

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

Fourth Year, Number 16

THE MINING REVIEW

An Assessable Company to Acquire the Homestake Group.

TWO BIG COMPRESSORS

The Mascot and the Monte Christo to Be Supplied With Them—Heavy Development at the Le Roi—New Work at the Iron Mask.

It is possible that before snow flies again work will be resumed on the Homestake group in the south belt, as arrangements are now under way for the organization of a new company to take over and operate the claims in the group, which includes the Homestake, the Gopher, the Robt. E. Lee and the Maid of Erin. The new company would be an assessable one, and it would be organized by the shareholders of the companies now owning the four properties. D. M. Linnard, the leading spirit in each of the present incorporations, is now in Toronto conferring with the eastern shareholders, and he has secured their assent to the organization of the new company. In consequence a meeting of the present companies has been called for Tuesday, July 26, at the offices of the company in this city, when the formal disposition of the properties to the new company will be made.

Details of the organization of the new company are wanting, but if it acquires the four claims, operations will be at once resumed.

The Homestake is owned by the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining company, while the Gopher is held by the Gopher company; the Robt. E. Lee company holds the remaining two properties, the R. E. Lee and the Maid of Erin.

In the way of interesting announcements made recently is that the Monte Christo company will speedily install a 35-drill compressor for use in operating its property and the Virginia. In this same connection comes the news that the Big Three company, owning the Mascot, on Columbia mountain, will at once install a 15-drill compressor for operating its property. Besides evincing the faith which these companies have in the camp, the announcements are in the nature of a denoting that development work on even more extensive scale than at present will be carried out, while the payroll of the camp will be correspondingly increased.

The Le Roi company's adjourned meeting to sell the property to the B. A. C. is scheduled for tomorrow night, but at this time it is impossible to fortify what will be done, as the conflicting interests are as far as ever from being reconciled, and the opponent of the deal declare that the property will not become the property of the B. A. C. on the terms offered, \$6 per share.

Subjoined is the review of the work of the principal mining properties of the camp:

The Le Roi.

The work of timbering the shaft between the 600- and the 700-foot levels is proceeding rapidly, and it will doubtless be finished within a week. Retimbering the shaft between the 500- and the 600-foot levels is also under way, and will be completed simultaneously with the other. The installation of the trackway to the 700 will be completed inside of a fortnight, when communication will be established to the bottom of the mine, except for the excavation of the sump at the foot of the shaft, which will require a few days longer. It is expected that the whole property will be in shape for the resumption of active operations about the last of July or the 1st of August. The 350-foot level is being extended west, and some good ore is reached in the 600-foot level. The 600-foot level is being driven west until Friday, when operations there were suspended until the improvements in the shaft can be completed. The 600 is now 606 feet west of the main shaft, which is the most westerly working yet reached in the mine. The ore there continues excellent.

The Nickel Plate and the Great Western.

The new 12-drill compressor is being installed to operate the properties, but the boilers have not yet arrived. The compressor is the largest straight-tube machine in the camp. It is being erected on the side of Centre Star gulch, near the Nickel Plate shaft house, and in connection with it a condenser will be installed, which will increase the capacity of the boilers 30 horse-power. The condenser will utilize the water in Centre Star creek.

The Mascot.

In the surface workings up the hill from the old shaft, about two feet of unusually fine copper ore has been met and the showing is most encouraging. Assays have not yet been received. The shaft being sunk on the new find is down about eight feet and will be steadily continued. In the former shaft, which is down about 45 feet, the ore body continues about 15 inches wide. The tunnel was advanced 11 feet last week, and has now reached the 308-foot station. Some iron is met, but the ledge is not expected inside of perhaps 300 feet yet.

Good Hope.

On the Good Hope property a discovery was made during the week that is thought to be important. It consists of an 8-foot vein of iron and quartz. The discovery point is in the centre of the property. Experts think with a little depth this will prove a valuable ore chute. In the shaft, which has now attained a depth of 14 feet, there is two and a half feet of ore. Work will be pushed on the new discovery and also up the shaft. It is thought the new discovery is the main ore body of the property.

The Iron Mask.

The raise continues to show some good ore. Sinking the winze has been suspended, but a drift has been run to the west 14 feet through the fault, and another drift is being run east to open the ore body. The face of the east drift shows about three feet of ore giving fair values.

The Gertrude.

The shaft is down about 25 feet and some ore is met carrying much arsenical iron and some quartz. Good values are received in gold and silver. On the Coxy, the adjoining property, the crosscut tunnel is being driven ahead through country rock.

The Deer Park.

The property made arrangements for the shipment of average ore to the Trail smelter last week in order to test the value of the rock being met. The shaft is being continued in ore, and drifting is in progress at the 160-foot level.

The Grant.

The work of building a road to the Grant will be commenced on Monday. On the 1st of July a force will be started to recommence the development of this property. In the latter part of 1896, 60 tons of ore were shipped from the Grant.

The Velvet.

A drift to the north has been commenced from the bottom of the shaft, which is down 100 feet. The drift at the 100-foot level continues to show excellent ore. A new assaying plant is being installed at the property.

The Jumbo.

The crosscut which is being driven diagonally across the vein is showing some mineralized rose colored quartz, but it is not expected that the main ore chute will be met for several weeks.

The Good Friday.

The six tunnels are being driven ahead by a force of 35 men, and good progress is being made, but owing to the secrecy with which operations are carried on, nothing is announced as to the showing.

The Santa Rosa.

Some copper is met in the tunnel, which is being driven steadily ahead. The tunnel is in about 50 feet and some excellent copper ore mixed with quartz, is being met.

The Josie.

The compressor is working to its full capacity in supplying power for the property. Some ore is met in the workings at the 300-foot level.

The Sunset No. 2.

Drifting is in progress both in the east and the west drifts at the 300-foot level, and some ore is met.

The No. 1.

The vertical shaft which is being driven to catch the vein at the 300-foot level, is down about 30 feet.

The White Bear.

The water is being pumped out preparatory to resuming work.

The Virginia Meeting.

It is now stated that the meeting of the Virginia Gold Mining company, limited, which is to be held on the 27th of July next, is for the purpose of reincorporating the company, so that it may be a British instead of an American corporation. The Virginia was incorporated in October, 1895, with a capital stock of \$500,000, under the laws of the state of Washington. A majority of the shares were purchased a few months since by C. R. Hosmer and associates, and it is now found convenient to have the company incorporated under the laws of the British Columbia. It is not thought that there will be any consolidation with any other company or any increase in the capital stock. The double compartment shaft on the property is now down a distance of 300 feet and the intention is to sink the 700-foot level. A drift has been run from the 300-foot level. This drift is now driven in 120 feet and it is expected that the vein which shows on the surface will be encountered within a few days. There are three veins on the property. It is known to a certainty that the Virginia has the Iron Mask ore body, and it is reasonably certain that one of the large veins of the Centre Star runs through it, too.

Reverted Back to the Owners.

Some time since Messrs. Harrington & Connolly purchased the Referendum mine on Forty-Nine creek, in the Nelson mining division, for \$30,000 from Messrs. Duffner, Zeller, Leach and Herman. The purchasers made two payments, aggregating \$3,000, erected a small stamp mill and actively developed the property. When the third payment was due the purchasers failed to come to time. An extension of 30 days was granted, but still they failed to make the payment and as a result the property reverted back to the owners. The stamp mill was built at a point some distance from the Referendum, and this is still the property of Messrs. Harrington & Connolly.

Big Strike on the Salmo Consolidated.

Word was received yesterday from Salmo that the men employed had encountered a fine body of ore five feet wide in the No. 2 shaft, on the property of the Salmo Consolidated. The strike of this solid body of ore was made at about 15 inches per foot. The management feels that its predictions are now fully verified, and the vice-president proceeds at once to inspect the workings. This will be welcome tidings to those interested in this progressive young company.

Work on the Jumbo.

On the Jumbo two shifts of men are carrying on operations without interruption. The work now in hand comprises a diagonal crosscut across the vein, and progress is being made at the rate of about 15 inches per day. For three or four feet past considerable rose colored quartz has been met, in which is carried some mineral, but it is not believed that the ore chute towards which the tunnel is being driven will be met before the latter part of next month.

THE STOCK MARKET

War Eagle Continues to Be the Wonder of the Market.

IT HAS REACHED \$2.85

A Strike Was Made in the Sunset No. 2 in the West Drift From the 300-Foot Level—Monte Christo Recedes a Few Points.

The stock transactions of the week ending last evening were nearly up to the average of late, and hence brokers had no complaints to make as to the volume of business. Local holders of stock were inclined to be slow in parting with their shares, and as buyers sometimes wished to shade the quoted price a little, sales were sometimes lost.

War Eagle keeps its upward course. It went from \$2.35 to \$2.85 during the past week and was quoted a shade under that price last evening. It is now paying regular dividends and is considered among the best, if not the best, mines in the camp.

Virginia is quoted at 41 and 42 cents, and is very firm at that price. The drift from the 300-foot level is now in over 125 feet, and it is expected that the Iron Mask ledge will soon be encountered. The company holds a meeting on the 28th of next month, for the purpose of changing the company from a foreign to a provincial incorporation. It may be that the capital stock will be increased at the meeting, and the increase placed in the treasury for development purposes. If the ore body is struck before the meeting it is possible that the price of the stock will not be very low.

Monte Christo has fallen off a few points in the last week and was quoted at 23½ @ 30 cents. A week since it was selling at from 24 to 25 cents. The drift from the 100-foot level to the 180-foot level. This body is 10 feet wide and the ore will average about \$30 per ton. It is said to be the most important strike yet made in the Monte Christo and should send the shares up a few points. At the same time the price of the stock from the mine has been made on the 300-foot level. The ore assays \$30 per ton and carries gold and copper. It is the intention to continue the shaft down to the 500-foot level.

Iron Mask has slumped some during the week. It was high as 85 cents, and yesterday it was quoted as low as 73 cents. This property continues its shipments steadily.

Deer Park is selling at from 15½ to 16 cents per share.

The news from this property is to the effect that an important strike has been made.

Good Hope is steady at 3 and 3½ cents and there is a fair demand for it. A recent strike on the property promises to develop into something of value.

Giant has sold fairly well at 7 cents. A contract has been let for a 100-foot shaft and a quantity of ore on the dump are to be sent to the smelter.

Dundas, Kenneths, Wild Horses and the Sarah Lees of the Ymir district, are firm and there is a ready sale for their shares in the London market at the quoted prices. There was a sale of 50,000 Kenneths a few days since. The sale was made by a local firm of brokers.

FREE MILLING ORE.

A Thirty-foot Vein Has Been Found on the Kathleen.

W. J. Robinson, of the Canadian-American Gold Mining and Development company, is in the city from Glen Robinson, where the major portion of the co's claims are located. He is accompanied by W. J. Shelton, the expert of the company. Mr. Robinson reports that on the Kathleen, one of the properties of the company, a 30-foot vein of free milling ore has been uncovered. The management is greatly pleased over the find. Thirty men are at work on the several properties of the company. The intention is to erect a stamp mill as soon as the permeancy of the vein has been ascertained. The government will build a wagon road shortly which will connect the town of Peachland on the west shore of Lake Okanagan with the Glen-Robinson camp. Mr. Robinson is at present spending the next three months with his family. In the interim a house will be constructed for him at Peachland and in the fall he will move thither with his family and take up his permanent residence here. Mr. Shelton goes to the other side tomorrow to look at some of the properties of the company which are located on the Colville Indian reservation, some 14 miles west of Northport. Work was abandoned on these properties early in the spring because of the surface water filling up the workings. If the water can be gotten out the intention is to resume work for the summer. As soon as this is done Mr. Shelton will leave for Nevada for the purpose of looking after mining interests there. He will return in about 10 days.

HAS PLENTY ORE.

Trail Smelter Will Begin Operations About the Middle of July.

IN OUTSIDE CAMPS

Unusual Activity in the Properties Around Ymir.

WORK AT FORT STEELE

The Noble Five and the Northern Belle to Have New Machinery—The Payne Closed Down—Work Around Ottertail in Donald Division.

Development in the Ymir camp is unusually active, and the amount of work in progress there corresponds closely with the operations around Rossland two years ago. The properties generally are showing up very favorably. In East Kootenay, too, active mining is going steadily ahead, although development is still hindered by the lack of transportation facilities. In the Slokan, two properties, the Northern Belle and the Noble Five, are to be fitted with new machinery. Appended is the weekly summary of the work done in the more important camps:

NELSON DIVISION.

The Nelson smelter is making a bid for the dry ores of Slokan Lake district. N. N. Nattstead, who has the contract of driving 100 feet of tunnel work on the Porto Rico, reports that the work is progressing rapidly.

Jack Chestnut has just sold the Dodo claim for \$1,700 cash to McMillen & Merced. This property is situated on Round mountain, close to the famous Flossie R., and was located in March.

Work is being pushed on the Independence by Dave Grobe and Doc Southworth. This property is situated on Wild Horse creek close to the falls. A fraction adjoining the Independence was sold to Joseph B. Dabney of Rossland, a few days ago for \$4,000.

Frank J. Davey, manager of the Howard C. Walters company, has put a force of seven men to work on the Bye, on Wild Horse creek. This property was purchased by the Walters company a few days ago from Oliver Blair and the Petrie boys for a considerable sum.

Richard Diamond has put a force to work on the Midnight, which is situated on Round mountain and close to the Flossie R. Mr. Diamond says the surface showings are good on this property, and he feels confident the Midnight will prove to be a valuable property.

Dave Grobe and Doc Southworth have just let a contract to Pat Dale, to drive a 90-foot tunnel on the Chehalis. Mr. Daley commenced this work on Tuesday morning and the same will be pushed vigorously. The Chehalis is situated on Wild Horse creek, and close to the Ymir mine. It is believed by the owners that the Ymir lead passes through the Chehalis claim.

Beaton brothers have sold the Jenny Lind and Golden Gate claims to McMillen & Merced, who represents English capital, for \$7,000 cash. This property is situated on the Salmon river, close to Ymir, and the ore runs high in gold cleavages, which is against the wall, is four inches wide and assays \$8.80 in gold.

A Promising Section.

Jay Benn is in the city from the north fork of the Salmon river, where he and his brother are interested in several promising properties. Mr. Benn reports that 150 men are working in that vicinity on various mining properties and he believes it one of the coming mining sections. Roads are to be built that will go a long way towards developing that section. A road is being surveyed from Eric to the Second Bellas mine and one is being constructed from Arlington to Eric. One of the most promising properties owned by the Benn Brothers is the Eva fraction. This claim has a cropping 40 feet wide. Mr. Benn brought a ton of ore from the Eva fraction with him and is having it assayed here.

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Some time ago W. G. Mitchell-Innes shipped to London for a test, a half ton of copper ore from the Pretty Girl claim on Horse Thief creek in East Kootenay. Word has been received at Fort Steele that the ore ran about 50 per cent copper, about the London parties who were interested were more than pleased.

Messrs. Fuller and McComb are busily engaged in taking out and sacking the rich ore found on the Swan mineral claim. The vein is small, but the ore runs 30 per cent copper, with a total value of \$218 to the ton in gold and copper.

A. W. McVittie, manager of the Moyie Placer Mining company, was in Fort Steele recently. Mr. McVittie reports that a large amount of gravel is being moved, that the company has put in 200 feet of flume and has one giant working. A clean-up will be made in about 10 days, and the present indications are that it will be a good one.

T. A. Knowlton has now a carload of ore in readiness to ship from the Sunday mine at Ottertail. The C. P. R. is putting in a siding at the Ottertail bridge, which will come in handy for shipping ore. Owing to the high water in the Ottertail the mine shaft became filled with water, but Mr. Knowlton has given Mr. Reilly an order a water wheel to drive a pump and so keep the water out as work is prosecuted.

SLOKAN DIVISION.

The Star has 100 men on the pay roll. The Slokan Sovereign has entered the lists as a shipper.

The Mollie Hughes made a shipment of nine tons to the smelter at Trail this week.

A compressor and other machinery is to be put in on the Northern Belle, Jackson basin.

A rich but small cross lead has been found on the Rambler-Cariboo. It started four inches in width and is widening with depth.

J. W. Miller, from old Mexico, is the new superintendent at the Whitewater Deep. It is his first visit to Kootenay.

The compressor plant for the Noble Five arrived over the C. P. R. yesterday morning. No time will be lost in putting it into position.

Last week the men at the Payne were given their time and everyone sent down the hill. Operations in the mine were entirely suspended for a short time. As usual with this company, no reason is offered in explanation of their unexpected move, although it is understood that the shut down will be of brief duration, and already a small force has been put to work again.

An option has been given on the Ty o claim owned by Mr. Harris, which is an extension of the Fidelity ledge, to Mr. Sandiford. The option is for 30 days and during the term of the option four men are to be employed on the property. At the expiration of the 30 days Mr. Sandiford has the option of purchasing the property for \$7,500 cash or of taking a bond on it for the sum of \$15,000. Thirty days ago this property was valuable simply because the Fidelity ledge was supposed to run

MET MR. TURNER

Enthusiastic Demonstration at Dominion Hall.

AN ABLE ADDRESS

The Premier Eloquently Presents the Government's Policy.

MR. COTTON ALSO SPOKE

The Premier Discussed the General Political Situation and the Policy of the Administration—One of the Largest Meetings Ever Held in Rossland.

It was a hearty welcome that the people of Rossland gave Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of the province, when he appeared before them at Dominion hall Friday night. The audience was one of the largest ever gathered on such an occasion in the town, and scores were unable to gain admittance. F. C. Cotton, one of the leaders of the Opposition, who has designs on the premiership, and has been traveling around after Mr. Turner during the whole of his present trip, was present, and talked. John McKane was billed to make an address, but, much to the disappointment of the audience, he declined to say more than a few words as the hour was late.

Dr. Edward Bowes was chairman, and introduced the premier who was received with tumultuous applause. After expressing his appreciation of the courtesy with which he had been received in Rossland, the premier took up the political situation, and pointed out that it had been the steady policy of the government to do everything possible to aid in the development of the province.

The Agricultural Interests. He dwelt at some little length upon the aid bestowed in fostering the agricultural interests, and showed how it was one of the planks of the administration's policy to further that great industry, not only on its own account, but also as reacting favorably on all the other industries of the province.

