 a car. At present 40 men are employed at the mine.

At the Queen Bee mine the raise in the main tunnel is completed. This raise is a character of the deal for the deal of the No. 5 and main tunnels.

The Pletch group at Whitewater will be opened up some time in May. As the property is a dry proposition it will help the smelter situation greatly. Mr. Chas. Pletchman while on a visit to England will secure the necessary capital to work the property.

W. W. Warner will open up the Wonderfull probably some time next month, which he has leased from Spokane owners. While in Spokane the other day he made the statement that the Wonderfull ledge, for which there has been so many years of search, was cut in the lower workings but was exposed in a barren spot and was not recognized. He believes that he can work comparatively little of the ledge, but of pay ore.

Mr. Hughes has some magnificent samples of ore from the Idaho, Utah, Chief Trade Dollar and the Sunset, he is sending to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. That from the Idaho weighs 450 lbs.; a second of cube galena weighs 250 lbs., and a third is steel galena weighing 200 lbs. He says he can lift two of these together in one hand, but we doubt it, large man and all as he is.

MR. TURNER IS IN TROUBLE.

HE MAY HAVE TO PAY COSTS OF WATER LITIGATION.

If He is Guilty of Improper Conduct the Chief Justice Says It Will Cost Him Something.

Hon. Chief Justice McCall held supreme court chambers on Tuesday last and the most important case which came before him was one which affects the water supply of the city of Rossland. The petitioners are the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development company, limited, and the Centre Star Mining company, limited, appellants; and the respondents are the British Columbia Southern Railway company, John A. Turner, Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Nelson, B. C., and the Corporation of the City of Rossland. The application is to prohibit J. A. Turner from proceeding any further with the hearing of the application made by respondents, the British Columbia Southern Railway company, for 400 inches of water out of Murphy creek, and for granting any water out of said creek to said company; or, in the alternative, to stay all proceedings until after the appellants' application for water out of said creek shall have been disposed of.

Certain telegrams were put in showing that on the same day on which the motion was served upon Mr. Turner he made a grant of the water in question to the British Columbia Southern Railway company. The chief justice reserved his judgment, stating that if it turned out that Mr. Turner had made the grant after being served with the notice of motion, the court would order him to pay the costs of all parties as between solicitor and client as a penalty for such improper conduct.

Mr. A. C. Galt appeared for the appellants; Mr. E. P. Davis for the British Columbia Southern railway, and Mr. A. Plunkett for the city of Rossland.

Mr. F. R. Mendenhall left yesterday for Greenwood on a business visit.

Mr. S. Severin Sorenson, M. E., of the Velvet Mines, Limited, is in town from Sophie mountain.

J. L. WHITNEY & CO. Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington. Write or wire. Columbia Ave. ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW

SALES FELL UNDER 100,000 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MONTHS.

Easter Holidays Interfered Considerably With Business—Giant Was the Largest Seller.

The Easter holidays interfered considerably with business on the stock market during the past week, and the sales dropped off to 97,500 shares, being the first time that they have been under the 100,000 mark for the past three months. Buyers, however, are in a hopeful mood and look for a renewed activity in the market.

Mining is going ahead rapidly, and the quantity of ore extracted is increasing daily. In addition to this there promises to be several smelters erected in the Kootenays and Yale, to say nothing of the additions that are being and are to be made to the present plants, during the present year.

Railways are to be constructed in the Lardeau and in the Boundary, and the latest announcement is that the Great Northern will in a short time build from near Myers' Falls into the Boundary, and from there into public.

This increased activity in mining, smelter building, and in railway construction is certain to result advantageously to the stock business, and increases the number of transactions.

There are rumors of two or three large mining deals being put in the hands of these holding shares in the companies owning the properties, and stimulate speculation in shares.

The sales by days for the week ending yesterday were as follows:

Table with columns for day and sales. Thursday: 14,500; Friday: 18,000 (holiday); Saturday: 18,000 (holiday); Monday: 38,000; Tuesday: 29,000; Wednesday: 29,000.

Total 97,500. Total for previous week 184,500.

