

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

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## FROM OTHER CAMPS

### Good Reports Received From the Similkameen.

## A STIR IN LARDEAU DISTRICT

### Notes of Interest on Properties all Over the Kootenays—Prospecting Near Windermere and its Successes—Capital Interested for the Similkameen.

From the Lardeau this week comes a good deal of interesting mining information which goes far to show the value of the properties in that region. Mr. H. Jackson, one of the directors of the Wide West group, situated on Pool creek, a tributary of the well known Fish creek, has a very high opinion of his property, and speaks with no uncertain note regarding its future. There is no doubt but that this section of the country is one of the most promising in the Kootenays. From the Boundary is reported a novel departure in the shipments of the City of Paris. It is shipping galena to the lead stack at Trail and at the same time sending copper-gold ore to the Granby smelter. This is a wonderful illustration of the variety of ores to be found in the metalliferous mines of the Kootenays. From the Similkameen comes a report of steady work, which has had its reward in the floating of some of its properties in England, where the richness of the district has attracted some little attention.

## THE LARDEAU.

### The Wide West Group on Fish Creek. Other Properties.

Chas. McKay, M. Beaton and W. Stratton have been doing assessments on Lexington Basin.

Four men have been working for the last three weeks on a contract on the Potlatch property, situated just above the Mohawk.

The Banner group on Lexington creek is another property in which the same people are interested, and which Mr. Woods intends to open up this season.

Assessment work on the Peacock Copper, an extension on the Copper King, owned by William Baty, has just been finished by Messrs. Carter, Thompson and Morgan with satisfactory results.

Mr. Woods, the mining engineer for the various properties which Jackson of Roseland has bonded in the same way, look up 14 men last week to work on the Black Bear and Wide West properties. T. Downing went up with the party.

J. Brady and Steve Slinger left on Monday to do assessment work on the Montana group, which is situated on the old Silver Cup trail, about a mile above Eight-Mile. The group consists of three claims, the Joe Martin, J. B. and Montana.

A. St. G. Hamersley of Vancouver was in looking over the Silver Queen last week previous to the company making the second payment. Mr. Hamersley will return in about three weeks, when further particulars will be made public.

A fine lead about four feet wide has been exposed by a land slide this spring on the claim adjoining the Back Bear on the east, situated at the headwaters of Pass Creek. H. Carter and D. Morgan will commence work upon it as soon as the snow goes off at that point.

Messrs. Morgan and Irwin have decided not to try getting in supplies to the Mabel for a few weeks yet on account of the snow, but the first week in July will see them hard at work. The owners intend to do a lot of work and make a test shipment this summer.

J. W. Westfall came down from his various properties up the north fork last week. Things are looking A 1 on the Old Gold, and the men are all hard at work on the other properties, but nothing of note has transpired during the past week.

Hugh McCurdy, Chas. Dillon and Geo. Bothwell came in from Trail, B. C., last week to commence work on the Daisy and Kicker, properties they located last season above Haskins creek, at the foot of Trout lake, on what they claim to be the same lead as the American, which is now pending sale, is staked upon. If developments are satisfactory they may continue work for some time.

James Comerford came down from the north fork last week and reports things brisk up that way. Mr. Comerford was up at the Richmond and Hope, owned by H. Carter and L. Thompson. They have eight feet of ledge matter, carrying copper and galena, assays of which go 32 per cent copper, 55 ounces silver and 82 in gold, also lead, to the ton. D. Morgan and the owners are now at work on them.

J. H. Dimnick and C. A. Irwin have left for the Early Bird, located between the Golden Gate and I. X. L. and also adjoining the Alpine. They now have a nine-foot shaft sunk upon the lead, but intend to open out and prospect with a view to deciding the best means of future development. This property is in good company, but like many such it requires development to prove its worth. The indications so far are extremely gratifying to the owners.

Arthur Evans, L. Wisner and Harry Nellis have left with supplies to commence work on the Revenge and Chamberlain, two promising properties up Fish river, adjacent to Cambourne, the new townsite. They intend to cut out a trail, build a cabin and make preparations to continue work indefinitely. Work will be pushed on the new showing discovered this spring. A trial shipment will be made, and the owners are confident that it will net them at least \$100 to the ton.

D. Morgan, L. Thompson and H. Carter have returned from up the north fork, where they have been doing assessment work on the Copper King, owned by H. C. Dier of Revelstoke. A 10-foot open cut on one of the leads and a seven-foot tun-

nel higher up on the same lead is the result of their work. The Copper King is located on the west slope of the north fork, five and one-half miles from Ferguson. It is accessible the year round, but sufficient development has not yet been done to demonstrate its value.

The eight men working on the trail from Ten-Mile to the Triune group came down on Saturday night, having completed the trail after two weeks' hard work. The Messrs. Lade and Gunn brothers left this week with pack horses and supplies to commence work on the Triune. They will take out ore all summer to ship this winter. The government, through our new representative, Thos. Taylor, will be asked to try and secure \$300 to put the trail into good shape.

W. E. Smith of Seattle arrived in the Lardeau this week. Mr. Smith, R. Crilly, foreman at the Nettie L., and two Hyde brothers, also of Seattle, own the Smith group on Mohawk creek, about a mile below and north of the Beatrice. The group consists of three claims, the Franklina, Frisco and Back Hawk. Last season Mr. Smith drove a crosscut tunnel of 60 feet on the Back Hawk, the centre claim, but did not reach the lead. It is his purpose doing this summer, with the assistance of a miner sent by Mr. Crilly in his stead. They expect to tap the lead with ten feet more work. In order to gain more depth they will begin sinking at this point on the lead and then drift. The surface showings are excellent. Four assays averaged \$8 in gold, \$11 copper and \$84 in silver and lead values. The owners have the courage of their convictions, and will stay by this property until it becomes a shipper's gold.

Walter Russell, Dan Cameron, Char. Morrison, Alfred McPherson and four others left last week to commence work on the Wide West group, situated on the headwaters of Pool creek, a tributary of Fish river, about six miles from Cambourne, owned by the Wide West Gold Mining company of Lardeau. This group consists of three claims, the Wide West, Lake View and Ontario, comprising about 156 acres of mineral land. W. H. Jackson of Roseland, one of the directors, says: "There are five large ledges in a range of mountains of solid slate and lime formation, which ledges are plainly visible for miles distant, showing an immense schist and iron cropping, with veins of quartz, calcite and iron, stratified in all directions, from six to 15 feet wide, the quartz being soft and sugary, impregnated with iron and galena rock well mineralized. On ledge No. 1 there is from one to three feet of shipping ore and 12 feet of ledge matter. Ledge No. 2 is about 15 feet wide, with a large body of ore in sight. Ledge No. 3 is about 8 feet wide, with seams of galena ore in solid iron pyrites. Ledge No. 4 is 15 feet wide, with seams of galena ore. These solid iron pyrites and galena ore. These leads are known as the Great Horn, Back-burn, Lost Horse and the Jenny Lind. These are the only properties in the Lardeau country that I know of which have five of the greatest leads of the country running through them. The development work done on the claims consists of open cuts on the surface opening up the leads. Considerable prospecting has been done, and wherever there has been a shot put in the ore shows up in large quantities. The assays are as follows: No. 1, all values, \$61.20; No. 2, \$34; No. 3, \$28.90, and several others running between \$25 and \$50, showing that the average would be about \$45 to the ton.

## EAST KOOTENAY.

### Notes of Many Properties—What the Prospectors Are Doing.

W. H. Craik has commenced work on the Silver Belt.

Wm. Haupt started work on the Silver Thread last week.

R. S. Gallup is putting four more men to work on his Jumbo creek property. The Taylor and Haupt Syndicate will start work in a few days on the Tecumseh group.

D. Lyons has gone up McDonald creek to do some work on the Amazon and Casboun claims.

Messrs. Brown, McLean and Connors have left for Number Two creek on a prospecting trip.

J. Thompson is up the north fork of Toby creek doing assessment work on the Star and Daisy.

Joseph Lessard has left for the north fork of Number Two creek to do assessment work on his claims in the Isaac Basin.

J. Fraser and B. Washburn will go up to the Marion group this week, on which they will do considerable work.

Prospectors coming in from Toby creek report that there is quite a rush of men coming over the divide from West Kootenay.

R. A. Power has left on a trip up Toby creek, where he is interested in several claims adjoining the Mineral King.

W. W. Fallows of Sandon arrived in Windermere the other day, and is now up Toby creek doing some work on his claims.

Ben Abel and partners will leave in a few days to do the work on the Dutchy group and other claims up Copper creek, a tributary of Dutch creek.

Four miners are reported to be working some claims up Toby creek for Roseland people. They will continue work throughout the summer.

R. Green of Kaslo intends coming into this district shortly to look after the interests of French and English capitalists, by whom he is employed. He spent a short time here last summer.

Henry Hess reports that the lead has been struck on the Silver Tip and that work is now confined to drifting on the lead. The claim is showing up remarkably well.

The Fleutot Syndicate intend doing a considerable amount of work this summer on the Rambler and Morris and two other claims purchased from Hess and Miller last summer.

Messrs. Hess and Miller are following the lead with good success on the Montana, situated just above the Silver Tip

on Toby creek. They report a good showing of copper and gold ore.

W. Tynnton and J. Hendrickson are doing their assessment work on the Sanson, on the north fork of Toby creek. Assays from this property have run as high as \$155 in all values, and it is expected that the present work will considerably enhance the value of the property.

D. F. Strobeck, an Ainsworth mining man, will be here very soon to examine some claims that were located by his prospectors last year. He says that he has assays of ore from these claims of a very high value. He will bring with him an expert mining engineer to examine the claims and make a general tour of the different creeks.

The owners of the Copper King, situated on the south side of Toby creek, oppose the Mineral King, intend shortly doing their assessment work. The work done last year shows the lead to be 12 feet wide and traceable for 200 feet, with eight inches of clean grey copper and galena ore. Returns from assays give in all values \$108. The formation is slate. Messrs. Hess and Miller, the lucky owners, believe they have a very valuable property in the Copper King.

## THE BOUNDARY.

### Notes on Several Properties—The King Solomon Mine.

The tunnel on the Highland Chief is in 30 feet, and the ledge is now being crosscut.

J. P. Harlan of Deadwood has been looking over the West Fork properties for the past week.

F. Hennessy is crosscutting the lead on the Knob Hill at a depth of 40 feet. There is a large body of copper-gold ore on this claim.

Chas. Collins and F. Miller have been working on the Hard Cash, a claim adjoining the Black Diamond, and have struck a lead two feet in width which averages \$80 per ton.

Robt. Wood of Greenwood has moved the plant used at his mine near Pentlitch to Sallie claim on Wallace mountain, about a mile from Beaverton. A tunnel has been run 120 feet on the claim. The ledge is about 15 inches wide and runs very high in silver.

George Wells has just completed assessment work on the Highland Liss and Duncan. The Highland Liss lies between the Highland Chief and Belt claims. The lead is about 15 inches of very high grade ore.

Three shifts are working on the new shaft on the Carmi, which is down 80 feet, and all in ore. The ledge is between four and five feet in width. In the last ten feet the average assays have been a little under \$50 to the ton in all values. A store and hotel have been opened at Carmi.

Frank Chandler and Captain Shields had been down from Beaverton last week and report considerable activity in that district. A large number of prospectors are going into this country, and development work is being pushed on many of the claims around Beaverton. A representative of Jay P. Graves has been in the district for the past two weeks looking over the properties there.

About 200 feet of work has been done on the King Solomon, consisting of shafts, tunnels and open cuts. There are three leads on the property. On the lower lead a shaft has been sunk 30 feet, and a drift run on the ore body for about 10 feet. A tunnel has also been run 30 feet on the same lead. The ore body is about six feet in width. On the upper lead there is an ore body five feet in width on which a tunnel has been run 75 feet, and two shafts each about 16 feet. On the center lead a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 15 feet.

The R. Bell claim in Summit camp, owned by Bamberger Bros., is being developed for the purpose of getting the ore to the Granby smelter. Jay P. Graves is financing the property to this extent only, and has sent a small upright boiler, hoist and pump to the claim. The work is in charge of Jack Hanley.

Development work on the J. and R. claim adjoining the Golden Crown on the west, in Wellington camp, is being pushed under the direction of John Rogers. The property is owned by Messrs. Jones and Rogers of this city, and Ostraki of Greenwood, and has a very good surface showing.

A new departure has been made by the Boundary mine, and a car of galena has been sent out to be treated in the lead stack at Trail. This is one of the first, if not the very first, shipments of such ore sent out of the district. The City of Paris ore in Central camp is the property which is making the shipment, and it was hauled down to Grand Forks by wagon and there loaded into the cars for the smelter. During the early development of the property a considerable showing of mineral was made, and subsequent development has been sent out to be treated in the lead stack at Trail. This is one of the first, if not the very first, shipments of such ore sent out of the district. The City of Paris ore in Central camp is the property which is making the shipment, and it was hauled down to Grand Forks by wagon and there loaded into the cars for the smelter. 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# A BIG ENTERPRISE

A Syndicate is Operating a Number of Stocan Claims.

