

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900

Sixth Year, Number 9

FROM OTHER CAMPS

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

Naturally, being the depth of winter, there is little to report on the progress of the minor properties scattered all over the Kootenays, and which too often have no roads affording a rapid means of ingress and egress to and from them. This militates against continuous work throughout the winter months, but there is, despite the presence of these untoward conditions, quite a little work going on; nevertheless this is especially the case with regard to the properties situated in the mining districts of Peterborough and Kamloops. The Lardeau, now that it has a definite promise of a railroad, will make great strides during the coming year and can well afford, under the circumstances, to have one or two of its shipping properties to close down, work carried on at the best, under anything but favorable conditions. The Boundary and the Slovan are both looking very well, the latter having shipped about 25,000 tons this year and the former about 115,000. Next year, under the more favorable conditions a big advance is looked for from both sections.

KAMLOOPS.

Third Payment on the Iron Mask—Work Upon the Copper King.

The Tenderfoot company has placed a large block of stock successfully in the lower country.

Work on the Python is proceeding satisfactorily. The spring should bring good news from this well known property.

Another large block of stock of the Copper Creek Consolidated was sold last week in England. Work will proceed regularly after the holidays.

Mr. H. C. Foster has been developing his properties 100 miles south of Golden. He has already 300 tons of clean silver-lead ore on the dump, worth nearly \$75 to the ton.

The drift on the Kimberley is now in about 15 feet, and may be said to be entirely in ore, the quality of which for the last few feet has been improving in a most satisfactory way. The ore is of quality good enough to ship.

Messrs. Davidson and McDonald have been pushing the work on the Noonday, one of the free mining propositions of the camp, with good success. The property is turning out as was expected, and since looking ore is piling up on the dump.

A third payment of \$1,000 was made on the Iron Mask. This makes \$17,000 to date. Capt. Argall and the purchasers evidently are well satisfied with their property so far, or the payment would not have been made.

Two more men have been put to work on the Copper King, and work is being conducted without cessation, says the Standard. The shaft house is now erected and will afford proper protection in all weather. A blast furnace and ore room are also built, and a track is being laid from the mouth of the shaft. A few well known persons went out on Monday last to view the property, and as a consequence have invested in shares of the company.

THE LARDEAU.

Cessation of Work on the Silver Cup—Operations Over the District.

Four men are working at the Wide West. The latest reports from the property are to the effect that the men are now in 300 feet. They will have another hundred feet to go before this vein is reached.

Work on the Black Bear has been suspended until spring. The tunnel is now in 74 feet. This property is one of the most promising in the Fish Lake area, although at present a little difficult for winter working.

W. E. Deveraux, C. E., has just completed the survey on the Copper Dollar for J. A. Magee of Comaplix. This claim adjoins the Brunswick. While at work the survey party discovered a third lead, the quartz from which closely resembles that taken from the Ore.

The Reliance, operated by a syndicate of Hamilton people, with W. H. Jackson of London as manager, has six men employed. The tunnel is now in about 60 feet on the lead, which is reported to be from 10 to 12 feet in width with two pay-streaks running very high in silver, lead and gold.

On the Brunswick, belonging to the Lardeau-Goldsmith mines of Rossland, three men are working on a lead about eight feet in width carrying copper and galena. Smelter tests give a value in copper and silver of \$22 per ton. A peculiarity of this vein is that the copper and galena are in separate streaks. One from this property had a place in the exhibit from Fish Creek, which obtained a grand prize at the Paris Exposition.

The Calcutta is one of the many promising prospects that we have in our mining camps, says the Eagle. It is situated at the head of Brown creek, about nine miles from Rossland. Its owners are M. W. Sullivan, who is interested in Cromwell No. 2, and J. H. Graham, Rossland, and I. O. Piper, Trout Lake. Although the claim was only located in August of this year, considerable prospecting work has been done. The lead, which shows up well, has been stripped for about 180 feet, and discloses a promising gold, silver-lead property. Two shafts have been commenced at each end of the surface work. One had been sunk five feet and the other seven feet when snow compelled discontinuance of work. The one assay obtained showed \$14 of gold, 35 per cent of lead and 41 ounces in silver.

On the Eva property, adjoining the Brunswick, and now operated by the Imperial Development Syndicate of Nelson, fifteen men are working driving a cross-cut, says the Topic. Some time ago they encountered the vein, which carries quantities of pure gold. The strike is a very rich one, and every where in the vein where it has been exposed, gold is to be found in considerable quantities. It is not known yet what the width of the lead will be in the tunnel, but it is not likely to be much smaller than it is on top, where it is 30 feet across. The property is equipped thoroughly for purposes of development, and it would appear that such is the intention of the company, as Magee's pack train has just completed the work of transporting to the claim 60 cases of dynamite besides large quantities of other supplies.

Supt. D. G. McNeill, of the Silver Cup mine, who has for so long been identified with this portion of the province, came down on Monday on his way to Cripple Creek, Colorado, his home. Mr. McNeill has disposed of his personal interests in mining properties here, and may not return to the Lardeau. The Silver Cup shipment of \$100,000 ore is now well on the way to the Landing, and no more will, the Eagle is sorry to say, be shipped this winter. Nor in fact until the railway reaches here. Only two men remain at work at the mine, they having a contract which will last them all winter. Mr. McNeill expects to be in New York by February 1st, where he will spend a few weeks in the enjoyment of civilization, after a long, arduous and successful spell of mining experience in this camp. Mr. McNeill is taking with him some 300 pounds of Lardeau ore samples, the best in the land, which he will place on exhibition in Salt Lake City, Cripple Creek, Boston and New York City, so that this districts resources will receive considerable advertising by Mr. McNeill's trip to outside points. The chances are a big strong mining company to operate in this camp, under Mr. McNeill's management, will be the final result, and the Eagle only hopes its surmise is well founded.

WINDERMERE.

Shipping on the Paradise—Strike on the Red Line.

Reports from the Paradise mine are to the effect that 600 tons of carbonate ore is now ready for shipment.

Tom Starnard and Frank Collett have secured \$31,500 in developing their properties in this district.

The first shipment of ore from the Paradise was delivered at Peterborough last week. The shipments will now be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

The upper tunnel of the Iron Can is in ore. The lower tunnel is now in about 200 feet. Indications are that the ledge will be encountered very soon. There are several hundred tons of ore on the dump.

Pick Gallup, representing a strong Montreal and Toronto syndicate, is working a property, name unknown. The tunnel is in 200 feet, with good showing of ore.

A strike of six feet of solid ore is reported on the Red Line group. The whole face of the tunnel which has been driven on the Iron Can, one of the claims comprising the group, is in ore.

A crosscut will be run from the bottom of the shaft on the Silver Belt. The property is improving as development proceeds. Arrangements for more active development will soon be completed.

The Paradise has over 5,000 tons of good ore in sight. The incline shaft is down 70 feet, with seven feet of clean ore in the bottom, all shipping ore. The vein is a contact, lying between slate and lime. Twenty men are working, and development work will be pushed all winter.

Contracts have been let for a considerable amount of tunnel work. The Silver Belt company is incorporated. C. M. Keep is president of the company. T. Starbird, J. Lake, A. M. Symonds and Hugh McDonald are on the directors board. A contract has been let to W. B. Washburn for 200 feet of tunnel.

SOUTHWEST KOOTENAY.

The Invicta Deal—The Sullivan and North Star Mines.

Dave Newall & Co. are working their property on the North Star hill.

The Pollard boys are still pushing their work on Palmer mountain with excellent results.

J. P. Bailey has sent the shaft down to 30 feet on his Pretoria claim near Swanes, and says the showing of galena is getting better every day.

The Hamilton boys are getting better results than ever from their Palmer mountain property. They feel confident that they are next to a large body of good ore.

The Mount Sicker & British Columbia Development company is working steadily up the creek, and has good prospects. It is working in an excellent fashion.

The Mount Sicker and B. C. Development Company is still engaged in running a tunnel on the Midget Fraction.

Wm. Forsyth is pushing the tunnel on the Stanley. Reports indicate that the property is looking good.

Dave Griffith, having purchased the Nip and Luck property, has already leased the property to parties who will commence operations early in the coming spring.

The Sullivan mine is producing about 60 tons per day. There is an enormous body of ore in sight, and the soft roads make it difficult to get the ore to the railway.

The Rover (Estella group) tunnel is now in 400 feet. There is eight feet of concentrating ore, with some clean shipping ore, in the face. The bottom of the main shaft is in ore. Two shifts are working.

THE SLOCAN.

Work Resumed on the Frisco—Strike on the Ruth.

Work has been resumed on the Frisco, and the Marion is also preparing to begin operations.

The Nelson Tribune speaks of big things in store for the Rockland group on Red Mountain next spring.

A certificate of improvements is being applied for the Silver Nugget, one of the oldest locations on Red Mountain.

The Slocan Drill designates as rubbish the report that J. Frank Collins threw up the Mabou and Ohio bond for the reason popularly given.

M. M. Benedum and C. Abercrombie have thrown up the lease held by them on the Early Bird claim on Ten Mile, and have secured another on the Echo, a prospect just below the Queen fraction. They purpose opening up a new ledge on this property.

Messrs. Rose, Martin and McFee of New Denver are opening up a new discovery, christened the Black Flat group, situated on Arrow Lake a short distance below Nakusp. They have a lead of over 40 feet of free milling ore, low grade on the surface, but which they expect to be good pay when depth is gained.

The No. 5 crosscut at the Ruth broke into the ledge on Thursday, and yesterday morning a large body of ore was opened up, which last night was shown across the full face of the tunnel, says the Papertrail. This promise to be one of the most important discoveries ever made in the Slocan.

GRAND FORKS.

Editor Rossland Miner:

If you will kindly allow me a small part of your space I would like you to publish the following for general information:

In several recent issues of the Phoenix Paper, that paper makes much of the fact that there was only ten (10) less votes polled in the recent Dominion election in the city of Phoenix than in Grand Forks. For the benefit of those who may have noticed this fact I would like to say that the Pioneer forgot to mention or neglected to do so, that Columbia, less than a mile away, and almost a part of Grand Forks, polled 102 votes, and together that would be a total plurality over Phoenix of 112 votes. There was a great many that did not vote at all, and the interest taken here was not great and a great many preferring not to vote against Mr. Foley if they did not feel like voting for him.

Grand Forks is quiet at the present time, as all other towns which grew very rapidly become for a certain length of time, and as Phoenix surely will be in its turn, as soon as it becomes overgrown. If newspapers would not boom towns to such an extent this would not be nearly so likely to happen. What we need to make Grand Forks the permanent centre of this whole Boundary country, is an other railway to the south. We have all the natural advantages and one of the most beautiful climates in British Columbia, not excepting the coast. At the present time wild daisies are growing in the fields, and the ranchers are able to plough. People who visit this city believe that it has a great future. Thanking you for the valuable space, I am yours truly,

A READER.

Grand Forks, Dec. 21, 1900.

A Private Dangerously Ill.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—(Special.)—The following cable has been received from the Militia Department today: "Capetown, Dec. 21, 1900.—Corporal Callaghan of the First Canadian Mounted Rifles, is dangerously ill at Pretoria."

THE CANADIANS IN LONDON

PRINCESS LOUISE GREETES THE COLONIAL TROOPS.

Officers Dine With the Canada Club—A Great Popular Ovation at London—Sea-Visit to the National Arsenal—The Men Say They Are Being Killed With Kindness.

London, Dec. 8.—The Canadian troops in England have done so much since my last despatch was penned, three days ago, that it is only possible to move breathlessly through a list of their engagements with just an idea about each. When the mail dozed the men were at the Houses of Parliament being shown around by Dukes and ministers. Thence they drove to Kensington Palace, that old pile in the West End of London which yields pride of place to general interest. They lunched in the King's chamber, and the Duke of Argyll who as Marquis of Lorne, before the late Duke's death, will be remembered as a governor of Canada, presided over the festivities. The Princess Louise traveled specially from Scotland to take part in the affair, and Lord Strathcona, Lord Grey, who has done so much to make the men's stay memorable, Mrs. Chamberlain, Lady Strathcona, Lady Cantelup, Miss Alma Tadema, and Mr. Herbert Chamberlain were among those who sat down with the men. The Princess seated herself beside Col. Otter and displayed vast interest in making the gallant colonel and those about him quite at home.

History to Be Remembered.

The Duke was distinctly happy in what he had to say about Kensington Palace from a historical point of view. The palace, he observed, was an old Dutch house, for it was built by Dutch King William, who afterwards became a very good Britisher, and he hoped that was a sign of the times. The men of Canada cheered the allusion to the echo. In that very room, said the Duke, King William, the Dutch Britisher, took his last walk before he went to the bed from which he never rose again. George the First lived there, George the Second lived and died there. Some of the sea pictures on the walls were by a painter who followed Wolfe to Quebec and painted the scene of the bombardment. The bedroom was in this palace in which Queen Victoria was born. She did not quite remember the event, and there was some doubt which of two rooms was the actual one, but they could take their choice. From one room they could see the orangery where Queen Anne sat when the Duke of Hamilton brought her the treaty of union between England and Scotland, which had never since been regretted by Scotland. The Princess, and the Duke, as concluding his harangue, joined with himself in wishing the Canadians a safe and happy return to their land of a model constitution.

The Princess and the Private.

At the special request of the Princess and the Duke Col. Otter made it known that it was desired that some one of the Canadians should sing either "The Maple Leaf" or "The Land of the Maple." The desire was no sooner made known than there were calls for Melchior. Major-General Sir Robert Balfour, of the A. Company, who sails from Rossland, British Columbia, and gave up his work as a solicitor to enlist in the ranks when the volunteers corps was formed in Canada. The Sergeant promptly responded to the call and sang "The Land of the Maple" in a style. The men stood while they came to the chorus, and the chorus was sung with enthusiasm. Col. Otter replied for his men to the coast with a few feeling words, and then called for three cheers and a tiger, the latter a novelty to Englishmen before the Canadians began to familiarize them with their national institution.

The visitors next began to tour about the Palace, not the least active of their party being the Duke and the Princess, who pointed out places of special interest to small parties of men.

The Old Club Entertains.

In the evening the officers were entertained by the Canada club, an exclusive social body, which has had a life in London for more than a century. It is now one of the oldest clubs in the kingdom. Lord Strathcona presided and pointed out that number of young Canadians join the navy as well as the army, a fact we have been forgetting of late. There were 70,000 fishermen in Canada, he said, who were as hardy as any to be found in the Empire, as well as 30,000 or 40,000 disciplined troops. He said the Canadians had for many years proclaimed their loyalty, and now they had had a chance of showing it, and had only done their duty. Col. Buchanan, later in the evening, declared that if the old country had wanted 30,000 Canadian volunteers, instead of 3,000, she could have had them.

London on Sea.