Morrison sold to the extent of 16,000 shares. It opened at 4 3/4@5 cents and closed yesterday at 3 3/4 cents. The fall is due, in a measure, to it is thought, to the difficulties which the Pyritic smelter has gotten into. The smelter people were to take over the Morrison mine for a time, and among other things were to put in a spur to take out the ore. It is now said to be possible that this will not be done immediately and this has caused a fall in the price of the shares.

Giant continues to be a favorite with stock buyers. There were 40,000 shares handled during the week. The shares opened at 2@3-1/2 and closed at 3 1/2@3 1/2 cents. Rumors as to the deal for the purchase of the control continue to float about, but the parties most interested are reticent and nothing that may be said to be authentic can be learned regarding it.

There were 5,000 Canadian Gold Fields syndicate sold for 63-4 cents.

Winnipeg is stronger and 4,000 shares sold for 8 cents.

Rambler-Cardhu has not been handled around during the week, one sale being made yesterday at 25-1/2 cents. News from the mine is of an encouraging character.

Table with columns for stock name and price. Includes Athabasca, B. C. Gold Fields, Black Tail, etc.

While quarantined the boys were sent all the magazines, papers, cigars, fruit and delicacies, a grateful public could supply, and for which blessings the boys desire to extend their heartfelt thanks to the numerous and generous donors.

The ore shipments for the first three months of 1901 from Phoenix camp amount to 54,618 tons, according to figures furnished by Phoenix camp.

This is an average of 697 tons per day. The record by months is as follows: January, 18,030 tons; February, 17,390 tons; March, 19,208 tons.

At this rate there is no increase in tonnage the ore shipments for the year 1901 would amount to about 220,000 ton in round numbers.

Shipments for the week ending April 8th amounted to 4,290 tons.

The Phoenix Board of Trade decided not to send delegates to Ottawa, so the Pay Roll City will not be represented in the delegation which leaves Kootenay Landing for Ottawa on Saturday.

At the City Council's meeting this week, the smallpox situation was discussed thoroughly and the best methods to deal with it in the light form it has appeared here talked over. A committee consisting of Aldermen McLennan, Marshall and Merrin was appointed to look up a suitable site for the erection of an isolation hospital and to attend to the building of same.

Work was resumed on the railway spur running back of the Old Ironsides shaft house this week and is now about completed.

George H. Collins, who is heavily interested in the Golden Crown mine, returned from an extended Easter trip Wednesday.

J. T. Kelly, formerly of Three Forks, B. C., a stockholder in the Wm. Hunter Co., Ltd., has arrived here and will manage the company's store, which is being located on the site of the old one destroyed by fire in January.

D. D. Munro has returned from a visit to his old home in Cornwall, Ont. While east he visited all the big cities.

Last Sunday Postmaster Matheson moved into his new quarters in the Sperry Winter Block. The office looks neat, smart, with the addition of its 180 new lock boxes.

The public school will re-open after three weeks vacation Tuesday morning. All danger from smallpox infection being past.

RAISED THE QUARANTINE.

Smallpox Epidemic at Phoenix Practically Stamped Out.

Phoenix, B. C., April 4.—(Special).—On instructions issued by Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, Victoria, B. C., and Boucher today raised the smallpox quarantine which has been maintained against the Granby bunkhouse and Old Ironsides hotel for the past two weeks. The epidemic is practically stamped out. No new cases have developed within the past five days. The epidemic was not as widespread as the exaggerated reports circulating on the outside would lead one to believe. In spite of the rigid quarantine of so many miners the ore shipments have not fallen off in the least. Five thousand tons were sent to the Granby smelter for the week ending March 31.

INTERESTS PROTECTED

Crow's Nest Co. Will Give Canadian Smelters First Preference.

Vancouver, B. C., April 6.—(Special).—A special Iron Victoria states that it is reported that before Robert Jaffray left for the East he consented to having provisionally chartered to the Crow's Nest railway incorporated in the Crow's Nest Coal Company smelters would have first claim on the output of the Crow's Nest Coal company's coke ovens for all time, at the reigning market price for coke. As a consequence of this concession all opposition to the bill was withdrawn.

Harry Myers, logger, Howes Sound, is missing, and friends here have a suspicion he has been murdered by Japanese woodcutters in his employ.