Coming to another plank, the credit of the province, Mr. Turner declared that it is the most momentous issue to receive the attention of the government. It was not to be denied, he continued, that a very large amount of money had been spent in opening up the Kootenay district despite the pressure brought to bear by the older and more settled parts of the country, where, so it was claimed, the money thus spent should have been distributed. Nevertheless, in the face of this opposition from the coast, the government persisted in carrying on its plan of development in Kootenay, confident that the country thus favored was well worth the most liberal appropriations, until now the Kootenays, although only partly developed, have more than demonstrated the faith of the administration.

The Railway Question. Taking up the railroad question, the premier recalled the fact that much vituperation had been hurled at the government for its part in carrying out railway construction throughout the province.

Touching upon the Nakusp & Slokan deal, which had been the object of peculiar animadversion, the premier pointed out that it was built in response to a demand for the instant construction of the road. It was imperative that the road should be built at once, since otherwise it would be impossible for the miners of the Slokan to get out their ore, and under the circumstances the government made the very best terms possible. (Hear.) The province last year netted \$18,000 from its interest in the road, and the profits in future promised to be even more lucrative.

With regard to the Shushwap & Okanagan railway, which opened up the Okanagan valley until it is now one of the fairest farming sections in the province, it was built under a similar demand, and although the road has not yet proven a financial success, yet the revenue now derived from Okanagan valley fully reimbursed the province for the expenditure involved in its construction.

The Columbia & Western. The construction of the Columbia & Western railway and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, had been carried out under provincial grants of money and land, but who would say that the project had not been well justified in view of the development of such towns as Nelson and Rossland? (Applause.)

The educational department of the government, continued Mr. Turner, was the subject of the administration's most jealous care, and the outlay for education was one of the largest in the provincial budget. Furthermore, he continued with pride, no one had ever charged the administration with polluting the educational department in the least degree for political purposes.

The Judicial Department. As to the judicial system, it was needless to point out that nowhere was the law administered more honestly, or revered more thoroughly than in British Columbia.

Provincial Finances. Reverting to the administration's financial conduct of affairs, the premier said that with all public improvements costing so much as they do here, it would be impossible for any government to carry out needed improvements without negotiating loans sufficient to cover the cost.

When several years ago the administration decided to establish British Columbia in London, Mr. Turner made a trip home. (He was an Englishman, he explained, and he could not get out of the habit of calling England home.) (Great applause) and endeavored to float a three per cent loan. When he broached the subject in London, people thought the project a foolish one, and the agent-general of the Dominion declared that as Canada had not

yet floated a three per cent loan, it was presumptuous for one of the provinces to do so. Nevertheless, the necessary bonds were floated and sold at 86. That was in 1890, and since then each subsequent issue of British Columbia debentures had gone at gradually increasing higher prices, until now they hold the proud record of being sold at prices varying from 102 to 103—a record third only to British consols, the standard of the world. (Great applause.)

The opponents of the administration had endeavored to explain away this remarkable rise by saying that the interest rate generally had undergone a steady rise. But this sophistry did not explain the rise, continued Mr. Turner, for a moment's thought would show that during the past eight years British consols had advanced only 12 per cent, while British Columbia securities had risen 19 per cent. In view of this disparity in the percentage of rise in the two sets of bonds, Mr. Turner pointed out that it was increased confidence in British Columbia that caused the unparalleled rise in British Columbia debentures, and in his opinion this increase of confidence was primarily due to the development of the Kootenays and other British Columbia mining districts.

In this connection, Mr. Turner stated that while the government had been called an administration of incapables, yet it was self evident the rise in British Columbia provincial securities was the very best evidence that in the eyes of the shrewd financiers of London the government here was made up of men whose honesty and ability could not be questioned. In view of the fact that the country was thus being developed, and provision made for the future, the opponents of the government had declared that the administration had been carrying the province into debt, some \$300,000 or \$400,000 annually. But, as Mr. Turner demonstrated by figures he produced, this charge was totally unjustified.

In the past, the policy of the administration was to carry on the development of the province, and this policy should in future as in the past be its chief aim. The success which had attended this idea was evinced by the rapid rise in the revenues of the government from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

The So-called Mortgage Tax. Reverting to the cry of the opposition against the so-called "mortgage tax," Mr. Turner denied that there was really any such thing as the mortgage tax. Moreover, what was generally called the mortgage tax was neither a creation of the present government nor any of its immediate predecessors. While the tax was nominally paid by the lender, yet, in fact, it virtually came from the borrower, who paid the current rate plus the one-half per cent mortgage tax. The objection to the tax had arisen primarily, he continued, not from the borrowers but from the lenders, who argued that as the public had grown used to the additional one-half per cent tax, the public would continue paying the additional per cent to the lenders in case it were abolished by law.

The hardship occasioned by the tax, were, so Mr. Turner contended, not so onerous as ordinarily considered. He had made a careful investigation of the subject among the farmers in the Fraser river valley, where the average value of the mortgages was \$750. On this value the mortgage tax at one-half per cent would be only the insignificant sum of \$3.75 per year, which could not be classed as a very onerous tithe. Taking the practical side of the question, the tax was yielding a revenue of between \$50,000 and \$70,000 yearly to the government, and if the tax were removed this sum must be made up to the province in some other way.

Miners' Licenses. It was generally known in Kootenay, continued Mr. Turner, what he thought of the present law on the subject of miners' licenses. Personally he believed no man should be obliged to pay a license until he recorded a claim, and the government in caucus was considering the subject favorably with a view to abolishing the tax on working miners, but was deterred from action by the large number of letters received from all parts of the province asking that the license be retained in its present form. The objection to the doing away with the tax on working miners was based on the fact that numbers of miners were coming in from the states, who contributed in no other way to the support of the province, and it was argued that it was only right that they should pay a license for the privilege of working in the mines of the country. In view of these letters, and in view of the wishes of many representatives that the tax be continued, the government decided not to alter it for at least another year to come. Personally, Mr. Turner could not deny the sentiment expressed in the letters on the subject, for he had little sympathy with any project whereby the Americans would be debarred from any privileges in this country, for he recognized that the men from the states had been most instrumental in upbuilding the country (great applause) and while in the republic to the south Canadians were debarred from taking up mineral claims, yet he hoped that the people of Kootenay, broad-minded and liberal, would take no such narrow views on the subject. (Great and prolonged applause.)

The Kellie Truck Act. Touching upon the Kellie Truck act, Mr. Turner explained that he favored the principles of the act, and he only opposed the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Kellie because as it then stood it was impracticable and impossible. (Applause.)

The General Political Situation. The general political situation, said the premier, was unequivocally on the side of the government, and speaking from a position of intimate knowledge he could say that the government sentiment now is 50 per cent stronger even than last time, when the government was enthusiastically returned. In the past, Kootenay members had fallen short of the full usefulness possible to them, not so much because they opposed the government, but because they had blindly supported the opposition in whatever it proposed. Let the electors of the Rossland riding select a good man to represent them, and nothing beneficial to this district would be denied.

The conclusion of Mr. Turner's address was the signal for general and enthusiastic applause that lasted for some time. When the tumult had subsided, Dr. Bowes, the chairman, announced that the next speaker would be W. J. Nelson, Q. C., after which Mr. Cotton would be at liberty to address the meeting. The announcement was marked by

an attempt of a half-dozen oppositionists to shout down Mr. Nelson with cat calls for Mr. Cotton. They reckoned without the chairman, for in a terse and vigorous speech he reiterated the program already arranged, and declared that no one could intimidate him nor secure the appearance of Mr. Cotton before the appointed time.

Mr. Nelson's Address. Mr. Nelson's address was a terse, eloquent review of the political situation, enlivened with humorous anecdotes, and he closed by expressing the belief that the premier would be returned to power, reinforced by the able independent government candidate from the Rossland riding.

Mr. Cotton's Speech. F. C. Carter-Cotton, one of the leaders of the opposition, and editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, was the succeeding speaker. Referring to a charge made by Mr. Nelson that the opposition was without a policy, Mr. Cotton declared that the government itself was without a platform.

Touching upon the premier's reference to the reasons why the tax on working miners was not abolished, Mr. Cotton declared that Mr. Turner's explanation was not ingenious. The mortgage tax was another object of Mr. Cotton's attack, and he declared that it was indeed a serious matter to the farmers all along the coast. Referring to the suggestion by the premier that the money lenders were anxious for the abolition of the mortgage tax, since thereby they could pocket the amount of it, Mr. Cotton denied that such would be the practical workings of the tax's nullification.

Mr. Cotton then discussed the Stickeen-Teelin Lake railway plan, suggested by the government, which, he endeavored to show, was a slimy scheme of the government's to beat the dear people out of their rights in the matter. The Chinese question was the special object of Mr. Cotton's verbal pyrotechnics, and he attacked the government as being the chief aider and abettor of Oriental immigration to British Columbia.

The reason why the opposition didn't rectify these wrongs was because it couldn't, he explained. Then Mr. Cotton, who had been utilizing his rapid-fire artillery, suddenly opened up with a 13-inch gun on the land grant of the government. With a thunderous roar he fired the proposition point blank at the audience that the government discontinued its land grant policy and turned to cash grants because there was no more money to give away. In fact, it was a parting shot, for the carnage wrought by former ones was not so horrible as anticipated, Mr. Cotton fired a broadside at the premier, whom he accused of a large variety of new and original misdemeanors, but as the audience alike refused to succumb, Mr. Cotton sailed away after a rattling fusillade, in which he dwelt upon the alleged general disreputableness of the present administration.

Mr. Turner's Reply. In his closing address, Mr. Turner refuted Mr. Cotton's assertion that the government had given away all the land in the province. There was 230,000,000 acres in the province, he said, and of this only 10,000,000 acres has been alienated.

Taking up the miners' license question, the premier denied that he had never declared in favor of retaining the tax on working miners' because it operated against Americans. The real reason was based on the fact that the tax had been received protesting against the revocation of the tax, and the members from Cariboo were particularly anxious to retain the license, because there were 1,500 Chinamen there who otherwise would not be taxed.

Touching to the Chinese question, Mr. Turner declared it to be commonly understood that the Vancouver Coal company, the largest employer of Chinamen in the province, with 300 Chinamen in its employ, was the concern which furnished the funds for the opposition campaign.

This statement was denied by Mr. Cotton. The charge that British Columbia was commorated with debt was refuted by a comparison with Ontario, "the perfect province," which is in debt \$59,000,000. At the conclusion of the premier's address, which was closely listened to, and heartily applauded, Mr. McKane invited himself to address the meeting, but as it was past midnight Mr. McKane limited himself to a short jocular speech, which was well received.

At the conclusion of the meeting, after the singing of the national anthem, the crowd dispersed after giving three hearty cheers for the premier and for the chairman, Dr. Bowes.

POLICY OF THE C. P. R. It is to Build Up Canada. Instead of the United States. MONTREAL, Que., June 24.—D. McNicholl, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., when asked if the C. P. R. would take any action to offset the course of the American lines in competing with the C. P. R. in the harvest home excursion to the northwest by granting cheap excursion rates to Minnesota, said the C. P. R. would not pursue any such course, as such a policy would do nothing to build up the Canadian northwest, as it was their policy to do. The object of the C. P. R. in giving home excursions to the Northwest was to attract people, who might find homes suitable. The American roads could only quote rates to three points in Manitoba, and it was beyond these points that people would have to go in order to find suitable locations. It was the policy of the American roads, he said, to get people out there, and if possible divert them to Minnesota and other parts of the United States. The C. P. R. strongly objected to that policy and would continue to work in the interests of Canada, instead of that of the United States.

THE PREMIER HERE. Met at the Station by a Large Delegation of Citizens. Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of the province, arrived Friday from Nelson over the Red Mountain railway. He was met at the station by a large delegation of citizens and a band, by whom he was escorted to the Allan house where luncheon was served at which about 100 citizens sat down. Everywhere Mr. Turner has been shown the utmost hospitality.

THE CORBIN SYSTEM

It Is Said the Northern Pacific Will Absorb It.

RAILWAY MAGNATES HERE

It Is Claimed Their Mission Is to Look Over the Branches of the System as a Preliminary to Taking It Over—A Hurried Visit.

Rumors that the Northern Pacific railway is about to take over the Corbin system were revived Friday, when a distinguished party of railway men, including the chief officials of the Northern Pacific company, paid a short visit to Rossland, accompanied by Austin Corbin II, general manager of the Spokane Falls & Northern, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Columbia & Red Mountain, and the Red Mountain railways.

The party arrived shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning in a special observation car, a diner and a baggage coach. On board were Chas. S. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific, J. W. Kendrick, general manager of the road, W. G. Pearce, assistant general superintendent, J. M. Hannaford, general traffic manager, E. D. Adams, chairman of the board of directors, F. W. Gilbert, division superintendent at Spokane, two wealthy Hollanders, who represent the extensive holdings of the company bonds owned in that country, Austin Corbin II, and others.

The party was in town only a short time, and it left for Spokane shortly after noon, but while here some of the visitors, under the guidance of Mr. Corbin II, visited the Le Roi, the War Eagle and the Iron Mask. While their limited time did not permit them to go underground, yet they examined the surface workings with great interest, and expressed much pleasure at the development evinced around the properties.

None of the visitors would talk about the rumored purchase of the Corbin system by the Northern Pacific company, but local railroad men think that the deal is an assured fact. The transfer, if made, would not be unexpected. For the past year the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific have each been credited with a desire to get control of the Corbin roads, since the first-named would find it immensely advantageous as a feeder into the Kootenays, while to the Canadian Pacific railway it would be most useful in reaching out for the business of Spokane and the Pacific northwest. At one time a lively fight, it was credited, was in progress between the rival roads for the possession of the little Corbin system, but lately not much has been heard of it. Seemingly, however, the Northern Pacific has been quietly carrying on negotiations all the time, for in Spokane, the headquarters of Mr. Corbin's roads, no doubt is expressed that the deal has actually been closed, although the prophets are undecided whether the Northern Pacific is buying or leasing the famous little network of roads connecting Spokane and the Kootenays. That, however, is a detail, for the wise ones say that it is certain that the change in control will soon take place. Among the other reasons wherefor they justify the faith that is in them is the fact that M. P. Martin, the auditor of the Northern Pacific, has been in Spokane for the past week checking over the accounts of the Corbin lines, and, as they say, his mission is the formal one that precedes the actual turning over of the lines to the Northern Pacific. Back in St. Paul, where President Mellen's road has its headquarters, no doubt is expressed that the deal is actually finished, but details are lacking.

The system altogether includes 217 miles of track, and its bonded indebtedness is about \$5,000,000. The employees of the road are uncertain as to whether they care for a change of a management. Mr. Corbin has always treated his employees well and fair, and captured they are loyal to him as could be asked for. In the dark days back in '93, when things were very shaky in railroad circles, the Spokane Falls & Northern was particularly affected, and for about five months, Mr. Corbin was unable to pay salaries to his men, who got along with just sufficient advances from the road to keep them alive. Many of his employees remained by him loyally at that time, and he has not forgotten them. They are good for positions with the road as long as he remains in control, and as a consequence, not only from friendly motives but for business reasons they would like to see him remain in charge of the lines that he has so successfully constructed and operated until now they are classed as the most profitable system in the United States, if not in the world.

A well-informed local railway man said yesterday if it was true that the Great Northern had captured the Corbin system he felt certain that the Great Northern would soon have a rival line into the Kootenay country. It would build up the Kootenay river from the lake in the vicinity of Kuskonook where a junction could be obtained with the Kaslo & Slokan railway by means of barges, large enough to carry trains of cars. In this way the Great Northern would be sure to get its share of the Kootenay traffic. It already owns the Kaslo & Slokan railway.

A New Mineral. Krennerite, a mineral not previously identified with this country, has been found in the Independence mine at Cripple creek. It occurs in brilliant crystals of a pale yellowish bronze color, but tin-white on cleavage faces. Eliminating the insoluble matter, an analysis shows the mineral to contain 43.86 per cent tellurium. The crystals are small and about as broad as long, and the prismatic faces are striated. They have a perfect basal cleavage, which is a prominent feature of the mineral. The lack of any appreciable quantity of silver in the Cripple Creek ores, as shown by the returns of the smelters, is proof that passing as sylvanite is either krennerite or its sub-species calaverite. Krennerite ranges from silver-white to brass-yellow in color, and is so near sylvanite in its physical properties that frequently the eye cannot distinguish one from the other.

Have you any Interests

Trail Creek or Surrounding Districts

on which you want work done? I have reliable men in the field, and will guarantee that the work will be as carefully done as you could do it yourself.

It will be done under my personal supervision, by experienced miners, and full value given for money expended.

We will endeavor to "develop" your property, not merely do work.

All records will be carefully made in order to preserve clear title.

Communicate with me before letting any contracts.

First-class Mining Property for Sale on easy bonding, stocking and cash terms.

Our object is to secure for patrons, profitable investments in stocks or properties.

D. D. BIRKS,

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Harris, Kennedy & Co.

Mining Brokers and General Agents.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

P. O. BOX 328. We are in a position to negotiate the sale of some of the most promising properties in West Kootenay.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Are prepared to act as local agents and keep the necessary office, etc., for Foreign corporations as required by the 1897 Companies act. Under bond if desired. Correspondence solicited.

Best English, Canadian and American references. Cable Address "Graham," Rossland, B. C.

J. L. PARKER, Consulting Mining Engineer. JOSEPH B. DABNEY, Mining Broker.

DABNEY & PARKER

MINES AND MINING.

Mines Examined and Reported On. Special Attention Given to the Placing of Mining Properties and the Management of Mines. Box 64, Rossland, British Columbia

Thorn's O. H. M. S. Whiskey

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

SPECIAL AGENTS

The Beams and Rafters

are to a building just what the staying is to

Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothes.

The inside of one of Shorey's coats is here illustrated by a drawing made from a photograph. The great advantage of a coat properly stayed is that it keeps its shape until it is worn out, and does not look like an old garment after a few weeks wear. An ordinary ready-made garment may look well at first, but it is made to sell not to wear. Shorey's make all have a guarantee card in the pocket.



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Pay Ore (B. C.) Mines, Limited

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Directors:

- ANTHONY J. McMILLAN, Esq., (late British Agent of the Manitoba Government and Director of the British Columbia Mining Company of London, England.)
 JOHN A. MANLY, Esq., (late Mayor of Grand Forks) Grand Forks, B. C.
 ARCHIBALD C. SINCLAIR, Esq., Physician, Rossland, B. C.
 W. HART-McHARG, Esq., (of Abbott & Hart-McHarg, Barristers) Rossland, B. C.
 SMITH CURTIS, Esq., (of Curtis & MacNish, Barristers) Rossland, B. C.