Next morning men were up betimes, in spite of an evening spent at theatres and music halls, and went in a "special" to Brighton. They were much attenuated in numbers, however, and instead of 200 expected, only 60 were again ready to start on the arduous labor of pleasure hunting. It is harder work to accept all the invitations poured upon them than it was to Brighton station at half-past 10. Now Rogers is our largest and best known seaside resort, only fifty miles from town, breezy and bracing and genial, and is so popular with metropolitan folk that it has been called London-on-Sea. The inhabitants meant keeping up the London standard. They decorated the place from end to end, turned out in tens of thousands to cheer the colonials, and the mayor and corporation were on the rail platform to meet the men. The mayor made a graceful little speech of the type with which the Canadians have

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MINES AND MINING

WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW.

Holidays Makes Business Dull—Transactions for the Week.

The stock market during the past week has been very dull, and only a few sales were made, but this is the usual thing during the holidays. The best informed brokers predict that the coming year will be the best ever experienced in the stock market. The wheat in mining is being separated from the shaft through the development, and those who deal in stocks now make careful inquiry before they put in their money, and are only dealing in the better class of shares. The number of producing mines is increasing and a large number are on the eve of production and as a consequence the investor has more stocks of real merit, and in which there is larger assurance of profit than ever before, and added to this, the number of dividend payers is greater, and in these the profits are assured. The period of promise is being passed and the realization has come, and therefore, now that there is greater probability of profit, there will naturally be more dealings in shares. Mining stock is paying, and it is natural to presume that stock investment, which is one of the cornerstones of mining, should go up and down with its success and its failure. The Rossland Mining exchange, recognizing the fact that but little business could be transacted during the holidays, adjourned on Monday last till Wednesday, Jan. 2. The sales for the week on the board were as follows:

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ORE FROM WINDERMERE.

Mr. O. A. Brown Tells of Some Properties There.

Mr. O. A. Brown is at the Allan house from the Windermere country and has a number of fine specimens of properties in which he is interested. The specimens are strongly mineralized and are above the average in richness. Mr. Brown is a veteran miner and has put

MINES AND MINING

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

I.X.L. and O.K.

What is Being Done on These Two Mines. The New Vein.

Mr. John S. Baker, managing director of the I.X.L., yesterday visited the works of that mine. He also inspected the O.K. property. Mr. Baker reports that the vein recently uncovered on the I.X.L. is looking remarkably well. It has been developed for a distance of 40 feet by a drift tunnel. It is from 18 to 20 inches in width, with well defined walls. The ore is a quartz carrying free gold, and averages \$100 to the ton. The finding of this vein has increased the value of the I.X.L. to a considerable degree. The drift on the No. 2 level, which was within 100 feet of the line of the O.K., is to be extended into the latter group, as Mr. Baker has bonded the O.K. mine and mill from the Old National bank of Spokane. Work is in progress on No. 4 tunnel. The ore shoot found in the Nos. 1, 2, and 3 levels is 185 feet in length. From this shoot ore continues to be stopped on levels Nos. 1 and 2. Besides the ordinary ore considerable of the very high grade ore is being taken out. Last month three carloads of this high grade ore was extracted. Mr. Baker is confident that he will be able to locate the ore bodies in the O.K. as he has those in the I.X.L.

Will Install a Cyanide Plant.

At the Ymir mine a small experimental cyaniding plant has been in operation and has proven successful in extracting the values from the ore. This plant is to be superseded by a larger one. A portion of the bigger plant has arrived from San Francisco. It is claimed that the cyaniding process will effect a further saving of \$1 per ton on ore passing through the mill, or save about \$600 per month.

Athabasca and Exchequer.

The deal by which the Athabasca Gold mine acquires the assets of the Exchequer Gold Mines company has been completed. The special advantage of having the Exchequer property operated by the Athabasca is that the latter's cyanide plant is adapted to handle Exchequer ore to better advantage than any other system of treatment available in the country.

Nine Carloads of Machinery.

The Canadian-Rand Drill company and the Jencke Machine company have already this month brought nine carloads of machinery into the Kootenays and Yale.

PORCUPINE CREEK SECTION.

Rio Grande, Eldorado Group and Other Promising Properties.

Among the most promising mineral districts south of Nelson is the section drained by Porcupine creek, east of the Nelson Tribrone. The stream is about ten or eleven miles long and joins the Salmon river a mile south of Ymir, after draining an area of approximately 100 square miles, bounded on one hand by the Hidden creek divide and on the other by the Bear creek divide. The section is mineralized from end to end, and the stream affords excellent water power at many points. For timber, the country is fairly well supplied with fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar and white pine, so that the essentials for mining operations are all at hand. The characteristic mineral is galena, sometimes carrying a few dollars in gold and copper-gold. As a whole the section has strong ledges of low or medium grade ore, although there are exceptions to this rule. The formation is diorite at the mouth of the creek, giving place to granite at the summit. The district was first prospected in 1891 and 1892, and is now staked more or less from end to end along the creek. Three and a half miles above the mouth of Porcupine creek the south fork branches off and runs toward the Hidden creek divide. Trails have been constructed from the mouth of the headwaters of the main creek and also to the head of the south fork, from which the trails have been cut to the principal properties. As a whole, the section is undeveloped, but a number of the propositions are in such shape that they are likely to become producers at a comparatively early date. Away the best known propositions along Porcupine creek are those referred to in the following:

Table with columns: Property Name, Tons, Value. Includes Rio Grande, Eldorado, Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Giant, I. X. L., Evening Star, Monte Christo, Spitzee, Iron Colt.

On the divide between Hidden creek and the south fork of Porcupine is the Big Four group, also a staked proposition. It has a strong vein, the ore in which will probably average \$40. A crosscut tunnel to tap the vein was recently finished for 50 feet and operations have now been suspended for the winter. Crossing the south fork and following the Trail for two and a half miles is the Union Jack group, which was located by J. Goodlad and Douglas Cameron, who are still interested in the property. This is a copper-gold proposition and considerable work has been done on the strong lead which crosses the claims. Further on is the Lake View, owned by Al Hughes, of Ymir, and others. It is a galena property and has a good showing. A big tunnel has been driven on the group and work will be resumed in the spring. On the head waters of the south fork is the Big Horn group, which is the only

one working at the present time in the section. It consists of nine claims and was staked by Edward Todd, W. M. Edgar, T. Wood, and S. DesBrisay in 1888. The Big Horn is a gold copper property. The ore from which will average \$24. The vein is about 22 feet wide on the surface with four feet of ore, the assays from which range from \$4 to \$274 in gold. Comfortable cabins, including bunk-house, cook-house, magazine and blacksmith shop, are erected and the mine is equipped with cars and other essentials. The property was stocked at a million dollars about a year ago. A crew of seven men under the direction of W. M. Edgar is now at work on the property. Two shifts are worked on a crosscut which is progressing at the rate of a foot per day. This property may ship during the winter. In addition to the foregoing there are scores of locations on the main creek and south fork which are reported to be first-class prospects, but on which work is not sufficiently advanced to give any indication of their value.

New Assay Office.

The new assay office which is being built on the hill just west of the new Le Roi hoist, is approaching completion. The company is about to install a first-class assay furnace, rollers, etc., which, it is said, will be, when completed, the finest in use in the camp. This assay office will be primarily intended for the Le Roi ore and will be run in connection with the sorting and automatic sampling plant now being placed in operation. The other assay office, near the general offices, will not be used in future for the Le Roi ore.

THE STOCK REVIEW.

While there is nothing of special importance on the leading mines of the camp, yet the reports from the Spitzee, Homestake, St. Elmo, Giant and others show that there is a good prospect of the numbers of those that are in the first class being added to during the coming year. The Iron Mask seems especially in a first-class condition, and the management report that machinery will be installed more capable of dealing with the output of the mine which will in a few months, just as soon as the machinery is in place, be much increased. With the first few months of the coming year the amount of machinery which has been installed during the past year, and which for far the greater part has not as yet come into effective use, will have a prodigious influence in the upward bound of the shipments for the coming year. An expensive plant has been installed at the Rossland Great Western, another at the Le Roi No. 2, another at the Centre Star, yet another at the War Eagle, and by far the largest one at the Le Roi No. 1. None of these, with the exception of the Centre Star, have been used, although in the aggregate upwards of a million dollars has been sunk. It is on this that the estimate of at least 400,000 tons for the output of the camp for the coming year is based. Ten months work with practically only two mines shipping has produced the total of 220,000 tons. One of these shippers in fact only worked five and a half months. With added machinery and with the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Great Western, with the later additions of the Iron Mask and Kootenay mines, there will be a very much larger output. It is, of course, not counting in the minor mines, which may be counted on for another 10,000 or 15,000 tons.

The Output. The shipments for the present week have dropped somewhat below their usual mark. The Centre Star and the Iron Mask are contributing about their average, but the Le Roi shipped a dozen cars this week less than last. This is due to the fact that as alterations are going on at the Northport smelter there is no desire to press the plant there with too much ore which would only block up the yard, already full, and which would interfere with the work there to an inconvenient extent. Some allowances have been made this week for ore shipped to the Le Roi No. 1, but the different mines which have been somewhat overestimated owing to the fact that the cars are not always loaded, even at the same mine, in the same way, cars supposedly carrying 30 tons occasionally running a good deal below and often, much above, there being a difference between an estimate of a dozen and more tons in what is called by the C.P.R. a 60,000 pound shipment.

Appended are the shipments for the past week and year to date:

Table with columns: Property Name, Tons, Value. Includes Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Giant, I. X. L., Evening Star, Monte Christo, Spitzee, Iron Colt.

Velvet—Work continues on the usual lines at the Velvet, 85 men being employed. The sawmill is being steadily run and lumber is being got out for the buildings which are under construction. A handsome residence (for the superintendent), stable and other buildings are being erected. All the machinery for the compressor plant has arrived at the Sheep Creek station. The road from the railroad to the Velvet is in poor condition owing to the soft weather and melting snow. The compressor plant cannot be hauled to the mine until there is a heavy fall of snow. The lack of snow is quite a detriment to the Velvet as it has been ready to ship ever since the road was completed, which is about six weeks. Had the road been in good condition the intention was to have hauled 25 tons of ore per day from the mine to the railroad ever since it was finished. It is hoped, therefore, that the road will be in condition soon. A large quantity of supplies are being consumed at the mines, and it

WILL LEAD IN TONNAGE.

Attention Is Being Attracted to the Boundary District—Many Deals Made. Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—With three smelters in operation early in the spring, and the probability of a fourth being built some time during next summer, people on the outside are commencing to realize the importance of the Boundary Creek district as a producer of copper-gold ores. The district has long been noted for its truly enormous deposits. There has been no gain-saying that there is ore and plenty of it, but the question, until recently that remained to be solved, was the method of treating, to make these ore bodies profitable. This has been amply demonstrated by the success attained by the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, which today is treating over 600 tons each 24 hours, and its capacity is to be doubled immediately. Mining men, competent to judge, have unhesitatingly said, time after time that in a few short years the Boundary district would become the largest ore shipping district in the province. In a year, the one just drawing to a close, the shipments are second only to that of the Rossland camp. What will it be in another two months when both the British Columbia Copper company and the Standard Pyritic Smelting company are treating ores? These two smelters, in the immediate vicinity of Greenwood, will both be blown in about the first week in February, and will bring the total tonnage of ore smelted in the district up to 1,200 tons daily. By the end of next year, when the Dominion Copper company's proposed smelter should be built, the tonnage will be increased to not less than 300 tons daily, and the additional 600 tons added to the Granby plant will amount to over 2,000 tons each 24 hours. And this does not include any enlargement of the two local reduction works. With copper at its present price, or even down to 10 cents, with a large daily output combined with economical working and cheap smelter charges, there are dozens of properties throughout the district that can be made to pay handsomely. That mining operators on the outside are commencing to realize this nothing better can be cited than the numerous deals lately consummated for properties in Deadwood, Phoenix, Teahington and Summit camps.

Le Roi.—The work on the mine is proceeding much as usual. Stopes are being worked on the levels and crosscuts, being run in various levels to limit the drift motor. The mine is in very good shape and just as soon as the smelter is ready a larger force of men will be employed and a greater quantity of ore shipped out. Sinking is not started as yet, but will be some time before the end of the month or during the beginning of next. On the surface the water tube boilers on Black Bear flat are finally in place and now are merely awaiting the erection of the smoke-stack to be ready for service. The sorting tables, bins, ore-crushers with the sorting motors are now all ready and work is going on with the sampling mill machinery, the shaft of the main works being placed in position yesterday. The direct hoist is not as yet finished, but is nearly assembled and will probably be ready to turn over for the final adjustments this week.

Le Roi No. 2.—In the Josie shaft some changing over of the power pipes and the arrangements of the pumping mill with a view to the beginning of the sinking below the sixth level. It is now probable that this work will not be started till next week. A somewhat similar condition of affairs prevails on the N. 1, where sinking also is being delayed. The crosscut to the Annie has passed the point where the vein was encountered from the 500-foot level of the Josie and preparations are being made to raise for connection with the sinking from the surface.

Kootenay Mines.—Sinking on the shaft has now attained 65 feet below the foot level in the vertical shaft sunk from the No. 6 level itself. There is little work going on in other parts of the mine for the present pending preparations for shipment which hardly as yet can be said to have started. The crosscut to the Tip Top vein is being prosecuted from time to time as the work of the mine and the force employed permits.

Centre Star.—Much work is still in process of completion at the surface of the mine. The carpenter shop is well nigh finished, but is not quite. The engine repair shop is still further behind, whereas there is in addition more and more new work being taken in hand as the management gets round to one thing after another. Below ground the usual work is being done, there being nothing there new to record.

War Eagle.—The general manager, Mr. E. B. Kirby, has returned after an absence of several weeks, during which time a good deal of progress has been made with the development on the lower levels of the mine, where some new ore bodies have been located. On his return he made a prolonged examination of the mine and is said to be much pleased with what has been done. No further arrangements as to the marketing of the ore of this mine have as yet been made.

Iron Mask.—Work is proceeding as usual with the levels on the 450, 400 and 500 points in the western workings. Appearance are even better than they were last week, and altogether the manager reports that the mine looks in a particularly prosperous condition. With the beginning of the year preparations will be made towards equipping the mine with modern machinery which will be able to deal with the real shipping capacity of the mine.

Spitzee.—The shaft has reached a depth of 45 feet and the bottom is all in one of a shipping grade. During the latter portion of the week the surface water came into the shaft and was discontinued. Mr. Alexander Sharpe, the consulting engineer of the Spitzee is here from Rossburg and yesterday he examined the workings, and says it is improving with depth.

Giant—Stoping continues from the open cut on the upper vein. Two cars are loaded and standing on the track and will be forwarded to the smelter today. The Trail by yet continues in a particularly good condition. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured." 50-cents. 14. Sold by Goodvee Bros.

White Bear.—The crosscut on the 250-foot level is in for a distance of 40 feet, progress being made at the rate of four and a half feet a day. The indications are very promising, as the formation is strongly mineralized. Two shifts are at work. It is expected that the main ledge will be intersected by the crosscut inside of two months.