QUARANTINED MEN.

It Was Quite a Task to Furnish Them Entertainment.

Phoenix, B. C., April 6.—During the maintenance of the quarantine against the Granby bunkhouse, where eighty men were in duration for eighteen days, it was quite a problem to keep them amused. Under the able direction of Mr. E. C. Chandler, a minstrel troupe was organized, which gave a performance every day, in front of the Old Ironsides, where they paraded for meals three times per diem. The procession was always headed by a cornet player and snare drummer, and on troupe days, by the entire company, dressed in fantastic costumes of the Middle Ages.

The minstrel troupe was made up as follows: Interlocutor, Mr. Thomas Lyons; end men, Messrs. John Harley and "Skookum" Sprague; ballet dancers, Messrs. Al. Cowles and William Elliott; stump orators, Messrs. Evans and Watson; club swinger, Mr. Palmer; snare drummer, Mr. John Baker; drum major, Mr. John Swanson, and musical director and cornet soloist, Mr. M. O. Chandler.

Messrs. Goninan, Lyons and Chandler made an effective trio, singing very sweetly darkey medleys and the latest popular song such as "Old Home Down Virginia," "Only a Miner," "Did the Cat Scratch Willie, or Was It Smallpox?" "The Mystery of the Bunkhouse, or Who Had It First," and others too numerous to mention.

At one performance Mrs. Carrie Nation, and all, in such a realistic manner as to bring down the house. Mr. John Baker, while prowling around, came across a smallpox microbe, which he promptly shot. This poor mite, who is prone to work mischief, when a group of gentlemen, who had so vigilantly guarded the bunkhouse, and thoroughly disinfected the bunkhouse.

For this brave act, which was the means of getting the boys released from their close confinement, sooner than could have been expected under the circumstances, Mr. Baker was presented with a leather medal by his grateful associates.

While quarantined the boys were sent all the magazines, papers, cigars, fruit and delicacies, a grateful public could supply, and for which blessings the boys desire to extend their heartfelt thanks to the numerous and generous donors.

The ore shipments for the first three months of 1901 from Phoenix camp amount to 54,618 tons, according to figures furnished by Phoenix camp.

This is an average of 697 tons per day. The record by months is as follows: January, 18,030 tons; February, 17,390 tons; March, 19,208 tons.

At this rate there is no increase in tonnage the ore shipments for the year 1901 would amount to about 220,000 ton in round numbers.

Shipments for the week ending April 8th amounted to 4,290 tons.

The Phoenix Board of Trade decided not to send delegates to Ottawa, so the Pay Roll City will not be represented in the delegation which leaves Kootenay Landing for Ottawa on Saturday.

At the City Council's meeting this week, the smallpox situation was discussed thoroughly and the best methods to deal with it in the light form it has appeared here talked over. A committee consisting of Aldermen McLennan, Marshall and Merrin was appointed to look up a suitable site for the erection of an isolation hospital and to attend to the building of same.

Work was resumed on the railway spur running back of the Old Ironsides shaft house this week and is now about completed.

George H. Collins, who is heavily interested in the Golden Crown mine, returned from an extended Easter trip Wednesday.

J. T. Kelly, formerly of Three Forks, B. C., a stockholder in the Wm. Hunter Co., Ltd., has arrived here and will manage the company's store, which is being located on the site of the old one destroyed by fire in January.

D. D. Munro has returned from a visit to his old home in Cornwall, Ont. While east he visited all the big cities.

Last Sunday Postmaster Matheson moved into his new quarters in the Sperry Winter Block. The office looks neat, smart, with the addition of its 180 new lock boxes.

The public school will re-open after three weeks vacation Tuesday morning. All danger from smallpox infection being past.

THE WINNIPEG MINES, LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS Elected FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Interesting Showing of the Condition of the Company Made by Mr. Richard Plewman, Managing Director.

The statutory meeting of the Winnipeg Mines, Limited, was held in the office of the company in this city yesterday, and considerable business was transacted.

The following board of directors was elected: John Mack of Spokane, W. W. Goskus of Portland, Richard Plewman of Rossland, Arthur Macdonald of Rossland, Robert Hodge of Rossland, R. B. Plewman of Rossland.