## SOME ARE OF GREAT PROMISE

A Boarding House is to be Erected Upon the Big Four—Progress of the Operations on the Green M. mt.—In The Republic Mt.—Etc.

Mr. Frank Oliver, M. E., and Mr. H. M. Rumball have returned to Rossland after a successful trip through the Slocan and Ainsworth districts. He said, when seen by a Miner reporter, that in most of the places visited mining seems to have taken a fresh start, with every promise of much activity. A New York and Boston syndicate has taken up a group of 80 claims on Springer and Lemon creek, and already have a large staff of men at work, as they intend to thoroughly prospect their properties, some of which, I am told, give great promise. This will tend to restore Slocan to its old time prosperity. Several properties visited in the Ainsworth section looked promising, and some of them phenomenally so.

Mrs. Frank Oliver accompanied her husband, and is loud in praise of the beauties of the country passed through, being especially charmed with Slocan Lake and picturesque city. Mrs. Oliver, who is well accustomed to rough country and all its entails, enjoyed immensely one trip to a mine in the Slocan, and caused great surprise at her pluck and enterprise. A most charming resort was found at Proctor. Here Mrs. Oliver stayed for several days and fully intends to return there when in need of a holiday. There fishing may be had at any time, and the host and hostess of the Outlet Hotel leave little to be desired in the way of attention and home comforts. In the immediate vicinity the C. P. R. is constructing a railway to shorten the lake journey so travelers from Boundary or Rossland can go straight through without any stop over. This will be a great advantage to any one wanting a holiday, as well as being a boon to business men.

### Work on the Big Four.

On the Big Four ten men are at work and a boarding house is being erected. The reason for the putting up of this structure is because it is too far from town for the night shift to walk when they get through early in the morning. Work on the upper and lower tunnels continues. The vein dips into the hill, which the lower tunnel is being driven to intersect, and the tunnel will have to be run in for ten feet yet, it is thought, before the ledge will be reached. As soon as the boarding house is finished the intention is to put on double shifts in both of the tunnels. At the forthcoming annual meeting of the company the question of putting in power will be considered.

### Green Mountain.

The Green Mountain Mining company has been at work for the past 30 days getting the mine clear of water. This has now been accomplished and sinking was started on the 26th inst. New machinery has been installed and a full force of men are working night and day.

### Strike in the Columbia-Kootenay.

In sinking through the proposed station at the 40 level in the vertical shaft on the Columbia-Kootenay, below No. 6 tunnel, the last lift yesterday disclosed a fine body of ore. As the shaft starting on the ledge at the tunnel level ran through a streak at the 210-foot point, this latter find which was unexpected, must be a pay seam on the foot wall. The ledge does not run down quite vertically, having a slight dip to the north, and in this proved to be of exceptional width. This is a good augury for the results of development work in these lower levels.

### Work on Letter Resumed.

The American Corporation, limited, has purchased the Joseph Letter mineral claim on Sophie mountain, and contemplates acquiring two more adjoining claims. Mr. White received instructions on Thursday to commence work on the Letter, and yesterday he took a gang of men out with him and today operations will be resumed. The intention is to resume work on the tunnel which is being driven along the No. 2 lead.

### Development of the L. H.

Work is being pushed on the L. H. claim, on Red Mountain, near Silverton. It is being developed by a system of tunnels, and has already been tapped at a depth of over 100 feet. The ore is an iron sulphide, carrying values in gold ranging in value from \$10 to \$125 to the ton. The L. H. is a big proposition, and the character of its ore is such as can be treated by either concentrating or the cyanide process.

### Will Illuminate With Electricity.

An order has been placed with the Royal Electric company for a plant for the underground lighting of the Knob Hill, Old Ironides and Gray Eagle mines in the Phoenix camp, and for furnishing power to operate a crusher motor. The plant includes a 30-kilowatt generator and engine and a 5-kilowatt motor and the necessary supplies for the lighting. The intention is to thoroughly light the hotel, the offices and the underground workings. The plant has a capacity of 500 lights of 16 candle power each in addition to the power for the motor.

### Degree Conferred.

The University of Toronto has conferred the degree of C. E. upon H. E. T. Haultain, manager of the Yellowstone mine. Mr. Haultain graduated in the School of Practical Science—the engineering department of Toronto University—in 1899, and afterwards took post graduate courses in London and Freiburg. Since that time he has been actively and con-

tinuously engaged in mining in Ireland, Australia and South Africa, as well as in the Slocan and this district. He has had sole charge of the Yellowstone mine since work was commenced there in the fall of 1898.

### Fell Over the Dump.

William Hatton, a carman employed at the Le Roi mine, was very seriously injured Friday. He was engaged in running out a carload of waste onto the Le Roi dump, when the car jumped the track and fell over the dump, carrying the unfortunate man with it. He was picked up and conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, Dr. Bowers being in attendance. The injuries are internal, and the worst results are feared.

### A Find of Nickel Ore.

P. Huffman has made a rich strike of nickel ore on his Trout Lake property. Returns from samples he had tested went 78 per cent nickel, from two to three per cent copper besides small gold and silver values. The strike was made at a distance of 20 feet in the tunnel now being driven. The lead is between four and five feet in width, and if the present indications continue it will be one of the most important strikes ever made in the Kootenay.

### A Big Trout Lake Property.

Development on the Tenderfoot group on Tenderfoot creek, in the Trout Lake district, has shown up an extraordinary body of gold ore. The longest of the three tunnels now being driven cut a body of 25 feet of decomposed quartz which gave returns of \$5 in gold to the ton all across the vein. After running through this stuff the tunnel pierced a body of quartz 22 feet in thickness, running from \$5 to \$16 in gold to the ton. This lead is exposed for a distance of 3,000 feet. The tunnels, 100 feet, 65 feet and 20 feet respectively, mark the development work done on this group up to the present.

### The Lardeau Extension.

From letters now passing between interested parties at Trout Lake and C. P. R. officials, it is regarded as certain that construction will be commenced not later than the end of July, as soon as the Balfour branch is taken over by the company, says the Nelson Tribune. It is only a matter of two months' work when one begins. Fred Robinson, of the Fred Robinson Lumber Company, Comapix, has received assurances that the road will be built right through to that point this fall, from which point the company will transfer to Arowhead. The saws, slip and tugs are already provided for the Kootenay lakes, so that a slip at Comapix or nearer Arowhead is all that is necessary.

## Consumption's Victims

CAN OBTAIN NEW HEALTH IF PROMPTLY TREATED.

It Was Thought Miss Lizzie Smith of Waterford, Was in Consumption, But Her Health Has Been Restored—Advice to Similar Sufferers.

### From the Star, Waterford, Ont.:

Throughout Canada there are thousands of girls who owe the bloom of health in their cheeks, the brightness of eye and elasticity of step, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. There are few girls in the first years of womanhood who do not suffer more or less from anaemia. We see them everywhere, and they are easily recognized by a sallowness of complexion, or perhaps extreme pallor, they are subject to headaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, and feel tired and worn out on the least exertion. To those who suffer in this manner Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer speedy and certain relief. Proof of this may be had in our own town. Miss Lizzie Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, is today the embodiment of health and activity, yet not so long ago her friends feared that consumption had fastened its fangs upon her. A representative of the Star recently interviewed Mrs. Smith as to the means employed to restore her daughter's health. Mrs. Smith's unhesitating reply was that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were entitled to the credit. Mrs. Smith said: "My daughter is nineteen years of age. For some years she has not been very strong and was subject to sick headaches. Last summer she went to work in an establishment in Paris, and had not been there long when her health grew much worse. She consulted a doctor there who said that her blood was in such a bad state that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption, and on hearing this Lizzie at once returned home. When we saw her we feared she was in decline. She suffered very much from headaches; was as white as chalk, with dark circles under her eyes and the eyes shrunken. Her appetite was very fickle and she ate very little. She was very despondent and at times said she did not care whether she lived or not. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I heard were so highly recommended in cases like hers, a trial. She had only taken the pills for a couple of weeks when we could see an improvement. By the time she had used a couple of boxes her appetite was much improved, her headaches less frequent, and the spirit of depression passed away. Four boxes more fully restored her health, and today she is as well and as active as though she had never had a day's illness. I really think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and believe they are worth their weight in gold to girls suffering as she did."

### MACADAMIZED ROADS.

The Mines Are Giving a Lead to the City.

Following the example of the War Eagle management, which has macadamized a part of Savage avenue in the War Eagle village. The Nickel Plate people have gone one better and have macadamized a road leading from the Red Mountain depot and the head office of the B. A. C. to Davis street on Nickel Plate flat. The material used has been rock from the refuse dump of this mine, and as the stones are broken both sharp and small a very fine road, the best in the city, will, with a little traffic, be the result. It is stated that some of the civic authorities have noticed how cheaply and efficiently this road matting can be done with so much waste material lying at hand, and are in consequence evolving a plan which is shortly to be submitted to Alderman Dean.

## FIRST LE ROI HOIST

It was Purchased for \$500 in Spokane in 1892.

## COMPANY WAS SHORT OF FUNDS

Therefore the Directors had to Pledge Their Personal Credit to the Extent of \$500 in Order to Secure the Hoist—Work on Letter Resumed.

On the Black Bear there is a little 12-horse power hoist which should be preserved by the people of this camp as a curiosity after it has become of no further use. It is the first piece of machinery used in the Trail Creek division. It was along in 1892 that Colonel Peyton, Daniel Henley, George Foster and W. J. Harris were opening up the Le Roi. The company was short of funds, but wanted a hoist to put on the inclined shaft which they had started. Mr. F. R. Mendenhall, when the agent of the Park & Lacy, dealers in mining machinery in Spokane. The directors made frequent visits to Mr. Mendenhall, and the negotiations ran over a couple of weeks. The directors wanted the hoist on credit, but Mr. Mendenhall did not know the mine. They told him where it was located and said it was a very rich mine. Mr. Mendenhall evidently did not fully believe them, and must have put little faith in the Le Roi, as he refused to let the hoist leave the place on the credit of the Le Roi company. Finally each of the directors signed a promissory note, in which they were held jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the \$500. The hoist was taken on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway as far as that road could transport it, and was then hauled by wagon for some distance, and packed for the remainder of the distance. The hoist cost, by the time it was installed, about \$2,500. With the aid of this hoist the Le Roi company paid two or three dividends. It was put aside for a 50-horse power hoist in 1895. This hoist enabled the Le Roi to pay more dividends. In turn the 50-horse power hoist was supplanted by one of 150 horse power, which was installed in 1897. This hoist is still doing the work at the mine. The new hoist, which is to be put in position over the five-compartment shaft, will be of 500 horse power. It will cost about \$80,000 by the time it is installed. It will be supplemented by the 150-horse power hoist which is at present in use. There are 15 hoists of various sizes and sorts now being operated in the Le Roi. In fact, the machinery, including the drills, pumps, compressors, hoists and buildings which house the machinery, together with the cost of installation, and including the plant which is now being put in, have cost the company in the neighborhood of \$650,000. This includes all the machinery bought since the mine was first operated. A well known machinery man, in talking about the cost of all the mining machinery in the camp, including that under erection, said it would cost about \$1,250,000.

To return to the original hoist of the Le Roi. It is an iron piece of machinery and is now in use in the Black Bear yard, where it hoists lumber and other material about the yard, assists in playing smokestacks and heavy pieces of machinery in position, and is a sort of general roustabout. When the Le Roi company finishes with it it should be turned over to the board of trade or the city, and be placed on exhibition as the first hoist used in the Trail Creek division.

### The Avon.

Word was received last evening from Foreman Sinclair of the Avon, that the tunnel on this property, which belongs to the Avon Mining & Milling company, is now in 165 feet, and ledge matter has been encountered during the last ten feet. The showing is improving and the breast is in what is supposed to be good grade mineral. Foreman Sinclair seems to be very sanguine as to the ultimate result of the drive.

### MINING NOTES.

The Winnipeg mine on Wednesday shipped two more car loads of ore to the smelter at Trail, making a total of 16 car loads from this mine. Mr. Joseph Dederichs, of Salt Lake City, passed through on Wednesday en route for San Bernardino, Cal. He has the contract for the erection of the Republic mill, which will be completed in two months, and which will have a capacity of 550 tons per day. Mr. Dederichs says the buildings for the mill are completed. All the machinery is in position with the exception of the roaster. The 16 large cyanide tanks will be completed in about 14 days.