CAPITAL: \$250,000, Divided into 2,500,000 Share of the Par Value of TEN CENTS EACH.

Shares are Issued under section 56, respecting Mining Companies, of the "Companies' Act, 1897," of British Columbia, and are absolutely non-assessable. One million shares are reserved to provide Working Capital (usually called Treasury Shares); 200,000 of these shares are to be pooled, and are offered for public subscription at the low price of 3 cents; the proceeds will be applied at once to develop the property. The remaining 800,000 shares will not be offered for sale until this fund is exhausted, when it is believed the enhanced value of the property will enable them to be sold at par and upwards.

Pool All the promoters' shares and above mentioned 200,000 treasury shares are to be pooled on the following basis:

They are to be placed in the Bank of Montreal and are to remain there until \$15,000 have been paid into the Company's treasury, whereupon the pool is to be broken, wholly or in part, as the Directors may authorize. Provided, however, that when the Company's property is on a paying basis, the pool shall be absolutely broken. (This point is likely to be reached at an early date.)

The Treasurer's receipts, under the seal of the Company, will be issued to purchasers of pooled shares.

The pooling of the 200,000 treasury shares sold at first at a low price will prevent the possibility of their blocking the sale of the remainder (unpooled) at par or a premium.

The Property The Company's property consists of the "Pay Ore" mineral claim, situate in Grand Forks Mining Division in British Columbia. It is located about one-half mile east of the North Fork of Kettle River and twelve miles north of the City of Grand Forks. Just below it lie the 640 acres reserved by the Provincial Government for a townsite on account of the rich mineralization of the locality on all sides. The "Pay Ore" lies between the "Pathfinder" claim (recently under option to the British America Corporation at \$100,000) and the "Diamond Hitch" claim.

Survey It has been surveyed and the surveyor is making application for certificate of improvements and Crown Grant.

Water The North Fork affords an enormous water supply for concentrator and power purposes.

Timber Timber for mining and building purposes is very plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the "Pay Ore."

Pay Ore In addition to a vein running into the "Pathfinder" and showing similar chalcopryitic ore, the "Pay Ore" is traversed by a vein of quartz thirty feet wide, the trend being at right angles to the other vein and the country rock. This quartz vein runs north-westerly and southeasterly through the center of the claim; and where it has been completely stripped along the hanging wall for a width of five or six feet it has from the very surface good pay ore. Every ton of quartz taken out will not only pay for its extraction but will yield a good profit. The vein is exposed near the top of a steep, high hill, affording an excellent dump and a good tunnel site for working or draining the ore deposits. A shaft has been sunk seven or eight feet on the hanging wall and the vein on either side has been stripped for a little distance exposing pay ore so far as stripped.

Assays.

ASSAYER.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	TOTAL VALUE
A. B. Rombauer, Butte, Mont., Dec 4, 1897..	3.2 oz.	12.4 oz.	5.5 p. cent	\$76.59
Carney & Hand, Butte, Mont., Jan 6, 1898..	3.88 oz.	7.9 oz.	3.0 p. cent	85.10
Chas. W. Cluett, Rossland, B.C., March, 1898	2.96 oz.	16.5 oz.	(no assay)	68.80
Chas. W. Cluett, Rossland, B.C., March, 1898	40 oz.	5.0 oz.	(no assay)	10.85
H. A. Sheads, Grand Forks, 20 May, 1898..	2.88 oz.	10.0 oz.	7-10 of 1 p.c.	64.00

Gold taken at \$20 per oz.; silver taken at 0.57 per oz.; copper at 5 cents per lb.

Assay made by Mr. Sheads, of Grand Forks, was from 15 to 20 samples taken at random from the five feet of vein next to the hanging wall by ex-Mayor Manly, of Grand Forks. The late owners claim that assays as high as \$150 have been had from the "Pay Ore." It certainly has the richest and widest pay streak of any property in the vicinity.

The Ore Body The quartz is impregnated with magnetic iron, tellurides and some copper pyrites. It is not free milling but will concentrate from 3 to 15 into 1 according to its richness with a saving of at least 80 per cent. of the values. It is safe to put the average concentration at not less than 5 into 1, and the average value of the ore in the five feet adjoining the hang-

ing wall at \$20 per ton. Taking these as a basis, 100 tons of ore averaging \$20 per ton gross values, will give results as follows:

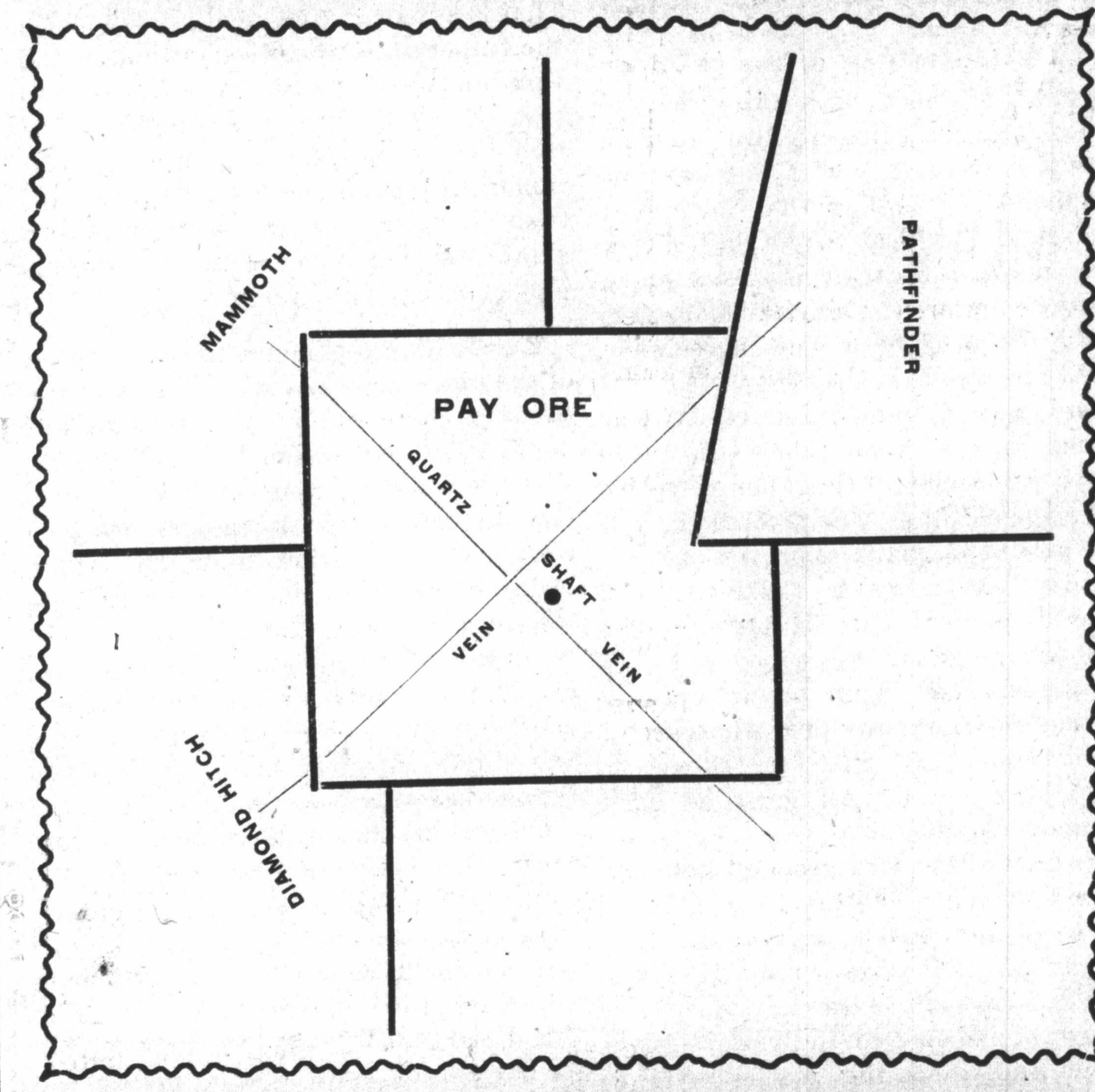
Twenty tons concentrates carrying 80 per cent. of gross value.....	\$ 300	\$1,600
Cost of mining 100 tons at \$3.....	100	
Cost of concentrating 100 tons at \$1.....	180	
Freight and smelting 20 tons at \$1.....	20	
Sundry expenses.....	1,000	
Net profit.....	\$1,600	\$1,600

or a net profit of \$10 per ton. The tailings would contain \$4 per ton and it is safe to say that before long a cheap process of extracting this at a profit will be found.

Many of the best dividend-paying mines have a net profit of less than \$4 per ton. The Hall Mines (Nelson, B. C.) and the Anaconda Copper Co. (net profit in 1897 over \$5,000,000) are examples.

Transportation A wagon road from Grand Forks to the "Pathfinder" passing within a hundred feet or so of the "Pay Ore" will be completed in June, 1898.

The C. P. R. line through Grand Forks to Greenwood and Midway is now under contract and will pass within 4 miles of the concentrator site of the "Pay Ore." A branch line must shortly be built along the east side of the North Fork where the concentrator will be, to accommodate the many rich mines that will be opened in that locality.



Smelters The C. P. R. smelter at Trail will be reached by the railway now building. The freight and treatment will not exceed \$8 per ton. English capitalists are negotiating for a smelter site at the City of Grand Forks and it is said the C. P. R. will in 1899 erect a smelter at or near Greenwood; in either case giving reduced freight and treatment rates.

Permanency The "Pay Ore" being a mine from the surface, the only serious problem involved is: Will these pay values persist with depth? If so the property must have immense permanent value.

1. On all sides—for miles on the north, south and west—there are rich gold and copper showings, and the veins are remarkably large and strong, varying from a few feet to the 800-foot ledge of the "Volcanic" claim. Within a comparatively small area there are at least a dozen properties that give the strongest evidence of being mines. A great many of these give remarkably high assays in gold. A recent assay from the surface of a claim adjoining the "Pay Ore" gave \$80.61 in gold.

2. The hanging wall of the "Pay Ore" quickly merges into "bird's eye" porphyry, and porphyry as a contact wall is one of the best indications of permanency and of increased value with depth.

3. In addition to the "Pay Ore" quartz vein there are within a half mile of it two parallel quartz veins (one of them being very similar to the "Pay Ore" vein) carrying pay values in gold and silver, nearly as high as the "Pay Ore." These may have all been thrown up from a common gold zone deep within the earth's crust.

Taken altogether, the surroundings and indications are extremely favorable to permanency of gold and silver values, and the risk on that score may be considered as very small indeed.

Working Capital The 1,000,000 shares set aside for working capital are undoubtedly most ample. There is no expenditure of \$10,000 to \$30,000 needed to find a pay ore body. All that is needed is an expenditure sufficient to prove enough pay ore in sight to justify the erection of a concentrator. The management do not propose to make the mistake so many companies have made of buying an extensive plant before sufficient ore is on hand, to keep it in operation. A concentrator capable of treating 40 tons a day will be furnished by a firm of well-known mining machinery manufacturers for \$5,000. It is therefore very likely that a large number of these treasury shares will not be required to be sold, but will remain in the Company's treasury and will not participate in dividends. When a concentrator is purchased the mine will pay its own way.

Dividends The "Pay Ore" property has been selected by the undersigned after careful testings and several examinations. I have no doubt it has pay ore from the very surface and is one in a thousand. From the experience gained in the past (and paid for in cash) I have arrived at the settled conclusion that, notwithstanding the glowing optimistic statements of company promoters and mining experts as to the almost absolute certainty of little stringers of ore (whether assaying high or not) developing with depth into good pay ore, such ventures are far too risky for ordinary capital, while on the other hand it is infrequent that surface pay ore pinches out and fails to be the outcrop of large valuable ore deposits. In fact the most paying mines have had [I find] more or less pay ore from the surface; and such surface indications in mining are as safe and as certain of good results as a wheat crop is in farming, if not even more so.

With the surface values persisting with depth, it is quite evident that within a year after development work begins, the "Pay Ore" Company should be a dividend paying one. It is worthy of note also that on account of its comparatively low capitalization \$25,000 will give a 10 per cent. dividend while it will take four times that sum to pay a similar dividend in a million dollar company.

Conclusion The officers and directors are well-known, careful business men of the City of Rossland, whose sole aim is to make this magnificent property into a dividend paying mine.

No salaries will be paid to the officers until the development of the property will justify it, and then the aim will be to get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar paid.

Provision is made by the Company's charter against incurring debt without the funds being on hand to liquidate it. The undersigned proposes to give his personal attention to the management of the Company's affairs and property and confidently believes that all the foregoing statements with regard to the "Pay Ore" claim will, upon investigation, be found to be correct, and may be implicitly relied upon by the public.

ROSSLAND, June, 1898.

SMITH CURTIS,
P. O. Box 572, Rossland, B. C.

For Shares or further information apply to Messrs. S. THORNTON LANGLEY & Co., Mine Brokers, P. O. Box 178, Rossland, British Columbia.



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Weekly Rossland Miner.

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

LONDON OFFICE: O. J. WALKER, 105 Bishopsgate St., Within E. C. TORONTO OFFICE: CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 83 Yonge St. SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room F First National Bank Building. EASTERN AGENT: EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York.

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

THE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the ore shipments from the mines adjacent to Rossland from Jan. 1, to June 25, 1898: Le Roi... 22,970 War Eagle... 10,561 Centre Star... 974 Poorman... 453 Iron Mask... 1,733 Cliff... 140 Velvet... 350 Monte Christo... 249

The ore shipments for the seven days from June 25 to June 25, inclusive, were as follows: War Eagle... 1,088 Centre Star... 80 Iron Mask... 64 Monte Christo... 64

Total... 1,388 Shipments were divided as follows: Nelson, 268 Trail, 1,120 Total, 1,388. The total shipments from the camp since Jan. 1, 1897, aggregate 120,493 tons.

REASONS.

No one really familiar with the situation will deny that the Turner Government will be returned to power on July 9.

What is there in James Martin to lead one to suppose that he is better qualified to represent the Rossland aiding in the legislative assembly than is John McKane?

For the next four years it is very essential that this district should be represented by a man who shall be in touch with the controlling party.

What sense, then, would there be in voting for the Opposition candidate?

A vote for John McKane is a vote for the candidate who, if elected, will enjoy a high position in the councils of the Turner administration.

Vote for McKane.

McKANE'S CHANCES FOR SUCCESS.

The Independent Government party in the Rossland riding has commenced an active campaign. This city is being carefully and systematically canvassed, and arrangements have been completed by which at frequent intervals until election day, meetings will be held here at which the electors will be afforded opportunities to hear the various questions discussed from the platform by convincing and interesting speakers.

The prospects for Mr. McKane's success become brighter as time goes on. The electors have compared his qualifications for public office with those of his opponent, Mr. Martin, and find that in many respects he is the more superior of the two. The Independent Government candidate has the confidence of the business men and is rapidly winning to his support the so-called labor vote. Those who constitute the last named element are displaying what might be expected of any intelligent class, and that is their confidence in their ability to decide for themselves as to the respective merits of the two men without the advice or dictation of the would-be labor bosses. They see in Mr. McKane a man who is willing to do all within his power to advance their legitimate interests, and as Mr. Martin has never evinced a particularly keen desire to do so, they are preparing to mark their ballots in favor of the Independent Government nominee. The Martin men are beginning to realize this and are evincing no little uneasiness in consequence. In the meantime the voices of the labor orators who enlisted under the Martin banner, are not heard so frequently as they were during the earlier stages of the campaign.

Another very significant feature in favor of McKane is the sudden subsidence of the bettors of the Martin faction. A few days ago they were wildly clamoring for McKane money, and some of their number were rash enough to offer odds; now, however, it is difficult to find Martin men who are willing to risk an even-up wager.

WAS BUILT IN A DAY.

The existence of the town of Brooklyn, where two weeks since was a primeval wilderness, shows one of the characteristics of western energy and push. It already has its hotel, its newspaper and a number of residences. It is already a microcosm or epitome of the larger world. It is the point where the construction of the extension of the C. & W. railway from Robson to the Boundary country commences. Churches and schools will follow and in a few months from now it is within the range of possibilities that the residents will be laying their plans for incorporation. It is thus that the cities of the west are established and built up. The people of this country

who have built up commonwealths along their paths, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will soon be at the end of their rope for lack of territory in which to erect new cities and communities, and the question is what will become of them, filled as they are with restless activity and a desire to found new colonies in the virgin places which they visit. They will, doubtless like Alexander of old, weep on their weapons of conquest of the wilds and the wilderness, because there are no more of them to subdue. This is a question which the historians of the future will have to contend with. The Aryan race started from its cradle in the eastern part of Asia and has had a triumphal march across Asia, Europe and America and the heating surf and watery wastes of the Pacific are about all that stand between them and the point from which they started.

Luckily for British Columbia there are many thousands of these empire builders within its confines, and before the nomadic portion of it leaves for new fields they will have built up many flourishing cities, tilled the virgin soil, cleared the forests, developed mines and planted the seeds and fruit of Anglo-Saxon civilization. It will in the future be the home of millions of contented people. The nomadic class, however, will, like the Wandering Jew, go forth in search of new virgin fields for their industry, energy and love of adventure. The men who are building up cities like Brooklyn in a week are perpetually seeking that which is new and are haters of the conventional and the fixed customs that attain in the elder cities and communities of the world. They feel cramped and confined in a community where the population is congested, and seek elbow room on the frontier. They are the pioneers of the army of civilization and well do they perform the work that they usually assign to themselves.

THE MINER wishes success to the new town of Brooklyn and sincerely hopes that it, unlike Rome, as it was built in a day, may have a glorious future and that it may be one of the important centers of the Kootenays. It certainly deserves success for the plucky and enterprising start that it has made. Here's success to it and its enterprising inhabitants.

THE EASTERN MARKET.

A prominent Toronto financier and business man, who is an authority on mines, and who is in close touch with the investing public in Toronto and Eastern Canada writes as follows concerning ventures in the shares of local mining companies. "The market as at present constituted will not stand any return to the games that were played 12 or 15 months ago. If reliable reports are given of work done or being done on properties held in the east, confidence will return, but any attempt to unload new propositions on the sensitive eastern market will bring a frost. After the people have made a little money out of working properties they will be disposed to put their capital in deserving prospects."