Homestake.—The tunnel which is being run from the Gopher ground is proceeding into the hill at the normal rate, and there have been encountered during the past week some encouraging stringers of ore in the breast which as yet have not been assayed.

New St. Elmo.—No work was done during the week for the reason that the blacksmith shop was destroyed on the 6th inst. The shop is being rebuilt larger than before and is almost completed. Work will be resumed on the 27th in the mine.

Northern Belle.—A new contract has been let on the Northern Belle for 165 feet of work. This will be a continuation of the crosscut tunnel. The tunnel has been driven in 270 feet. The face of the crosscut is still in the ledge, which is now over 20 feet in width.

Green Mountain.—Prospecting on the 250-foot level for ore bodies with a diameter of 12 inches is in progress. The drill last evening had penetrated a distance of 150 feet.

Evening Star.—Drifting from the bottom of the winze on the 400-foot level is in progress.

ATTENTION IS BEING ATTRACTED TO THE BOUNDARY DISTRICT—MANY DEALS MADE.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Velvet Fraction No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for the Velvet (Rossland) Mine, Limited, F. M. C. No. B 43,840), free miner's certificate No. B 31,110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D., 1900. 10-26-111 KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Bluebell mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain. Take notice, that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for the New Goldfields of British Columbia, Limited, F. M. C. No. B 49,174), free miner's certificate No. B 31,110, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D., 1900. 10-26-111 KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Leinster Light mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the city of Rossland, adjoining the Montreal mineral claim. Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long acting as agent for Joseph B. McArthur, free miner's certificate, B7485; Thomas S. Gilmore, free miner's certificate, B30987; Patrick Burns, free miner's certificate, B36835, and Samuel L. Long, free miner's certificate No. B31476, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1900. SAMUEL L. LONG, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Gorilla mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout mountain, adjoining the Emma mineral claim. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Herman A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B 36377, Albert L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B 36378 and Frederick S. Agiers, F. M. C. No. B 29394, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1900. N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Homestake, Park, Skylark, Gray Copper, Falls View and Victoria mineral claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the forks of Priest river about twenty miles west of Rykerts. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slovan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B 41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Cruiser mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About four miles southwest of Rossland, to the west of Little Sheep creek, south of Silla. Take notice that I, F. W. Rolt, free miner's certificate No. B 41071, acting as agent for the owners, viz., J. W. Thornton, F. M. C. B 45075; D. F. Johnston, F. M. C. B 41073, and M. A. Graves, F. M. C. B 31187, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1900. F. W. ROLT.

TO CALIFORNIA, OCEAN OR RAIL, VIA O. R. & N. CO. LINES. Elegantly equipped ocean steamers sail from Portland, Dec. 3 and every five days thereafter. Rates \$22.40 first class, \$18.40 second class from Spokane, including meals and berth on steamer. Only fifty hours, Spokane to San Francisco, via the all-rail route. Trains leave Spokane 4 p. m. daily, arriving at Portland at 7 o'clock the next morning, making direct connection with Southern Pacific train arriving at San Francisco at 7:45 p. m. the second day from Spokane. For further information call on or address, H. M. ADAMS, General Agent, 430 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislature of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate an association to be known as "THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING ASSOCIATION," the said association being founded for the following purposes, namely: First, to promote the art and sciences connected with the economical production of valuable minerals and metals by means of meetings for the reading and discussion of technical papers and the subsequent distribution of such information as may be gained through the medium of publication. Second, the establishment of a central reference library and a headquarters for the purpose of this organization. Third, to take concerted action upon such matters as affect the mining and metallurgical industries of the Province of British Columbia, and to encourage and promote these industries by all lawful and honorable means. Dated at Rossland, B.C., Dec. 15, 1900. DAILY & HAMILTON, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS. To George H. Godfrey, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Townsite mineral claim, situate near Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District in the Province of British Columbia. You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred dollars (\$300) in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the "Mineral Act" and amending acts, and if within ninety (90) days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said mineral claim will become the property of the undersigned, under section 4 of the mineral act, amended act, 1900. Dated at Rossland, B. C., this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. 12-13-131. GEORGE E. PFUNDER.

NOTICE. Rossland, B.C., Nov. 9, 1900. To F. B. Salisbury: Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Griffiths, intend to claim the one-fourth (1/4) interest in the "Olive" mineral claim situate on the west side of Sullivan creek, in the Trail Creek mining district, formerly held by F. B. Salisbury, on which I have done all the assessment work for the past three years, and for which the said F. B. Salisbury has not paid his share of the expense. This also applies to a certain bill of sale of said interest given to other parties. The action is taken under Section 4, of Chap. 45, of the Statutes of 1899 and amendments of 1900. Wm. B. Towns and Agent for Wm. Griffiths.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Magna Charta, Copper Bar and Grace Darling mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west bank of the Columbia river, about one and one-half miles above Fort Sheppard. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slovan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B 41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Caroline mineral claim, situate in the Grand Forks mining division of Yale district. Where located: Near the head of McCrae creek in the Christina Lake section. Take notice that I, K. L. Burnet, F. M. C. B 31,110 acting as agent for Ed Harlan, F. M. C. B 31,050, Fred Lange, F. M. C. B 31,055, and G. A. Paulson, F. M. C. B 41,031, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 1st day of November, 1900. 11-8-104. K. L. BURNET.

NOTICE. The Columbia and Western Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act assimilating its bonding powers in respect to its railway and branch lines west of Midway to the powers already given in respect to its lines constructed east of that point, extending the time within which it may complete its railways, and authorizing it to construct such branches from any of its lines not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length as are from time to time authorized by the Governor in Council, and for other purposes. H. CAMPBELL OSWALD, Secretary.

NOTICE. The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act extending the time within which it may construct its railways and works, also authorizing the company to own and operate steam and other vessels for the carriage of freight and passengers on any route connected with any of its railways, and appointing Montreal as the place for its head office, with power to the directors from time to time to change it by-law, and for other purposes. J. D. TOWNLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Purchasers of Full Difference Between and Fac Kett

Kettle River Mines, Limited, plain vs. Beasdel and others, defendant. Judgment of Mr. Justice Walker. The question I have to decide is one of considerable importance, especially, to mining companies. It is stated in a "Sp Case," which, in substance, is that plaintiff company was first incorporated under the provisions of the "Companies Act, 1890," as the "Kettle River Mines, Limited," under the Companies Act, 1897, by virtue of section 5 of which a capital of \$1,200,000, represented that number of shares of a stated value of \$1.00 each.

Four hundred and five thousand shares in the original company were issued their par value, and with a special valuation that they should, forever, be assessable, to Haezberg and Haezberg the price of the "Christina" mineral, which the company bought from them. Thirty thousand shares were set aside as "Treasury shares" for the development of the mine, but they proved to be saleable; and 495,000 shares, the balance of the 1,200,000, were reserved for promoters, namely, 330,000 for Fear Renass, and 165,000 for one Langley.

Fear and Renass sold 112,000 of allotment, for which certificates were issued, at their request, direct to the chasers and they abandoned the remaining 218,000 shares. This abandonment of their mind, is a most significant circumstance, for it practically means that they threw up a prospective fortune of 600, if there is a shadow of truth in the representations made by them to the public, first as promoters, and then as "Treasury shares" for the development of the mine, but they proved to be saleable; and 495,000 shares, the balance of the 1,200,000, were reserved for promoters, namely, 330,000 for Fear Renass, and 165,000 for one Langley.

I have now to consider Langley's in the transaction. Amongst other things, the defendants bought in each, the full faith of his personal investment, which turned out to be false of the further assurance of the company which was conspicuously printed on the face of the share certificates that were issued to them, and which also were untrue, and the shares so purchased were "fully paid and non-assessable." The defendants bought in each, the full faith of his personal investment, which turned out to be false of the further assurance of the company which was conspicuously printed on the face of the share certificates that were issued to them, and which also were untrue, and the shares so purchased were "fully paid and non-assessable."

The company becoming financially embarrassed, the trustees called a general meeting for the purpose of reorganizing it, under the Companies Act, 1897, as provided by section 5 of that act, and assessing all promoters' shares to obtain means for paying its debts. At the meeting 635,000 shares were presented, namely, 400,000 vendors', 235,000 promoters'; but the defendants' 30,000 shares were not represented. The first objection taken by Mr. Galt on behalf of the defendants, is that notice given for the holding of the meeting led his clients to believe that shares would not be assessed; but notice plainly states that the meeting would be asked to consent, which it actually did by a large majority, to re-portion, and to all promoters' shares being made assessable.

A second objection by Mr. Galt is the majority vote, composed, as it was, of at least 400,000 "vendors" votes, oppressive and illegal, as it enabled the majority to consent, which it actually did by a large majority, to re-portion, and to all promoters' shares being made assessable. As I have already stated, the defendants purchased from Langley, and with the full faith of his personal investment, which turned out to be false of the further assurance of the company which was conspicuously printed on the face of the share certificates that were issued to them, and which also were untrue, and the shares so purchased were "fully paid and non-assessable."

Rossland Weekly Miner

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CUDAHY ABDUCTION.

The story of the abduction of the child or Mr. Cudahy of Omaha, and his return on payment of \$25,000, which appears in the telegraphic columns in this issue, would not be considered remarkable in the middle ages, but seems strange occurring as it does, almost in the dawn of the twentieth century.

Now that the lad has been rescued from the hands of his abductors, no pains should be spared to run down the gang of ruffians who committed this crime. They should be hunted down relentlessly and the full penalty of the law should be meted out to them.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Truth is sometimes stranger than the wildest fiction. Had Rudyard Kipling or Bret Hartie written a story to the effect that the inhabitants of a community during an election determined to vote as a unit and in order to decide which way they should cast their ballots selected three champions and played freeze-out poker to decide the question, it would have been regarded as a figment of the author's imagination after an indulgence in some strong brand of "hop."

The curious part of the whole affair is that at the general meeting which was held, men of intelligence and men who are respected in the community for their unmistakable probity, failed to see that they had been swindled, and voted for a further assessment to benefit men of straw.

after the question has been left to the arbitration of the cards, all the eloquence and political spellbinding in Christendom would have no more effect than pouring salt water on a whale's back.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

The judgment, which was rendered by Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday, and which we give in full in this issue, is, as was pointed out from the bench, a most important one to this community. It will serve as a bulwark between unscrupulous vendors of mining shares whether acting as trustees of a company or as not recognized by them, and the investing public which has neither the time nor the opportunity and under any circumstances should not be called upon to inquire thoroughly into the title of the shares which they purchase in the open market.

This is only too well known and it is but fair in dealing with the various classes of purchasers to say to the traders, to the mechanics, to the laborers, that, to use a common phrase, they are in very many cases being "roped in" and eventually swindled by promoters of bogus enterprises which, to captivate the public, are announced as being of very great value.

In the majority of cases there is no doubt whatever that to such purchasers—indeed to the average purchaser—such shares are represented by their vendors, as being a sure investment and no information whatsoever is given to them which would be likely to cause hesitation on their part in buying. In this way many so-called properties which are wildcats of the most pronounced character are foisted upon the public, and in not a few instances, where work has been done upon the properties, whether for the sake of pretence or whether because it was imagined there might be some possibility of finding values in them, the bona fide investors, who have purchased shares, not through the company itself but through middlemen, have been taxed for liabilities which they never, in purchasing their stock, supposed for a moment that they were incurring.

In the particular case in which Mr. Justice Walkem has given the present judgment two of the promoters of the company coolly abandoned shares which, according to their valuation, were worth \$218,000. The curious part of the whole affair is that at the general meeting which was held, men of intelligence and men who are respected in the community for their unmistakable probity, failed to see that they had been swindled, and voted for a further assessment to benefit men of straw.

In this case, and it affects many others, His Lordship gave his judgment for the defendants, and in doing so he reaffirmed the decision which has been rendered by a number of the greatest lord chancellors of Great Britain, the effect of which is, as applied to the present case: "If you buy shares at 10 cents each on certificates which represent them to be of a par value of \$1 each 'paid up' direct from the company, you must pay the difference between the 10 cents and the par value, because you knew at the time you bought that you had not paid their face value. If, however, you have bought the same shares in the open market, on the same certificates and at the same price, you are not responsible for the payment of the difference, as you are entitled to rely on the company's statement in the certificates that the shares are paid up and non-assessable."

PUNCHINELLO OF JOURNALISM.

William Thomas Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, cannot refrain from appearing in some grotesque and sensational attitude before the public. This time he has had an interview with Paul Kruger at The Hague. This punchinello of journalism, this meaneast of the Little Englanders, and leader of disloyal Boer sentiment, says that Kruger has not given up all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration.

What is here in the name of common sense to arbitrate? The Boer republic, by the meanest of tyranny against the Uitlanders, and which meant the British, forced the public sentiment in the British empire to the highest pitch of anger. The Boers did not seem to take into consideration that British citizens are protected whether they are in London or in Johannesburg. There is no government in the world that will go further to safeguard the rights of their subjects abroad than the British. Despite this fact their protests were derided and reviled. When this became intolerable and negotiations were in progress looking to the stoppage of these outrages war was begun on the British. It was not a war of defence, but rather one of conquest, for the Boer troops marched into British territory and commenced hostilities there. It was their declared determination to drive the British into the sea and to establish a Boer oligarchy over all of South Africa. But they reckoned without their host and the tables have been turned on them and the flag of the British empire floats proudly over all of South Africa and the forces of the Boers, with the exception of a few guerillas, have been defeated and scattered. They left the question of who should dominate South Africa to the arbitration of the sword and now that they have been whipped they talk of peaceful arbitration. Such talk coming at this time from Paul Kruger and repeated by his echo, William Thomas Stead, is puerile and can be only compared to the babbling of those who are foolish. There is no danger whatever that any nation will listen to the cries for arbitration for the lost cause of the Boers. The race of the two Dutch republics has been run and they have passed into the countries that have been. They are far past all hope of reviving and the efforts of Stead and his disloyal partisans, do what they may, cannot put breath into their nostrils nor life into their limbs.

ing colonies in Australasia and North America to lend assistance to the parent state. As early as July 11, 1890, the government of Queensland telegraphed to London that, in the event of hostilities, the colony would offer a body of mounted infantry. The other Australian colonies were equally eager, and the first overseas colonial troops to arrive at Capetown was a detachment of New South Wales Lancers. The six colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania—sent to South Africa no fewer than four contingents, which collectively comprised 6,400 men and 4,000 horses, and are computed to have cost the colonial government \$5,750,000. The same six colonies raised patriotic funds aggregating \$1,033,000. Canada, though much more populous than the whole of Australia and Tasmania combined, sent only 2,833 men and 1,235 horses to the front. The contribution, however, is said to have cost the Ottawa government \$3,500,000, and the patriotic funds raised in Canada amounted to at least \$1,335,000. It should also be mentioned that Canada furnished a battalion of volunteers 700 strong, for the purpose of garrisoning Halifax, thus setting free the Leinster regiment.