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Following the example of the War Eagle management, which has macadamized a part of Savage avenue in the War Eagle village. The Nickel Plate people have gone one better and have macadamized a road leading from the Red Mountain depot and the head office of the B. A. C. to Davis street on Nickel Plate flat. The material used has been rock from the refuse dump of this mine, and as the stones are broken both sharp and small a very fine road, the best in the city, will, with a little traffic, be the result. It is stated that some of the civic authorities have noticed how cheaply and efficiently this road matting can be done with so much waste material lying at hand, and are in consequence evolving a plan which is shortly to be submitted to Alderman Dean.

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## THE CITY'S MINING OUTLOOK

IT WAS NEVER BETTER IN ROSSLAND AND BOUNDARY SECTION.

Mines Are Reaching the Productive Stage and Will Soon Increase the Dividend Payers.

Mr. W. A. Campbell has returned to the city after visiting Greenwood and Grand Forks. He says that there is a feeling of depression in both towns, and that the merchants claim that business is dull. This will soon pass away now that the ore is beginning to move out to the smelters, and confidence will again be restored and will be on a good stable basis this time, as production and pay roll will give it stability. At times in all business there is a period of stocktaking and balancing and adjusting accounts, and in no business is this more pronounced than in the mining and stock markets. But once the stocks begin to move upwards the "bear" becomes a rampant "bull," and prices soar higher than before. Such, in Mr. Campbell's opinion, will be the case in the mining business here. The Le Roi is now making profits on a net basis of \$1,250,000 per annum, or 25 per cent on the capital stock of the company. Even if a 25 per cent dividend is not declared but the interest account increased, it will soon be known on the London markets that 25 per cent is being earned, and that will mean big things for Rossland and for the whole of British Columbia.

Once prove that your mines can produce big dividends and capital will hunt up your mines. The large demonstrated mining power of the Le Roi, the promised success by the same management of the Le Roi No. 2, the output of the Centre Star and War Eagle as soon as their machinery is installed, will make Rossland more prosperous than ever she has been, and this success will not be short-lived, but will attain greater proportions every year. The Granby smelter is almost completed, with the exception of the water power. The high water has delayed the finishing of the dam, but it is thought that the work can be completed in 60 days. The tonnage from the Knob Hill and Ironides will only be limited by the capacity of the smelter which is made to smelt 500 tons. Altogether the outlook for a successful and prosperous period in Rossland and the Boundary country was never more promising, and certainly never so hoped nothing will occur to interrupt this development, but that everything, even politics, will tend to stability and progress.

Will Close Down Temporarily. The British America and the War Eagle and Centre Star mines will shut down on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July. The purpose is to give the employees a chance to enjoy the holidays and to make a clean-up and readjust the machinery.

Camden mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Spokane mountain, north of and adjoining the mineral claim, Gold King, Lot 1,229 G 1. Take notice that I, H. B. Smith, acting as agent for M. A. Green, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 29,302, and T. R. McFadden, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 13,593, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 30th day of April, 1900. H. B. SMITH.

Snow Bird mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles northeast of Rossland, near Columbia & Western Railway. Take notice that I, R. E. Young, (acting as agent for H. S. Crotty, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 36154), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 13446, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this nineteenth day of April, A. J. 1900. R. E. YOUNG, P. L. S.

Princess mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On west slope of Sophie mountain, adjoining the L'Nora and X Ray mineral claims. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Allan G. White, F. M. C. No. B. 30943, and Nicholas Reuter, F. M. C. No. 30952), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this Twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1900. KENNETH L. BURNET.

Boundary No. 2 and Rossland Fraction mineral claims, situated in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Maulde mountain, near the junction of the Red Mountain Railway with the International Boundary line. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, F. M. C. No. B. 29146, agent for Charles Connell, F. M. C. No. 38390 A, P. McL. Forin, F. M. C. No. B. 29305, George Lemon, F. M. C. No. 155, special, and John Andrew Forin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 11138, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this Seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1900. KENNETH L. BURNET.

Last Chance mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain adjoining the Portland mine. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for George M. Miller, F. M. C. No. B. 31290), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this Fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1900. KENNETH L. BURNET.

Canada and Swan mineral claims, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Sophie Mountain on the Dewdney Trail. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the Summit Gold & Copper Mining Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 6775, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 25th day of April, 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

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## Oriel Mining and Milling Co., Limited

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

Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents. The property is one of exceptional merit, having a clearly defined vein traceable for 2,000 feet. Samples taken from various points on the outcrop from the main workings at a depth of 70 feet, give excellent values averaging \$26 in gold. The ore is of a class that can be readily treated on the ground by milling and cyaniding. Among other well-known properties in the Ymir district are the Ymir, Tamarac, Dundee, Blackcock, Willock, etc. For report and prospectus apply to

## Rossland, B. C. Rolt & Grogan

### GEORGE PURGOLD

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Weekly Market Letter Forwarded on Application.  
Correspondence Solicited. ROSSLAND, B. C.

### MUNROE & MUNROE

MINES AND MINING  
68 Canada Life Bldg., Montreal, Quebec.

## MINERAL ACT, 1896.

### Form F—Certificate of Improvements—Notice.

Camden mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Spokane mountain, north of and adjoining the mineral claim, Gold King, Lot 1,229 G 1. Take notice that I, H. B. Smith, acting as agent for M. A. Green, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 29,302, and T. R. McFadden, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 13,593, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 30th day of April, 1900. H. B. SMITH.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Snow Bird mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two miles northeast of Rossland, near Columbia & Western Railway. Take notice that I, R. E. Young, (acting as agent for H. S. Crotty, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 36154), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 13446, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this nineteenth day of April, A. J. 1900. R. E. YOUNG, P. L. S.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Princess mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On west slope of Sophie mountain, adjoining the L'Nora and X Ray mineral claims. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Allan G. White, F. M. C. No. B. 30943, and Nicholas Reuter, F. M. C. No. 30952), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this Twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1900. KENNETH L. BURNET.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Last Chance mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain adjoining the Portland mine. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for George M. Miller, F. M. C. No. B. 31290), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this Fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1900. KENNETH L. BURNET.

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## RALPH SMITH

Tells of his interview with Mr. Smith.

## THE EMPLOYMENT

It is Explained by Mr. Smith Because the Men were Looking for Work.

THURSDAY, June 28, 1900

RALPH SMITH TALKS

Tells of His Interview With the Mine Managers.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ITALIANS

It is Explained by Mr. Kirby That it was Done Because the Men Whom They Succeeded Were Losing—Mr. Smith's Advice.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, and Mr. James Devine, secretary of the Miners' Union, had an interview Saturday with Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star, and Mr. Bernard Macdonald, general manager of the British America Corporation in relation to labor matters generally. and was afterwards interviewed by The Miner reporter. Mr. Smith's special mission here is to make a final report on the settlement of the late labor troubles for the Dominion authorities. This report is being prepared by Mr. R. C. Clute, the Dominion commissioner of labor. Mr. Clute requested Mr. Smith to secure certain additional data for him before he finally filed his report with the government.

In relation to the settlement, Mr. Smith said that the very best thing was done at the time, and it was working out satisfactorily, as he expected it would. He did not suppose that there would ever be any larger proportion of contract than there was at the present time, and was fully convinced that had not that settlement been made at that time, a most serious condition of things would have been existing at the present time. The mine managers say that their desire is for contractors to make good wages, as they are doing under present prices, and they have no disposition at all that any less wages should prevail. The miners' officials informed him also that they believed that the mine managers are anxious to carry out their contracts and do everything that they promised to do when the settlement was made. This in a short time will remove all suspicion, a fact which is absolutely necessary to make things run smoothly and to the benefit of all parties concerned.

Mr. Smith was entirely ignorant of any feeling concerning the importation and employment of Italians until he read the article in The Miner of Saturday's issue, but being anxious for the good of the community, and the miners especially, he could not allow the opportunity to pass without discussing this question with the managers. In discussing this matter with the managers, Mr. Smith sought to impress upon them that any large importation of this kind of labor into the mines would not be to the benefit of the city, a fact which the managers themselves were ready to admit. In discussing the question, however, it was stated by Mr. Kirby that neither the company nor the management had anything at all to do with bringing labor of any kind into the camp. These men, they supposed, were brought here by their friends, some of whom were working in the mines under contract, and who were making good wages, but the matter complained of was understood to be the class of labor employed on the surface around the mines. Mr. Kirby stated that some of the men employed in surface gangs were shirking their duty, and evidently intended to loaf at their work. This was a principle to which he very much objected, and intended to do his utmost to bring justice to the company, to correct any such consequence had allowed some of these hands to go, and was replacing them with the class of labor complained of. They intended, however, he said, generally speaking, to have an efficient class of workmen, and every case where discharge had taken place it had been done entirely on the ground of loafing or inefficiency, and he would not under any circumstances use this class of labor for any other purpose than to prevent what he considered a disposition not to do a fair day's work.

DIED IN THE WATER.

A Lad Meets His Death Suddenly on Sunday.

At 12:30 on Sunday, John F. James, a lad of about 14 years of age, went swimming with several other boys in the pond in the western portion of the city. After he had enjoyed a swim he climbed upon a raft and sat there sunning himself. Here he was seized by a fit, to which he is subject, and fell into the water. The other boys thought he had dived, and after waiting a few minutes they began diving for him but did not find him. Finally Mr. John McKay, who works in the Le Roi, brought the body to the surface after it had been in the water for 45 minutes. There was only a very small amount of water in the lungs, which gives rise to the theory that death resulted from the fit. He had had numerous fits on previous occasions and got over them without any serious consequences, and some think that if he had not fallen into the water the result would have been fatal. The boy's head was fractured from a kick from a horse over a year since, and the presumption was that either a piece of bone was resting too heavily on the brain or that a blood clot had formed, and this was the cause of the fits, which occurred about once a month. Mrs. James, the mother of the drowned boy, told him a few minutes before he left the house to be careful and not go out, as the time for a recurrence of the fit was near. He left the house, and in a little over an hour after the body was brought into her.

The drowned lad was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. James. The father is employed in the War Eagle. The family came here from Aspen, Col., in February last, where Mr. James was for a long time employed in the mines. The friends of the deceased are completely overcome by the death of the boy.

The deceased was a member of the Newsboys' union, and a committee consisting of Beecher Rollins, Rod McLeod and J. Barton raised \$41.75 yesterday which goes towards defraying the funeral expenses. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this forenoon from St. George's church. The schoolboys will attend, and will leave school for the church at 10 a. m., and will resume study at 1 o'clock.

Le Roi No. 2 Shares. A despatch received yesterday from London stated that the shares of the Le Roi No. 2, which were put on the market at £5 first advanced to £5 10s., and have now reached a value of £6.

An Embryo Physician. Mr. A. W. Thomas, son of Mr. J. E. Thomas, clerk of works on the court house of this city, has just passed his first year's examination at the Toronto University in his medical course.

bringing others from other portions of the country. Mr. Smith said the present time in the history of this province was very critical from a commercial standpoint; that the past political excitement, rapid changes in political authorities, all tended, as it had evidently done, to work up a nervous tension on the part of the capitalist class. The mining industries of this country were destined to be enormous, and under the present existing state of commotion every care ought to be exercised as regards the settlement of labor troubles, and if uneasiness existed he was anxious that labor organizations should prove to the general public that they were not to blame for that state of affairs. There was no doubt that there were many wrongs to put right and many injustices to be removed from a labor standpoint, and there was no slackening in his disposition in favor of the readjustment of matters pertaining to the laborer's interest, but there was only one way to put these things right, and that was the presenting of all claims, either by the influence of the trades union or by the legislative assembly, in an intelligent and open daylight method. This he was ready to do, and so far as he was concerned, would do this in such a way as to place the capitalist classes in the position of being liable to blame if necessary disturbances existed. This he held was the spirit which every labor union and every politician ought to manifest that had the future welfare of the masses of the people at heart. He was convinced that labor and capital would work more harmoniously to the future than they had done in the past.

Being asked what he thought about the promises of Mr. James Dunsuir, he stated that Mr. Dunsuir, he believed, had experienced a change of heart with regard to the rights of British subjects in this province, and said that he considered it was right to say that he believed Mr. Dunsuir intended to work his mines with white labor. If a thousand white men can be put in the mines of Vancouver Island in the place of 1000 Chinese and Japanese it would be a good thing, especially for those districts and for the country. He (Mr. Smith) had been in the habit of saying good things for Mr. Samuel M. Robbins, the superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, for two reasons; first, because he was ready and willing at all times to consult with the leaders of the miners and discuss their grievances; second, that he had not employed any Chinamen or Japs in any of his mines since he agreed to that with the late Robert Dunsuir in 1888. "Why should I," said Mr. Smith, "speak favorably of Mr. Robbins for doing this and not say the same thing of Mr. Dunsuir?" He believed he intended to do as he said, and when he did so deserved any word of praise that had been given to the others. Asked as to his opinion of the present combination, he stated that he was absolutely independent of the government, and entirely opposed to any revival of what was known as Turnerism. It had been agreed to by the convention recently held in Vancouver that the present government should do the necessary business of the country, excluding contentious legislation, and he considered all parties would agree to this. However, in any case, he was prepared to support good legislation whoever brought it forward, and would always do his utmost to bring in such legislation himself that he thought was in the interest of the province.