The writer may rest assured that the "games that were played from 12 to 15 months ago" will not be repeated. At that time there were hundreds of men, inexperienced in mining, and not a few of them from Eastern Canada, who blossomed out in a day, as it were, as mining experts and mining men. They bought or in some other way acquired control of prospects, good, bad and indifferent. Then they formed companies, issued flaring prospectuses which announced that the "Great Magniff," or some other company had the biggest gold mine on earth; that for the marvellously low prices of from one to 15 cents per share the investor was sure to make a fortune. The promoters usually took three-fourths of the shares, and with the paltry few thousands acquired from the sale of treasury stock, they began to develop the so-called mines. In nine cases out of ten they had bought properties which would never make mines if worked on till doomsday with unlimited capital at their back. In the meanwhile they were unloading the promoters' stock and pocketing the boodle. Soon the treasury fund would be exhausted and the affairs of such concerns would come to a standstill and would generally remain so until the sheriff would step in and wind up their affairs by selling the companies out for unpaid debts. Then the shares would, of course, lose all value and a howl about wildcats would go up that would be heard from Dan to Berebeba.

On the other hand, there were those who went into the mining business here who were past masters of the art of mining, and when they purchased a prospect it had merits, and they so conducted the affairs of the companies which they formed that their shares are today the standards of the camp. In mining, as well as in any of the other affairs of life, experience, skill and honesty win where inexperience, lack of skill and dishonesty fail.

The writer states that "any attempt to unload new propositions on the sensitive eastern market will bring a frost." This is a curious state for the Toronto market to be in. Must the mining industry in this section stand still because the market there is in a sensitive condition? We rather think not. New mining enterprises will be launched here notwithstanding the condition of the Toronto market. There is no danger that the conditions which prevailed here a year and a half since will ever again

be repeated. The laws have been amended so that it now costs something to organize a company. There is a better class here which has replaced the horde of adventurers who preyed upon the public and masqueraded as mining men, when in reality they were simply confidence-men. The wheat has been separated from the chaff and the result is that an honorable class of men is now engaged in the mining business in this section. Only the very best class of properties is taken in hand. While it is true that not all of these will prove to be mines, yet the chances of the investor in the shares of these new companies are a hundred to one better than they were a year ago, when some of the raffra and rag, rag and hohol of the entire continent was gathered around the "mining" feast that was spread in this vicinity. Even the honest promoters, who have energetically endeavored to make money for those who have entrusted capital to them, know more of the character of the mines in this section now than they did, and are therefore better equipped to judge of the merits of properties. The chances for making money today are greater in the new ventures than they even are in the standard stocks of the camp. An investor must use caution and the same amount of forethought and discrimination that he would in putting capital into any other sort of property.

As to waiting until the investors have made some money, it might be said there has been a rise all along the line of the standard stocks of the camp. Some have doubled and others, like the War Eagle, have trebled in value. What does the Toronto man want? If 300 per cent is not enough to make out of a venture what in the name of common sense is? Does he expect that every dollar invested will yield a hundred? If he does he had better go into some other sort of speculation than mining.

THE LE ROI DEAL.

"All's well that ends well" may be applied to the Le Roi deal, which has surpassed in interest some of the most lurid melodramas. "Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction," and had some of the scenes in the transaction been reproduced on the stage, they would be pronounced unnatural and impossible. The one where the deputy sheriff rode on the platform from Spokane to Northport, shivering in the night air and annoyed by the dust and cinders, while those inside of the car made merry and enjoyed song, story and many creature comforts, was a case in point, and there are other incidents that would seem just as improbable if embodied in a drama and placed on the stage. The players in this drama in real life did not hesitate at times to put on the cap and bells, if by doing so they were enabled to make what seemed to them to be a point.

The scenes and incidents simply emphasize the assertion of Shakespeare that all the world's a stage, and each man in his time plays many different parts. The determination of the B. A. C., however, has been to acquire the great Le Roi, and according to the latest advices that object has virtually been accomplished. The fact that the oppositionists to the deal in the Le Roi company insisted that all previous agreements be declared at an end before they would consent to a new agreement, would indicate that they suspected that "there was a gentleman of African lineage in the wood pile." In other words, it is apparent that they suspected that some of those who favored the sale were getting a commission, or what is vulgarly known as a "rake-off." In order to prevent this, if possible, the previous agreement was wiped out and new negotiations begun on an entirely new basis without any talk whatever of commissions, and with no cabals or secret agreements. All must be open and above board.

Upon this basis an agreement has been arrived at, which seems to be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. It is understood that there remains a few little details, such as the securing of the consent of one or two individual stockholders, and then the matter will be closed.

It is understood, however, that the B. A. C. will only secure control upon the agreement that it will keep the Le Roi company at all times as a separate and distinct corporation, and that it will not be merged into the B. A. C. It is claimed that those hitherto opposing the deal will keep enough stock on hand to make it impossible for the B. A. C. to secure the two-thirds essential to sell the property. The only way that this could be done without two-thirds of the stock is to have the provincial companies' act changed so that less than two-thirds could sell the property of corporations. The latter course is not likely to be taken. Governor Mackintosh of the B. A. C. is to be congratulated for the energy and finesse that he has displayed in carrying out to a successful issue this big deal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A STRIKING commentary on the weakness of the Opposition is the editorial utterances with regard to the local political situation of such papers as the Vancouver Province and the Victoria Times. They are absurd, to say the least.

It begins to look as though Oppositionists are so scarce in Trail that it is

necessary for Mr. Martin's Rossland friends to invade the Smelter town in force at frequent intervals in order to make counter demonstrations at the enthusiastic and crowded meetings held there by their political opponents.

THE MINER has issued a supplement containing Premier Furner's manifesto to the electors of British Columbia. The document is admirable in every respect. One has only to read this declaration of principles to at once come to the conclusion that the public affairs of this Province could not be entrusted to a better man than he. The manifesto voices the sentiments of all those who have the welfare of the country at heart.

THE people of Rossland demand of the Provincial government the speedy settlement of the title to the land contained within the limits of the Zenith mineral claim. The full court of appeal of British Columbia unanimously decided some months ago that the Paris Belle company was entitled to a crown grant to the land in question. If the authorities at Victoria are charged with retarding the growth of Rossland by their negligence to satisfactorily dispose of this matter to the best of their ability they will have only themselves to blame.

PUBLIC interest in the forthcoming general elections is greater this year than ever before in the history of the Province. The fact that the natural resources of British Columbia have commenced to attract widespread attention, and the general belief that western Canada will become the theatre of great industrial activity in the next four years, has aroused the electors to a keen appreciation of the great necessity of a competent and stable administration of the public affairs. This is a very healthy sign and indicates very forcibly that the chances for the return of the Turner government to power are beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

A. S. FARWELL, the Independent candidate for the Nelson riding, has a general committee working for his election of which he may feel justly proud. On the committee are many of the most respected men of the Kootenays. Mr. Farwell is a man whose sterling integrity, undoubted mental qualifications, thorough knowledge of the requirements of the country, and absolute independence naturally make for him many friends and admirers. It is not, therefore, surprising that there have rallied around him the leaders of the intelligent and progressive element of Nelson riding.

THE Opposition workers seek to prejudice a certain element of the electors against the Turner government by asserting that the Administration is lacking in sympathy for the wage-earners. They contend that this is proved by the failure of the Government to secure the restriction of Chinese immigration. This is a most inconsistent and stupid argument, for the reason that the Provincial government has not the right to interfere with the immigration laws. That is a matter that really rests with the Imperial authorities, although the Dominion parliament has something to say. The Oppositionists should maintain strict silence concerning the question of Chinese labor until C. A. Semlin, their nominal leader, discharges the eight Celestials who are at present employed on his Yale ranch.

RECENT developments in two or three of the mines have revealed that in order to mine successfully in this formation depth must be reached. The idea is that the workings must get below surface disturbances in order to secure permanency of formation and the larger bodies of ore. The history of mining in the camp has been that those who boldly sunk down for a distance of from 250 to 500 feet found values, permanency and large ore bodies, while those who delved but a few feet below the surface have found little better values than that contained in the iron capping which covers the veins of this section. Of course, it is costly to sink deep, but in the end it is the cheapest, as only in this way can the best results be attained. Therefore, the miners of the future in this division should explore their ground for pay shafts with shafts instead of tunnels.

The Nelson Economist has the following to say of the nomination of John McKane: "Rossland's Independent electors have done well in nominating John McKane as their candidate for the provincial legislature. Mr. McKane is as able as he is willing to serve the district, and in declaring himself an independent candidate he is, but adopting a course which those who know him best would naturally expect. Like our own Farwell, McKane declines to be bound by any party ties which are calculated, however remotely, to interfere with his duty to his constituents. He will go to Victoria as a representative of Kootenay, and will not be branded 'Government' or 'Opposition.' His opponent is James Martin, whose opposition to the Turner government savors of fanaticism. In addition to a strong support from Rossland Mr. McKane is also assured of a majority of the votes in Trail and Boundary district, so that his success at the polls is assured."

The evidence is accumulating to the effect that the Northern Pacific railway has acquired the Corbin system. The Tacoma Ledger, which is known to be in the confidence of the officials of the Northern Pacific, has the following to say of the acquisition of the Corbin system: "The Northern Pacific has been taking immense strides since the reorganization of the company, in reaching out into camp a number of very important feeders, but has at the same time checkmated the moves of its principal competitor. The latest acquisition is the Spokane and Northern, which runs from the Falls City through the rich mineral section of Washington into the famous Kootenay country of British Columbia, the traffic of which will prove of great benefit to the Northern Pacific and the American cities. This system was greatly desired by the Canadian Pacific, for its ownership would give entire control of the Kootenay mining districts to that corporation."

ABERDEEN'S SUCCESSOR. LONDON, June 29.—They are still guessing here as to the probable successor of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada. The name receiving attention just now is Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner. The demand for tickets for the Dominion Day banquet is not up to the average.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS.

THE FAIRVIEW. CHARLES CARROLL, Hillyard, Wash.: The office of the Fairview Consolidated Gold Mining company, of Fairview, B. C., is at 32 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE MUGWUMP. JAS. COWIE, Nanaimo—As the original books of the Mugwump company are missing and no list of the shareholders is obtainable, Edward Baillie, the secretary of the company, requests all stockholders to forward to him at once the numbers on their stock certificates and the amount of stock held by them, so that they can secure credit on the company's books and can be placed in communication with it.

DAN GODFREY, Wingham, Ont.: The Ellen Silver Mining company owns the Ellen claim, near the town of Ainsworth, on Kootenay lake. The claim is crown granted, and the title to it is secure, as no annual work of any kind need be done upon it to hold the property. The company is out of debt, and its treasury stock is practically complete, as only a few shares have been sold. No work is being done, as the company is out of sufficient funds to carry on extensive operations. L. J. McAtee of Spokane, is president of the company. There is no particular activity in the shares of the company, but they are quoted at 7 cents.

THE DIBBLE GROUP. GEORGES NORMANDIN, Bureau de l'Avocat, Montreal: The Dibble group in East Kootenay is now being worked by a double force of men, under the supervision of Thomas J. Hodje, late of Nelson. Operations were resumed about the middle of May, after a suspension of some months. Some rich stringers of ore are being met in the property, but thus far no large bodies of ore have been met. The North Star is making regular shipments each week from Fort Steele, via the boats plying from that place. An effort is being made to ship 125 tons of ore on each boat leaving Fort Steele, which ordinarily depart twice a week. Other properties in the vicinity have ore, but are not making regular shipments. There is reasonable activity in the East Kootenay country, but lack of transportation facilities is still retarding the development of the district. The completion of the Crow's Nest Pass road should be the signal for a considerable increase in the work under way throughout that section.

Rossland Mining Stocks

[Corrected by the Reddin-Jackson Company Limited, 108 Columbia Avenue, P. O. Box 498 Telephone 18. Cable address, "Tanlting," Codes Clough and Lieber.]

MARKET FEATURES.

The market was strong yesterday. Sales were few, which can be attributed to the fact that holders and buyers are considerably apart in their views. We do not expect much business will be done this week in stocks. People as a rule are preparing to enjoy themselves from July 1st to 4th.

Virginia is very firm at 42 cents and we advise buying. Investors who act on this information will make money. Deer Park, Monte Christo and Iron Mask are all good buys at present prices.

We can also supply Republic, Ymir and Slocan stocks at lowest prices.

Snaps for Today.

We offer today subject to sale the following snaps: 1,000 Iron Mask... 8 1/2 4,000 Morning Star... 4 2,000 St. Paul... 2 5,000 St. Elmo... 3 1/2 5,000 Arlington... 5 1/2

LIST YOUR STOCKS WITH US.

We have cash buyers.

The Reddin-Jackson Co., Limited Liability.

Mining Operators and Brokers. Established May, 1895. Incorporated October, 1896. Agents for N. & F. S. Railway Addition to Rossland. Money Loaned on Rossland Real Estate. 108 Columbia Ave., Rossland.

A. B. CLABON, Mines & Mining Stocks

REAL ESTATE. P. O. Box 31. 14 Columbia Ave. ROSSLAND, B. C.

ABERDEEN'S SUCCESSOR. LONDON, June 29.—They are still guessing here as to the probable successor of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada. The name receiving attention just now is Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner. The demand for tickets for the Dominion Day banquet is not up to the average.

Rolt & Grogan

THE STOCK MARKET.

Corrected by Messrs. Rolt & Grogan, 36 East Columbia Avenue, Telephone 45. P. O. Box 428. Cable address: "Kent." Codes: Bedford-McNeill and Clough.

War Eagle is again advancing and we were offered \$2.60 in several places. Deer Park was a seller at from 15 1/2 to 16 cents. We have some cheap Montana and a small block of Good Hope both of which should be good speculations at the prices. Virginia keeps firm at about 40 cents; Monte Christo at 31. We have buyers for War Eagle and would ask sellers to list this stock with us. The tone of the market is firm with an upward tendency.

QUOTATIONS.

Arlington... 8 1/2 Jubilee... 28 Canada Western... 15 Lerville... 35 Commander... 15 Monte Christo Con... 32 Deer Park... 16 Poorman... 13 Evening Star... 6 Salmo Con... 15 Good Hope... 6 Virginia... 40 Iron Mask... 8 1/2 War Eagle... 2.70 Iron Coll... 15

We have the following bargains subject to sale: 1,000 Zilco... 2 1,000 Virginia... 41 500 Jubilee... 3 500 Montana... 10 1,500 Monte Christo... 1.000 Salmo Con... 14 500 Good Hope... 3 1/2

List your stocks with us, and we will advertise them for you for nothing. We have buyers for good stocks.

ROLT & GROGAN, Stock Brokers. Rossland, B. C.

Agents for the Cranbrook Townsite Company. Two good ground floor offices on Columbia Avenue for rent cheap.

Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company to such person or persons or company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas. 6-30-98 Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

Gopher Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Gopher Gold Mining company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company to such person or company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas. 6-30-98 Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company to such person or company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas. 6-30-98 Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

TARTAN CIGARETTES

SMOKING TOBACCO

J. R. TRAY & CO. MONTREAL, CAN.

Reindeer Milk

Richest in Cream. Best for All Purposes.

Truro Condensed Milk Co.

AN ENTHUSIAST HELD TRAIL, B. C. ers of the evening at here to capt then took the air of inj from the own. The meeti Trail opera dora of the didate a cha the voters of been decided would be all whom Mr. representati and demand equal numb erment. The Oppositio and the mee imonly and John Mc made a v forth the fa effort would and advanc on all sides would be ag hence would the people everything

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IT IS A SURE WINNER

Government Cannot Fail to Be Successful at the Elections.

WHAT MR. TURNER SAID

The Result Will Be 24 Government Supporters and 14 Oppositionists—Pleased With the Local Hospital—Premier Leaves for Trail.

Hon. J. H. Turner left for Trail Saturday afternoon, after paying a visit to the Sisters' hospital, with the arrangements and management of which he expresses entire satisfaction. The hospital, he says, has been of great benefit to the province as well as the city of Roseland, receiving as it has provincial patients who otherwise would have to be sent to the Nelson hospital. His visit to the hospital he looks upon as one of the greatest pleasures he has had in the course of the present tour, and he regards Roseland as to be envied in the possession of so capably conducted an institution. Premier Turner also desires through this paper to thank the people of Roseland in his behalf for the most cordial, hospitable and pleasant reception given him on the occasion of his present visit—a visit he will long remember with the greatest satisfaction. In conversation the premier said that the reports from every section of the province are most favorable to the government cause, and the expectation of the friends of the administration—based not upon guess-work, but on careful analysis of the situation—is that he will go into the next legislature with a majority of from 10 to 16 at his back, all doubtful constituencies having in this estimate been given to the enemy.

The island of Vancouver will contribute its total membership strength, the opposition cause in Victoria being so weak that it has been found impossible to get a complete ticket together. Vancouver will send three, if not its full four, members to the capital pledged to support the government policy, while McBride in Dewdney has the game in his own hands. Chilliwack is equally certain; Cariboo, Cassiar and Lillooet each contribute two government members; Baker and Nelson are a winning team in East Kootenay; while Chief Commissioner Martin will have no difficulty in defeating Deane in West Yale. Mr. Semlin will not improbably have the opportunity of leading a depreciated following in opposition, for his deserved personal popularity may again carry him through, while in Vancouver the forlorn hope importation, "turbulent Joe Martin," is already counted out. His patronizing assumption of superiority, his ignorance of provincial conditions and necessities, and, as much as all else, his questionable campaign methods, have convinced him. Conceding, as before said, every doubtful or independent seat to the opposition, a close approximation shows the relative standing of the parties in the new house to be: Government..... 24 Opposition..... 14

At every point visited during the course of his tour Premier Turner has been received with cordiality, and he feels more that ever convinced that he has the approval of the electorate in his progressive policy, and notably his chief and foundation plank, the development of the resources of the country by means of productive public works. In Kootenay the beneficial results of this policy he finds peculiarly emphasized in the prosperous condition of the district, while the increased revenue arising from the operation of the several railways and their tributary mines, with the large amount of construction work now going on or about to be initiated, will have yet more advantageous effect throughout the district and province.

For when trade of this character has once been created and well started in its natural channels by such a liberal policy soundly based upon principle, and by the rapid expansion of the revenue in Kootenay is another evidence of the wisdom of the policy adopted some few years ago for the upbuilding of the district. Then it was apparent that carry him unopposed, and at all other points where it was necessary to argue with argument upon argument that its accomplishments would not justify the contemplated expenditures, and as a result where expending money until quite recently far in excess of receipts, the contrary has now become the case.

This is accepted as encouragement to the government to proceed with further works in the same direction, and F. D. Gamble, the newly appointed engineer of the public works department, has only just completed a tour through the district, undertaken for the making of arrangements for the immediate expenditure of the moneys set apart in the estimates for public works throughout Kootenay.