New Zealand, in proportion to its population of about 750,000 whites, gave much more effective aid to the mother country than did any other self-governing colony with the exception of Natal and Cape Colony, which were in the theatre of war. From New Zealand came 1,816 men and 1,719 horses; the cost, which was borne partly by the colonial government, and partly by private subscriptions, is reckoned at one million dollars. Patriotic funds were also raised to the extent of \$600,000. Even Ceylon despatched a contingent of 130 men and the same number of horses, and almost all the Crown colonies offered volunteers, which offers were accepted to this extent only, that volunteers were allowed to replace regulars in the performance of garrison duty. The whole colonial force put in the field comprehended 56,745 men and 40,234 horses. Thus we see that, in actual numbers, the help given by the colonies to the mother country was important, but, as Capt. Mahan has pointed out, the material aid is less significant than the moral fact that it was spontaneous.

A LOCAL JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Walkem arrived here on November 12 and on the same day held court. Since that time, up to yesterday, 26 cases have been heard at the Supreme court and over 40 motions of more or less importance have been dealt with in chambers. This record is extremely flattering to the district because the vulgar idea that much litigation in a country is disastrous has been dispelled. It is well understood that in years of bankruptcy, for instance in England, the legal profession has little or nothing to do, and that in prosperous times, as there are more contracts made, and more consequently broken, new enterprises of every kind started with more or less favorable results, there must necessarily be more litigation. Rossland ought to flatter itself, therefore, that business here is infinitely more active, showing more enterprise than anywhere else in the province. The business recently disposed of by the court here is more than double that of Victoria and Vancouver placed together can show in the like period of time. More than this, the suits decided have involved some thousands of dollars, the lowest sum at issue, it is learned from the registrar, being \$300. Apart from this, as will be seen from the Kettle River case, the issues are novel and are of much interest to this community and to the province in general. The amount of business done shows clearly the crying necessity of having a local Supreme court judge in the district so that the important cases cropping up from time to time shall not have to wait for months for hearing on the alternative of having to be taken down to the coast at great and needless expense to the suitors.

GREATER BRITAIN.

As Capt. A. T. Mahan has lately pointed out, the remarkable feature of the contest in South Africa has been the rally of Greater Britain to the support of the mother country, says the New York Sun. The proportions of the rally are not generally appreciated. The fact is that the soldiers contributed by the transmarine dependencies of the United Kingdom considerably outnumbered those which the Boer republics were able to place in the field. We should note, in the first place, that Natal and Cape Colony have thus far furnished 34,449 men and 30,000 horses, at an estimated cost of ten million dollars, borne by the colonial governments. It may be said that the English-speaking, as distinguished from the Afrikaner element in the population of those two colonies was directly and deeply interested in the outcome of the racial struggle for supremacy in South Africa. That is true, but few people are aware that the citizens of Natal and the Cape Colony fighting under the British flag were alone almost as numerous as the Transvaal and Orange Free State were able to place under the colors. British India, also, had much at stake, for England's hold upon her huge Asiatic dependencies would be seriously shaken were her military prestige impaired. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Calcutta government should have been willing to send 10,250 men and 12,150 horses to South Africa, and to maintain them there at its own expense.

On the other hand, it was pure sentiment that impelled the great self-govern-

wagon, and over 3,000 feet of hose. The new city hall contains the fire hall with sleeping quarters for the volunteer firemen. A progressive policy of street grading, sidewalks, etc., has also been carried out. In his letter of acceptance he favors the enlargement of the city boundaries, the acquisition of new industries and the union of Grand Forks and Columbia on a mutual and fair basis. The city has grown from a small-sized village to a city of 2,000 in two years. The assessment has increased during that period from \$350,000 to \$1,450,000.

THE TAX ON ORE.

Mr. Howard West, an assayer of New Denver, through the columns of the Nelson press states the duty of 2 per cent on the output of ore less the freight and treatment charges is one that cannot work a hardship to the mine owner. Mr. West bases his statement on the following figures. Confining his remarks solely to the silver-lead industry of the Slovan, he puts the average value of the ore at \$96.85 per ton. The freight and treatment charges are set down at \$37.60, leaving the taxable value of the ore at \$59.25. This gives a yield to the government at the 2 per cent rate of \$1.18 1/2, leaving the mine owner net \$58.06 1/2, out of which he has only to pay the mining charges, i.e., the costs of extraction.

But, as is well-known, the exports from the silver-lead mines does not approach in value those of the copper-gold. According to the statistics presented by the Victoria board of trade at the end of the fiscal year on the 30th of June last, the port of Kaslo showed a total of \$961,316, whereas Rossland was credited with \$4,991,348. It is thus apparent that Mr. Howard West should show that the tax which he declares is not oppressive to the smaller portion of the mining industry is equally equitable to the major, and vastly greater, part.

Looking at some Rossland figures in the light of the official statements as to the values shipped this year of the Le Roi ore, which is the chief shipper here, a very different complexion is put upon the matter. Now the figures given by Mr. West, \$96.85, touching the value of the Slovan ore is not metallic value, but is the value as given by the smelter. The smelter value of the Le Roi ore is about \$12.50 per ton. Take the freight and treatment charges at \$4.50 which, by the way, is only the figure at which the Northport smelter was willing to treat some special fluxing ores of the camp in limited quantities, and the mine owner has left only \$8 on which to pay tax. At 2 per cent, this comes to 0.16. The mine charges, including cost of interest and wear and tear on economical machinery would run to \$4. The profit to the mine owner is, therefore, about \$3.84 per ton, at the best, with a smelter rate below the real charge. The actual tax he pays is, therefore, over 4 per cent on his net profit. In the Slovan case, putting the cost of mining at double, it is very slightly over 2 per cent. Now the output of the Slovan in tons was about 21,000 tons for 1899 and 30,000 tons for 1898, or an average of 25,000, which will be about the amount for the current year, but the tonnage for the copper mines of Rossland and Boundary for the current year will be in the neighborhood of 350,000 tons, a vastly greater industry, giving employment to a very much larger number of men. Therefore, a system of taxation which increases just as a larger and larger body of men, who build up the country, is employed cannot be ethical.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Today is Christmas the most popular of Christian festivals. It is the time for gift making, and when the whole of Christendom comes nearer to carrying out the spirit of Him in whose honor the day is kept than on any other day in the year. The hungry are fed and the naked clothed, and a spirit of charity, of love for each other, is strongly shown on this occasion. Should this same spirit, this same charity, the same manifestations of unselfishness and of the genuine essence of Christianity be manifested in the same way on the other 364 days of the year that they are on Christmas, then the millennium would be here and the sword would be turned in the ploughshare and peace, plenty and contentment would reign everywhere. The fact that man can reign so nobly on the occasion of this festival shows his possibilities in the direction of a better life, and reveals to what moral heights he could soar at all times if he really wished to do so. Christmas is essentially a day when the children are most considered, and in this country parents, relatives and friends make the day one to which they can look back to in after years with the keenest pleasure. Who is there of us who can ever forget the first time Santa Claus called and left behind some of his treasures? Every boy and girl who receives presents from Kris Kringle regards the gifts as credentials of good character, for are they not told for weeks before that the merry old gentleman only gives to those who are good? Judging by the way gifts were being bought yesterday all the little boys and girls of this city must be model children, and from what could be learned it was Santa Claus' intention to call on every one of them about the time the Miner went to press, and to leave them all sorts of good things.

A PROGRESSIVE MAYOR.

It is evident that Mr. A. L. Manly, mayor of Grand Forks, is to occupy the position of chief magistrate of that city for a third term. He has been presented with a requisition signed by the leading citizens urging him to accept office for another year and the unanimous sentiment of the community endorses the requisition. That this should be the case is easy to understand. Mr. Manly has been an exceptionally excellent mayor and in no small degree it is owing to his enterprise, foresight and loyalty to the interests of the city that Grand Forks has made the remarkable stride she has during the past two years. From the outset of his career he has advocated and carried out a progressive municipal policy. Beyond a doubt Grand Forks is the best lighted city in the province as the electricity is supplied by the smelter at a minimum cost. Every corner of the city at night is as bright as day and the system of street lamps (electric) could not be more perfect. During his regime a new water works system was installed. The fire pressure from the new water tank on top of Observation mountain exceeds that of Spokane. The city is also equipped with a steam fire engine, a hook and ladder, a hose reel, a hose wagon, and over 3,000 feet of hose.

BUY AT HOME.

There is complaint made that not a few of the residents of Rossland send to the larger Eastern cities for goods of various sorts, and this is particularly the case with clothing. We believe that the system is wrong, and that it works a hardship to the individuals who send, as well as it does to the community generally, because it takes money out of the country, whereas if the local merchants were patronized a portion of the cash, at least

would remain at home. Any system which tends to lessen the amount of money in a community results invariably to its detriment. Every individual in Rossland, who is either in business or in employment, has a direct interest in its upbuilding. With any increase in its size and importance comes an augmentation of the opportunities for business men to make money and for those who work for others to obtain employment. Hence it is palpable that the patronizing of local stores and so building up Rossland is a far better plan to follow than sending money to stores in Montreal, Toronto and other Eastern cities, and so aiding in the advance of these places at the expense of the town in which we live. It is admitted that hats, suits of clothing, boots and shoes can be purchased cheaper in the larger Eastern centres than they can be here. This is also true of all sorts of labor, including that performed by the lawyer, the physician, the dentist, as well as the mechanic, the artisan, and the laborer, and yet even some of the professional men have their clothing made in the Eastern centres. In this connection it is claimed that some of the merchants and business men send to other places when they have printing done, and by this very act are doing what some of them are now complaining of. The entire system of patronizing other places is wrong, and detrimental to the best interests of the city, and should be stopped. If Rossland is to be a great business as well as a great mining centre there must be more patriotism shown and we must patronize each other more than we do. The more business our merchants transact the cheaper they can afford to sell their goods, and, therefore, the more spirit should be cultivated. Those who are sending their money east and west for goods make their living in this city, and should at least have enough patriotism to patronize home institutions. The professional man who sends East for his clothing cannot expect the tailors or their friends to patronize him when there is need for his services. Under the circumstances the system of patronizing other cities should be stopped and more of a home spirit cultivated. We are all here trying to build up a community, and the more we help one another the sooner this will be done to the general benefit of all.

PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.

Like many other inventions, Boston's remedy for overcrowded school houses is so simple that everybody wonders why it was not thought of long before, observes the Philadelphia Record. It is really strange that while truant officers were engaged in arresting runaway pupils for whom there was no room in school, and while eager children were forced to stay at home all or half the time, no one should have suggested the portable school building. Each of Boston's portable school houses is 25 by 35 feet in measurement. This allows to each of the 60 pupils 30 cubic feet of air. The cost of the buildings is \$1,250 each, and of the heating and ventilating apparatus \$150 more. Only 10 days are required to put up a portable schoolhouse ready for use. The Boston architect who planned the structures has solved the problem which at times confronts every large city.

BOUNDARY NEWS.

Contract for the Electrical Fittings of the Pyrite Smelter.

Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 25.—(Special).—The contract for the electrical fittings for the pyritic smelter has been awarded to the firm of Cunningham & Anderson of this city. Specifications call for the installation of a 100-light Siemens & Halske dynamo and the complete wiring and lighting of all the buildings and smelter. The machinery is en route from Chicago. The Oro Denaro, in Summit camp, has again been under examination. This time W. H. Thomas, a mining engineer of New York city, is reporting on the mine for New York and Boston capitalists. Mr. Thomas' clients are interested in the British Columbia Copper company, owning the Mother Lode mine in Summit camp, and the smelter under construction here, and there seems a strong probability of a deal being consummated with the King Mining company of Rossland. This is Mr. Thomas' second visit to the district.

At Elholt on Thursday there will be held a general meeting of the shareholders of the Mountain View Copper company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and officers for the ensuing year. It is more than likely plans will be arranged for the early resumption of development. Work started Monday on the J.S. and Blue Bell claims in Summit camp, under bond to the Lake Shore and B.C. Copper Mining & Development company of Chicago, the new concern promoted by John Dorsey. In the same camp considerable work is under way on the Rambler, and people conversant with the property say it is turning out a bonanza. Everett and Greenwood capital is interested in the mine.

ODD FELLOWS' BALL.

A Big Crowd Celebrate Christmas Eve by a Dance at Miners' Union Hall.

The Odd Fellows gave a dance last night in the Miners' Union hall which completely filled that spacious floor so that the supper dances were the only ones that had at all a clear floor. There were quite 150 to 200 couples present, and all seemed to be enjoying themselves with great gusto. While a few came away a very early hour, a number of others who, delaying the going to the ball until after the vigil of Christmas eve, first went to the Roman Catholic church and afterwards dropped into the dance. Thus at 2 o'clock this morning there seemed to be no prospect of a dance coming to a close until daylight. There was a dance-go much enjoyed, and through the dancers did get home before daylight the hours were growing long again before the last couple left the floor.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT

MR. J. A. KIRK UPON THE MINING OUTLOOK.

Topography and Mines of the Windermere Country—The Paradise Silver Belt and New Line Properties—Rapid Development Is Shown.

Mr. J. A. Kirk, who has spent the past fall and summer in the Windermere district, has just returned to the city. In an interview with a representative of the Miner he said, with reference to this part of East Kootenay, the mines of which have recently been attracting much attention that the present centre of the mining industry was the town of Peterborough. This he said:

"The site on which the town of Peterborough now stands was purchased by the Kootenay Land & Exploration company limited, of Rossland, as its position was believed to be one that would command the trade resulting from the development of the great mineral belt that traverses that part of the Windermere mining division in the district of East Kootenay watered by Toby, Horse Thief and No. 1 creeks, as well as of the agricultural and ranching country lying in the fertile valley of the upper reaches of the Columbia river. The dividing line between the well known Trout lake country to the west and the Windermere mining division to the east is that part of the crest or divide of the main ridge of the Selkirk range extending from 60 to 100 miles to the south of Glacier station on the Canadian Pacific railway. In the Windermere division several gigantic spurs or ridges from 20 to 30 miles in length branch out from the main ridge toward the east. Some of the peaks of these spurs are 10,000 feet, or near two miles above the sea level. The deep gorges lying between these spurs form the valleys of Toby, Horse Thief and No. 1 creeks, tributaries of the Columbia river. This mountainous country—owing to its great altitude and the almost complete absence of the dense undergrowth that is characteristic of the mountain slopes of West Kootenay, offers a comparatively easy ground for the prospector, so that although it has been prospected by a few, the large area described is now known to be thickly seamed with metalliferous veins that in extent and in the marvelous nature of their surface showings—both to continuity, size and values, entitles it to rank second to no other in Southern British Columbia in its prospects of probable results from development. At the base of the mountains lies the valley of the upper Columbia. A beautiful stretch of rolling uplands descending in terraces to the river separates the Selkirk to the west from the Rocky mountains to the east. The country is open and a parklike beauty to the scene. Several thousand head of cattle and horse roam over its ranges throughout the year requiring no more attention than they would on the ranges of Southern Alberta. On the banks of the river farming is profitably conducted. As the mineral development of the hills progresses a large and correspondingly high price for product will ensure a degree of prosperity for the industry that is seldom realized elsewhere. The Columbia river here is from 100 to 200 feet wide. Low lands averaging perhaps half a mile in width are characteristic of its banks.