Mr. Smith left early yesterday morning for Nanaimo in order to get ready for his legislative duties.

BOUNDARY'S RIGHT TO MEMBER

A SEPARATE REPRESENTATION SHOULD BE GIVEN IT.

Figures Which Show That It Has a Larger Number of Voters Than Westminster City.

Editor Miner: Sir—The recent provincial elections have furnished some interesting figures from which can be drawn conclusions that should incontestably prove the justice of the claim of the Boundary country for separate representation. The figures given below, though probably inaccurate in some details, show the more scattered constituencies from which final returns had not been received when those given here were published, are sufficiently correct to serve the purpose for which they are now quoted, since the returns from the few outlying polling places not then heard from will not naturally affect the relative positions of constituencies or members as herein exhibited.

Taking first the number of ballots regularly cast in the respective constituencies, they appear as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Constituency Name and Number of Ballots. Includes Vancouver City (4 seats), Victoria City (4 seats), Roseland Riding, West Kootenay, Nelson Riding, West Kootenay, New Westminster City, East Yale, North Yale, Southeast Kootenay, Cassiar (2 seats), Cariboo (2 seats), Revelstoke Riding of Kootenay, Nanaimo City, Slocan Riding of Kootenay, Squamish (2 seats), Delta, Dewdney, Comox, Richmond, Nanaimo, North, Chilliwack, Victoria, South, Nanaimo, South, New Yale, Victoria, North, Cowichan, Northeast Kootenay, East Lillooet, West Lillooet, Alberni.

It will be seen that the Roseland riding stands third on the list, and it may here be pointed out that the disparity between the total of this riding and those of the cities of Vancouver and Victoria is necessarily much larger under the different conditions, voters in those two constituencies being entitled to cast four votes each, than would be the case were the Roseland riding on an equal footing with them. But it is not so much with the total number of votes cast throughout the Roseland riding that we in this district are now concerned as with the proposition cast in the Boundary country. The returns from the several polling places in the Boundary give the following figures as the totals of the votes cast:

Table with 3 columns: Constituency Name, Curtis, Mackintosh, Total. Includes Gladstone, Cascade, Grand Forks, Columbia, Ehol, Greenwood, Phoenix, Midway.

Even if Gladstone be deducted, as too far east for inclusion in the Boundary district, it will be seen that with a total of 1,306 votes actually polled on the 9th inst., the Boundary district, leaving out the two big city constituencies on the coast, comes third on the list of the whole province, the respective totals of votes polled being: Nelson riding, 1,603; Roseland riding, including Gladstone, but excluding all west of Christiansa lake, 1,404; and the Boundary, 1,206. The Boundary is thus larger even than New Westminster city, and there is thus a further fact to be kept in mind, that population now entering upon the production stage, is turning now to the number of votes each elected representative obtained at the recent election, it is found that again leaving out the two coast city constituencies previously excepted, the Roseland riding leads easily with a total of 1,323 for its elected member, the next on the list being Nelson riding, with 781. The respective totals for the whole of the members elect are:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes H. D. Helmecken, Victoria City, A. W. Hall, Victoria City, J. H. Turner, Victoria City, J. F. Garden, Vancouver City, J. Martin, Vancouver City, A. E. McPhillips, Victoria City, R. G. Talbot, Vancouver City, H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver City, Smith Curtis, Roseland Riding of West Kootenay, J. Houston, Nelson Riding of West Kootenay, Ralph Smith, Nanaimo City, J. C. Brown, New Westminster City, Price Ellison, East Yale, J. H. Fulton, North Yale, T. Taylor, Revelstoke Riding of Kootenay, E. C. Smith, Northeast Kootenay, G. B. Green, Slocan Riding of Kootenay, R. McBrick, Dewdney, L. A. Mounce, Comox, J. Oliver, Delta, C. W. Clifford, Cassiar, S. A. Rogers, Cariboo, J. Hunter, Cariboo, W. H. Hayward, Esquimalt, C. M. Munro, Chilliwack, D. M. Aberts, Victoria, South, J. Irving, Cassiar, W. W. B. McInnes, Nanaimo, North, C. E. Pooley, Esquimalt, Thos. Kidd, Richmond, Jas. Dunsuir, Nanaimo, South, D. Murphy, West Yale, J. D. Prestice, East Lillooet, C. H. Dickie, Cowichan.

THE SLOCAN-LARDEAU DISTRICT

A LARGE INCREASE IN SILVER-LEAD MINING.

Visit of Mr. Alexander Dick to the Properties in That Part of the Kootenays—Progress of Work.

Mr. Alexander Dick returned last evening for a ten days trip to the Slocan and Lardeau districts. "The outlook for the season in silver-lead mining looks most promising," said Mr. Dick to the Miner reporter last night. "In fact in nearly all the best known Slocan properties recent developments have exposed large ore bodies, and it was told by Mr. George Hughes, one of the oldest and best known operators of the Slocan, that the prospects never looked brighter for a large increase in production all round. The ore shipments, which were interrupted last season are being gradually resumed and prosperous times are confidently expected. With the more settled political conditions the people of the neighboring districts are more hopeful, and the increase in the mineral production of Kootenay this year will not be confined to the Roseland district."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Amateur Engineers and the Threatened Deficit.

The theory of city government carried out in all well regulated municipalities of any importance, is that the city council, like the parliament of the province or Dominion, in miniature scale, exercises legislative powers delegating the carrying out of the results of their deliberations to the executive. This is the theory, and where the practice is closest in conformity with it, there is found a thoroughly practical and business-like administration of the city affairs. Where corporations are small, often it is the case that the chairman of a particular committee is clothed pro tempore, with executive functions. Thus, in the city of Roseland it has come to pass that successive chairmen of the board of works have exercised these executive functions in the absence of a properly appointed executive officer—a city engineer.

Provision, however, was made for this in the very first mayoralty, and bylaw No. 90 was passed, defining the functions of the city engineer. Under the bylaw section 5, this officer has under him the men employed for the discharge of the city work. He it is who employs them and who discharges them.

With regard to the city work that has to be done, the city engineer is required to present to the council on the first day of June, altered under the present bylaw of June, to April 1, each succeeding year, the work in detail which is necessary in the city, and the amount of money which will be necessary for each. So far the city engineer. Next follows the duty of the sub-committee on works, who, representing the public, have to select out of this just what work is advisable to be done at once and what can be best postponed for another year. After this is done and the council has approved of the committee's selections, the city engineer to carry out the work of the city, then merely exercising a supervising, but not an executive, function, over him, to satisfy himself on the interests of the public whom it represents and whose paid servant the city engineer is, that such work is carried out faithfully and in accordance with the estimates submitted.

Though not provided in the bylaw, it is the custom of well regulated municipalities following the example of the supreme government, to make an appropriation specifically meeting the time they are submitted. After the money thus appropriated has been expended the work ceases and cannot proceed until the council see fit to grant a further appropriation. Any special need it met as it arises, by a special appropriation, and this special work, under the present bylaw of the city, is either placed under the control of the city engineer, or is given to some specially appointed executive officer for the emergency.

Any citizen or ratepayer requiring a certain improvement should, therefore, bring his petition to the city council, who will refer it to their engineering grounds, and advisability on engineering grounds, passing upon it later, and after the substance of works has looked into the public details of the proposed improvement.

It will be seen, therefore, that the present method of carrying on the work of the city is not only slipshod, but it is in direct disobedience of the bylaws passed. There is no plan of improvements for the current year before the council, and the chairman of the board of works, despite the bylaw to the contrary, employs, directs and discharges the city employees as if no engineer existed. The improvements are undertaken without regard to estimate or appropriation and all wholly conducted without the supervision of the engineer, who is merely a consulting officer. Moreover, they are not done with the full knowledge of the council, not one of whom could say what the contemplated improvements for this summer are likely to be. The consequence is that the city will either have to raise its rate to 20 mills on the dollar to endeavor to get a money bylaw passed to the tune of \$25,000, or close the year with a deficit.

HE IS WEATHER WISE.

Bertram C. Weber of the Meteorological Service, Here. Bertram C. Weber of the Meteorological Service, the Dominion Meteorological service, whose headquarters are in Toronto, is paying a visit of inspection over British Columbia and as far north as Fort Simpson. He called at the Miner office, and stated he found them in capital order. Mr. Weber promises to let Roseland have a mercurial adjustable barometer on his return to Toronto, and will send an hygrometer or wet day bulb. This will enable the Roseland branch of the Dominion Meteorological service to help the main office to issue a forecast for the interior, as it already does for Vancouver and the lower mainland.

Mr. F. A. Sinclair, customs officer at Grand Forks, left for home yesterday. He came here for the purpose of coming part of the way to visit Mrs. Sinclair, who is on her way to visit Port Huron, and for the purpose of visiting his father, Dr. Sinclair, of this city.

CITY SANITATION.

Suggestion for the Disposal of Sewage—A Practical Idea.

It is time that something was done upon the sewerage system of the city, and several proposals are before the council but as yet there has been nothing decided upon.

One of the many proposals which has several points to commend it on the score of economy and practicability is the proposal to have a septic tank which will dispose of the sewage at the end of the present sewer, and will permit of the escape of the nearly purified fluids into Trail creek, the solid refuse to be treated later. With regard to the night soil and garbage which cannot be put into the septic tank, it would be treated in the following manner: The city to acquire by purchase or lease, a small plot of ground, from five to 10 acres. To this the refuse of the city would be brought. The tin cans would be placed separately, they would create no smell and there is a certain commercial value attached to them because of the solder. Wood, straw, etc., would be piled and burned daily. The night soil, together with such of the garbage as could not be burned, because of its wetness, would be buried in a deep but narrow trench, some four feet deep by two wide. The trench would be made of a certain length. The dumping would be made at one end of it. As soon as the first load is dumped into it another trench would be started parallel to the first, the excavated earth covering up the refuse just brought down. Thus, in the course of time, the whole acreage used for this purpose would be dug over, and by the time the far limit of the ground had been reached the whole plot would have been raised slightly and the mess matter would have disappeared. In such a trench it should nearly wholly disappear within two years. The ground, improved in value, could either then be sold or used over again.

A crematorium to burn up everything would cost from \$9,000 to \$20,000 and would be expensive to keep up. The plan proposed would involve the employment of an extra employe to the sanitary department, whose duty it would be each morning to dig the necessary trench, covering over the deposit of the previous evening. He would then pile the cans together and burn the remainder. His labor need not occupy more than the morning hours, and some gardener in the city would be glad of the billet. The emolument need not be excessive and could easily be borne by the sanitary department, which is a revenue producer at this present time.

CITY WATER.

A Ratepayer Complains of the Action of the Civic Authorities.

Mr. Rupert Bulmer, a ratepayer on blocks A, which is situated between Third, Fourth and Fourth streets, complained yesterday at the office of the Miner that a notice has been placed on a well situated near Washington street, and on the alley between Third and Fourth streets that it shall be closed five days after June 18, which is to say, today. Mr. Bulmer says that he interviewed Dr. Reddick, the health officer, on the matter in the name of the residents on blocks K and L and in his own pointing out that there was not any water main laid between Washington and Stuart street, and that not even a stand-pipe had been erected for the convenience of dwellers within these blocks, who, deprived of city water, have heretofore been able to get water for drinking and domestic purposes only from the well which is now to be closed.

Dr. Reddick, Mr. Bulmer stated, replied that the railway authorities were pressing him, and that there was also one case of diphtheria in that portion of the city. But he admitted that the water might be pure at the present time, but was liable to become contaminated on account of a house being moved close to it. While this was true, Mr. Bulmer contended that water must be got somewhere, and if the city would either put in a main along Third or Fourth avenue or erect a stand-pipe on the water mains on Washington street, they had no right to close this well, and should not do so until such time as they had provided mains for the householders and ratepayers in this district obtaining water. As for the case of diphtheria, it is far more likely to have been contracted by the unsanitary condition of the swamp which flows down from above Fourth avenue than from the well in question.

FIRST TRIP TO NOME.

Promise of Great Richness in the Field There.