TRAIL IS ALL RIGHT. An Enthusiastic Government Meeting Held There Last Evening. TRAIL, B. C., June 25.—The supporters of the Opposition attempted this evening at the Government meeting here to capture it, but they failed. They then took this as a pretext and with an air of injured innocence withdrew from the meeting and held one of their own.

The meeting was called to order in the Trail open air by Noble Binns of Trail, who in his opening words stated the object to be to give the government candidate a chance to state his policy to the voters of Trail, and to see if it had been decided, he added, that the speaker would be allowed to state the progress which he would be making from the hall and the meeting then proceeded unanimously and enthusiastically.

John McKane was introduced and made a very clever speech, setting forth the fact that if elected his every effort would be directed to the progress and advancement of the constituency which he represented. It was admitted on all sides that the Turner government would be again returned to power, and hence would it not be very foolish for the people of this district, who needed everything possible from the government

to assist in the further development of their country, to send to the coast as their representative a man opposed to the government, who, of course, could expect no concession or recognition from it. For his part if elected, he should go to the coast as an independent supporter of the government in the fullest sense of the term, and his motto while there should be in all things Kootenay first and the government second.

After Mr. McKane had concluded, W. J. Nelson made a very clever and witty speech, drawing some strong comparisons between the weakness and vacillation of the opposition and the energy and progress of the government. He touched lightly upon the matter of tax on working miners, favoring its removal, and also spoke of the truck act, which, although brought up by Mr. Kellie, was carried through by the government supporters, who recognized its valuable features.

James Rawlings was introduced, and discussed the political situation at some length from the laboring man's point of view and expressed his opinion that the working men of the district would stand by the government which had done so much for them, by returning an independent government supporter on July 9 next.

Mr. McKane then spoke briefly again, thanking the audience for their kind attention and declaring that he felt sure of success and would do everything possible to further the interests of Kootenay and British Columbia at large.

The meeting then dispersed with three cheers and a tiger for John McKane and Mr. Binns, the chairman.

FROM THE GAZETTE.

The Latest Incorporations, Appointments and Other Public Matters. The British Columbia Gazette contains the following announcements: Copies of lists of voters can be obtained from the queen's printer and from collectors of voters at the following rates: Lists of 500 names and under, 25 cents; lists of over 500 names, 50 cents.

Applications for certificates of improvements for the following mineral claims have been made: Fraction No. 2, Hendry No. 3, Princess Louise, President, Two Brothers, Hower, President fraction, Hower fraction, Rob Roy and Waffer.

John Kirkup gives notice that he will hold a court of revision of the voters' list on Wednesday, June 29th at the government house, Roseland.

A certificate of registration has been issued to the Kaslo-Montezuma Mining & Milling company as an extra-provincial company. The capital stock of the company is \$1,250,000, divided into 1,250,000 shares of \$1 each. The head office is located in Seattle, King county, Wash.; the office in the province is at Kaslo, and A. Wheeler is the attorney.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued as follows: To the Ajax Mining & Development Company, limited, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The registered office of the company is situated at Sandon and the object is to carry on general mining business.

The Pay Ore (B. C.) Mines, limited, with a capital stock of \$250,000, divided into 2,500,000 shares at 10 cents each. The registered office is in Roseland and Smith Curtis is the attorney.

Henry Slye Moore of the city of Victoria, Esq., barrister, has been appointed to be crown attorney.

His Honor the lieutenant governor, has appointed Saturday, the 2nd day of July next, as a public holiday in connection with the celebration of the 31st anniversary of Dominion Day. The offices of the provincial government will be closed on that day.

About 100 men are working on Sophie and Santa Rosa mountains. This section is a promising one. A strike has been made on the Victoria, a property owned by H. E. Black, in the Christina lake country. The ore carries gold and copper, and goes \$25 to the ton all values.

Harry E. Lippman has taken a bond for Montana parties on the Idaho, Milo, George and Hope mineral claims at the Curlew and on the Colville reservation, Washington. A force of men will be put to work immediately to determine the value of the claims. The ore is free milling and the surface indications are similar to those which prevail on the celebrated Republic property.

FOUR THOUSAND MEN.

They Will Soon Be at Work on the Columbia & Western.

"Within five weeks there will be 5,000 men at work on the construction of the Columbia & Western railway between Robson and Midway," said D. D. Mann, one of the contractors in charge of the work, who was among the arrivals in Roseland Saturday from the coast. He left for the east Sunday.

"At present we are working 700 men, but as soon as the tote road is completed through from Arrow lake to Cascade City, and camps can be established, all the men who can be utilized will be put to work. With the view to continuing the road from Midway to Pentiction, A. B. Ross was sent on Wednesday of last week from Vancouver with a party of surveyors to lay out the line between those two points, and on Saturday, the first grading party went to work.

A party of surveyors has been sent to select a route from the coast through the Hope mountains to Pentiction, and we expect to build a part of the road in the near future—operations may commence within a year—but we do not expect to build through the Hope mountains without government assistance, as the work is very heavy."

SPRUNG UP IN A NIGHT

Town of Brooklyn Is Growing Like a Green Bay Tree.

Where There Was a Virgin Forest Two Weeks Ago There Is Now Many Houses and Hundreds of People.

BROOKLYN, B. C., June 29.—Never before in the history of the British north-west has a town been hewn out of the forest as quickly as has Brooklyn, 25 miles above Robson, on Lower Arrow lake. There are many hotels, stores and shops being erected, now that a raft containing 125,000 feet of lumber has arrived from Nakusp and another is due on Sunday.

The sale of town lots has been unprecedented, as the first addition planned has been disposed of almost immediately. Last Thursday 40 lots were sold and the sales have been from five to 20 since until the supply was exhausted. Many lots have changed hands several times, each purchaser being satisfied he had a bargain.

There are hundreds of carts, scrapers, wagons and plows in promiscuous heaps that are being taken out on the "tope" road as rapidly as the work demands. The contractors' store buildings and offices are almost completed and there were barges and boats almost completely filled with all classes of merchandise.

At present all the contractors forces are concentrated upon the forty miles of wagon road to Cascade City, at the foot of Christina lake. As soon as this is completed supplies will be rushed through to that point where work will be started in both directions. Just outside of the city limits of Brooklyn a tunnel almost a mile in length is being dug, and there are hundreds of men and months of time. Twelve feet per day will be the average progress of the tunnel, continuous working. This will bring a handsome pay roll to the merchants of Brooklyn, amounting to about \$100,000 per day.

In the 25 miles of road work between Robson and Brooklyn, the specifications estimate 1,750,000 yards of rock to be moved. The average price for incline and overwork and other items will bring the amount to almost, if not quite, \$2,000,000. This is directly tributary to Brooklyn and her people. The immense string of freighters and laborers, in all capacities, will also make the town a busy place, and without a doubt this place will be one of the chief business centers in Kootenay. It is estimated the cost of the 105 miles of road will be \$4,000,000, much of which will be directly tributary to the town of Brooklyn, whatever nature of the contractors' headquarters store.

When 5,000 men are strung out along the line and thousands of dollars are distributed every day, it will be evident that Brooklyn will be one of the busiest towns in the northwest.

The C. P. R. will construct a wharf 40x150 feet to facilitate unloading goods. A telegraph line is being strung from Robson and express is sent and received daily. Buildings are going up rapidly, business of all kinds is being opened under canvas, the people look forward to an era of great prosperity and are happy.

Two weeks ago the townsite was a virgin forest. The trees that grew around the little cabin of the pre-emptor, W. Parker, are dragged down and hewn into foundation timbers, the soil is turned over for cellars and foundations, and the trees that are used to cool kegs of beer, and the lake front, where once was all peace and solitude, is marked with activity and a vigorous young town is growing.

TOWN OF BROOKLYN. Twelve Hotels Are Now In Course of Construction There. BROOKLYN, June 28.—Great interest continues to manifest itself in the new town of Brooklyn-on-the-lake. The population is growing rapidly and buildings are going up as fast as carpenters can cut lumber and drive nails. There are 12 hotels under course of construction and several hotel men from surrounding towns are here investigating, but as yet have not purchased. Stores and shops of all descriptions are going up, and the townsite presents a very animated appearance at this writing.

ALL SORTS OF NEWS

Slocan City Is to Have a Two-Story School House.

FINED FOR SMUGGLING. An Intoxicated Man Walks Out of a Second Story Window With Dismal Results—A Steamer Being Built to Ply on Trout Lake, Etc.

J. H. McKim has sold his hotel at Whitewater.

John Bruce, a line repairer at Arrowhead, died last week.

The official nomination of the legislative candidate has been made for the Revelstoke riding.

It is understood that the campaign in the Boundary Creek country will be opened at Greenwood on July 1.

It is not likely that more than 1,000 votes will be polled in the Slocan, although there are 1,571 names on the list.

Throughout the district the main topic of discussion is the provincial election. The several candidates are busy canvassing for votes.

Miss Girwood, the teacher of the Brandon school, left last week for a tour of the Kootenay region which she will return to her home in Guelph, Ont.

Philip McDonald has taken a large crew of men to the Lardo-Duncan country to work upon the proposed public improvements in that vicinity.

Grand Forks has a lawn tennis team that will play any team in the Boundary Creek country for a purse of \$100 and the championship of the district.

Arts and Oakes have their telephone line completed up the Kettle river as far as Hall's ferry. They expect to be in Cascade City by the first of the month.

A steamer is being built to ply on Trout lake and it is expected that it will be launched in about two weeks. This will prove a veritable godsend to the prospectors who have claims on the lake.

The movement to inaugurate a brass band in Sandon is meeting with considerable encouragement. Over \$100 has already been raised and instruments will be ordered in the near future.

Casey & McKay are putting in a ferry on the Kettle river about a mile this side of Hall's, on the reservation. They also propose to build a hotel and blacksmith shop for the accommodation of the traveling public.

W. T. Wilgus, the right of way agent in the Boundary Creek country for the Robson-Pentiction railway, will remain in the district all summer. He will arrange for the right of way between Cascade City and Midway.

John Murray, the provincial timber inspector, made his half yearly visit to the mills in the Kettle river district last week. Owing to the largely increased business done by the saw mills Mr. Murray secured a considerable sum of money in the district.

D. M. Snyder of Grand Fork received a painful injury at Republic the other day, several fingers of his right hand were nearly torn off by being entangled in a hitching rope while he was attempting to put packs on a bucking horse.

The miners and prospectors of Slocan City have banded themselves into a political organization, and from now on until election day they intend to engage in some active work. The purpose of the organization is to secure recognition for miners' rights.

Ferguson citizens feel thoroughly assured of the future of their town. The provincial government has appropriated \$6,000 for a road up the South Fork and \$4,000 for one up the North Fork. The question at present agitating the minds of the Ferguson citizens is as to how soon the work will be commenced.

J. Carley, at one time of Cody, but now of Whitewater, was brought into Sandon from the coast on a stretch of last week en route for the New Denver hospital. It appears the evening before while under the influence of too much "high life" he walked out of a second story window of a hotel, and in a collision with the ground received some bad injuries.

For some time past it was reported that business men were evading the customs and inland revenue dues in the Boundary Creek country. A C. Stuart, the collector of inland revenue, went to Grand Forks last week, and on Saturday seized two and a half pounds of Durham tobacco in the possession of H. A. Henderson of Grand Forks. Henderson was fined \$50 and costs.

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THE WEEK'S REPORT.

The market during the past week has been very fair. A considerable number of transactions have taken place in Deer Park, Victory-Triumph, Virginia, Grand Prize, Noble Five, Fern, Good Hope and Giant. This latter company contemplates commencing shipments to the Trail smelter at an early date. In our opinion the best purchase at present of the local stocks is Deer Park. We anticipate a sharp advance in this stock shortly.

OUR MARKET QUOTATIONS CORRECTED WEEKLY. Table with columns for Name of Company, Price, Name of Company, Price, Name of Company, Price.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS: 10,000 Abe Lincoln, 5c; 2,500 Athabasca, 32c; 3,000 Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, 7c; 2,000 Cariboo, 57c; 4,000 Dardanelles, offer wanted; 5,000 Deer Park, 16c; 2,000 Dundee (pooled) 37c; 10,000 Flossie L, 35c; 20,000 Georgia, 5c; 2,500 Gertrude, 7c; 5,000 Giant, offer wanted; 4,000 Good Friday, 11c; 2,753 Grand Prize, 13c; 1,000 Hall Mines, \$7.50; 800 Iron Mask, 75c; Josie wanted; 2,000 Jumbo, 35c; 2,000 London Hill (Slocan) 15c; 2,000 Monte Christo, 33c; 5,000 Mugwump, 4c; 3,000 Noble Five, 17c; 25,000 Nelson Poorman, 17c; 5,000 Salmon River & Porcupine, offer wanted; 500 Silverine, offer wanted; 4,000 Van Anda, 33c.

For Information you can depend upon, write to us.

THE STOCK MARKET

Latest Information Furnished on Application by M. E. DEMPSTER & CO., 43 East Columbia Avenue, Roseland, B.C. (ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRMS IN ROSSLAND.) ESTABLISHED 1895. CODES: A B C. Moreing & Neil's, and Clough's. Cable Address: "MEDOC."

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RICHARD PLEWMAN, Mining Broker - Roseland. STOCK QUOTATIONS. Alberta 20,000... 3 1/2; LAFleur-Com. Con. 4 1/2; Alf. 1000... 6 1/2; LAFleur-Com. pool 3 1/2; Arlington... 8 1/2; Lardie-Gold... 10; Athabasca... 3 1/2; Lardie-Gold... 15; B. C. Gold... 20; Lardie-Gold... 15; Bean Pot... 3 1/2; Masco... 1 1/2; Big Six... 10; Monte Christo... 30; Canadian-Amer... 30; Morning Star... 6,000; Cariboo, C. M. Con. 30; Victoria... 15; Canadian G. F. 1000... 7 1/2; Mt. View... 1 1/2; Canada Western... 10; Noble Five... 17; Commander... 16 1/2; Noble Three... 10; Deer Park... 20; Northern Belle... 4 1/2; Dundee... 50; Palo Alto... 5,000; 2 1/2; Delacola... 1,000... 2; Rambo... 18; Early Bird... 2 1/2; Republic No. 4... 5; Eureka... 3 1/2; Roderick Dth... 6 1/2; Eureka Con. 1000... 6 1/2; Roseland M. B. C. Co. 5; Eureka Star... 5; Royal Gold... 3 1/2; Evening Star... 5,000; R. E. Lee... 5,000; Gertrude... 5,000; Ruth Esther... 4; Giant... 5,000; Salmo Consolidated... 4; Good Friday... 10; Smuggler... 14 1/2; Golden Cache... 60; Sun... 5,500; 4; Grand Prize... 3; Tintino... 2 1/2; Golden Goose... 3; Tintino... 4 1/2; Homestake... 11,200; 4 1/2; Tamarac... 10; Iron Colt... 1000; 5; Tom Thumb... 9; Iron Mask... 3000; 80; Van Anda... 3,000; 4; Franchoe... 2000; 25; Virginia... 2,000; 4 1/2; Jim Blaine... 37; War Eagle... 25; Jackson... 30; White Bird... 1 1/2; Joe Handy... 40; Wonderfull... 5; Kettle River... 15; Winchester... 15.

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THE STORY DENIED

The B. A. C. Has Not Bonded the Republic for \$3,000,000.

NO AGENT AT REPUBLIC

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh Says That No One Has Authority to Act for the Corporation Unless One Can Show Proper Credentials.

The Spokesman-Review yesterday published a statement to the effect that the British America corporation had secured an option on the Republic mine in Washington. It was stated that the price was \$3,000,000, and that the 30 days time allowed was for the purpose of allowing time for the experts of the corporation to examine the property. It was further stated that several representatives of the B. A. C. were known to be in Republic, and among them was Hector McRae. The paper went on to say that the sale if completed would be the largest that had ever been made of a mining property in the state of Washington.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh was seen yesterday, and he gave an unqualified and absolute denial to the story, and even went further and stated that no one had authority to bond property for the corporation unless he had proper credentials from the company. Among other things he said: "I saw a statement made in the newspapers that our corporation had bonded the Republic for \$3,000,000. It is utterly untrue. We have bonded no property in the Eureka camp. I would like to say that no man is authorized to bond property in my name or that of the corporation unless able to produce credentials appointing him to transact business for the corporation. It is not likely that we will be able to look at the Republic camp for some time to come."

The resident director further stated that the various properties on Red Mountain, belonging to the B. A. C., were being rapidly developed. The No. 1, Josie, West Le Roi and Columbia-Kootenay all showing large ore bodies. He has only just returned from a visit to New York and other eastern points, and when in Ottawa had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, the governor-general of Canada, who promised to visit Rossland, Nelson and other mining camps next.

Monte Christo Is Not Shut Down. There was a persistent rumor on the street yesterday to the effect that the Monte Christo had shut down, but investigation disclosed that the report was without foundation. It arose because the Monte Christo ceased using the compressor plant of the City of Spokane property, owned by the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields company. For some time past the Monte Christo has been supplementing its power plant by the use of the City of Spokane compressor, but as the compressor is in need of certain repairs needed on the plant, and the Monte Christo ceased to use it. This resulted in the laying off of the men, who had been operating the drills run by the compressor of the City of Spokane. It also gave rise to the rumor that the mine had been shut down. A strike of considerable importance was made in the Monte Christo yesterday and the superintendent reports that the mine never looked better than now. The mine was in six feet wide and the mineral is a quartz carrying calcite. The assays reported are, of course, not typical of the whole lead.

Secured Good Assays. L. C. Dillon of Spokane, who is securing a number of properties here for the London market, secured an assay of \$126.85 and another of \$132 from some carbonates taken from the ledge of the I. C. U. on Green Mountain. The ledge, so it is claimed, is six feet wide and the mineral is a quartz carrying calcite. The assays reported are, of course, not typical of the whole lead.