The town of Peterborough is situated on a terrace overlooking the river between Foley creek to the south and Horse Thief creek to the north. Immediately behind it is a valley cutting through another terrace rising some 300 feet above the town. Through this valley—and through the Peterborough hills—the trail leading to Horse Thief creek and its tributary Boulder, Law, McDonald and other creeks eventually it will afford the preferable route for the output from Toby creek. Steamers ply on the Columbia river from Golden, on the Canadian Pacific railway, to Peterborough. The season of navigation (May to November). A well built road furnishes a transportation route for the year round. The trip by steamer from Golden to Peterborough is in the present taken 15 hours. So rapidly, however, is business expanding during the present year that the navigation company has many arrangements to put on another boat next summer that will, as I am informed by Capt. Armstrong, the manager of the company, cover the distance in six hours.

Two rival towns—Athelmer and Camberley—compete with Peterborough for the trade resulting from the development of the mineral resources of the district. Both of these places are older than Peterborough, but although only a few weeks of a year old, Peterborough is today larger than these rival towns combined. The country has been kept back by lack of roads. Thanks to the vigorous work of the present government, a large sum was voted at the last session of the legislature for building roads up Foley and Horse Thief creeks. A road, probably the best mountain road in the province, has a maximum grade of 2 per cent, was consequently built for a distance of 12 miles, at a cost of \$14,000. The Horse Thief road is to be commenced early in the spring and by time snow disappears from the higher elevations it will be open for travel.

As a result of the construction of Toby creek road I am able to give you important information illustrating the valuable nature of the mineral deposits of the district and of the usefulness of road itself. The Paradise Mineral claim on Toby creek, was located a year or two ago. The owners are Mr. Hannum, of Oiler & Hamond, brokers in Peterborough, and Mr. R. Under Mr. Bruce's management development work began in June, commencing with the construction of several miles of trail. It has been rewarded with gratifying success. In October there was sufficient iron ore to warrant the construction of a haul 300 tons of ore to the river, a haul of 16 miles, and from thence Golden by steamer, to be sent to the market. This work required the construction of a rawhide trail four and a half miles long from the mine to the wagon road Spring creek, 12 miles to the river. In about three weeks the mine has proved to such an extent that the company was enlarged to include 600 tons. A days ago it was still further enlarged. The captain is now engaged in transporting 1,000 tons where he had previously expected to carry only 200. In the present season being rawhided down the wagon road. As soon as the steel is good enough 40 horses will be taking it to the Peterborough landing where it will be stored in a massive

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT

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Topography and Mines of the Windermere Country—The Paradise Silver Belt and Reu-Line Properties—Rapid Development Is Shown.

Mr. J. A. Kirk, who has spent the past fall and summer in the Windermere district, has just returned to the city. In an interview with a representative of the Miner he said, with reference to this part of East Kootenay, the mines of which have recently been attracting much attention, that the present centre of the mining industry was the town of Peterborough. Of this he said:

"The site on which the town of Peterborough now stands was purchased by the Kootenay Land & Exploration Company, limited, of Rossland, as its position was believed to be one that would command the trade resulting from the development of the great mineral belt that traverses that part of the Windermere mining division in the district of East Kootenay unwatered by Toby, Horse Thief and No. 2 creeks, as well as of the agricultural and ranching country lying in the fertile valley of the upper reaches of the Columbia river. The dividing line between the well known Trout lake country to the west and the Windermere mining division to the east is that part of the crest or divide of the main ridge of the Selkirk range, extending from 60 to 100 miles to the south of Glacier station on the Canadian Pacific railway. In the Windermere division several gigantic spurs or ridges from 20 to 25 miles in length branch out from the main ridge toward the east. Some of the peaks of these spurs are 10,000 feet, or nearly two miles above the sea level. The deep gorges lying between these spurs form the valleys of Toby, Horse Thief and No. 2 creeks, tributaries of the Columbia river. This mountainous country—owing to its great altitude and the almost complete absence of the dense undergrowth that is characteristic of the mountain slopes of West Kootenay, offers a comparatively easy ground for the prospector, so that although it has been prospected by but few, the large area described is now known to be thickly studded with metalliferous veins that in extent and in the marvelous nature of their surface showings—both as to continuity, size and values, entitle it to rank second to no other in Southern British Columbia in its promise of profitable results from development.

At the base of the mountains lies the valley of the Columbia. A beautiful stretch of rolling uplands descending in terraces to the river separates the Selkirk to the west from the Rocky mountains to the east. The country is open, interspersed with groves of timber that lend a park-like beauty to the scenery. Several thousand head of cattle and horses roam over its ranges throughout the year, requiring no more attention than the same range in Ontario. The proposed name of Paradise would seem to identify the locality by reason of the prominence now attained by the Paradise mine. The Citizens association of Peterborough is proposing to change the name of the town to Paradise, the present name being the cause of confusion with the town of the same name in Ontario. The proposed name of Paradise would seem to identify the locality by reason of the prominence now attained by the Paradise mine. Next summer will undoubtedly be one of great activity in the Windermere district, and its claims to rank as one of the greatest of the Southern Kootenay mining camps will speedily be recognized. Now that confidence has been established in Kootenay as a profitable mining country will undoubtedly be rapid as compared with other camps that in earlier days had to fight their way into the pockets of capitalists for the requisite funds for development.

house constructed by Mr. Bruce, 16x100 feet, until navigation opens, when it will be taken to the smelter. To put these remarkable facts briefly: Within eight months from the commencement of development on virgin soil 1,000 tons of ore will have been mined, sacked and on its way to the smelter, being transported for 12 miles over a first-class wagon road where four months ago there was only a rough mountain trail. And further, as I am assured by Mr. Bruce, the ore is being transported at the same rate as the similar ore from the Sloan, plus \$2.50. Next year, with improved facilities, this figure will be reduced considerably. The above facts speak for themselves and are worthy of the attention of practical mining men.

While speaking about the Paradise mine I may say that one of the tunnels has been carried for the last 30 feet through five feet of solid ore, and that one shift mines, sacks and sends fifty sacks of ore. The last smelter values (gross) from this property were 50 ounces silver, 50 per cent lead, total \$72.50.

Other properties of promise are numerous. I will only mention the Silver Belt group, adjoining the Paradise, which is being developed by the Silver Belt Company, having its head office at Peterborough. The average galena on this property brings 60 ounces of silver and 60 per cent lead. The Silver Crown, an adjoining property, has 1,000 tons of ore on the surface. The lead shows eight feet of good ore with at least three feet more of good carbonates and galena. In this vicinity boulders of clean ore lie on the surface weighing several hundred pounds.

On Horse Thief and its tributaries the showings are equally good. The Iron Cap (which is one of the Red Line group), people have put in sufficient supplies to work until the spring. The management objects to taking the public into its confidence, but I am assured by Mr. Starbird, the manager, that results so far are not of a discouraging nature. When the Horse Thief road has been constructed development on many properties will be energetically prosecuted. Without being over-optimistic I do not hesitate to predict very gratifying results.

It is a source of satisfaction to the owners of the Peterborough townsite that Capt. Armstrong has selected the route to the Peterborough landing in preference to that via Athelmer over which to haul the Paradise ore, as it is the shortest and affords more favorable gradients, thus verifying the foresight displayed in the selection of Peterborough as the future business centre of the Windermere district. Among the public institutions of Peterborough are a hospital, school, gaol and court house, the latter being a recent recognition of its growing importance by the provincial government, while the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations frequently hold services.

With the opening of navigation the journey from Golden to Peterborough and thence into the heart of the mineral region can be made with both speed and comfort. The Citizens association of Peterborough is proposing to change the name of the town to Paradise, the present name being the cause of confusion with the town of the same name in Ontario. The proposed name of Paradise would seem to identify the locality by reason of the prominence now attained by the Paradise mine. Next summer will undoubtedly be one of great activity in the Windermere district, and its claims to rank as one of the greatest of the Southern Kootenay mining camps will speedily be recognized. Now that confidence has been established in Kootenay as a profitable mining country will undoubtedly be rapid as compared with other camps that in earlier days had to fight their way into the pockets of capitalists for the requisite funds for development.

WANT AN EXTENSION

Vancouver, Westminster Northern & Yukon Ry. Apply for More Time.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—(Special).—The Vancouver, Westminster Northern & Yukon Railway company will apply to parliament next session for an act declaring the works which the company is by its act of incorporation authorized to construct to be works for the general advantage of Canada, extending the period within which the company may complete the same and authorizing an extension from a northern terminus in a northerly direction to Dawson City, in the Yukon territory, thence southward along the Yukon river to the boundary of Alaska, and giving power to the company to construct and operate a such branch lines as the governor in council may authorize, and to own and operate telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, warehouses, steam and other engines, water rights, timber lands, wharves, water rights, water power, etc.

A General Holiday.

Mr. S. W. Hall, manager of the Iron Mask, yesterday received instructions from the office of the company in Spokane to give the employees of the mine a holiday today, together with a day's pay. This is a regular custom of the Iron Mask company, and is one which is greatly appreciated by the employees. The mines of the British America corporation, War Eagle, Centre Star and others, are shut down, and the day will be generally observed. A few men, however, will be kept for the purpose of keeping the pumps going, etc.

Spokane Interested in Rossland.

Mr. H. W. C. Jackson returned yesterday from Spokane, and reports that the people of that city are quite as much interested in this country as ever. They are closely watching the remaining development and keep as closely in touch with it as do the people of this city. Of course, he says, they think they have some very good things in Republic, and have the impression that it will make considerable of a camp.

The City Responsible.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—Judge Tellier gave an important judgment today against the city concerning the removal of snow from the streets. He decided that the company had a right to use any means they liked, and that the city was bound to remove the snow from the streets. The company at present is paying two-thirds of the cost under protest. The judgment will likely be appealed.

No Change in the Situation.

Seranton, Pa., Dec. 26.—The fourth day of the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Seranton Railway company, shows the tie-up just as complete as the first day. There is not a car in operation carrying passengers.

Here's News for Us.

Mr. and Mrs. David Miller are visiting in Rossland, B.C. They found their relatives there just recovered from the small-pox, which is epidemic in the town.—(Waitsburg, Wash.) Times.

Burned the Check.

A well known Rossland lady received a Christmas present from an Eastern relative. It was in the shape of a check for a nice little amount. The lady intended to make some Christmas presents with the proceeds of the check as soon as she could get it cashed. It was placed on the table with some other papers. While the lady was cleaning the room shortly after, the check, together with the pens, were taken from the table and put into the fire. This gave the lady a bad half an hour.

Miss Nellie Dooley arrived from Republic and will spend the holidays with Mrs. J. Fitzwilliams.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897." Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 202.

This is to certify that the "Columbian Proprietary, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in England. The amount of the capital of the Company is £500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £5 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Rossland, and Bernard Macdonald, mine manager, whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of December, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

- (1) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information with regard to mines, mining claims, mining districts and localities; to purchase, take or lease or concession, or otherwise acquire for any interest therein, and to hold, sell, dispose of and deal with lands or hereditaments of any tenure, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quinine, iron, stone, coal or other minerals, business, timber and other rights, and generally any property supposed to contain minerals or precious stones of any kind and undertakings connected therewith; and to explore, work, exercise, develop, finance and turn to account the same.
- (2) To search for, win, quarry, assay, crush, wash, dress, reduce, amalgamate, smelt, refine and prepare for market, alliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and precious stones, and for this purpose to buy or otherwise acquire buildings, plant, machinery, implements, appliances and tools; to buy, sell, manipulate, export and deal in ores, minerals and metals of all kinds and precious stones, and generally to initiate, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in any mining or metallurgical operations and undertakings connected therewith.
- (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business, concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licences, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property or against any persons or company, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired.
- (4) To promote, acquire, construct, equip, maintain, improve, work, manage or control, or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, acquisition, construction, equipment, maintenance, improvement, working management or control of works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, railways, telegraphs, telephones, cables, ships, lighters, harbours, piers, docks, wharves, warehouses, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, waterworks, watercourses, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage, saw-mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron works, ordnance, engineering and implement works, hydraulic works, gas and electric lighting, electrical works, power supply, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings by land and water, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public and private buildings, newspapers and publications, establishments, breweries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, and places of amusement, recreation or instruction, whether for the purposes of the Company or for sale or hire to or in return for any consideration from any other companies or persons.
- (5) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects of the Company, or which may be thought to be directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.
- (6) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of, and deal in agricultural, plantation, forestal, fishing and trading rights; and in all or any products of farms, plants, forests, fisheries, and the catch, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, silk fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, dye-stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters.
- (7) To transport and carry on all kinds

MINING PROPERTIES TO BOND, SELL OR LEASE

IN ALL DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON FAVORABLE TERMS

S. THORNTON LANGLEY & CO. Mining Brokers, [ESTABLISHED 1895] ROSSLAND, B. C.

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

COMPANIES INCORPORATED MINES DEVELOPED AND REPOSED UPON. MERITORIOUS STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. P. O. BOX 837. TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS, "BORNITE," ROSSLAND, B. C. CODES USED. STOCKS—CLOUGH'S, MINES—BEDFORD McNEIL'S.

J. R. CRANSTON & CO. Financial, Real Estate and General Mining Stock Brokers

Washington St., Opp. Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C. MINES FOR SALE IN ALL B. C. CAMPS.

Bankers: Bank of British North America, Rossland.

Official Brokers: The Bornite Bank Gold Mining Co., Situated Near Nelson, B. C.

For Sale Mining Stocks

16,666 Referendum, bid. 2,000 Red Mountain View, 2 cents. 3,000 Oro Denore, 5 1/2 cents. 5,000 Venus, 16 cents. 1,000 Strawberry, 8 1/2 cents. 10,000 Rathmullen, bid. 1,000 O. K. Republic, bid. 5,000 Mother Lode, Burnt Basin, 4 3/4c. These are all excellent properties, but the most of them are temporarily closed down, owing to the tightness of mining finances the past year. We would say now is the time to look for such snags.

5-ROOMED HOUSE AND LOT, near public school. SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE and corner lot. House is new and everything is up to date.

TWO CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS in Grand Forks. Will sell away below assessed valuation. FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, Lot and furniture cheap.

TWO OF THE FINEST modern built, up-to-date residences in the most desirable part of the city, with hot and cold water, elegant bath rooms, electric light, electric bells; now rented and paying 20 per cent. on the investment. In fact, everything that goes to make one of the most handsome and convenient houses in the west. Please call and let us show it to you.