The Canadian steamer Alpha was the first vessel to make the round trip to Cape Nome. She landed her passengers and freight on the 25th of May and touched at Vancouver on the return trip on the 17th inst. The Seattle Times in speaking of the returning passengers says: The five passengers favored by fortune who arrived on the Alpha all agree that the great American gold fields promise to be the richest in the world. The uplands seems to have loosened their coaters and poured their yellow treasures on the beaches below. The passengers claimed that although the twelve miles of beach in front of Nome had been worked over and "sniped" and worked over again with success, there was still great wealth to be extracted by machinery. That other parts of the beach are rich is proved by the strike on the beach at Topkok. The passengers seemed to view with one another in describing the richness of the Topkok strike. The innumerable creeks throughout Nome are said to have disclosed pay dirt. One thousand miners came over the ice from Dawson and some of these staked 25 and 50 claims in the names of people for which they held powers of attorney, so that there is great danger of newcomers buying a lawsuit should they purchase some of these claims. John Hill, the Seattle butcher, who returned with a stake of \$40,000, was the happiest man on the boat; he had a good-sized bag of gold nuggets, and an excess of good nature. Mr. Hill brought back a worthy collection of curios, including some photographs of rare interest, and a mammoth tuk taken from Dexter creek. The Alpha had no trouble in landing her passengers and freight at Nome, about a mile from Nome City, but Captain Buckholtz says that there were many times during the terrible drive through the ice for 500 miles when he would not have given six bits for his iron ship and his 250 passengers. He says it was the prolonged agony that turns a man's hair grey. One night when the boat was tearing along in an ice drive he was awakened from his sleep by the mate. He went on deck and discovered, to his horror, that the ice was closing in behind them with a terrific crashing noise like mighty peals of thunder. He crowded on all steam, and at great peril they tore through the narrow channel. At first the ice gained on them, and huge blocks 20 feet thick almost touched the stern. Finally they escaped from the very jaws of death, and those 250 passengers knew nothing about their awful peril. There were, when the Alpha left, about 3,000 people at Nome. Wood at Nome had to be hauled 30 miles and was very scarce, selling at from \$7 to \$80 a cord. Coal was \$200 a ton. Unstamped milk was \$1 a tin, and for one week shovels were selling at \$25 each.

Mr. M. Anderson, of Slocan Junction, who has been in the city for several days, leaves today for home. He has been the guest of Mr. A. Lorne Becher.

WHO KNOWS HIM?

Information is Wanted of Mr. James Searcy.

Mr. Robert I. Worthen, of Little Rock, Ark., writes for information concerning Mr. James Searcy, who left Arkansas about nine years since. He (Mr. Searcy) is supposed to be in this vicinity. He is a slender man with dark hair. He had been a postmaster or assistant postmaster in Kansas. He left for the West for the benefit of his health. Pulmonary troubles carried off some of the members of his family, and he thought he might avoid the fate of some of his relations by a change of climate.

Mr. F. H. Oliver is in the city from Spokane.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Sixty years of experience guaranteed to cure all cases of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mail order receipted. One package \$1.00. One year's supply \$5.00. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Roseland by Godewe Bros. and Rosland Drug Co.

Limited... June 28, 1900... on Only... AND DEVELOPED LIABILITY... THUR MARSH... COURT OF BRIT... Land Registry Act... of the Title to Lot... notice that three months... of April, 1900... IMPROVEMENTS... F. A. Wilkin, acting... F. A. WILKIN.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year—varying 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.

HE SHOULD RESIGN.

The shuffling way in which the roads of the city are looked after is amply evidenced by the apologetic defence of the chairman of the board of works. The statement that the contract for the cemetery road will be accepted on Tuesday week does not contravert the fact that even if this be the case the work will not be started for another ten days or a fortnight, and certainly contains no promise as to when it will be finished. Further, it does not provide, even on completion, a junction at either end with the city system or even with the mine, not the cemetery, road. For on the first there is no work being done at present except on Second avenue, the very part which the council said should not be touched. On the second the Georgia street part, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, there has been made no provision whatever either by contract or day work. The Monte Christo part is wholly untouched, although Alderman Dean states there will not be sufficient work for the road gang after the end of this week and has therefore provided other work at the western end of Columbia avenue.

As for the statement that there are no data as to the expense of grading between St. Paul and Monte Christo streets, it is simply not borne out by the facts. There are such data on record in the city council offices.

The revision of the grade is simply obtained by crossing the north and south streets on a slope instead of on a level.

Such a series of inaccuracies can only betoken a deliberate intention to mislead the public and in view of this and the continued absurdities and blunders which have to be paid for by the citizens, of which Alderman Dean has been guilty, he should be removed from his chairmanship, if indeed, he should not be called upon to resign his seat in the council. At all events, it is absolutely necessary that he be prevented from doing any more mischief. If the members of the city council do not see to this at once they will be remiss in their duty to the community whose interests they were elected to safeguard.

WHO IS BRINGING THEM HERE?

Peter Jannis, an Italian and a driller in one of the mines on Red mountain, has written a letter which appears in this morning's issue, taking exception to the Miner's attitude regarding the employment of Italian labor in the properties of this camp, and asserting that he and every one of his compatriots employed in the mines here, whom he personally knows, are obtaining the standard rate of wages and will not work for less than that paid to the members of other nationalities. What Mr. Jannis says may be true, and he and others of his countrymen may be as desirable citizens as we possess. This may be so, although we very much doubt it, but it does not impair the correctness of the position which we have taken, that Italian labor ought not to be brought here—as it is being brought here, and brought systematically. Whatever Mr. Jannis may say, and however he may be backed up in his declarations by those who employ him and his countrymen in preference to the American and British, Italian labor is equivalent to cheap labor; it is equivalent to shoddy labor, to slave labor, as far as slavery can exist today. Wherever Italian labor is found in very great abundance on this continent we find society at a low ebb, we find impoverished commercial conditions, and we find, in the event of any trouble arising between labor and capital, crime rampant and the community in a state of terror arising from dread of an irresponsible, ignorant and brutalized mob. Every part of the United States where these people are largely employed, is an illustration of what we say, and if they are allowed to crowd into our mines in this district, this will be Rossland's condition in a few years. It is only necessary to visit any of the large cities of the United States or Canada to realize the truth of this, and to see what the result will be if we acquire any considerable Italian population. It will be seen that they herd together in the poorest quarters, like snakes in a barrel; that they live in a condition of filth of which Chinamen would be ashamed; that they hoard what money they acquire by occupations, which are usually of little or no use to the community, and that they do not sup-

port even indirectly, the merchant, or pay towards the maintenance of the state their proper share for the protection and conveniences with which they are provided. Where they are employed in industrial labor they offer their services at a price which commends it, in preference to American labor, to that description of capital which has no regard for the good of the community and seeks to serve only its own selfish ends. This aspect of the Italian labor question is not overdrawn; in fact, it is mild in comparison with the truth.

In view of this it is the duty of every good citizen, of every man who desires to see this promising camp become a great industrial center, to prevent as far as in him lies, the employment of this class of labor in our mines. It is in the most vital interest of the merchant that we should have as little as possible of a population which gives little or no support to the commercial interests of the town and, as the prosperity of every other business or profession in the community, depends upon the prosperity of the wage earner and the merchant, it is to the interest of every resident of the town to exclude from the camp a class of laborers who will bring nothing but disaster to the individual as well as to every sort of enterprise.

The man who openly or secretly encourages the introduction of men of this class into the mines is an enemy to the society in which he lives and the community of which he ought to be a good citizen. No possible series of arguments could justify conduct of that kind.

Now the fact is beyond dispute that in certain of the mines in the Rossland camp today British and Americans workers are being supplanted by Italians. Where do these men come from? They are certainly new arrivals here, and it would assuredly appear that there was some system being adopted in bringing them hither. If it is possible to find out the plan of operations it will be made public and those who are responsible for it will have to take the consequences, which may not be as small as they, at the present moment, imagine. The good responsible citizens of this town who have invested their capital here and built up their homes and who, therefore, have a stake in the community which they do not wish to jeopardize, will not be inclined tamely to submit to such action, on the part of one or two companies, which promises financial disaster to them; nor is it likely that the people of the province or of the dominion at large for that matter will allow a great and flourishing district to be ruined socially, commercially, and industrially to serve the grasping purposes of a selfish combination of capitalists. It must be remembered that in the great mineral properties of British Columbia no matter to what man or corporation of men those properties may directly belong, in them and in their development the country at large, the people themselves have a very strong interest; and we know that the dominion and provincial authorities have always protected, in a large measure, the rights of their citizens against the encroachments of foreign cheap labor, and in the present instance they ought to and doubtless will follow out the same policy.

We contend that, if, as we surmise, there is a system in bringing in this cheap labor to the Rossland camp there is yet more reason for such intervention on the part of the authorities, for it will then appear as if the intention exists to carry out a regularly organized scheme for the supplanting of all the good labor in the camp by these Italians; that, in fact, it is little less than a conspiracy against the entire community for the benefit of a mining syndicate.

THE LE ROI'S FIRST HOIST.

In another column will be found an item telling how the Le Roi Mining company could not purchase on the credit of the company in 1892, a \$500 hoist, and before one could be procured the directors had to pledge their personal credit. How different is the situation with this company today? It would probably have no difficulty whatever in borrowing \$5,000,000, if it needed it, upon the credit of the company. The story of this mine reads more like an improbable and sensational romance than the sober truth. The men who staked it did not have money enough to pay for the recording fees for it and the other prospects which they had located, and gave it away for what it cost to pay for recording the Centre Star and a couple of other claims. Just think what a buy that was; a property which is today worth millions was sold for something less than \$20. That, however, was the value of it to the men totally without means. Colonel Peyton, W. J. Harris, Daniel Henley, George Foster and the others, who recognized the value of the Le Roi prospect, and who put up their money and their personal credit to develop it, are entitled to a great deal of credit. If it had not been for the faith which they showed at several critical times in the history of the Le Roi, it would probably be still a prospect, undeveloped and perhaps abandoned by this time. It was the Le Roi that made Rossland, and has been its main stay from the start, and

but for it today the place would be in a sorry condition. It was the excellent showing made by the Le Roi that encouraged and caused the great influx of capital and people to the camp, and led to the development of the other properties. The Le Roi was the pioneer in production and has led all the rest in tangible results, which is shown by the fact that it has paid to its stockholders dividends to the extent of \$1,205,000, which makes it the leading dividend-payer in British Columbia. The growth from a plant which cost \$500 to one which contains 15 hoists and which cost several hundred thousand dollars, has been phenomenal, and hence it would not be a bad idea for some responsible body to secure the little 12-horse power with which the Le Roi company started and which was the first piece of mining machinery brought into the district, and preserve it as a valuable historic relic.

It is within the range of probabilities that this little hoist commenced the work that will lead to the production in this camp of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. A camp that has already, and when mining may be said to have only commenced, produced something over \$10,000,000, should easily reach these figures in the next 20 years, and moreover, we believe it will do so. There are two or three properties in the camp which, it is thought, will nearly equal the Le Roi and one which the best experts pronounce to be the largest mine in British Columbia, although the production of ore has hardly commenced in it. From the number of plants in position here of many times the size of the first one installed by the Le Roi, the outlook is that the development will in the immediate future, be very rapid and it will not be long before a million will be produced in an astonishingly short time, and then people will begin to recognize that we have here one of the largest, if not the largest, deposits of gold-copper ore that has yet been located on this continent.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The uprising of the Boxers in China, and their attempt to drive foreigners out is one of the greatest known in the history of that country, and one that promises to be pregnant of important events. It was the policy of the government at the start, with the usual oblique Chinese method of doing things, to disclaim its connection with the Boxers, but the fact that the garrison of Tientsin is commanded by officers of the regular Chinese army, and other circumstances, show plainly that the government is behind the movement. What is the present situation? The fate of the foreign legations in Peking is unknown, but Sheng, the minister of telegraphs in China, says they are safe. There is however, no European confirmation of this statement, and the worst is feared. Admiral Seymour's forces were repulsed between Peking and Tientsin while on their way to the relief of the legations at Peking, and a later report says they are surrounded by the Boxers. At Tientsin the white settlement was destroyed by the Chinese, but the place is still held by the allied forces. A detachment of allies, on the road from Taku to Tientsin, was repulsed yesterday. This force was on its way to the relief of those beleaguered in Tientsin. In order to understand the situation, it must be understood that war vessels can reach Taku, and this is the point of disembarkation of the allied naval forces. The distance from Taku to Tientsin is 67 miles, and the journey can be made by the Peiho river or by a railway. The distance from Tientsin to Peking is 80 miles, and there is a railway between the two places. This makes the distance between Taku and Peking 147 miles. There are about 10,000 troops in the allied forces, and against them are opposed a regular horde of Chinese troops, regulars and irregulars. The allied troops, too, have the disadvantage of being divided into three different troops.