Pumping Out the White Bear. The work of pumping the water from the shaft of the White Bear, was begun yesterday. Operations will be resumed on this property as soon as the present task of getting out the water is completed. Fifteen men will be employed, including three shifts of men who will work in the shaft.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT. B. A. C. Purchased 4,000 Miner Maps for Distribution. The Rossland Miner's birdseye view map of Rossland met with wonderful popular favor since the first edition was published a short time since. A large number have been purchased by residents to send to friends in the east and many more have been sold for reference use at home. The map has been sent to agents all over Canada and to several places in the United States, and the sales at these points have been satisfactory. The largest order, however, came from the British America corporation, which took 4,000 copies. The corporation will send the maps to each one of its 4,000 stockholders. The map was run through the press again so that the mines and properties owned by the B. A. C. could be marked in red ink, so that the stockholders in the corporation can see at a glance just what properties they are interested in. The stockholders in this great corporation include many men in the middle and upper classes. The benefit that Rossland will derive from the circulation of the map among this influential investing class will be very great, as they are of the kind given to investing in mining ventures. In addition to this it is certain that they will show it to their friends and the result will be that Rossland will receive a lasting and enduring advertisement that cannot fail to be beneficial. There are several other big orders from large mining companies pending and this will doubtless make it necessary to get out a second and perhaps a third edition of the map. The Miner is determined to spare no expense to the end that Rossland may be extensively advertised.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A New Method of Extracting Gold From Low Grade Ore. Two London mining engineers, Carl Von Rasch and Franz H. Ascher, are reported to have hit a discovery that will greatly interest owners of low grade gold bearing veins. This is a new method of extracting gold from its ores, which is claimed to offer the advantages of yielding all the gold present, of being applicable where the water supply is limited and of requiring an inexpensive plant.

The object of the inventors was to devise a system in which the gold ore is not brought to a finer state of division than that in which the gold occurs in nature. Well-designed rolls crush from 6 to 10 tons of gold quartz in 24 hours. The dry crushed material thus obtained is then diluted with a chemical solution, and run over a fine vanner for preliminary concentration. The concentrates then pass into a mixing tank, in order to be further treated with mercury. From this tank the pulp passes over plates, coated with mercury, of special design, so arranged as to prevent oxidation. It then passes over a second Frue vanner.

Experiments made with this method showed that it invariably yielded the gold without any appreciable loss. The chief point of the whole system is the fact that the gold is extracted from the ore in the same weight as that in which it occurs. The great loss in other methods is caused for the most part by the gold being rubbed to atoms that cannot be recovered by amalgamation, by concentration or by treatment with cyanide.

The amalgamated plates in the new method are covered with a network of wires or other metal, forming walls of a half millimeter to several millimeters in height. Above this is covering of other fabric, and the pulp flowing underneath impinges on it, and is thus more easily brought into contact with the cells of amalgam.

The composition of the dilute chemical solution, which is added to the crushed ore at the beginning of the process, in order to accelerate amalgamation, is not stated in the particulars furnished by the inventors, but is probably a new process secret to have given remarkable results in the experimental trials, as small an amount as one gramme of gold to a ton of quartz having been recovered without loss.

"OOM" PAUL'S STOVEPIPE. Has a Conveyer Crown and Will Hold Water for Birds. There is a story just now current in Rome to the effect that a sculptor in that city, in an evil hour for his reputation as an artist, undertook some time ago to produce "to order" a bronze statue of President Kruger of the Transvaal. One of the conditions imposed was that no liberties were to be taken with Oom Paul. He was to be presented in all his native heaviness of feature, with the fidelity with which Oliver Cromwell exacted, and for personal decoration he was to be depicted in his ordinary frock coat and tall hat.

The most trying stipulation of all was, however, that made by Marie Kruger. Oom Paul's amiable lady insisted that the crown of the hat should be made concave, so that it might catch and hold rain water for the refreshment of birds. The artist has succeeded in doing the bidding of his patrons, and the statue is now almost ready for transmission to Pretoria.—London Times.

The Whole Civilized World Is Speaking of Paine's Celery Compound and Its Wonderful Cures. It Saves Men and Women When All Other Medicines Fail.

Advertisement for Paine's Celery Compound, featuring an illustration of the product box and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

THE CHORAL UNION.

It Gave a Pleasing and Artistic Concert Last Evening. The Choral Union gave its second concert Tuesday evening at Dominion hall. Its concert at the Baptist church some weeks ago augured well for its musical and financial future. In consequence a crowded audience awaited the entry of the conductor, W. Hart-McHarg. Nor were its expectations unrealized. When so much calls for praise, and so little calls for criticism, it would be invidious to single out any particular item for isolated comment.

The ambitious sacred choruses of Haydn and Mozart, opening and concluding the concert, really require a much stronger chorus than that at present in the power of the choral union to produce still, their success which was otherwise unqualified can be partly attributed to the precision with which the conductor wielded his baton.

Of the four part songs Piniatti's "Good Night, Beloved" was rendered the best. The light and shade in it being perfectly marked. There was a slight tendency in some parts of the concerted music to slur the notes which will no doubt vanish with further practice.

There were two examples of violin playing, one a solo by Yvon Lamontagne exquisitely played and sympathetically accompanied by Mrs. Lamontagne, and the other an obligato rendered extremely well by Mr. Hart-McHarg accompanying "Beauty's Eyes," a fine song which was sung in good bass voice by A. M. White-side.

The other soloists were Mrs. Dunlop, Miss Aldrich, F. Burroughs and F. Oliver. Mrs. Dunlop sang as an encore "I Love Where What the Rose Is," one of the prettiest efforts by Ciro Piniatti, and by the way in which the audience encircled her it would seem as if she had quite eclipsed herself.

Frank Oliver was not left out under three songs, of which the most animated was F. Clay's "Gipsy John." Miss Cora Aldrich sang with taste and feeling the "Three Singers," and Fred Burroughs sang in contrast to the other singers, two simple English ballads, which were by no means the least applauded of the evening's selected numbers. Miss Pearsall played a very difficult piano number of Greig's, which was encored.

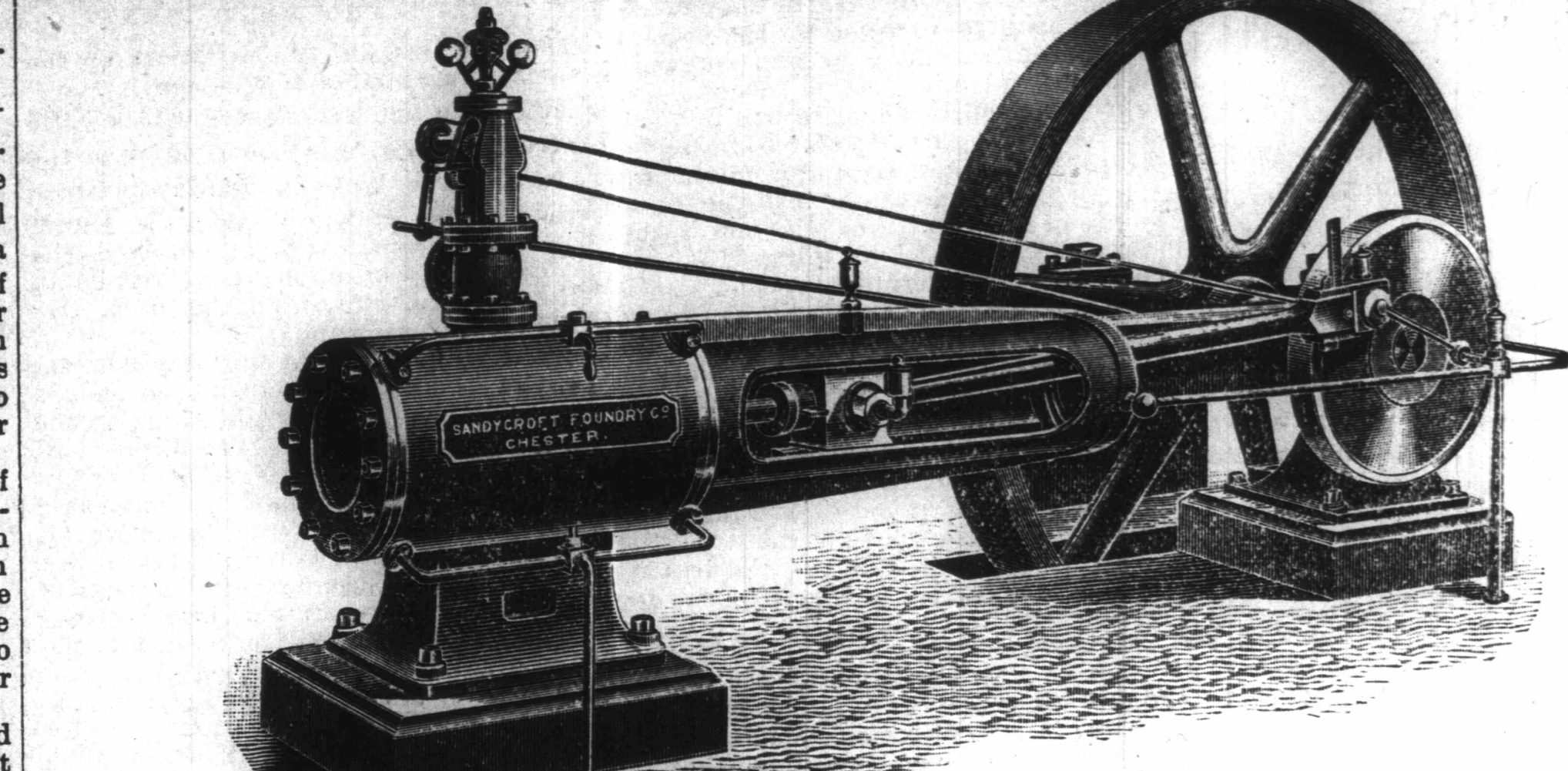
Finally, as a bonne bouche Mrs. Bohn claims a special comment as a most talented elocutionist. The Choral Union now retires for a summer rest, but intends to give the Rosslanders another treat during the fall.

DESKS FOR THE SCHOOL. Mr. McCutcheon Had the Right to Furnish Them. It Was Held That He Violated No Law in Doing So and the Charge Against Him Was Dismissed.

In the police court Thursday Magistrate Jordan gave his decision in the case brought against Hugh McCutcheon, for carrying on business without a trader's license. The specific charge was that Mr. McCutcheon supplied desks for the public schools. He was acquitted in an opinion substantially as follows:

"The evidence is that the defendant supplied the school board with 125 desks, being the fourth of a cartload which the transaction arose through one of the school trustees having requested the defendant McCutcheon to put in a bid for supplying the desks. The defendant put in a tender in writing on March 12, 1898, but it does not appear in evidence when the goods were actually supplied. The tender of the defendant also binds him to place the desks in position in the school building at a lump sum. The resolution of the board of school trustees, which was introduced in evidence by the prosecution, is that Hugh H. McCutcheon be ordered to supply school desks according to tender of letter of March 12, 1898, of 125 double desks; giving descriptions.

"The evidence of the accused is that he put in no tender to the school board, and did not make any other tender for any other work to any party in the city; that he tendered because he was asked to do so by one of the trustees; that he did not appear in evidence by the prosecution, is that Hugh H. McCutcheon be ordered to supply school desks according to tender of letter of March 12, 1898, of 125 double desks; giving descriptions. "It does not appear that this sale of 30 seats was made by him with the Campbell Bros., but taken in connection with his previous statement that he had not made any other tender for any other work for any party in the city, it would appear that the sale referred to in December, 1897, was made in connection with Campbell Bros. and adds, 'I had sold the trustees 30 of our seats previously, about December 18, 1897.' "It does not appear that this sale of 30 seats was made by him with the Campbell Bros., but taken in connection with his previous statement that he had not made any other tender for any other work for any party in the city, it would appear that the sale referred to in December, 1897, was made in connection with Campbell Bros. and adds, 'I had sold the trustees 30 of our seats previously, about December 18, 1897.' "The information which was laid before me on June 13, 1898, alleges that the 1898, did not do so on behalf or as agent for another or others, sell, solicit and take orders for the sale by retail for goods, wares and merchandise, etc., contrary to bylaw No. 5 of the city of Rossland. "In the transaction of March 12, 1898, can be considered selling, soliciting and taking orders for sale by retail, then the question is, is there sufficient evidence to bring the defendant within the penalty provided by the bylaw? In a fifth edition, page 418, I find the following: 'A single act of selling does not make a man a hawker, so as to require a license.' Rex vs. Little, one Burr, 309; Rex vs. Buckle, four East, 346; Hudson vs. Henderson, 11 East, 180; and also Regina vs. Pearson, B. C. reports, 325, lead me to believe that a single act of selling is not, without something more, sufficient to bring the defendant within the bylaw. Again in the contract which was put in evidence, there is something more provided for than the mere sale, namely, the placing of the desks in position. "Neither the act nor the bylaw defines who constitutes a sale by retail. The bylaw distinctly reads 'orders' not 'order.' I am forced to the conclusion under all these circumstances that no offence under the bylaw has been proven and I do not think it is necessary to touch upon the question raised as to the validity of the bylaw."



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Canadian Pacific Nav. Co. (LIMITED). Time Table No. 32, taking effect Jan. 1st, 1898. VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 10 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train. NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 2:30 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster to Victoria Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock. NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidegate on 1st of each month. BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 15th and 30th of each month. KLONDIKE ROUTE. Steamers leave weekly for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyes and Skagway. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager. G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. Victoria.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY. The Only Direct Route to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, BETWEEN SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON. No. 4 for Spokane and Pacific Coast connection, leaves Rossland at 8:45 a.m. No. 6 for Nelson, Kaslo and Slocan points, leaves Rossland at 12:25 p.m. No. 3 from Nelson, etc., arrives in Rossland at 11:20 a.m. No. 5 from Spokane and Pacific Coast points, arrives in Rossland at 5:10 p.m. No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland. Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points. Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

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J. M. MILLER, President and Treasurer. GEO. N. TAYLOR, Vice-President. M. F. CHESNUT, Secretary. CLOUGH'S CODE USED. The Old Gold Quartz and Placer Mining Co. LIMITED. Capitalization 1,500,000 Shares, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. 500,000 Treasury Shares. Par Value \$1 Each. A Grass-Roots Proposition. One Hundred Dollar Ore on the Surface. The officers of the Old Gold Quartz & Placer Mining company take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have completed the purchase of the famous Silver King and Silver Queen properties of the Lardeau-Duncan country, and that the same have been amalgamated with the already promising properties of the Old Gold company. The Silver King and Silver Queen have two well defined and highly mineralized ledges running through the entire properties, each being over five feet in width. A number of assays have been made from the property, every one of which shows over \$100 in value and one reaches the magnificent sum of \$135.75. Average taken assays across the entire ledge give values of 102-37. They are located only about one mile from the rich Gainer creek gold properties, are within three-fourths of a mile of rich placer grounds, are nestled among such well-known mines as the Bad Shot, Silver Cup, Wagner and Bannock Burn groups. The Old Gold properties now consist of eight claims, comprising about 400 acres of mineral lands, six of which are on the North Fork of the Salmon river, one of the most promising gold producing districts in British Columbia. The last assays taken from the quartz ledges on this group give the satisfactory results of over \$20 per ton. NOTE THE FOLLOWING FACTS: 1. A large area of rich mineral lands. 2. Low capitalization. 3. Shipping cost from the surface. 4. Water and timber in abundance. 5. No salaries to any officer until the property becomes dividend paying. 6. A careful, economical and honest management. 7. The company is out of debt, has a large fund both in treasury and unsold treasury stock, and is working its properties. The above are some of the reasons why an investment in the shares of the Old Gold Quartz & Placer Mining company at present prices is the most profitable that can be made in British Columbia. Only a limited number of shares will be placed on the market at 10 cents. An advance in price will soon be made. M. F. CHESNUT, Secretary, P. O. Box 148, Rossland, B. C.

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THE PREMIER... Premier Tu... letter to Dr. R... to the matter... Independent... the Rossland... to the deleg... Government... it is as foll... Premier Tu... that he was... important rail... it impossible... in time for... convention, h... here by the 25... for the conven... state that the... detention had... ment had be... auguration of... of the railwa... coast. In regard... Turner stated... ence of opinio... proper course... of a candida... asked to name... the support... replying to... stand that I... present camp... Government to... ate of each di... single instanc... tempted to inf... date. Whatve... done by the s... ment in each... you that I a... good judgment... whose interest... choose a man... themselves." It is stated... Kootenay has... favor of the... years since the... ponents. In relation... Kootenay has... following to s... minded man, n... past eight or... ally covers the... admit that the... it all in all, ve... expended in K... ending, over... streets, bridge... education. The... liberal assistan... which alone m... possible. The... Columbia & W... Sheppard, the... & Slocan, Cou... B. C. Southern... cally the cult... system of com... Pentiction line... of the Provinc... ly so well sup... trails and othe... complain of the... best investme... made, because... Kootenay has... 000, over one... uted in the las... ment points... showing the in... has arisen from... works, and as... ties the exten... portions of the... cations of min... in Kootenay... This expend... of great dep... 1896. The Govern... having given... but this was... credit of the... was hard to g... was given to... might be buil... country, how... the policy of... railroads has... subsidies are... forward to the... crease in tra... necessary to... In relation... Government t... charter to M... that the reaso... posed it was... ing into comp... towards whic... ready pledge... credit of the... stood the lo... than the Gove... but to take... of Provincial... interests. I... did precisely... further in th... Messrs. McR... monopoly of... reserved for... the opinion... Corbin rail... greater and... so far as Brit... would not b... least, for th... this subject h... "So far as... it took the... affected were... enough to aff... Columbia as... another prin... of Provincia... has brought

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

THE PREMIER'S LETTER.

Premier Turner, on June 17, wrote a letter to Dr. Edward Bove in relation to the matter of the nomination of an Independent Government candidate for the Roseland riding. The letter was read to the delegates in the Independent Government convention. In substance it is as follows:

Premier Turner in his opening regrets that he was unavoidably detained by important railway matters, which made it impossible for him to reach Roseland in time for the Independent Government convention, but stated that he would be here by the 25th, the time originally set for the convention. He was pleased to state that the matter that caused his detention had been fixed, as an arrangement had been completed for the inauguration of work and rapid completion of the railway from Kootenay to the coast.

In regard to the convention Premier Turner stated that as there was a difference of opinion in the riding as to the proper course to pursue in the selection of a candidate, and that he had been asked to name someone who would have the support of the Government. In replying to this he said: "I took the stand that I have taken throughout the present campaign that it was not for the Government to select, but for the electorate of each district, and so far not in a single instance have I directed or attempted to influence the choice of candidate. Whatever has been done has been done by the supporters of the Government in each riding, and I can assure you that I am willing to trust to the good judgment and inclination of those whose interests are most concerned to choose a man most in sympathy with themselves."

It is stated that public opinion in the Kootenays has undergone a change in favor of the Government, where four years since there were many bitter opponents.