TWO SEVEN-ROOMED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES and lots. Hard finish, with electric lights, hot and cold water, baths, etc.—Who wants a bargain?

Holder of British Columbia and Republic mining stocks please send your name and address. We have to refuse orders for these goods every day because we cannot fill them.

of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

(8) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of and deal in shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or incorporate.

(9) To guarantee the payment of money, secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or incorporate.

(10) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee companies or persons interested in any property, whether in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens, or outstanding rights:

(11) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any concession, concession, decree, enactment, proprietary or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

(12) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business and indemnity business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(13) To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business of a safe deposit company:

(14) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the Company; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies having dealings with, the Company; and to draw, accept, endorse, discount, issue, buy, sell and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin:

(15) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money for the purposes of the Company, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment or payment thereof by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures or debenture stock being debentures and debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and at a premium or discount, or by mortgages, script certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument, or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by the

Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration:

(16) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought desirable, or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects or otherwise expedient; and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or other object:

(17) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authorities, suprema, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, concessions, charters and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(18) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, or goodwill and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possess of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests, or amalgamation, reciprocal concession, or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons:

(19) To dispose of, by sale, lease, under-lease, exchange, surrender, mortgage, or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights, or privileges of the Company, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, person or persons, or association, or to any other company, or to any person, or to any particular for any stock, shares, debentures, debenture stock, securities, or property of any other company:

(20) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preference shares, or debentures, thereon, or by lending money thereto upon debentures or otherwise; and further, to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising, and establishment of this or any other Company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of, the shares, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of this or any other company; and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, or the printing, stamping, and circulating of proxies, or forms to be filled up by the shareholders of this, or connected with this or any other company; and to undertake the

is cheap and sell when it is dear is the way to success.

We have a fine copper-gold property on Copper Mountain, Similkameen, lead 6 feet; average assay 15 per cent copper, \$4 gold; two claims, 20 per cent cash, balance stock.

We have also a concentrating silver-lead property one mile from transportation; 3,000 feet of lead, 8 feet wide; five tons from 40-foot level, smelter test, \$40 per ton. Price \$30,000; easy payments, or part stock.

Any person desirous of getting properties, please communicate with us; we can suit you in quality, price and terms. Reports and samples forwarded on application.

For Rent

3-ROOMED HOUSE and wood shed.

5-ROOMED HOUSE.

7-ROOMED HOUSE.

8-ROOMED HOUSE close in. Suitable for boarding house.

3-ROOMED HOUSE.

10-ROOMED HOUSE, suitable for board and lodging; centrally located.

10-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE.

management and secretarial or other work, duties, and business of any company, on such terms as may be determined:

(21) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining, any Provisional Order, or Act of Parliament or other necessary authority, for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect or for effecting any modification of this or any other company's constitution; to procure this or any other company to be legalized, registered or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to, carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company, in any British Colony or Dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers:

(22) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and so that the word "Company" in this Memorandum, when applied otherwise than to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the objects specified in each of the paragraphs of this Memorandum shall save as herein otherwise expressed, be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in nowise limited or restricted (except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the Company, but may be carried out in as full and ample a manner, and construed in as wide a sense, as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct, and independent company.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that "The Columbia & Western Railway Company" will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an act to amend section sixteen of the "Columbia & Western Railway Company Act, 1896," (Statutes of British Columbia, 1896, cap. 54) by extending the time mentioned in the said section for the completion of the fifth and sixth sections of the railway authorized to be built by said Act.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., December 18, 1900.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON, Solicitors for applicants.

system which of money in a ly to its detri- Rossland, who employment, has building. With and importance the opportuni- take money and thers to obtain aluable that the and so building plan to follow res in Montreal, a cities, and so these places at which we live suits of cloth- be purchased in centres than also true of all that performed an, the dentist, and the artisan, and in some of the r clothing made es. In this ed that some iness men send y have printing are doing what complaining of straining other imental to the and should be to a great t mining centre tism shown and other more tha s our merchants y can afford to before, the home d. Those who east and west ing in this city, ough patriotism tions. The pro-ast for his cloth- tailors or their when there is nder the circum- straining other d and more of d. We are all community, and other the sooner general benefit

HOUSES.

entions, Boston's d school houses y wonders why ong before, ob- Record. It is e truant officers ng runaway pu- no room in r children were all or half the ve suggested the Each of Boston's s 25 by 35 feet in s each of the air. The cost of each, and of the apparatus \$150 required to put up ready for use. The planned the struc- problem which at the city.

NEWS.

al Fittings of the lter.

25.—(Special).—

etrical fittings for been awarded to m & Anderson of call for the instal- Siemens & Halske and smelter. The rom Chicago.

ation. This time g engineer of New on the mine for capitalists. Mr. rested in the Brit- my own, owning the wood camp, and struction here, and probability of a ed with the King Rossland. This is ent to the district. y there will be held the shareholders of pper company, for a Board of Direc- ensing year. It is will be arranged of development.

on the J.S. and mmit camp, under e company of Con- promoted by John camp considerable the Rambler, and the property say it nza. Everget and interested in the

VS' BALL.

ate Christmas Eve s Union Hall.

is a dance last night all which completely so that the suppe- nes that had at all ere quite 150 to 200 all seemed to be with great gusto, after supper quito, delaying the going the vigil of Christ- the Roman Catholic s dropped into the block this morning so prospect of the se until daylight. get much enjoyed, and I get home before ere growing long e left the floor.

THE LOCAL FIELD

WORK COMMENCED.

West Kootenay Company Will Increase Its Power Plant.

Mr. A. Lorne Campbell, manager for the West Kootenay Power & Light company, has returned from the East after an absence of three weeks.

The machine shops in Toronto, Montreal and Peterboro are running night and day, and have orders for seven or eight months ahead.

sequence of this action the plaintiff brings in suit. The plaintiff, according to the evidence, had taken every pains to lay within his power to satisfy himself as to the validity of the title of the vendors.

There was recent occasion to recover a card table, over which during the past five years much money had been won and lost in a certain house in the city.

At a meeting of the hockey players of Nelson held Tuesday evening it was decided to amalgamate the Lacrosse Hockey club and the Nelson Hockey club into one organization.

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LOOKING BACKWARD FIVE YEARS

COMMENTS OF A TRAIL NEWSPAPER HALF A DECADE SINCE.

It Hailed With Joy the First Shipments From the Le Roi Mine—Rossland Was Off the Map.

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CASES AT THE SUPREME COURT

MATTERS SETTLED AT THE LATE SESSION.

List of Important Cases Which Have Been Dealt With by Mr. Justice Walker—Fullest List on Kootenay Record.

In addition to 26 cases heard at the Supreme court during the late session, which, beginning on Nov. 12, terminated yesterday, with two judgments given by Mr. Justice Walker, there were upwards of 41 chamber applications.

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Oriel Mining and Milling Co., Limited

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

Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents. The property is one of exceptional merit, having a clearly defined vein traceable for 2,000 feet.

Among other well-known properties in the Ymir district are the Ymir, Tamara, Dundee, Blackcock, Willcock, etc.

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PHOENIX PASSENGERS.

They Will Be Hauled by a Coach Attached to a Freight Train.

In regard to the mail from Kootenay lake points, bound for Eastern Canada and United States points, a letter has been received by Mr. Jackson from Mr. W. H. Dormer, postoffice inspector, acknowledging the receipt of the letter on the subject, and saying that the question of transporting the mails by the Bonner's Ferry route is receiving attention.

MIDNIGHT MASS.

Church of the Sacred Heart Was Crowded Early This Morning.

Shortly before midnight the bell of the Church of the Sacred Heart was to be heard solemnly ringing out a summons to that midnight mass which this city, in common with the rest of Catholic Christendom all over the world, yearly celebrates. In the first moments of the anniversary of the birth of the Founder of Christendom the mass was begun, and was not ended until nearly 2 o'clock this morning.

...NEWS...

BOUNDARY

IN DEADWOOD CAMP.

The Most Lively Camp in the Boundary. A Second Butte.

Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The most active camp in the whole of the Boundary Creek district today is undoubtedly Deadwood, three miles from this city.

Though the camp possesses only one mine that may be classed in the permanent shipping stage—the Mother Lode—there are others that within a comparatively short period, even if only modestly developed, will join that much to be desired position. Besides those properties that have, for many months past, been under development, that slow but ultimately to be successful process whereby they will become mines, not a few new ones are to be developed. Work was started the past week on the Butte fraction, which joins the Greyhound to the north, and now the announcement is made that the Ah There, adjoining the last mentioned property to the south, is also to resume. This is most encouraging news, as it means that five contiguous claims, stretching in a line north from the Ah There to the Marguerite, will be opened up simultaneously.

The Ah There claim belongs to the McRae Copper company, limited, of this city. About a year ago this company was bought out, the claim purchased and development started. After some surface exploration, tracing the ore body of the Greyhound to this claim, a shaft was started, a hoisting plant purchased, and then came the unavoidable discontinuance for lack of funds. The directors of the McRae Copper company and the gentleman at the head of the Greyhound, got together, owning the Greyhound, got together last week and made an arrangement where by the last-named company undertakes to run a drift from the 100-foot level of the Ah There shaft to connect with the Greyhound shaft. This work will start next week.

On the Greyhound the shaft is down 135 feet, with a level running east opening the ore body to 25 feet at a depth of 50 feet in the shaft, and a second level opened up at a depth of 100 feet. In this level the crosscut east was run 40 feet and had just encountered the ore body on a dip when work was withdrawn and concentrated in obtaining further depth to the shaft. Just now the shaft is being lined and the station at the 100-foot level is being completed, the shaft will be continued on down to the 300-foot level. It will be remembered that in November a deal was consummated whereby William Fries of Quebec, who is at the head of the Standard Copper Company, acquired control of the shares of the company. The present board of directors accepted immediately after the sale, as President, Andrew Laidlaw; vice-president, F. Oliver; secretary, E. F. Massan; and William and H. E. Price, directors. This concern is in a splendid financial condition and much is expected from the Greyhound. The claim has one of the notable surface ore showings of Deadwood camp, being 400 feet in width and opened up for a distance of 1,300 feet in length by prospecting cuts.

Adjoining the Greyhound to the north is the Butte fraction owned by a syndicate of prisoners of war, performed, sufficient to demonstrate the confidence of the Greyhound ledge, if it may be called. Work was started on the claim last week.

The next claim north is the Green Hopes. The development is in charge of Fred Oliver. A force of men has been running a crosscut tunnel for some time from time to time, but its objective, a partly showing disclosed on the surface, is partially developed by a shaft, has not yet been reached.

The last claim on this belt under development is the Marguerite. This syndicate belongs to the Quebec Copper company, limited, which is a registered office company, limited. The head office of the company is in Quebec, the board of directors being composed of wealthy manufacturers and bank directors of that city. Andrew Laidlaw is the resident managing director and John Massan, superintendent. The Marguerite is credited with having some of the richest ore in the camp. As a indication of how the ore runs the following figures will prove interesting. The copper the average of 20 assays gave 3.16 per cent, giving a value, figuring copper at 16 cents per pound, of \$12.28. An average of 21 assays for silver gave 3.2 ounces, valued at 2.04 and the gold contents of 23 samples averaged 2.88 or \$5. The total average gave \$20.00 per ton in value. The present company started five operations last June in thorough prospecting the property and in the sinking of a new permanent working shaft. This shaft, a double compartment, is situated midway between the Nos. 1 and 2 veins, on the east side of the No. 1 vein, is down 100 feet. At this depth a 14' was opened up and a crosscut run east to a known rich ore body containing chalcopryite in a heavy magnetic gangue, a distance of 90 feet. From some extremely high values have been obtained. The west crosscut is in 65' mostly iron sulphide of a low grade, and another vein on the extremely west side of the claim, a crosscut was started to tap the ledge at depth. Recently an order was placed with the branch of the Jencks Machine company for a 25-horse power hoist and engine, 5 Cameron pump, hose, wire, cans, bucket and the necessary complement of tools. After the installation of the shaft heretofore and it is the expectation of the management to be in a position shortly place the mine on a shipping basis.

In previous articles the correspondence of the Miner has noted at length the development of the Mother Lode, the mer mine of Deadwood camp, and on the most prominent in the district.

THE MYSTIC TIE.

Election of Officers by the Rossland Masonic Bodies.

The annual election of officers of Corinthian lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., which took place on the 6th inst., at the Masonic Temple, in this city, resulted as follows: W.M., J. Stilwell Clute; S.W., Donald E. Kerr; J.W., John Dunlop; treasurer, John Kirkup; Tyler, J. Hole. These will be installed jointly with the newly elected officers of Fidelity lodge, No. 32, of Trail, on the festival of St. John's day, the 7th of December, by the district deputy grand master. The brethren of Fidelity lodge will be the guests of Corinthian lodge on this occasion.

The annual election of officers of Rossland chapter, No. 122, H.K.A., held this month, resulted as follows: Principal Z.E. Geo. A. Mitchell; Principal H. J. Stillwell Clute, Principal J. G. Hering; treasurer, W. Dunn; S.E., Keith Lackey; S.N., Neville F. Townsend; P.S., Donald E. Kerr.

Ex-Companion E. E. Chipman, grand superintendent of this district, arrived from Kaslo yesterday to inspect Rossland chapter, and made his official visit last night.

The annual election of Rossland commandery No. 38, Knights Templar, resulted as follows: E.C., Geo. A. Mitchell; Cons., Lee Coombs; marshal, M. A. Green; treasurer, J. S. Clute; registrar, Wm. Harp; sub-marshal, Keith Lackey.

An occasional correspondent writes from Fairview camp, stating that the district is strictly in its usual state of affairs. The Stenwinder is at work and at the meeting of the Fairview corporation on Dec. 14 the company ratified the president's deal with Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock, which will be confirmed by a meeting on Dec. 31. It is thought in Fairview that Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock are to be congratulated on the outcome of the deal.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Rossland by Goodere Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

TWO JUDGMENTS.

Decisions in the Cases of Manley vs. Collom and Scott Macdonald.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice Walker delivered judgment in the case of Manley vs. Collom, tried at Nelson in favor of the plaintiff with costs, at the same time saying that the defendant, Mr. Collom, manager of the Arlington, although apparently in the invidious position of a claim jumper, had acted in an upright and honorable manner and in one that was calculated to serve the best interests of his employers.

It seems that these two mining claims, the Arlington and Burlington, which were supposed to be touching each other and through which was running a common lead. On an accurate survey of the properties it was discovered that there was a gap or fraction between the two, through which ran the main ledge of the property.