It looks as though the wily Chinese had been preparing for this trouble for some time past and, therefore, it makes it difficult for the small force at the command of the allies to make headway against them. It is certain, however, that seasoned European and American soldiers to the number of 100,000 could easily subjugate the Chinese. The experience of Chinese Gordon against the Taipings, in 1861, which was an uprising against the Manchu dynasty, show that the Chinese are very poor fighters when opposed to European soldiery. Men who fought with General Gordon say that the Chinese in the midst of battle would throw down their arms and join hands and make horrible faces at them. Gordon's soldiers would load and shoot as fast as they could and it is said that the slaying of Chinese was like killing sheep. In the late war between the Japanese and the Chinese the latter stood no show whatever, and revealed that they were vastly inferior to the Japanese. It is, therefore, apparent that a force of 100,000 disciplined Caucasian troops would easily bring to peace the Chinese and make them see for peace on any terms which the victors might grant.

So it would seem that the Chinese were absurdly foolish in starting the war against the combined forces of the allies, and it reveals that the statement of that country are as poorly informed as to the

strength of the "outside barbarians" as they were when they commenced their struggle against Japan.

After the struggle is over there will be two things to do. One will be to divide the great decaying empire into pieces which will be satisfactory to the several nations at issue. If this can be done without causing a war between the allies it will be a fine piece of diplomacy. Then, if this is safely done will come the matter of governing these 400,000,000 of superstitious heathen. It seems to us this task will present almost insurmountable difficulties. The Chinese have inherited traditions, superstitions and customs which have prevailed for hundreds of years. Two or three hundred years in the history of a country as ancient as China is but as yesterday. They are very superstitious and regard themselves and their books as containing the condensed wisdom of all the ages. It is a lamentable fact, therefore, that Occidental progress has made but little headway against Oriental superstition and conservatism and egotism. Under the circumstances, after the country has been divided among the several nations who will have a share of China, their task will have only just begun. Great Britain and the United States are the best colonizers, and they may be able to accomplish something, but the other nations will find it difficult to make much headway against so stubborn, so secretive, so superstitious and so egotistical a people as are the Chinese.

SHOULD WORK IN HARMONY.

The mining interests of British Columbia, owing to a number of adverse conditions, have been in a bad condition for something over a year. The labor troubles in the Slokan lasted for the greater part of last year and extended into the early portion of the present year. In the midst of this the war in South Africa started on the 12th of October, 1899. This produced a general depression in mining matters and prevented the investment of British capital. In the early part of the year, just after the Slokan trouble was settled, came the labor trouble in this camp. In addition to these depressing matters there has been more or less political dissension ever since the retirement of the Turner government, and this combination of unfortunate circumstances has caused capital to shun the province as a place of investment. British Columbia has therefore retrograded.

With Sir Henry Joly as Lieutenant-Governor and Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir as premier, there is a chance to restore British Columbia to its former state of prosperity, and to even increase it. In order to restore the good name of the country for political stability and to convince the people outside of the province that the workmen here are not always in a state of agitation and strife, it will be necessary for a period of quiet steady work with as little disturbance, either political or otherwise, as possible. With Mr. Dunsmuir at the head of the government, as he is a man who controls interests which are worth many millions of dollars, British and other capitalists will feel assured that their interests will not be interfered with nor their vested rights imperilled, by adverse legislation. At the same time the worker will have confidence in Mr. Dunsmuir for the reason that he is replacing his Mongolian with Caucasian labor. The confidence which capital and labor have in Mr. Dunsmuir, it would appear, will not be misplaced. With a fair assurance of good government, labor, which is as much interested as capital in the prosperity of the province, should endeavor to conduct itself so that there will be as few strikes and dissensions as possible.

Mr. Ralph Smith, in an interview published in another column, alludes to the danger of listening to idle street gossip and taking it for granted that it is true. He also asks the union men to present their grievances to the officers of the union instead of going into the streets and telling them. In relation to guarding as much as possible against labor troubles Mr. Smith said: The present time in the history of this province is very critical from a commercial standpoint. The past political excitement, rapid changes in political authorities, all tended, as it has evidently done, to work up a nervous tension on the part of the capitalistic class. The mining industries of this country are destined to be enormous, and under the existing state of commotion every care ought to be exercised as regards the settlement of labor troubles, and if uneasiness existed he was anxious that labor organizations should prove to the general public that they were not to blame for that state of affairs. There was no doubt that there were many wrongs to put right and many injustices to be removed from a labor standpoint, and there was no slackening in his disposition in favor of the readjustment of matters pertaining to the laborer's interest, but there was only one way to put these things right, and that was the presenting of all claims, either by the influence of the trades union or by the legislative assembly, in an intelligent and open daylight method. This he was ready to do, and so far as he was concerned, would do this in such a way as to place the capitalistic classes in the position of be-

ing to blame if necessary disturbances existed. This he held was the spirit which every labor union and every politician ought to manifest that had the future welfare of the masses of the people at heart. He was convinced that labor and capital would work more harmoniously together in this province in the future than they had in the past.

Mr. Smith is eminently right in his conclusions, and there should hereafter be a disposition on the part of both labor and capital to be as open and honest with each other as possible. With suspicion removed and a wish on the part of both to interest itself in the other, not requesting or expecting too much, and with a desire to be mutually fair and above board, honest and faithful, there is no reason why confidence should not be restored, and prosperity will then come and abide with us again for a long period, to the great advantage of both capital and labor.

THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

The appointment of Sir Henry Joly as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, in succession to Hon. Mr. McInnes, cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to every resident of the province who has any knowledge whatever of the new governor's political career and personal qualities. He has been a prominent political figure in Canada for close on 40 years, and during that long period he has commanded the respect and good-will of both parties to a degree which perhaps no public man in this country has ever enjoyed. He took an active part in bringing about the confederation of the provinces of the Dominion, and under the governorship of Letellier, was premier of Quebec. His political career has been marked by stainless purity and earnest effort for the advancement of the country. In private life he is, more than any man in French Canada, the representative of the chivalric spirit of the French nobility who came to this continent in the early days. He is one of the type of high spirited gentlemen which is fast disappearing. He is the sort of hospitality and from a social standpoint will fill the gubernatorial chair with the greatest acceptance. The province is fortunate in every respect in having him appointed to the lieutenant-governorship.

A WRONG POSITION.

If the report of the proceedings at the Trades and Labor Council at a meeting held last evening, is substantially correct, and that it is so there is little doubt, because it was furnished by one of the prominent members of the organization to a reporter of the Miner, then we say that the Council here, not only does not express the sentiments of organized labor in Canada, but has taken a position directly hostile to the whole trend of union sentiment in this country, or for that matter on this continent. The opinion which seemed to prevail at the meeting was that the members of organized labor in this camp should not oppose the introduction of cheap Italian workmen for the simple reason that the influx of this class would be a menace chiefly to the merchants, some of whom were employers of Chinese labor to the extent of having their wood sawed, their domestic work done and their linen laundered by Chinamen. The feeling was, according to the report which we received, that if the commercial classes of the town gave any encouragement whatsoever to Orientals then the members of the Trades and Labor Council were willing that this evil of the employment of cheap alien labor should be aggravated, with their consent, by the introduction and employment in our mines of the debased scum from Southern Italy. One evil was to be intensified by the addition of another and the greater of the two was to receive encouragement from the members of a recognized labor union. We do not think that this action on the part of the Trades and Labor Council of Rossland will receive the approval of any other similar organization in Canada. It is a direct pronouncement on their part that they do not at all consider the interests of the community as a whole, but that they are prepared to sacrifice the good of the society in which they may exist, if need be, for the satisfaction of their own personal ends. They are taking a stand in direct opposition to the interest of every business man and of every resident of the town, it matters not whether he may or may not be an occasional employer of Oriental labor. It is a well known fact that the Trades and Labor Council is composed of delegates from each trades union in the community and that these delegates are supposed to voice the sentiments of the unions which they represent. The miners' union is represented at that council only in proportion to its membership and its delegates are in a vast minority as compared with the council as a whole, so that the views of the miners on the question of the employment of Italian labor would not count for a great deal against the opinion of the council generally. The majority of the council are made up of delegates from unions whose members are skilled mechanics and with whom Italian labor will not come into competition so that these men, not fearing the direct evil of the importation of Italians into the camp, take a very

narrow and shortsighted view of the question and, believing that they, themselves, are not individually menaced, they can afford, they think, to tolerate an evil, which they do not dread. They apparently do not recognize the fact that with the general demoralization of the camp their own business must decline and that they will become involved in the general ruin which must result. There are numberless object lessons which can be found all over this continent from which they can learn the truth of what is here set down, but they need not go very far from their own doors to find a most pointed one. Let them go down as far as Trail and they will quickly discover the disaster which has been brought on that once flourishing little place by the introduction of this class of labor into that community.

When the members of the Trades and Labor Council speak of the employment by merchants of Chinese labor and place that question on the same footing as they do the introduction of Italians, they make a very grave and serious error. The Chinese certainly find their way to this camp and it is a matter of regret that they do; it is a matter of more serious regret, that when they do reach here they should find employment; it is a matter of greater regret still that it is not among the merchants only, but among the members of organized labor as well that they obtain employment, at least in the way of laundry work. This is a fact which cannot be denied and which might just as well be stated now and might as well be faced and remedied as soon as possible by the friends of organized labor here. But the Chinese come in here voluntarily, and they come in after having paid a head tax, which has just been doubled by the Dominion government, and the influx will, from this time on, be very considerably diminished, while the Italians, as the law is at present constituted, have absolutely free entry, and have agents in this as in almost every other camp in Canada and the United States, who are continually watching for the opportunity of crowding this class of labor in to the detriment of our own workmen. It must be remembered, too, that the Chinaman makes a flat rate for his work, which he gets for himself, without the need or agency of an intermediary, whereas the Italian laborers brought to work in most of the camps, on the other side, at least, are noted for paying to the man who directly gives them employment and to the padrone who secures them employment, a proportion of each day's pay. It is impossible for our Canadian laborers to compete with men who will resort to this kind of practice in order to secure employment.

The sentiment of the Trades and Labor Council, as evinced last evening, according to the report which we obtained, will not meet with the sympathy of the community, as it would seem to be little less than an attempt to foster class spirit and class prejudices, and it certainly will not receive the endorsement of the Trades and Labor Councils throughout the Dominion, which have always striven for the general good of the community and which in some of the cities in Canada exercise an influence almost as great, and certainly more wholesome than the municipal council. We think that if the members of the Rossland council will dispassionately consider the question they will decide that they should very strongly throw in all their weight against the introduction or employment of cheap Italian labor, and they will find that by so doing they will share with the community generally in the benefits resulting from its exclusion.

Young James' Funeral.

The funeral of John F. F. James, the who was drowned on Sunday last, took place yesterday morning from the St. George's Anglican church. The coffin was almost covered with the floral tributes of the many children who attended the obsequies. The members of the Newsboys' Union and of the Loyal Temperance Legion attended in large numbers. The pall bearers, who are members of the union, were as follows: Edgar Harris, Alex. Erickson, Edgar Stanaway, Hedman McLeod, George Isaacson and Harry Willis. The cortege, which was a long one, moved along the streets to Columbia cemetery, where the remains were interred. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. James desire to return sincere thanks to the members of the Newsboys' Union and others for their kindness on the occasion of the death and funeral of their son.

SADNESS IN HIGH LIFE.

Insidious Kidney Disease Laid Hold of the "Flower of the Family"—South American Kidney Cure Saved the Life. A luxurious life does not always guarantee health. One of society's belles in an eastern city, "a daughter of affluence," in the "silliness" of conforming to society demands, contracted cold, which developed into serious kidney trouble. For two years she travelled, and no expense spared in physicians, specialists and good nursing, but one day her doctor broke the news that there was no saving her—the fangs of the disease had become too deep rooted—but she was plucky, and determined to fight her own way back to health. She read of South American Kidney Cure and its almost miraculous cures of others. She tried it and was helped. She continued it, and was cured completely. Sold by Good-ve Bros.

Every subscriber to the Rossland Miner should have a copy of the Rossland Miner Map.

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WON ON THREE FOULS

Billy Boyd Given the Decision Over Billy Woods.

A LIVELY SIX ROUND CONTEST

It was Blood and the Ten Fought From Start to Finish—The Fireman had the Advantage in Height and Reach—The Other Features.

The firemen's athletic entertainment given last Tuesday at the Rossland opera house was well attended, which is evidenced by the fact that the receipts were \$350. The performance given was a more than ordinarily entertaining one, and that the audience was pleased with it was evidenced by the frequent bursts of applause.

The chief event of the evening was the six-round contest for points between Billy Boyd, of the fire department, and Billy Woods, the champion heavy weight of Montana. The decision was given by the referee in the sixth round, to Boyd, as claimed that Woods had been fouling him.

Second Round.—Boyd led and fell short. There was two or three sharp rallies and some hard fighting, in which Woods played the devil's tattoo on Boyd's ribs, while Boyd, owing to his superior reach and greater height, was able to hit his antagonist more frequently in the face and neck.