In relation to the manner in which Kootenay has been treated he has the following to say: "I think that any fair-minded man, viewing the record of the past eight or nine years, which practically covers the history of Kootenay, will admit that the government has treated it in all, very fairly. There has been expended in Kootenay, in 10 years just ending, over \$600,000 on roads, trails, streets, bridges, charities, hospitals and education. This does not include the liberal assistance extended to railways, which alone make mining development possible. These railways include the Columbia & Western, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Nakusp & Slocan, Kaslo & Slocan, Columbia & Kootenay and the B. C. Southern, and what is now practically the culmination of this complex system of communication, the Robson & Penticon line has been begun. No part of the Province of similar extent is nearly so well supplied with railways, roads, trails and other public works. I do not complain of this. I regard these as the best investments the Province ever made, because, during the same period Kootenay has returned in revenue \$930,000, over one-half of which was contributed in the last two years. The Government points with pride to the fact as showing the influence on revenue, which has arisen from a liberal policy of public works, and as a result which fully justifies the extension of that policy to other portions of the Province in which indications of mineral wealth similar to those in Kootenay exist."

This expenditure was at a time, too, of great depression, between 1892 and 1896. The Government has been blamed for having given land grants to railways, but this was done at a time when the credit of the province was such that it was hard to get money and hence land was given to the end that the country might be built up. The credit of the country, however, is now so high that the policy of giving subsidies of land to railways has been abandoned. Cash subsidies are given. The premier looks forward to the time, however, to an increase in traffic when it will not be necessary to subsidize railways.

In relation to the opposition of the Government to the granting of a railway charter to Mr. Corbin the letter states that the reason why the Government opposed it was because it was a road coming into competition and paralleling one towards which the government had already pledged its assistance and the credit of the Province. He quite understood the local feeling on the subject, but the Government could not be better than to take this action. It is a matter of Provincial policy to protect its own interests. The Dominion government did precisely the same thing, but went further in the contract it made with Messrs. McKenzie & Mann, because a monopoly of the trade of the Yukon was reserved for them in the bargain. It is the opinion of the writer that if the Corbin railway had been built the greater and more important enterprise, so far as British Columbia is concerned, would not have been carried out, at least, for the present. Continuing on this subject he said:

"So far as the House was concerned, it took the stand that the interests affected were more than local, and wide enough to affect the interests of British Columbia as a whole. More than that, another principle was affected, viz.: that of Provincial rights, and the situation has brought into prominence a question

which more will be heard in the future, and that is the right to build railways through the province without a provincial charter. Regarding this, however, I will take occasion to refer anon. In a word, the objections to the course pursued were of such a character that the legislature could not with propriety disregard them, and there is no question as to the predominating sentiment on the subject."

In connection with the mining industry which has brought British Columbia so prominently before the world, the premier pointed out the admirable mining laws which the administration has instituted, and the law-abiding spirit that characterized the camps of the province. He also called attention to the mining bureau which had been created under the direction of W. A. Carlyle. Personally, Mr. Turner said he had testified practically to the faith he felt in the Kootenays, and the same was true of the other members of the province.

The premier, while declining to offer any suggestion regarding the action of the party in the Roseland riding, expressed the hope that the electors would send down a representative with whom Kootenay would be first and party second, and he gave assurance that nothing in the power of the Government would be denied the Kootenay representatives that would be beneficial to this district.

Summing up the whole situation, Mr. Turner expressed the wish that the electors would place the shortcomings and mistakes of the Government against the uninterrupted progress that had attended it, and he was sure that the balance sheet would be in favor of the Administration.

The letter is being printed in pamphlet form for free distribution and should be read by every elector in this constituency.

THE PREMIER'S TOUR.

So far the premier's trip through the interior districts has been nothing short of a grand triumphal march. His pleasing manners, his very evident sincerity, his innate honesty and his keen, correct appreciation of the great responsibilities of his official position have won for him a host of admirers since he became prominent in British Columbia politics, and it is significant and gratifying to note that the longer he remains in public life the more popular does he become with the electors. On his present tour he is winning to his side scores of men who failed to respect and admire him a few years since. At every place that he stops off to tell the story of his government he does so in a simple and unaffected manner. He has absolutely nothing to conceal and has done nothing for which he has reason to feel ashamed. The welfare of this Province has been his foremost and constant care since he assumed the leadership of his party. He has planned and executed his policy of government wisely, and solely with a desire to promote the welfare of those who entrusted him with the administration of the public affairs. Men who questioned the wisdom of his scheme for the development of the vast and incalculably rich resources of this Province, having since seen and experienced the beneficial results derived from it, are readily confessing adherence to the Government party. Mr. Turner has met with a very cordial reception at every place that he has visited since he left Vancouver, but it is safe to say that the heartiest welcome of all will be extended to him today in Roseland.

THE PARIS BELLE CASE.

THE MINER recently referred to the Paris Belle case in order to show that the growth of Roseland is seriously and unreasonably handicapped by the delay on the part of the authorities at Victoria to issue a crown grant to the Zenith mineral claim to the Paris Belle company. We shall continue this agitation in the hope that the matter may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

The full court of appeal of British Columbia has unanimously decided that the claim of the company is valid. The fact that Mr. Corbin has appealed from this decision to the privy council in England, should be no stay of proceedings in issuing the crown grant, unless full security for the value of the property is put up, which has not been done.

It rests with the authorities at Victoria to say whether or no the best residence portion of Roseland shall remain a waste or almost immediately be covered with handsome and costly homes. In the meantime the feeling over the matter in this city is becoming very pronounced.

THE TURNER RALLY.

The Independent Government rally Friday at Dominion hall afforded the electors of Roseland an excellent opportunity to listen to a thorough discussion of the public questions of the day affecting this Province. On the one hand they had the pleasure of hearing Premier Turner relate in a simple and straightforward manner the noble efforts that he has put forth to advance the public welfare, and how admirably he has succeeded; while on the other they listened to the carping criticism and political chicanery of F. C. Cotton, of the Opposition. The former not only satisfied the audience as to what he had done, but clearly outlined what he proposed to do in the future.

His opponent contented himself with his well known tactics of attempting to bamboozle the intelligent electors of Roseland with declarations that plainly showed his anxiety to succeed Mr. Turner as finance minister. His juggling with the "mortgage tax" showed that he was far more interested in deceiving the people into voting for the Opposition candidate here than a desire to see an honest and capable administration. His cringing acknowledgment of "fighting" Joe Martin's leadership of his party proved how ready he was to desert Mr. Semlin and save his political bacon.

Mr. Cotton failed to explain one very important thing, and that was why he has been so prominent in the ranks of the Opposition so many years and still remains as much a political non-entity as he was the first day he entered the Province.

The electors of the Roseland riding now have greater reason than ever to trust the government of the Province to the guidance of Mr. Turner.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

In these times of keen competition, railway managers are compelled to have some of the qualities of a general in order to be successful. They must use as much strategy as a commander-in-chief at the head of an army, and in order to enjoy even a portion of the traffic of a certain desirable sections must seize and hold certain points of vantage. There is evidently a move of importance going on at present in the railroad world in this vicinity. The president of the Northern Pacific railway visited this section yesterday accompanied by a number of the other leading officials of the same road. It is said on good authority that the party's visit was preliminary to the taking over of the Corbin system by the Northern Pacific railway. This is a great coup on the part of the Northern Pacific railway, which has adopted the policy of acquiring its feeders whenever possible. It was doubtless done, however, because the Northern Pacific felt that by the proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific into the Boundary country and on to Penticon, and the purchase of the Columbia & Western running into Roseland, the Canadian road was placing its rival at a disadvantage in the competition for the trade of the Kootenay country, and so has acquired the Corbin system in order that it may be in a position to secure at least a portion of the vast traffic of this section. That this move will benefit this line cannot be denied. The Canadian Pacific, when its system will have been extended to the Boundary country, will tap all important points in the Kootenays. With a system that taps East and West Kootenay at all their important points, the C. P. R. will have the other railways, which are seeking business in this country, at a great disadvantage, as with lateral lines like that of the Corbin system, they will only be able to touch sections here and there unless they actually paralleled the Canadian Pacific, and in this section, where railway building is costly, this would hardly be profitable.

The Great Northern railway, should the Northern Pacific secure the Corbin system, would to a large extent be shut out of this section. It has shipped a great deal of ore from along the line of the Kaslo & Slocan, via Kootenay lake and the Corbin system to its main line and from thence to the smelters in the United States. If the Northern Pacific has secured control of the Corbin system it is certain that it will not let its rival, the Great Northern, haul ore out of this country, and merchandise in, so that there will be any profit in the traffic, over a route which it controls. In this contingency the Great Northern will be compelled to look for an inlet. It is very probable that it will build from the vicinity of Bonner's Ferry to some point on Kootenay lake. From there it can reach the Kaslo & Slocan railway, which it controls, by means of barges which will have sufficient capacity to carry entire trains.

If the Northern Pacific has acquired the Corbin system it is certain that it will build to the Republic camp and it will perhaps also endeavor to reach the Boundary Creek country. In an effort of this kind it would be more liable to succeed than Mr. Corbin, because it is a powerful corporation and therefore could bring immense pressure to bear to attain its object. It may be, therefore, that the Canadian Pacific will ere long have the active competition of the Northern Pacific in the Boundary Creek country as well as here. The railroad situation is assuming some very interesting phases in this section.

Reports from all over the Province indicate that the Turner government will be returned to power at the elections on July 9. This is generally conceded. It is not possible at the present time to say definitely how large will be the majority of the Government, but there does not seem to be any doubt on the part of those who are in a position to know that it will be as large, if not larger, than it was during the last four years. Taking in the situation from a practical point of view, this is highly satisfactory. It is a matter of the utmost importance that nothing should interfere with the settlement and development of the Province. The wise, progressive policy

laid down by Mr. Turner when he first undertook the administration of the affairs of British Columbia is just commencing to bear fruit. An era of great prosperity has been inaugurated that will undoubtedly continue if these plans are carried out to a successful conclusion. If, however, a new set of men are placed in office this much-desired advancement stands in imminent danger of experiencing a disastrous setback for a very considerable length of time. It can scarcely be expected that men new to the grave responsibilities of administering the public affairs would at first do so advantageously as those of long experience in such matters, and especially is it so when men who are more politicians than statesmen supplant those who are only influenced to promote the welfare of the country through lofty and self-disinterested motives. Who, for instance, is there in the ranks of the Opposition that could handle the finances of the Province so ably as Mr. Turner? Not only has that gentleman succeeded in the short space of eight years in bringing the public credit from a chaotic condition to its present proud position as second only to that of Great Britain, but, laboring under the innumerable difficulties that naturally occur in a new and undeveloped country, he has, in the meantime, so satisfactorily arranged for the opening up of regions of vast extent that the public revenue has increased many times over, and great prosperity prevails from one end of the country to the other.

If the charges of dishonesty and incompetency against the Government, as made by the Opposition, could be proven it would be worth the while of the electors to hesitate before again placing Mr. Turner at the head of Provincial affairs. It is, however, impossible for the Premier's detractors to substantiate their charges, as they have no foundation in fact. Such carping critics as F. C. Cotton and "fighting" Joe Martin may indulge in wild, unfounded and would-be defamatory statements concerning the Government, but they are soon to learn that the electors have not sufficient confidence in them to place them in control of Provincial affairs so long as men like Mr. Turner are available.

MR. MCKANE.

John McKane, the Independent Government candidate for the Roseland riding, is winning a host of friends, although he has barely commenced the canvass. He seems to have the confidence and support of a large majority of the electors of this city and, judging from the reports from other portions of the riding, he may safely count on defeating James Martin at the polls on July 9. THE MINER has yet to hear, even from the most rabid Oppositionist, anything to prove that Mr. McKane would not make an excellent legislative representative for this district. He has had a first-class business education and is possessed of a thorough knowledge of the public needs of the district. With these very important considerations may be included Mr. McKane's ability as a debater. He has the admirable faculty of being able to discuss a question in a clear and logical manner and as he makes a favorable impression as a speaker from the public platform so he may be relied on to make his influence extensively felt on the floor of the House. This young district needs in the legislature a young, energetic and capable man, and in those respects Mr. McKane is eminently qualified to act. In casting their ballots the electors cannot do better than vote for the Independent Government candidate.

ROSSLAND ADVERTISED.

The British America corporation has taken 4,000 OF THE ROSSLAND MINER'S birdseye view maps of Roseland and its surroundings. This large number of maps is intended for distribution among the 4,000 stockholders in the B. A. C., who are scattered throughout the British Empire. The maps will be permanently posted by the recipients and will form a lasting advertisement for the camp and the mines of the Trail Creek division. The benefit of a circulation among so influential a class as the stockholders of the B. A. C. in this vicinity should be large. The idea of THE MINER in getting up this map was to show the extent and importance of the city of Roseland and its means of support in the many mining properties with which it is surrounded. The compressor and hoisting plants are shown with a view to emphasizing the fact to outsiders that this city is the center of an extensive mining industry. This fact, all will recognize as soon as a glance is taken at the map. The more it is studied the more apparent this becomes. This will impress the outsider who has never been in the camp. The idea carried out in the issuance of the map was to advertise Roseland and Trail Creek division, and the result has been beyond the most sanguine expectations. While attaining this end the feeling has been that anything which would be of help to this city and division could not fail to be beneficial to the interests of THE MINER. With the increase in the ore output, population and importance of the camp there will come a corresponding addition to the subscription lists and advertising patronage of this paper. Hence it is to the best interests of this paper to let it be known in the four quarters of the globe that there is a place called Roseland, and that it is surrounded by a cordon of rich mines.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Notice to Stockholders. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Roseland Water & Light company will be held in the company's office, in the city of Roseland, on Wednesday, July 20, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of considering the increase of the capital stock of the company from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. W. S. NORMAN, Secretary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ROSSLAND is commencing to experience the great benefits derived from the liberal expenditure of public money on roads, trails and other public works in the Trail Creek division.

ACCORDING to the Vancouver World, Thomas Kidd, the Opposition candidate for the Delta district, says the defeat of the Government on the grounds that breadwinners—printers and other employees in the public service—are being too well paid. We have heard many contemptible arguments from the Opposition, but this is the most contemptible that has come to our notice.

THE United States has at last found a use for her trusts. A war revenue tax of one-fourth of one per cent has been levied upon trusts, and will bring the government \$1,000,000 per annum. This will be a wonderful result when it is considered that not one of the many trusts of the United States ever before paid a single cent in taxes. Even the trusts have their uses, in time of war, although they bathe on the public at all times.

ELSEWHERE will be found an interview with D. D. Mann, one of the contractors for the construction of the extension of the Columbia & Western railway to the Boundary Creek country. The statement of Mr. Mann that 5,000 men will be employed on the grade of this road within the next five weeks and that 700 men are already working on the line goes to show that within a few months the road will be running between Roseland and Grand Forks via Trail, Brooklyn and Cascade City.

HERE is what Peter Cooper, who died worth millions, said of a newspaper: "In all the towns where a newspaper is published, every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card stating his name and the business he is in. It does not only pay to advertise, but it lets people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men. As the seeds are sown so the seed recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business."

FOR 1898-9 the Dominion estimates, main and supplementary, are \$41,239,388. From this must be deducted \$885,579 for Yukon administration, \$760,000 for rental and operating expense of the Intercolonial railway extension, \$250,000 for cost of taking the prohibition plebiscite, \$180,000 for the new steamers added to the Prince Edward Island service, and \$236,575 arrears payable to Manitoba, a total of \$2,112,151, which leaves the total estimate for ordinary services \$39,127,237.

THE people of Vancouver have rejected the bylaw proposing that a substantial cash bonus be given to a company that stands ready to build a smelter in the Terminal City. According to the News-Advertiser, the people of Vancouver are growing more and more loath to consider bonus proposals of any kind, even though as in the instance under consideration, the inducement held out was the establishment of a new industry with Vancouver for its base. Any smelter hereafter to be established in or near Vancouver will most certainly need to be set up on its commercial merits without the aid of a money bonus. Such would at least seem to be the moral of the vote of the people of that city.

OF ALL the addresses so far submitted to the electors of the Kootenays by candidates for legislative honors, we have seen none that show a more thorough grasp of what is required from the legislature for this portion of the Province than the address of A. S. Farwell, the Independent nominee of the Nelson riding. The address is short, but right to the point. It is written by a man who looks at the situation from a business, and not from a political point of view. After reading it one can only come to the conclusion that Mr. Farwell thoroughly appreciates that he is seeking election from a mining constituency. If Mr. Farwell is not elected on the strength of his address it will be because the voters of the Nelson riding have not taken the trouble to read it, or if having read it are indifferent to their own interests.

THE Canadian Mining Institute is considering the advisability of holding its next general meeting at Nelson in September next. This organization is one of merit and standing, and, therefore, at the meeting there will be gathered many of the prominent mining men of the Dominion. As they are to meet in the greatest mining Province in the Dominion it is but meet and proper that they should gather in the largest and most important mining camp. While Nelson is an important place as a commercial center, and has many desirable points about it, it does not seem just the proper thing that the Canadian Mining Institute should hold its session there. Roseland is the proper place, and THE MINER is certain if the proper representations are made to those who have the matter of fixing the place of the meeting in hand that it will be held here instead of at Nelson. Here the delegates could see mining on a large scale.

Notice to Stockholders. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Roseland Water & Light company will be held in the company's office, in the city of Roseland, on Wednesday, July 20, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of considering the increase of the capital stock of the company from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. W. S. NORMAN, Secretary.

No. 94. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897." CERTIFICATE OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE "LONDON AND YAKI (BRITISH COLUMBIA) GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED," "NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY."