One Haller, who was stated by the judge in his verbal judgment to be the foreman of either the Arlington or Burlington, discovering the matter, started the claims in his own name. Afterwards Foreman Haller having some groundless misgivings as to the validity of his title determined to abandon the property. On his journey downwards to the recorder's office for the purpose of executing his design of abandonment he communicates his plan to another man, Cooper. The latter suggests that the claim be relocated not by himself but by Halpin, a miner of the Slocan who had never up to that time seen the property and who apparently has not seen it up to date. The number of Mr. Halpin's certificate is obtained from him and the relinquished claim is relocated in his name. Next the three proceed to sell a half interest in the property to the plaintiff for the sum of \$6,000.

In the meantime Manager Collom, getting news of the matter, came to the conclusion that the whole matter was a fraud and that the four men including the plaintiff, Manley, had joined together in it. He therefore jumps the claim and in consequence of this action the plaintiff brings in suit.

The judge therefore found that Manley was an innocent purchaser, without any knowledge of the circumstances under which the land had been acquired. He had examined the record at the mining office and saw that the title as far as the records would give him any information, was without blemish. The court therefore held that under the circumstances the purchase of Manley of the half interest in the title of the vendors, as he had paid cash for it and the decision was given in accordance.

The other judgment was on an appeal from the local registrar on the assessment of succession duty payable by the estate of the late Scott Macdonald. Scott Macdonald, as may be remembered, made a fortune in the Slocan and died last April worth some \$450,000. Of this \$375,000 is on deposit at the Bank of Montreal in this province. A will was left which provided for the wife and children and also the brothers and sisters of the deceased. Under the succession act the wife and children and the brothers and sisters form two classes of legatees whose legacies are subject to differing percentages of the succession tax. Scott Macdonald was a resident of Spokane at the time of his death, having selected that place for his permanent domicile. Without going into the particulars of the contention of the part of the legatees, the basis on which the registrar here made his decision was upheld.

There was one question which was considered delicate by his lordship. This was as to whether the legatees of the second class, the brothers and sisters, should be compelled to report to some appointed and Los Angeles property for the payment here. Mr. Justice Walker thought that as the probate of the will was first granted in the state of Washington and as the probate here was merely ancillary to it the legatees ought to look to the assets in their own country first which were amply sufficient to satisfy the bequests as this course would avoid all friction as to the rate of duty which was to be paid in this country. The question as to the amount of duty payable was merely \$250, that is to say, that if payment of the legacies was allowed to the Dominion assets the government would be a loss to that amount.

His lordship thought that in view of the general principle which is known as the "comity of nations," that the country should abstain, whenever practicable, from interfering with the fiscal policy of its neighbor. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs. The whole of the duty payable amounted to over \$12,000.

Wedding Bells.

The residence of Mr. J. D. Moody, Butte street, was yesterday morning the scene of a rather interesting event when, in the presence of a few friends, the Rev. Hector Mackay, B.A., performed the ceremony which made Mr. W. I. Paterson and Miss Margaret Waters of this city man and wife. The bride was attended by Miss Sadie Scott, while the groom was supported by Mr. J. D. MacLean. A number of beautiful and useful presents testified the esteem in which the newly married pair is held. After the ceremony they drove to the Red Mountain depot and boarded the train for the South.

The honeymoon will be spent in Spokane and the neighboring cities, after which they will take up their residence at Bonnington Falls, where Mr. Paterson holds the position of construction superintendent for the West Kootenay Power & Light company.

An Eastern Visitor.

R. M. Smith, manager of the retail stores at one of the directors of the Slater Shoe company of Montreal, is in town. This is Mr. Smith's first visit to Rossland and he is greatly impressed with its size and substantial character for a place of five years' growth. He has travelled extensively and has rarely seen a town of Rossland's age with so many marks of a metropolitan centre and where the community was so enterprising. He says it is evident the citizens have every confidence in the future of the mineral properties to which the town owes its existence and in this he believes they are not banking on a vain trust.

W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its regular meeting at the Presbyterian church tomorrow at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in temperance work to attend this meeting.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Rossland by Goodere Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

NEWS FROM THE BOUNDARY

By the Miner's Own Correspondent

IN DEADWOOD CAMP.

The Most Lively Camp in the Boundary. A Second Butte.

Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The most active camp in the whole of the Boundary Creek district today is undoubtedly Deadwood, three miles from this city.

four years it has been undergoing a systematic and continuous era of development and today has reached the stage where big stopes are being opened up, and it is nearly in a position to turn out 600 tons and more each 24 hours, as will be needed when the smelter at Greenwood, which should be ready by the end of January next, is blown in.

GIGANTIC OPERATIONS.

Mining on a Large Scale at the Knob Hill in Phoenix. Grand Forks, B.C., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—W. Yolen Williams, general superintendent of the Miner-Graves syndicate, today outlined to your correspondent the scope of the proposed operations for developing the Knob Hill Mine at Phoenix.

GRAND FORKS

The Gateway City

..... OF THE

Boundary District

Is pre-eminent-ly a financial, mining, smelting and distributing centre.

Roads extend to all the tributary mining camps throughout the Boundary.

The marvelous richness of the gold-copper ledges along the North Fork of the Kettle River is attracting wide-spread attention.

Granby Smelter leads them all. Treats 500 tons of ore per day and its capacity is to be quadrupled.

The ores of Republic camp and other Reservation camps will seek

Grand Forks for treatment with the early completion of the Grand Forks and Kettle River railway.

Our fruit and vegetable farms are famous.

Are You Looking for a place to Open Out in Business?

Then Apply to the Secretary

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Grand Forks Board of Trade GRAND FORKS, B. C.

THE SUNSET COPPER MINING CO., Limited

Owning and Operating the Famous Sunset Mine On Copper Mountain, Similkameen Mining District.

Every one who has seen the property renders a unanimous verdict. The biggest and best mine in British Columbia. Now is the time to buy stock. It is an investment. No speculation. Ore enough in sight to return 100 per cent on amount invested. Buy today before the advance in price.

Sunset Shares Will Make You Rich Apply to R. A. BROWN General Manager Sunset Copper Mining Co., Grand Forks, B. C.

It's Miraculous

Catarrh, Colds and Headache Can Be Relieved in Ten Minutes and Cured.—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Is a Wonder Worker.

"I had Catarrh for one year." "I had Catarrh for two years." "I had Catarrh for five years." "I had Catarrh for twenty years." "I had Catarrh for fifty years," and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me.

These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure, not mythical patients, but words from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves Colds and Headache, due to Catarrh, in ten minutes.—13. Sold by Good-ove Bros.

NOTICE.

The report is circulated around town that the Globe restaurant is going to close on January 1st. The report is false and is intended to injure our business. We beg to inform the public that the proprietors of the Globe restaurant are here to stay, and will continue to serve the best and cleanest meals in town at the usual moderate prices.

First class short order and oyster cooking a specialty. Best coffee in town.—JOE FOGARTY, Manager.

The Old Home on the Farm.

Presents double attractiveness when viewed from an observation car on "The North-Western Line." The scenery along our line comprises both hill and dale, brooks and lakes, and happy rural scenes restful to the busy mind. The inner man will be well looked after en route as this line is especially famous for its excellent cuisine. All agents sell our tickets. H. S. Collins, General Agent, Spokane.

Christmas and New Year's Rates.

For the above occasion the Spokane Falls & Northern railway will sell tickets between all points in British Columbia reached by above lines at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets on sale Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30 and Jan. 1. Limit returning to Jan. 3, 1901. H. A. Jackson, H. P. Brown, Agt., Genl. Pass. Agt., Rossland, B.C. Spokane, Wn.

GREENWOOD POT POURRI.

Municipal Politics—Vaudeville Notes and Society's Doings.

Greenwood, B. C., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—There promises to be a spirited contest at the coming municipal elections for the office of chief magistrate of the city. Dr. R. W. Jakes, a pioneer physician, and Duncan Ross, editor of the Times, are aspirants for the honor of becoming the next mayor. Both are popular, and each is backed by a strong following. So far little interest has been manifested as to who will run on the aldermanic ticket, but it is more than likely that two distinct tickets will be in the field.

Following the steps of Ola Lofstad of the Hotel Ladysmith, Messrs. Branson & Bossart tonight opened a vaudeville concert hall in the National Hotel on Copper Street. If tonight's attendance is a favor-able augury for the undertaking, it is expected by the promoters to be a popular and to themselves a financially successful one.

Merchants report an improved condition of business generally, much of course being due to the extra buying for Christmas week. Some of the stores have been prettily decorated and an attempt made to induce the passerby to enter, by reason of their attractive display.

In a social way the winter season has closed the old year and open the new century with a big ball on the 31st. The ladies of the Skookum Tillicum Quadrille Club are sending out invitations for a masquerade dance, to be given at the Windsor Hotel on the 28th. The evenings of the 24th and 26th will be given over to the dramatic talent of the city, who for the two nights will present an attractive bill

SIMILKAMEEN CITY

The mining and commercial center of the whole Similkameen district.

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

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The latest mining map of the Similkameen country.

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THE LE ROI SMELTER

A Description of the Plant and Process.

ECONOMICAL ORE TREATMENT

The Passage of Ore From the Product of the Flue to High Grade Matte—The Present Stages of Treatment—Alterations Now in Progress—Outlook for the Year.

The manner in which during the past year the Rossland mines have been developed has placed beyond the shadow of a doubt the immense output of which the mines of this camp are capable of yielding. There are large quantities of ore stored in the various mines which have been exposed and proved by systematic development, not alone on one, but on many properties. Feeling satisfied with this the next question that comes before the citizens of Rossland is the treatment of this tremendous output, a sample of which has been given during the past year, but which output, large increase as it was on the previous records, will be completely thrown in the shadow by the shipments which will be recorded from year to year in the future. There is a smelter at Trail and another at Northport, on which reduction works the mines of this city are chiefly dependent for treatment of their ores. That of Trail is being enlarged, and a similar increase is being taken in hand at Northport. The latter, while a custom smelter, inasmuch as it purchases various ores, principally for fluxing purposes, is designed for the accommodation, primarily, of the product of the Le Roi mine and, secondly, for the handling of the output of some of the subsidiary mines of that parent company.

As these at the present moment are the mines on which the camp is largely dependent, more so than any others, for the output a description of the smelter as at present completed will tend to show that as far as the treatment of the ore accommodation for the camp is concerned there need be no fear of the capacity of the smelter, in this year to come, falling behind the capacity of the mines, as was the case during the past summer and fall when the whole of the scheme of the working and reducing of the ores of this property had not been completed.

Within a few weeks the Northport smelter will have a gross capacity of over 1,500 tons per diem, while, allowing for temporary shutdowns of particular furnaces, for furnaces, like boilers, want occasional overhauling, there will be a daily capacity for 1,200 tons per diem. This increase, which is the course of the year there will be 400,000 tons, in round numbers, upwards of 400,000 tons. Now this amount is practically double the output of the whole camp, including all the shipments to Trail for the last year of the nineteenth century, and a good record is being started upon for the first year of the twentieth. Thus the output being secure, it is also apparent that the smelter accommodation is no less indubitable.

The method in which the Rossland ores are dealt with at the smelter is based upon quick handling and economical methods, highly necessary in a camp where the cost of the ore is so imperative. A large railway yard has been built, lying between the railway station and the smelter, which is about 400 yards further up the bank of the Columbia river. Many sidings have been constructed to accommodate the vast amount of cars which are necessary for the handling of the ore and its fluxes which, together, come not far short of 1,800 tons a day. One switch, designed for the accommodation solely of the Le Roi ore, passes around the front of the smelter grounds and, after backing along the hill, comes to the back of the furnaces, separated from the main road by a crossing. There the ore is discharged into receiving bins, and is thence taken and piled into heaps, each containing about 5,000 tons, which are thereupon roasted. This process, which is undertaken for the purpose of getting rid of the superfluous sulphur, takes some six weeks to complete. After leaving the roasting about another two for the process of cooling down. As this is done the sulphur is reduced to about 2 per cent. Now as the charge of ore going into the furnaces will admit of the presence of nearly twice as high a percentage of sulphur, it follows that as the ordinary ore runs 7 to 8 per cent, in sulphur, that about one-third of green ore can be used in the charges. This green ore is that which has not undergone the oxidizing or roasting process. This being the case there is a direct saving accruing through the omission of the double handling necessitated by roasting the ore.

After leaving the roasting heaps the ore goes to the furnaces, the charge being made up constantly according to a certain formula given to the man in charge of each furnace; so much ore, so much lime, so much coke. Of the two latter there are used daily from 200 to 300 tons. At present there are three furnaces, and two additions are in the course of construction, which will bring the capacity of the smelter, when all are blown in, to about 1,500 tons a day. As some of these are always being cleaned out and looked over, the average daily capacity, day in day out, throughout the year is brought to between 1,200 and 1,800 tons a day. These furnaces are constantly kept going with the exception named, shutting down from time to time to admit of the performance of the necessary overhauling. To prevent the furnaces from burning out a constant stream of water fills the water jackets around each. To create the sufficient draught each furnace is connected with a cyclodial blower which supplies compressed air under a pressure of 32 inches, which is believed to be one of the strongest pressures used in smelters in this country, or in the west of the United States. These are driven by a couple of engines, one of which is already in operation and the other is in course of assembly. The engines in turn are supplied with power by three Heine water tube boilers of an aggregate horse power of 800, the steam being created at present with wood fuel, a constant force of woodcutters being kept at work by the smelter company.

riest down to the river where it is strewn along the bottom for miles down the stream. There is a by-product connected with this slag which is the making of a sort of large brick which is really a deeply colored glass. This is about three times the size of the ordinary brick and is used for the paving of the smelter yards and the building of the various structures wanted around the reduction works. It is durable, fireproof and cheap, costing the company about 1 cent each. The manufacture is simple, merely consisting of the emptying of the slag into moulds instead of allowing it to drop into the flowing stream. This stream itself is a discharge from the water jackets where the first coolness of the water is utilized, and which afterwards, by its contact with the molten slag, gets heated to very nearly the boiling point and is not much lower at the time of its discharge into the river.

Returning to the metal which, it has been explained, dropped to the bottom of the first receiver after leaving the discharge from the furnace, this is drawn off by means of an aperture stopped with fire clay at the lower part of the receptacle. This is restopped after a sufficient amount of molten metal has been drawn off to fill the huge conical wheelbarrow under the aperture, with a fresh plug of fire clay, which in its turn will be broken through when the next barrow is brought along for more metal. The molten metal, sputtering a thousand sparks as it falls into the barrows, is then cast into a stream of rapidly flowing water and granulated by the contact with the fluid and drawn up into bins. At this stage the product is called calcines. After granulating the metal the stream flowing off is conducted into settling tanks, of which it makes the circuit, all the matte held in suspension falling to the bottom of the tanks and the circulating water finally falls, cleared of all its valuable matter, into the "laundry" and then passes away into the Columbia river. The siltings of the tanks are from time to time gathered up and made into briquettes, to be dealt with later.