The directors elected the following officers: President, E. K. Austin, Vice-president, Alfred Macdonald, Secretary-treasurer and managing director, Richard Plewman.

The report of Nick Tregear, the superintendent, showed that since the reorganized company began operations, on Jan. 1, 222 feet of drifting and crosscutting, 25 feet of upraising and 109 feet of sinking, had been done. Twenty-two men have been employed continuously since the new company assumed charge of operations.

The report was adopted by the directors, and Richard Plewman, managing director and secretary-treasurer, submitted his report. Among other things he stated that the Winnipeg Mines, Limited, was organized on Dec. 11, 1900, and that the provisional directors on the 13th of that month entered into a contract with the old company, through Mr. Plewman, as liquidator, for the transfer of the property. A conveyance was executed and the same was since registered in the name of the new company.

In taking over the property the new company assumed the liabilities of the old company, consisting of an overdraft at the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the amount of \$7,208.51, and also alleged \$82,428 shares, with 95 per cent. paid up, to the liquidator in trust for the shareholders of the old company. Of the latter \$40,775 shares have been surrendered and exchanged for shares in the new company. To meet this indebtedness and provide for the further development of the property five calls in all have been levied by the directors, and of these three calls, amounting to 2 cents per share, have become due. The sum of \$17,706.75 has been received on account of calls up to March 1st. Of this amount the sum of \$8,281.24 was received on account of the first call of 1 cent, and represents almost 95 per cent. of the total shares of the old company. With respect to these outstanding shares the directors, while recognizing the fact that it is unfair to the great majority, who have paid their assessments, to allow any shareholders to have their shares carried free, are averse to sacrificing the stock of any who have paid, solely on account of having no knowledge of the assessments being levied. The directors have, therefore, passed a resolution declaring forfeited all shares that are delinquent in respect to the first assessment, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the secretary-treasurer that the delinquent is unintentional and that forfeiture would work an undeserved hardship. No shipments have been made by the new company and until these occur the calls are the only source of revenue.

From the funds thus received the liabilities of the old company have been entirely liquidated, the reorganization and incorporation expenses have been paid, and the payroll and bills for supplies for December, January and February have been paid, leaving a balance of cash in the bank of \$1,734.66.

The expenditure on account of improvements and increase of plant were necessarily large. These consist mainly of a new hoisting cable, sheave and bucket, No. 2 Cameron sinking pump, 85 nosing engine, three 14-inch machine drills, 2,000 feet of rails and some minor articles. At the time of the reorganization all the plant was carefully overhauled and all known defects made good, but since then the boilers have unexpectedly shown signs of breaking down and will necessitate considerable expense in their renewal. New flues were at once imported from Spokane and a boilermaker has been engaged in replacing the flues in both boilers.

The development of the property has proceeded very satisfactorily. The sinking of the winze on the second north vein, 300-foot level, in which so far very encouraging results have been obtained, will be continued with the utmost vigor for another 55 feet, thus making it 355 feet in depth from the collar of the winze. At a depth of 88 feet solid ore, 12 feet in width, was met. When a depth of 150 feet is gained on the winze it is the intention to crosscut and drift on the ore. The management considers it in the best interest of the shareholders to proceed with purely development work, and for that purpose to continue levying the assessments required, rather than to attempt stopping for shipments temporarily.

In the matter of expenditures the utmost economy has been observed, and considering the improvements made and the work done, Mr. Plewman thinks a perusal of his financial statement will bear him out.

As shown by the balance sheet the unmet liabilities of the company amount to \$1,388.53, against which, however, the company has cash on hand to the amount of \$1,734, and in addition a lien on stock for calls in arrears amounting to over \$2,000, which, he thinks, may fairly be considered good, in view of the market price of the stock. At the time of the reorganization and of assessments, the stock of the old company sold about 3 cents, and it is a well known fact that notwithstanding this the stock of the company has been steadily rising, and after 2 cents had been levied and paid, the price was 8 1/2 cents, or 3 1/2 beyond the amount of the assessment. This, he says, is largely to be attributed to the straightforward policy