Capital, \$750,000. I hereby certify that the "London and Yaki (British Columbia) Gold Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a limited company, with a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the company will be situated in Roseland, British Columbia. The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said act. The objects for which the company has been established are: a. To adopt and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement which has already been entered into between Alexander Louis Becher, of the one part, and Anthony John McMillan, on behalf of the company, of the other part: b. To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire in any lawful manner, mining leases, or mining claims, or mining rights, or mines, or as real estate, or any other mining property in any part of the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere, or any interest therein, and particularly the Nancy Jane mineral claim, situate in the Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district, and to pay for the same either in cash or fully paid up stock of the company.

c. To crush, win, wash, concentrate, calcine, or to treat, dress, amalgamate, and prepare for market, ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects. d. To search, prospect, examine and explore for mines, metals and minerals, and to obtain information relating to mines, minerals or mining localities. e. To develop, equip, maintain, improve and work by any process all or any part or portion of the property of the company. f. To erect, construct, or acquire by purchase, lease or exchange, or otherwise, costs, tramways, railways, wharves, viaducts, aqueducts, canals, reservoirs, water courses, telegraph, mills, fixtures, buildings and works of every kind and description, patent and patent rights, and to equip, maintain and operate the same, or any of them, for the objects of the company only. g. To use water, steam, electricity, or any other power now known or that may hereafter be discovered, as a motive power, or in any other way for the uses and purposes of the company. h. To acquire in any lawful manner, lands, tenements and hereditaments of whatsoever tenure, for the purposes of the company only. i. To acquire water privileges and rights; to dig ditches and canals, mills, flumes and aqueducts to convey water from one place to another, as the business or purposes of the company may require.

j. To borrow or raise money by issue of or upon mortgages, bonds, debentures, preference shares or other obligations of the company, to mortgage or pledge all or any of the company's property, income, or uncalled capital for the purposes of securing such mortgages, bonds, debentures, preference shares or other obligations. k. To carry on the business of purchasing, milling and smelting, matting, stamping and reducing ores and minerals of every kind and description. l. To sell, let, assign, transfer and prove, manage, develop and dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company. m. To provide working capital for and to assist in the promotion of new companies or reconstruction of existing companies, or to form subsidiary companies for the purpose of purchasing or in any other way acquiring, the options or properties, leases or businesses of this company. n. To accept surrender of its own shares. o. To do all such things as are incidental to the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 24th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of \$25,000 City of Roseland debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum payable yearly, and to run for five years, issued under By-Law No. 20, published in B. C. Gazette, May 25th, 1898. Tenders will close at 3 p. m., Thursday, 30th of June, 1898. McCQUEEN, City Clerk. Roseland, B. C., June 4th, 1898.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Mugwump mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Red Mountain. Take notice that J. A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for the Mugwump Gold Mining Company, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 8,564, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. J. A. S. FARWELL. Dated this 4th day of June, 1898. 5-2-104

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Little Jim mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Annie No. 2 mineral claim, lot 127 group. Take notice that J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for the Little Jim Gold Mining & Milling Co., free miner's certificate No. 8,565 A, 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. J. A. KIRK. Dated this 30th day of May, 1898. 5-2-104

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Seneca Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the south slope of Columbia mountain, bounded by the Columbia, Alberta, etc. Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for A. B. Irwin, free miner's certificate No. 8,299, 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. SAMUEL L. LONG. Dated this 26th day of May, 1898. 5-2-104

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Verson mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Red Mountain, between the California and Evening mineral claims. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, free miner's certificate No. 9,074, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. N. F. TOWNSEND. Dated this 14th day of May, 1898. 5-2-104

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Black Diamond mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: north of and adjoining the Independence and Black Horse mineral claims. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for J. B. Colton Fox, free miner's certificate No. 9,075, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. N. F. TOWNSEND. Dated this 22nd day of April, 1898. 4-28-104

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Emma Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout mountain, adjoining the Emma and Kurragie mineral claims. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for P. McIvor McIvor Campbell (as trustee) free miner's certificate No. 6,214A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. N. F. TOWNSEND. Dated this 3rd day of May, 1898. 5-12-104

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IS STILL IN DOUBT

Le Roi Deal in a State of Uncertainty.

PLOT, COUNTERPLOT

Secretary Williams Brings the Company's Books Here.

AN INJUNCTION AVOIDED

A Struggle in Spokane With Deputy Sheriffs in Which the Latter, Who Were Seeking to Prevent the Officers of the Company From Leaving the Jurisdiction of the Courts, Were Foiled—Dramatic Scenes and Stirring Incidents—There Was No Quorum at Last Night's Meeting to Ratify the Sale and an Adjournment Was Taken Till This Morning—Senator Turner and Others Say the Sale Shall Not Take Place at the Price Mentioned—Governor Mackintosh Thinks the Deal Will Yet Be Made.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]
The adjourned meeting of the Le Roi company called for the purpose of confirming the sale of the mine to the British America corporation was held at the office of the company last night, but nothing was done and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

A large delegation of shareholders were present, who came by special engines, extra trains and the ordinary every day passenger trains, but it was anticipated in advance of the meeting that nothing would be done, so that only a half dozen stockholders were present when the meeting was called to order in the Le Roi office on the hill. The roll call disclosed the fact that there was nothing like a quorum present, as only a few scattered blocks of stock were voted. The pooled stock, which forms a majority of the capitalization, was not voted, as Senator Turner, one of the trustees, has no wish to bring matters to a focus just now. Colonel W. W. D. Turner, another of the trustees who had been restrained by an injunction from voting the stock in the pool, is himself opposed to the sale.

On the discovery that the meeting was destitute of a quorum W. B. Heyburn, the solicitor for the B. A. C., who was present, moved that an adjournment be taken until this morning at 10 o'clock and the motion carried. Accordingly the company will make an effort again this morning to settle its complications, which are now growing more and more intricate.

SOME QUICK MOVES.

How the Le Roi Officers Got Out of a Court's Jurisdiction.

The Le Roi is destined to have greater fame than ever. The British America corporation apparently scooped the prize, and this was done in a manner that will not soon be forgotten by the principal actors in the play. On Saturday the Le Roi directors met in Spokane, and it is claimed, informally confirmed the sale of the mine to the B. A. C. It is alleged that the minority, which is versed in the intricacies of the American laws, appealed to the state courts. That is, they desired the courts to issue an injunction to restrain Colonel Peyton and L. F. Williams and a majority of the directors from accepting \$3,000,000 in exchange for the Le Roi. The stockholders were induced to call the mine resolved to set the injunction at defiance. One of the first acts of the play on the part of the oppositionists was to purloin the seal from the office of the Le Roi. Secretary Williams then advised to move all the paraphernalia of the office from under the Stars and Stripes and place them under the Union Jack. At 3:20 o'clock on Sunday morning he left Spokane on a special train and arrived in Roseland at 8:00 the trip occupying just four hours and 40 minutes. But one stop was made until the boundary line was reached and then it was because the conductor fell of the train. When in the vicinity of Loon Lake the conductor tried to go through the engine for the purpose of learning if there was enough water to carry the train as far as across the boundary and to reconstitute with the engineer for the excessive speed at which the train was going. The train struck one of Corbin's curves and the engine went the conductor over the side. As he was falling he tried to reach the bell rope and just touched it and caused the bell to ring. The engineer slowed up a little in response to the bell, and after while the train backed to the engine house and asked Mr. Williams where the conductor was. He replied that he did not know. The train was backed for two miles and the conductor was found walking after the train. His head was cut and one of his hands bruised and he was covered with clay. He had fallen against the only clay bank for miles and was not severely hurt. The train then resumed its journey. The driver "let'er go Gallagher" and awaked the echoes up hill and down dale as he sped on his course until he reached Roseland. It was the quickest trip ever made between the two towns, for the 147 miles was covered in four hours and 20 minutes.

Early Sunday morning Colonel Ridpath found to his great dismay that Secretary Williams and the Le Roi records were missing. There was a ray of hope. Senator Turner was at home, having returned a few hours after the flight of Secretary Williams, so Colonel Ridpath and Senator Turner put their wits to work together and resolved that no more of the officers of the company should be allowed to reach British soil if they could help it. Several deputy sheriffs were secured and they were detailed to restrain the Peytons, Henleys and Wakefields from leaving Spokane, Governor Mackintosh had set his heart upon the Le Roi deal and determined to put it through, and at 11 o'clock on Sunday night he secured a special at Spokane in order to bring with him a majority of the directors of the company to Roseland.

Then the news spread that at Hilliard, a short distance from Spokane, there were a score of deputy sheriffs ambushed to capture Colonel Peyton, Mr. Wakefield, and Mr. Henley. Governor Mackintosh requested that these three gentlemen should take a place in a locomotive cab and run the blockade at Hilliard. This was successfully done, as the deputy sheriffs did not think it their duty to hold up a locomotive that raced through Hilliard at full speed. That is why Messrs. Peyton, Wakefield and Henley appeared radiant and smiling early yesterday morning in the streets of Roseland.

In the meanwhile Governor Mackintosh invited his friends to accompany him on his journey to Roseland. Accompanying the governor was the general C. S. Warren, who acted as an advisor to Mr. Mackintosh. Besides there were Valentine Peyton and other members of the Le Roi directorate. There was a struggle on the part of some of the officers of the law to get into the car. A Britisher's private car is his castle and the governor refused admission to the minions of the law. He was very polite, as is his wont, but he firmly declined to share the hospitality of the car with the agents of the courts. Deputy Sheriff Bunce held the car up at the point of a pistol and refused to allow it to proceed. Finally Austin Corbin II, the general manager of the road, was summoned, and he ordered the train to proceed, and it did with Deputy Sheriff Bunce still on the platform. Inside were song, laughter, story, good cigars and creature comforts, and outside in the cold rode the officer of the law. The train rushed along raising clouds of dust and trembling like a war horse in battle, while outside of the locked door on the platform was the baffled officer of the law. When Northport was reached he dropped off. It is lucky for him that he did, for had he remained on the train till this side of the line was reached he would probably have been arrested on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. Early in the morning the train rolled into the Roseland depot and deposited its load. Thus had the B. A. C. scored a big point in the game which was being played for the possession of the big Le Roi mine.

Senator Turner, Colonel W. W. D. Turner, W. J. Harris, and others of those opposed to the sale came in on the regular train yesterday afternoon. Among the stockholders of the company who were present to attend the meeting were Colonel W. W. D. Turner, president of the company, D. W. Henley, vice-president, L. F. Williams, secretary, Colonel I. N. Peyton, managing director, Valentine Peyton, Frank Graves, Senator George Turner, and J. G. English and C. L. English of Danville, Ill.

A NEW DEAL IN PROGRESS

British America Corporation Is Still After the Le Roi.

The Mackintosh Company Will Purchase Control—Small Stockholders Will Be Fully Protected.
Undaunted by its failure to buy the Le Roi outright, the British America corporation is now straining every endeavor to secure a majority of the stock in the company owning the great mine. If successful in this, the Mackintosh syndicate will be content, and no effort will be made to transfer the mine to the B. A. C.

Hardly had the big English company relinquished its hold upon the property and received back the check paid as the earnest money, when it commenced operations to secure a majority of the stock of the company. Senator Turner, the great objector of the Le Roi forces, who was seemingly in control of the situation on Tuesday night when the deal fell through, was willing to permit the B. A. C. to secure a majority interest in the property only on one condition, and that was that no effort be made to freeze out the small shareholders of the company. The B. A. C. might buy a majority interest if it were able, but the Le Roi Mining & Smelting company must remain intact, and no effort should be made to deed the mine to the English syndicate.

These were the terms that Senator Turner offered. The terms were accepted by the British America corporation, and arrangements are now under way for the sale to the Mackintosh company of a majority of the stock of the Le Roi by its individual holders of it. As has been frequently published, the greater part of the stock is held in the ironclad pool, of which Senator Turner, Colonel Turner and Colonel Peyton are trustees, but all members of the pool who are not in their holdings to the B. A. C. are at liberty to do so on any terms they may agree to. As Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, the managing director of the B. A. C., already holds agreements with members of the pool for the purchase of some 200,000 shares of the stock at the basis of \$6 per share, it is safe to say that this is the figure at which the bulk of the sales will be made.

THE LE ROI MEETING.

An Adjournment Was Taken Until July 6th.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]
Another adjournment was the only result of the meeting of the Le Roi company held yesterday morning. As on the previous night, the roll call showed that there was no quorum of stock present, for the pooled stock was not represented, and the only thing to be done was to defer action until such a time as the requisite two-thirds of the capitalization should be represented. Some doubt occurred as to the time to which an adjournment should be taken, and July 1 was first suggested, but as it was pointed out that this date, being so near the holidays, would be inconvenient to many of the shareholders, July 6 was finally set upon, and the adjournment was taken until that time. It was anticipated in advance that the meeting of yesterday morning would not result in any action, and in order to do away with the climb up the hill to the office of the company at the mine, the meeting was held in the rooms of Daly & Hamilton, the solicitors of the British America corporation.

THE ALCHYMISTS

Failed in Their Work of Changing Metals Into Gold.

Diamond Dyes Never Fail to Make Old and Faded Things Look as Good as New.
Alchymists like Geber, Alfarabi, Avicenna, Albertus Magnus, Artepheus and others, who pretended to be able to change all the base metals into gold, were, in their times, first class impostors and deceivers. The art of making old, faded and dingy dresses, capes, shawls, jackets, coats, pants, vests and other articles of wearing apparel look as good as new has been brought to perfection by the introduction and use of the Diamond Dyes, those triumphs of modern chemistry. Millions on this continent are saving money each year by using the Diamond Dyes in the home. They are true and faithful family benefactors, and so easy to use that a child can dye successfully with them. Diamond Dyes have such an extended popularity, fame and immense sale in every locality that imitators have put on the market worthless and adulterated dyes in packages bearing a close resemblance to the "Diamond." It is therefore necessary for every woman, when buying dyes, to see that the name "Diamond" is on each packet. Package dyes without the name "Diamond" can never give satisfaction. Muddy, dull and streaky colors will be some of the disappointments met with. Diamond Dye colors are guaranteed brilliant, rich and full, and will last as long as the goods hold together.

DAVIS SECURES A VERDICT.

Joe Davis, who was hurt some months ago by falling down the shaft of the Le Roi, got judgment for \$300 and costs yesterday at the sitting of the supreme court at Nelson. The case of Pender vs. the War Eagle, for damages sustained by a drill falling upon him, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. In each case the plaintiff was represented by F. M. McLeod.

THE DEAL IS OFF

Negotiations For the Le Roi Temporarily Ended.

CHECK IS RETURNED

Shareholders in the Company Could Not Get Together.

INJUNCTIONS WITHDRAWN

An Agreement Reached Late Last Night—The Supporters of the Deal Gave Up the Fight and Surrendered the Check For Half a Million—Contract Would Have Expired on July 12th.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]
At 10 o'clock last night all negotiations for the purchase of the Le Roi by the British America corporation were declared off, and the big English corporation relinquished entirely its claims on the mine. The check of \$500,000 deposited by the B. A. C. as a preliminary payment was returned to the corporation, and the equivalent Le Roi stock deposited in escrow by the Le Roi company to secure the check was also refunded. The mine is again entirely in the hands of the old company, and operations will be resumed just as if the exciting contest for the possession of the property had never occurred.

The finish of the fight was reached last night after a day filled to the utmost with intense and interesting developments. The battle commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the opposing forces got together in the offices of Daly & Hamilton, solicitors for the B. A. C., to hold the adjourned meeting to ratify the sale of the property. As on the previous evening, nothing was done, for no quorum of stock was present, since the trustees of the pooled stock were unable to be voted. Senator Turner, one of the trustees, who has been foremost in fighting the sale on a \$3,000,000 basis, was not present in the meeting, although he was in an adjoining room, and heard all that went on. Colonel Turner, another trustee, was restrained by an injunction from voting the stock, and with these two against him, Colonel Peyton, the remaining trustee, was powerless to aid in putting through the deal which he had engineered so nearly to completion. As it was evident that nothing could be done at the meeting, an adjournment was taken until the 6th of July.

Meanwhile the officials of the B. A. C. and the members of the Le Roi company favoring the sale had been conferring together. The latter could give little hope that the deal would be put through. The injunction secured by Senator Turner against the officials of the Le Roi company, restraining them from selling the property, was returned July 2, and even if it were not made permanent still it would be a trifling matter to secure new injunctions, which would prevent any decisive action at the company meeting on July 6th.

According to the contract entered into between the British corporation and the directors of the Le Roi company, when the B. A. C. made its famous initial payment of half a million on the property, the deal had to be ratified by the shareholders of the Le Roi by July 12, or otherwise the English company would recall its offer, and pull down the initial payment of \$500,000. With the prospects of endless injunctions hanging over the members of the faction opposing the deal, the British corporation was unable to selling were far from confident that they could deliver the goods by the date named the 12th of next month.

Whitaker Wright, the managing director of the British America corporation in London, was advised by cable of the situation here. He telegraphed back advising the corporation's representative here to inform the Le Roi officials that they would be expected to live up to the terms of the contract. Accordingly the British corporation was notified that the B. A. C. saw the supporters of the deal among the Le Roi shareholders and informed them plainly that unless the deal was completed and the sale to the British America corporation made by the twelfth of next month, negotiations would be called off and the initial payment demanded.

The supporters of the deal could give no hope, and so informed Mr. Heyburn, but they approached the Turner faction with overtures of peace. Their offer was to call the deal off, return the initial payment to the B. A. C., and put the property in precisely the same position as before overtures commenced. In return they offered to permit the B. A. C. to draw all its injunction proceeding, and the reunited company was again to operate the mine. An agreement was quickly reached, the necessary documents of settlement signed, the check for half a million returned to the B. A. C., and the Le Roi stock which had been placed in escrow to secure the check was recalled. And the negotiations to secure the greatest mine in the northwest were temporarily ended.

WILLIAM I. REDDIN

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Dear Sir,
Two new stocks now command the attention of investors--Good Hope and Giant, and our tip to you is to buy them freely, and for the next 10 days you will do well to confine yourself to these two stocks.
If you are not in a position to invest during the next 10 days, kindly watch the market and see if the trading is not confined to these two stocks.
Good Hope--This property is situated on Red mountain --is being intelligently and economically developed, and in our opinion is a valuable property. Two new ledges have been uncovered. The last is three feet wide and consists of solid ore and quartz. Miners who have examined this ledge pronounce it the main ledge and wonder why it was not uncovered long ago.
Up to 5 cents we advise the purchase of Good Hope.
Giant--This property is also on Red mountain. It adjoins the Coxy and Novelty. A new ledge carrying gold and copper, assaying \$18 average value, has been uncovered, and a shaft is being sunk. The ore on the dumps, between 200 and 300 tons, is to be shipped to the smelter next week. For the present work will not be resumed on the old workings. The company has an ample treasury, and we predict the stock will double in value in 60 days. The present price is seven cents per share.
At seven cents or under we recommend Giant shares.
As an example of what local mining men think of Giant we beg to inform you we sold one man 50,000 shares and gave him a 30 day option on a similar block. We are not at liberty to publish his name, but will prove the sale and option to any Rossland bank or business firm.
The market for other stocks is fairly active, but we advise the purchase of Giant and Good Hope at the present time.
Sincerely yours,
C. O'BRIEN REDDIN & Co.
P. S.--We buy good stocks. Wire or write us if you are a seller.

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