Another source of waste is the fine dust. This is blown up the chimney by the tremendous draught created by the blowers. The chimney connects with a huge chamber of 100 square feet of inside area, and which is several hundred feet long, forming one side of the building, and eventually leading to the huge stack, two hundred feet high, recently constructed. It is calculated, and the calculation is borne out by experience, that the smoke during its long horizontal passage through the chamber will drop all the metals held in suspension at the air coils. Within 300 feet of the point of ingress into this chamber all the metallic contents blow off the charges in the furnaces will have dropped. Beyond this first sulphur and finally the arsenic drops, and by the time the smoke and fumes have reached the stack all the precious contents have been deposited. All along this chamber are placed traps at constant intervals so that the fine dust can be taken from time to time from point to point, without necessitating the shutting down of the furnaces which are thus allowed to be continually in operation. This fine dust is very valuable, the clearing out of the chamber resting in the recovery of from a quarter to half a million dollars annually.

Returning again to the calcined matte, the first product of the smelting furnaces, this is gathered up with its metallic contents existing as sulphides and is taken to the mechanical roaster. There are at present two of these, but two more are about to be added. Each is 100 feet long, and after the starting of the process, the ore, supplied by the sulphides, contain their own fuel. Several ploughs pass through the long roaster turning over the calcines so that each particle gets exposed to the heat and the extra sulphur passes off in fumes. The calcines are ultimately fed into the roaster, the plough making in just so much at each revolution and raking out at the other end just so much more, keeping the amount in the roasters the same all the time. The product is now taken to the cyclodial machine and is made into briquettes. Certain proportions of matte, fine dust, slimes, concentrates and lime are cast into a pugging mill and the mixture is forced out below as briquettes. There is only one briquetting machine at present at work, but a second is to be added. The briquettes are made so as to prevent a second escape up the chimney which would infallibly be the case were the matte re-melted in powder form.

These briquettes are now passed through a matte sampling mill and assayed in order to see what are its values and just how much it varies, if at all, from the standard contracted for by the refiners. Returning to the beginning of the process: No mention has been made of the sampling mill for the assay of the ore as received green. As the ore dealt with has been Le Roi ore, and that mine has its own sampling mill and assay office at the collar of the shaft, there is no need to deal with the ore at Northport. It thus passes directly from the ore cars to the roast heaps. With regard to custom ore the process described is varied by the passage of the ore through the sampling mill at the smelter, and the sampling mill at the roast heaps or to the green ore pile, as the exigencies of the charges require. One of the drawbacks or limitations of the smelter heretofore has been the sameness of the sampling mill. This has not been enlarged for the reason that another sampling mill was being erected in Rossland, which will be finished during the next few days, thus setting free the sampling plant at Northport to deal with custom ores merely.

Reference has been made to a certain contract standard wanted by the refiners. Under the present market conditions there being a great demand for copper and a consequently active competition for it, there is little profit resulting in the refining of this metal. Much the same is true for silver, though not for the same reason. It follows that the refiners look to the gold contents of the matte in order to recoup the expenses of refinement. Hence an contract call for a certain percentage of gold in the matte. If the ore treated by the smelter are poor in gold values the matte resulting from these ores alone would fall below the specified percentage of gold. Hence an ore is wanted which will contain a larger percentage of that precious metal. It is for reasons such as these that the smelter is glad to pay a cut rate of even \$6.00 a ton for treatment if the ore dealt with will make up the deficiency, such as is the case with the I.X.L. So much is this matter of importance that smelters at the present time are glad to pay even a higher rate for gold in concentrates than could be obtained

for the metal in its metallic state. This is not the case with the Northport smelter, but it is true of other smelters, especially in regions where the copper ore is poor in gold.

It will also follow from the facts stated above that any ore which will supply certain substances which are required for the fluxes, such, for instance, as lime, a lesser quantity of which would then have to be quarried and cast into the furnaces more favorable rates than a mean rate which could be termed a standard. On the other hand other ores containing substances such as magnesia would require additional fluxes and could not, therefore, command even that arbitrary mean rate just supposed. Hence, although \$4.50 would be a paying rate for the smelter with some ores, with others even twice that sum would hardly be remunerative.

The building of the chamber and stack involved the use of over a million of bricks. This was the chief part of the smelter operations and alterations to be undertaken. The remainder, the putting in of a couple of additional furnaces, the installation of another engine and the addition of another roaster and briquetting machine are matters which will not cost some very much time nor involve the expenditure of much more money. Fifteen thousand dollars should finish the whole thing and the smelter be in full blast by the end of next month at the very latest. This does not mean that the Le Roi will be curtailed in its shipments, as the smelter wants from 80,000 to 100,000 tons of ore stored in the yard, which has been enlarged and in which there are at present not more than 50,000 or 60,000 tons.

All the coke used by the smelter comes from the East, and a trainload is required daily. Similarly with the lime, of which from 250 to 300 tons are quarried at a point about three miles below the smelter down the river. This means another train load. Thus the need for yard room and for an abundance of cars. There is limestone directly behind the smelter which, however, contains constituents which materially take away from its value as a flux, and in consequence were this taken in more rock would have to be quarried in order to overcome this disadvantage. This and other things which will be apparent renders it more economical to take the lime from a more distant point and pay freight.

The water power is cheap and abundant, about 750 gallons being used per minute. This is procured by means of a flume from Deep creek, not far above Northport. The smelter itself supplies the town with water. It is by reason of the possession of these facilities that this smelter is enabled to grant economical rates for the treatment of ores.

There have been a few changes in the smelter management of late. Mr. William Thompson, of the B.A., has been appointed business manager, and Mr. Bela Kadish, of Baker City, Ore., having been made smelter manager, and whose business it is to look after the metallurgical end. Mr. Bela Kadish is a man of some experience, and has come to the smelter from the management of the Baker City sampling works.

The manager intend making some changes in the detail of the work, but there is no material addition contemplated to the smelter. The only fear is that the little road from the smelter and Rossland and Spokane will not have sufficient facilities for dealing with the output and with the supplies.

THE CANADIANS IN LONDON

Continued From Page One.

grown so familiar of late. Then they got into carriages and drove all round the town and a scene of unbounded enthusiasm. All the places of public resort were thronged. The Canadians went to the West Pier, where there was a short concert and speech-making, to the new Marine Palace pier, to the Aquarium, and so to the historic Royal Pavilion, where they were entertained to lunch. The hundred guests were invited to meet the men, who did not together, but were scattered about among their entertainers. Sir Joseph Ewart, Col. Sir George Pocock, and the Viscount of Brighton were present.

More Oratory and a Drive.

The mayor of Brighton made another speech after lunch. He said when the Dominion of Canada wanted the help of the mother country plenty of Sussex volunteers in Sussex. Major Rogers replied that their reception had been an inspiration. They were proud of being Britishers and it was a source of great gratification to them to be associated in South Africa with some of the finest regiments in the British army. After the lunch the Canadians were presented with a book each, containing a history of the Royal Pavilion in the grand corridor as they walked through the garden and then they went to the officers' mess where they were entertained by the First Life Guards at Windsor Cavalry Barracks, the Duke of York being present, and afterwards they went to a ball at Clewer park, where Lady Gooch was the hostess.

The Nation's Arsenal.

Yesterday was taken up with a visit to the National Arsenal at Woolwich, to-wit: the Canadians went under command of Mayor Buchan. Though their special was timed to arrive as early as half-past nine in the morning there was an immense crowd in the streets to see the march from Woolwich station to the Arsenal, and the military authorities were glad to have a platform. The Canadians showed a keen interest in all the departments, and particularly in the forty-ton hammer which was worked for their special benefit. Mayor Fisher took the officers round and explained the workings of the latest patterns of guns to them at length. They lunched with the officers of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Horse Artillery. Sir J. F. Maurice doing the honorary speaking which the gallant colonials have won for them wherever they have appeared in England. At three o'clock the return journey was commenced, the bands of the Tenth Lancers and Royal Horse Artillery marching in front. No more enthusiastic an overflowing ovation has been accorded to the men in their rambles about old England than they experienced as they marched back through

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the somewhat sordid streets of Woolwich. At the station the band played "Auld Lang Syne," as the contingent steamed slowly out of sight amid deafening cheers. Eighty-six Canadians made the journey.

More Hospitality.

Last night the mayor and corporation of Kensington, one of the London districts which has just been incorporated under the act of Parliament by which London is cut up into boroughs, entertained the men, whose barracks were within the limits of the borough. Over the wine and walnuts there were some very generous compliments bandied about, and afterwards there was a smoking concert.

Today the men have an insight into English notions of sport. They have been asked to attend a football match at the famous Queen's park enclosure which is close to their barracks. The opposing sides are the Corinthians, our leading combination of university and public school amateurs, who play a wonderful game and can hold their own in any company, and "Notts county," a professional combination of first rate ability, who have for many years taken a leading part in making the history of the pastime. The miserable weather which has persistently pursued the Canadians and compelled them to see sights in drizzle and sleet still attends them, and many will accept the co-temporary alternative of an entertainment by Lord Strathcona at the Imperial Institute.

FROM THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

COMPANIES GRANTED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, ETC.

A Number of Railway Schemes on the Carpet—Assayers Who Passed the Recent Examination.

The last issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the following announcements:

Sittings of the Supreme Court for the trial of civil causes will be held at Nelson commencing on Monday, the 4th day of February.

A license has been issued to the Cariboo Trading Company to carry on business in this province. The head office is in London, while the office in this province is at 150-Mile House. The capital stock of the company is £24,000, divided into £1 shares. The company proposes carrying on a general trading business at 150-Mile House.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued for the Avon Mining & Milling Company, limited. The capital is £300,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of 25 cents each. The object is to operate certain claims in the Burrard Basin section and to generally engage in the mining business.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued to the White Warrior Gold Mining Company, limited, non-personal liability. The capital is \$150,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of 10 cents each. The objects of the incorporation is to carry on a general mining business.

As a result of the recent examination of assayers at Nelson Hon. Richard McBride has issued certificates to the following assayers: Under Section 2, sub-section (1) Walker Bishop, Vancouver, B.C.; Geo. B. Church, Nelson; Colin Campbell, Nelson; J. B. Farquhar, Vancouver, B.C.; Francis Hawkins, Nelson; Richard Marsh, Rossland; Walter Segsworth, Nelson; Robert W. Webber, Trail; J. G. Williams, Grand Forks; C. M. Wilson, Sandon. Under Section 2, sub-section (2)—Selwyn G. Blaylock, Fernie; Geo. A. Clothier, Moyie; Geo. A. Gass, Greenwood; G. M. Hil-

lary, Phoenix; Alex. Kaye, Atlin; John McLellan, Rossland; John McVicar, Ymir; S. Shannon, Ferguson; Howard West, New Denver. Under Section 2, sub-section (3) Henry Harris, Nelson; Alexander McKillop, Nelson.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of the transmission, supply and sale of power, light and heat, and of construction and operation of telephone lines for the transmission of messages for hire, within the electoral districts of Esquimalt, Victoria City, North and South Victoria, together with the power of expropriation and appropriation of any lands or waters convenient therefor, and such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a single or double line of railway, from a point on Burrard Inlet, at or near the city of Vancouver; thence via the city of New Westminster in an easterly direction along the south side of the valley of the Fraser river to some point on the said Fraser river between the junction of the Chilliwack river with the said Fraser river and the town of Yale; thence in an easterly direction along the valleys of the Chilliwack, Coquihalla, Tulameen and Similkameen rivers; thence to a point on the Kettle river at or near Rock Creek; thence to some point on the Crow's river, or some of them, or the tributaries thereof, or some of them, by the most feasible route, to a point between Pentiction and the International Boundary on the watercourse connecting Okanagan thence to a point at or near Midway; thence on the said railway, branches and extensions of the same of not more than 30 miles in length.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for an act to incorporate the "Kootenay Central Railway Company," which power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a line of railway, of standard or any other gauge, to be operated by the carrying of freight and passengers:—First—From Fort Steele to Elk or near Elk, or some other convenient point on the Crow's river, or some of them, or the tributaries thereof, or some of them, by the most feasible route, to a point between Pentiction and the International Boundary line.

Second—From Fort Steele to Windermere by either the east or west side of the Kootenay river; thence to the city of Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and to build and operate tramways in connection therewith with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines, and to build, acquire and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on the Kootenay river from the International Boundary as far north as the said river may be, or may be made, navigable.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for an act to incorporate an association to be known as "The British Columbia Mining Association," the said association being founded for the following purposes, namely: First, to promote the various sciences connected with the economical production of valuable minerals and metals by means of meetings for the reading and discussion of technical papers and the subsequent distribution of such information as may be gained through the medium of publication. Second, the establishment of a central reference library and a headquarters for the purpose of this

organization. Third, to take concerted action upon such matters as affect the mining and metallurgical industries of the province of British Columbia, and to encourage and promote these industries by all lawful and honorable means.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway, standard or narrow gauge, for the conveying of passengers and freight from some point on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway at or near the outlet of Kamloops lake; thence by the most direct and feasible route to the plateau of the Bonaparte river; thence to a point on the Cariboo road near the 100-Mile House; thence to some point near the headwaters of the Beaver river; thence following generally the direction of the Beaver to the confluence of the Quesnelle with the Fraser river; with power also to build a branch from the above described line to some city financiers, of Williams or Astor creek, in the Cariboo district.

British Columbia London Agency.

Among other important questions which will have shortly to occupy the attention of the Vancouver Board of Trade is that of the representation of British Columbia in London, says a Canadian contemporary. Our great mining interests are yearly increasing in such magnitude that we cannot afford any longer to be shut up in a corner of the Temple Gardens as though we were a community of lawyers. We need the assistance, it is true, of our contemporaries in Fleet street, but we need at present convenient premises in the city. Our enormous deposits of copper need the co-operation of those who control the gold of the world. Mining experts of established integrity should be called in to give city financiers, so that they could give reasonable advice regarding any "prospect" submitted in London. Many good mines are lying dormant in this country for the simple reason that the owners have not the money to pay fees to investigate their claims, and London promoters will not send out engineers to report only in exceptional cases, and even then only when they allocate a large share of the capital to themselves. Looking at the matter in this way, it is in the interests of the province that adequate representation should be arranged. The interests of each true individual miner in British Columbia is the interest of the province. We are units of one great whole; therefore it is the bounden duty of every voter to ask his representative to help forward suitable representation in London. There is a good time coming, and we need to be ready.—The Empire.

Canadian Honors Mentioned.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Lieut.-Colonel Lessard, commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons, mentions the names of Lieut. H. E. W. Turner, Lieut. H. Z. C. Cockburn, acting Sergeant Hollatt, Lieut. Morrison, Pte. N. J. Builders and Pte. Kinsley for conspicuous gallantry at engagements near Belfast on November 6th and 7th. Colonel Lessard says the Canadian guns were near being captured, the enemy got at one time being only about 50 yards from them, but the gallantry of the above mentioned troops saved them.

Mr. William Thompson, of the Northport smelter, is passing Christmas in this city.

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