Third Round.—Boyd led with his left twice and was cleverly blocked. They fought for half a minute, but when Boyd landed his right on Woods' face, the referee stopped the fight. Boyd landed three or four times on face and neck, while Woods was wary, and was evidently bent on getting in a knockout blow.

Fourth Round.—This was the bloodiest round of the fight. Boyd sent in his left maw into the Montana man's right eye and started the claret flowing. This enraged Woods, and he rushed like a mad bull at Boyd, and landed a double hander on the laddie's forehead, and the crimson fluid began to trickle down his face and on to his chin.

Fifth Round.—Woods cleverly blocked two quick leads made by the fire fighter, and in the breakaway after a clinch, Boyd fell. Boyd tried to reach the ribs of his opponent with his left, but fell short. There was some sharp short arm blows. Boyd landed lightly, and Woods countered strongly on the jaw, and for a moment it looked as though Boyd was a little shaky on his pins.

Sixth Round.—The pugilists, as soon as the gong sounded, went at each other hammer and tongs, and there ensued a series of clinches and fierce infighting. Referee Thomas caught hold of Woods during these clinches and told him to stop fouling, as he said that he was using his elbows unfairly and striking in the break-aways. This was true to a certain extent, but it was because Boyd had several times caught him by the legs in the clinches and held on to his arm so that he could not break away clean and clear, as he evidently wanted to. Finally Thomas, who was laboring under considerable excitement, went to the front of the ring and shouted: "I give the decision to Mr. Boyd on three fouls by Mr. Woods."

Some little confusion ensued, and expressions were heard which indicated that some did not agree with the referee. Finally Woods said to the audience: "If I have fouled, as it is claimed I have, I did not do so intentionally. I think the audience will agree with me when I say I did not foul." Boyd also made a little speech, in which he said he had fought as well as knew how, and had endeavored to the best of his ability to fairly knock

his opponent out. This ended the contest for points.

The evening's entertainment opened with the gymnasium in full action, with Billy Woods in the foreground skipping the rope, at which he is an adept. The bag punching by Billy Boyd was very scientific, as was also the sparring exhibition between Frank Armstrong and Frank Raymer.

Miles Doyle very ably delivered the recitation, "The Last Charge of General Ney," and received great applause.

Jack Allen's exhibition of Indian club swinging was very good, and was loudly applauded.

A song by John Jowett was well rendered.

The electric club swinging at by Prof. Billy Woods, was ably executed and loudly applauded.

Eddie Erb entertained the audience for a short time with a song and dance and witty jokes. His exhibition of buck and wing dancing was excellent.

The first fall in the wrestling match, cornish style, between Miles Doyle, champion of Michigan, and Jack Coyle, champion of Kootenay, was won by Mr. Doyle. The second fall was won by Miles Doyle.

Next came a wrestling match, Cornish style, between E. J. Trezona and Wm. Carlson. Each man won a fall. Frank Raymer and Frank Armstrong sparred three rounds for points. From the sound of the gong both men mixed it and the round closed with honors even.

Lorne Becher and Guy Wilcox mixed things beautifully in their three-round bout for the belt. In this contest there were exhibited some scientific uppercuts, pivot blows and clinches, and Referee McArthur was kept busy, and at the close of the third round the contest was declared a draw.

THE MINER GRAVES SYNDICATE

THE KNOB HILL, OLD IRONSIDES AND VICTORIA MINES.

Ready to Ship 10,000 Tons at Once—The City of Paris and the Majestic—The Syndicate Tramway Scheme.

Mr. Jay P. Graves of the Miner Graves syndicate, was at the Allan yesterday afternoon on his arrival from the Boundary country and was interviewed by a representative of the Miner. Mr. Graves said that the mines in which he was interested in the Boundary were looking very well. At present the side track to the mines branching from the main spur from Phoenix to the Old Ironsides were being ballasted and the work would be completed in about five days.

The cars for the shipment of ore had arrived in part and the remainder would be on the ground shortly. There are at present, said Mr. Graves, about 8,000 tons of ore lying stored in the three ore bins at the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and Victoria. Besides this there is as much ore lying broken down in the stacks which has merely to be hoisted to be ready for shipment.

The shipment of this ore will commence with the finishing of the ballasting of the tracks. An output of 400-500 tons a day will be able to be kept up afterwards to the Grassy smelter.

This latter is completely ready with the exception of the dam on Kettle river, work on which has been suspended during the late high water. The river has fallen considerably and work on the dam has been recommenced and will be carried forward to completion within the next two weeks unless an unexpected rise in the stream prevents the continuance of the work.

Besides the three mines in Phoenix Camp, of which mention has already been made, there are two others, the City of Paris and the Majestic, situated in White's Camp, in which the Miner Graves syndicate is interested. Both of these are shipping in small quantities to the Granby smelter. The City of Paris and the two is the better developed, and if a railway siding was established to the mine it would be able to ship in some considerable quantity. As it is the state of the wagon roads over which all ore has at present to be drawn are such that not more than 25 tons a day can be shipped. There are, however, already 1,200 tons of this ore hauled down.

Speaking of the Grand Forks and Columbia new tramway, water and light system, Mr. Graves said that he had made the cities an offer of \$85,000 for their water and light systems and would build in addition a tramway from the smelter through Grand Forks to Columbia. In return for this certain franchises were asked for. The cities would have the option of renewing these franchises at the end of 25 years for a similar term or could take the enterprises over on arbitration. Columbia has already expressed itself in favor of the proposition and Grand Forks is to vote on the bylaw authorizing the consummation of the deal this week, Mr. Graves thought, last evening.

Accompanying Mr. Graves for the past few days in his trip over the Boundary country were Mr. A. L. and H. O. White, who are now with him in Rossland and intend looking over the California mine today. These gentlemen express themselves very well pleased with the outlook that the Miner Graves syndicate has before it in the Boundary country. Mr. A. L. White is of the firm of A. L. White & Co. of Montreal, brokers, and he administers the interests of the syndicate with which he has been connected since 1896 in Eastern Canada. Mr. H. O. White, a brother, acts in a similar capacity in Massachusetts.

Mr. Graves says that he expects the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Miner from Montreal on Monday next.

Murder Charge Hangs on Boyd's Testimony. New York, June 27.—Joseph Calmes, an Italian, who is charged with killing Thomas Kocco, a fellow-countryman, in a saloon fight, was placed on trial before Magistrate Steers today. The principal witness for the prosecution is an 11-year old boy, who has written, signed and sworn to a statement that Calmes committed the crime.

Mrs. Hill Has a Home.

Sergeant McPhee of the police force, collected \$143 for Mrs. Hill, the widow, who was evicted a short time since from a lot on the northwest corner of First avenue and Spokane street. With the sum collected he purchased a lot facing on Second avenue west of Spokane street from Mr. W. S. Rugh for \$75 and built a house with the balance. This provides Mrs. Hill with a comfortable home. The house and lot are her own. Sergeant McPhee on behalf of the Widow Hill and her two children heartily thanks those who contributed the money. Now, Mrs. Hill says, she will be better able than ever to make a living for herself and her little ones.

KIND WORDS TRAVEL.

One Man's Good Words Brought Health to Another—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Was the Medium.

Fred H. Helb, Jr., of Railroad, York county, Pa., wrote just a year ago of his wonderful cure from catarrh in these words: "What I spent in so-called cures cost me hundreds, which I might as well have thrown into the street. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was recommended. I used two bottles and was a well man, and I feel the echo to this man's words comes back from British Columbia today: "I read F. H. Helb's testimonial. It gave me confidence. I used the remedy and today I am a well man, too, after suffering just seven years from the loathsome tormentor." 50 cents. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

FROM THE RECORDS.

Bills of Sale.

June 25.—Empress and Kingston; one quarter each; W. G. Johnson to A. D. Provand, \$1.

June 18.—To J. H. Lee for the same on the Little Katie.

June 18.—To M. A. Graves for A. Barrett on the Nellie Blye.

June 18.—To J. Humphreys for the same on the Great Eastern.

June 19.—To T. Flynn for the same on the Tobique.

June 19.—To D. Morris for the same on the Gold Dollar No. 3.

June 20.—To O. Swanson for the same on the Portland.

June 20.—To O. Swanson for the same on the Hope.

June 20.—To O. Swanson for the same on the Lucky Ned for work on the Hope.

June 21.—To R. Gekkwil for S. Simpson on the One Eye See.

June 21.—To R. Gekkwil for F. Collins on the Independent.

June 21.—To C. W. Staples for C. W. Staples et al. on the Staples.

June 21.—To A. J. McMillan on the Pack Train; \$100 in lieu of work.

June 22.—To J. Vogel for J. Vogel et al. on the British Columbia No. 1.

June 22.—To J. Vogel for J. Vogel et al. on the Pendleton.

June 22.—To J. W. Knight for the same on the Jessie.

June 22.—To E. W. Liljegan for the same on the Competitor.

June 22.—To E. W. Liljegan for the same on the Multnomah for work done on the Competitor.

June 22.—To E. W. Liljegan for the same on the Fairlane for work done on the Competitor.

June 22.—To E. W. Liljegan for the same on the Ferndale for work done on the Competitor.

June 22.—To E. W. Liljegan for the same on the Moss for work done on the Competitor.

June 22.—To E. W. Liljegan for the same on the Oraphegan for work done on the Competitor.

June 22.—To F. S. Griswold for Harvey Griswold on the Highland Chief.

June 22.—To S. F. Griswold for the Chrysolite Gold Mining company on the Aquatic.

June 22.—To S. F. Griswold for the Chrysolite Gold Mining company on the Aquatic.

June 22.—To S. F. Griswold for the Chrysolite Gold Mining company on the Aquatic.

June 23.—To A. McQuade for R. Marsh et al. on the Midgett.

June 23.—To E. Nugent for the same on the Troy.

June 23.—To E. Nugent for the same on the Merry Day.

June 23.—To W. McConnell for C. W. McRae et al. on the Chapin.

June 23.—To J. Callahan for M. O'Neill on the C. P. K.

June 25.—To W. Pyper for A. M. Colquhoun on the Evening Star Fraction.

June 25.—To J. J. McNeill for C. Dundee on the Gigantic.

June 25.—To J. D. Sanders for A. D. Provand on the Aeme.

June 25.—To A. E. Noren for the same on the Zechin.

June 25.—To A. Forshand for the same on the Brooklyn.

June 26.—To T. Cameron for T. Cameron et al. on the Pittsburg.

June 26.—To T. Cameron for T. Cameron et al. on the Sampson.

THE STOCK REVIEW

The Market Continues to be Rather Sluggish.

ONE WAR OVER ANOTHER STARTS

Good Reports Coming in from the Winnipeg and Brandon and Golden Crown—Athabasca and Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate Advancing.

The stock market is rather dull at present, but the brokers hope, they say, for a market later in the year after the cereal crops have been harvested and sold. No sooner is one war ended than another begins. The war in South Africa, which is practically over, is followed by an outbreak of hostilities in China. The latter matters here, although it is feared that it will have a temporarily bad effect. With a combination of powers, including all the strong civilized nations of the earth, fighting against the Chinese forces the campaign should be a short one. Therefore the effect of the war in the East on the market should not be very great.

Miners, who have recently visited Eastern Canada, say that whenever any one talks mines to the people there they cite the case of the War Eagle and Centre Star to them. Upwards of some 500 men declare that but little can be done with mines or stocks there until these two mines again become dividend payers. This, as has often been said before, would restore confidence and re-establish the market quicker than anything else, perhaps, that could happen. The way matters are shaping themselves in the War Eagle and Centre Star it ought not to be long before they should resume paying dividends. The Centre Star is reported by very reliable experts to be one of the very best and largest mines in British Columbia and some go far as to claim that it is the biggest in the province. It is being placed in a position to ship and should, within a short time be again sending out dividend checks to its shareholders. The War Eagle should within a reasonable time be doing likewise, and this would be of the greatest possible help to the stock market.

The sales by days for the week ending last evening were as follows: Thursday 6,500; Friday 8,500; Saturday 29,500; Monday 4,750; Tuesday 2,000; Wednesday 15,500; Total 66,250.

Winnipeg has been a good seller although the price is lower than it has been. Mr. Nick Tregear, the superintendent of the Winnipeg, reports that he is stopping ore from the 35-foot level. Since he has taken charge he has shipped five carloads of ore, making a total of 19 to date. There are 23 men at work and the development is to be pushed energetically. Winnipeg is worth from 14 to 14 1/2. The large number of sales made is due to the fact that insiders are buying.

Athabasca has advanced to about 28 cents and there is considerable demand for it. A clean-up of about \$25,000 is anticipated this month and this has caused an advance in the shares, which a short time since were selling for 13 cents.

Canadian Gold Fields is in increased demand of late and has advanced about a quarter of a cent in the past week and is worth about 7 1/2. The reason for the advance is probably because the St. Eugene is turning out so well. The Canadian Gold Fields syndicate holds a large number of St. Eugene shares.

Brandon & Golden Crown sold a few days since for 21 cents. Since then it has weakened a little. The Brandon & Golden Crown is now shipping about one

TADDY & CO. ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS London, Eng. 'ORBIT' Brand and PREMIER Navy Cut Tobaccos AGENTS FOR CANADA, JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

car of ore per day and a total of about 35 cars have been shipped since the spur was finished to the bunkers of the company, making a total of about 800 tons. As there are large reserves of ore in the mine the company can go on shipping indefinitely. The freight and treatment cost of the Brandon & Golden Crown ore is about \$7 per ton. The outlook for the company is a bright one.

There has been some inquiry for Mother Lode and some sales are reported at 4 cents. Giant has been selling some of late and in the past few days 3 cents has been the prevailing figure.

Sublimo, which a few days since was worth but 10 cents, is now selling for from 12 to 13. Rambler-Cariboo is selling at 22 1/4. Considerable work is in progress on the property of the company and it is anticipated that in a few months there will be a resumption of the payment of dividends.

Deer Trail is selling for 5 1/2. This company paid a number of quarter of a cent dividends, but it is announced that these are to cease in order that the company may provide a plant and do some advance work. The management announce that it will not be a great while before the dividends will be resumed.

Morning Glory is selling some in this market and it is worth 23. Several thousand shares of Borneo Bank were disposed of during the week for 5 cents. Work was recently resumed on this property and the showing of ore is large.

Table with columns: Name, Asked, Bid. Includes items like A.C. Gold Fields, Big Three, Black Tail, Brandon & Golden Crown, California, Canadian, Centre Star, Deer Trail No. 2, Deer Park, Dundee, Evening Star, Giant, Kestrel, Lone Pine, Monte Christo, Montreal Gold Fields, Morrison, Mountain Lion, North Star, North Star (East Kootenay), Novelsy, Okeanos, Old Ironsides, Payne, Princess Maud, Q-Tip, Rambler-Cariboo, Republic, St. Eugene, Sullivan, Tamarac (Kenneth), Tom Thumb, Van Andia, Virginia, War Eagle, White Bear, Winnipeg.

Thursday's Sales. Winnipeg, 500, at 14 3/4; Giant, 3,000 at 3 3/4; Okeanos, 1,000, 500 at 2c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 21 1/2c.

Friday's Sales. Winnipeg, 1,000 at 14 3/4, 1,000 at 14 3/4; Giant, 1,000 at 3 1/2, 2,000 at 3 1/2; Okeanos, 500 at 2; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 21 1/2, 1,000 at 21 1/2, 1,000 at 21 1/2.

Tuesday's Sales. Winnipeg, 500 at 14 1/2c; Rambler, 1,000 at 22 1/2c; King, 1,000 at 7 1/2c.

Wednesday's Sales. Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 22 1/4c; Peoria, 1,500 at 1 1/2c; Morning Glory, 5,000 at 3 3/4c; Deer Trail, 3,000 at 5 1/2c.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

Beginning July 1st, 1900, all subscribers to the Weekly Miner by paying the sum of two dollars and ten cents will be credited with one year's subscription and will receive a copy of the Rossland Miner Map.

A limited number of maps are on hand and will be sent to subscribers promptly on receipt of one year's subscription, and ten cents for postage.

ROSSLAND MINER P. & F. CO. SILVER QUEEN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary special general meeting of the above named Company will be held at the City of Rossland, B. C., at the offices of Messrs. Daly & Hamilton, Columbia Avenue, on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1900, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, passing the following resolutions:

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Robert William Grigor of the City of Rossland, in the Province of British Columbia, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company to be named the Silver Queen Mines, Limited, with a memorandum and articles of association which have been prepared with the privacy and approval of the directors of this Company.

3. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and the Silver Queen Mines, Limited, of the other part be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Winding Up Act of 1883, one of the statutes of the Province of British Columbia, to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of such draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

And for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., June 18th, 1900.

ROBERT WILLIAM GRIGOR, Secretary Silver Queen Mining Company, Limited Liability.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED P. O. Box 1537 TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS "BORNITE" ROSSLAND, B. C. MINES DEVELOPED AND REPORTED UPON MERITORIOUS STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD CODES USED STOCKS-CLOUGH'S MINES-BEDFORD McNEIL'S

J. R. CRANSTON & CO. Financial, Real Estate and General Mining Stock Brokers Washington St., Opp. Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C. MINES FOR SALE IN ALL B. C. CAMPS. Bankers Official Brokers Bank of British North America, Rossland The Borneite Bank Gold Mining Co. Situated Near Nelson, B. C.

We have a few choice properties for sale at very low prices. Properties are situated in Recessland, Boundary, Nelson, Slocan, Lardeau and East Kootenay Districts. Parties desiring particulars communicate with us as to prices, terms, etc. If you desire to buy, sell or exchange real estate, mines or stocks write, wire or 'phone us, as we are the headquarters of this great mining country. We can insure you the best possible deals.

We Have for Sale at a Bargain

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

ONE 3-ROOM HOUSE; also one three-room house newly built, hard finish, on one large lot in a very desirable locality, paying 20 cent on the investment. This is all that could be desired in the way of a home or an investment.

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE and lot 30x100 feet, all nicely furnished and ready to step into. Situated in one of the most desirable resident parts of the city. We will sell this at a bargain.

TWO LOTS ADJOINING, with a comfortable three-roomed house in the knobby residential part of the city. Call and give us a bid. ONE OF THE FINEST BUSINESS corners in the heart of the city will sell at a great sacrifice if taken at once. As a good and sure investment this has no equal.

Now is the time to buy houses and real estate as they are selling away below value. A FINE RESIDENTIAL CORNER, 60x110, the right spot for a beautiful home. We will sell at one-half its value if taken at once.

ONE NICE LEVEL LOT, two blocks below postoffice, at a bargain.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, newly finished, everything up to date. A very desirable situation and very close in.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE neatly fitted up, two blocks above postoffice.

TWO WELL LIGHTED OFFICE rooms on Columbia avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS furnished or unfurnished. Price to suit.

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



THE MINING REVIEW

The Shipments Again Over the 4,000 Ton Mark.

COLUMBIA-KOOTENAY STRIKE

General Lines are Ready to Ship - The Machinery for the Centre Star and Le Roi has Arrived - General Progress Throughout the Camp

The principal item of the week is the discovery of ore in the footwall in the main ledge of the Columbia-Kootenay nearly 1,000 feet below the outcrop on the apex of the vein. This practically establishes the worth of the expensive boring into the bowels of the mountain. The camp should soon add to its list of regular shippers four new mines which will be the Josie, No. 1, Nickel Plate and Columbia-Kootenay in the order named. For both the first-named there yet remains the completion of the compressor which is, however, nearly wholly assembled. In addition, the No. 1 will have to complete its hoist. This will probably be the No. 1 a little behind the Josie. Whether it is the intention of the Le Roi No. 2 to keep its shipments separate from each of its properties is not known. It is probable that such distinction will not be made, as there are no less than seven fractions making up the total of its property. Shipment should not be long delayed, as there remains but little to be done on either of these properties, and it is probable that shipments will take place before the end of the ensuing month. The capacity of these mines are such that 300 tons a day should be able to be obtained from these two properties shortly after the inception of the regular output. This will total 2,000 on a week.

The Nickel Plate should be the next shipper. Here the hoist and headworks are not quite ready, though but little work remains to be done. The ore bin, which is to be of 75 ton capacity, has been started upon, and the railway will run in the necessary spur during the coming month. Therefore, shipments may be expected, unless something unforeseen supervenes, early in August. The output at first will not be very considerable, as some dead work in providing proper ventilation in order to secure economical conditions under which to work will allow of the levels below being placed in good trim for the incessant stopping necessary to keep up a regular output. These levels, however, do not involve any extraordinary work, and it, therefore, can be conservatively stated that some time before snow flies that a regular output equal to that of the Le Roi No. 2 will be inaugurated.

The fourth mine, the Columbia-Kootenay, is not so far advanced. This statement does not apply to the amount of necessary development work which is extremely well advanced, many thousands of cubic yards of ore being proved, as in the other conditions which pertain to economical shipment. The compressor, for instance, is at present of only 20 drill capacity, and a large plant is wanted for the estimated work. The construction of a line to the mine presents greater difficulties than occur at either the Le Roi No. 2 or at the Nickel Plate, and will have to be of a length far in excess of a mile, and a half. More extensive and careful hoisting machinery is also required in order to allow of the development work at the lower levels, keeping up with the progress of stopping in any large quantity above. All these things will consume time in placing in proper trim and though the capacity of the mine will probably prove to be larger than the Nickel Plate, yet it is probable that not more than 100 to 200 tons a day will be able to be shipped at the inception. This will, however, give a total of at least 1,500 tons from these newer shipping properties and will, without taking the resumption of the shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star, and the possible addition of the Evening Star and Jumbo into account, double the present weekly output of the camp before snow flies or at the most postponed date the close of the year.

The Output. The output for last week was again over the 4,000 ton mark, but was not quite up to the level of the previous week, whose corrected shipments are 4,502, the estimate being 32 tons over the mark. This was owing to an accident on the gravity tramway on Friday, only 12 instead of 20 cars being shipped out. Additional cars on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday almost corrected this falling off, and the average is therefore at present about 600 tons a day shipped to the Northport smelter. There were also 23 tons from the I. X. L. yesterday. The total shipped is now in excess of that sent out in the corresponding months of 1899, despite the long shut down of some of the shippers. The compressor on the Black Bear flat will soon be completed, and the final important step taken towards the shipping of the Josie and No. 1. A large storage bin is being erected on the Nickel Plate, one still being already in place, and this in its turn will join the ranks of the shippers.

Appended is a statement of the shipments for the past week and year to date:

Table with columns: Week, Tons, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, I. X. L., Evening Star, Monte Christo, Iron Colt, and Giant.

Le Roi.—The foundation for the machinery of the big hoisting engine for the combination shaft at the Le Roi is now complete, with the exception of the end stones, and is now setting. The grading for the galloways frame is still in progress, but not much remains to be done. Timbering in the shaft itself is still in progress and will not be finished to the 800 level till the end of the next week or possibly the beginning of the next. Consequently the sinking of the shaft to the 900 level is not as yet resumed. The great stopes

in the mine are being made to yield up their stored contents of ore, which is being shipped at the rate of 600 tons a day to the Northport smelter. The development work is proceeding as usual in extensions and connections over the various levels, especially on the 500, 300 and 700 levels. Connection has been made between the two batteries of boilers and the compressor on the Black Bear flat, and the three boilers in the battery within the compressor building are being removed and will be erected alongside of the other two batteries in the big boiler house. The foundation or these has been prepared and the brick work in hand. There will thus be three batteries or three boilers apiece, each of 100 horse power and each calculated to withstand a pressure of 124 pounds to the square inch. Connection will be made one with the other, and there will be no deficiency of steam power to be feared. The removal of the furnaces from the same building as that which contains the compressor plants will very much lessen the risk of fire.

Centre Star.—The head works on the shafts are now sufficiently advanced to make the change, and the engine, skips, cables, galloways and ore bins will be changed over next week, the mine shutting down three days the second, third and fourth proximo for the purpose of making the alteration. Below, the work of clearing out the sump below the fourth level, filled with the debris of rock broken down in the timbering of the inclined shaft, is still in progress. With its conclusion the sinking of the shaft will be resumed and headings started from the station at this level from the shaft itself, which follows down the ledge. The compressor has been shipped from the east, and a couple of carloads are due this week, so that with the beginning of next, this report will, it is hoped, be able to chronicle the beginning of its assembly. The raise on the side line near the Iron Mask is still in hand and ore being stopped out, while the square setting of the old stope is in progress. Drifting is going on in the third level east and westward on the first level which, it will be remembered, only exists, owing to the slope of the property west of the big shaft. A raise is also in progress between the third and second levels west. On the surface the process of grading the timberyard has crowded out the old wagon road and a new road is being made which will eventually be run into a northeasterly extension of Davis street, beyond the north line of the Nickel Plate through the Ore-Or-No-Go.

Columbia-Kootenay.—The vertical shaft is being sunk through the station at the 400-level, holes being bored in the side, as sinking is proceeding for subsequent breaking out. A fine body of ore has been cut through at this point, which must be near the footwall of the ledge, as another seam in the vein was come across on the 200 level in the shaft, the shaft dipping slightly north. This, as in the Nickel Plate, tends to show that in this belt of ore north of the gabbro, that the country is better mineralized with depth. It may be said that this find of ore is directly under the same seam as shown up in the fifth, fourth, third and second levels, and also on those intermediate to them. Some prospecting work is going on with excellent results in No. 5 tunnel, and the north crosscut to the Tip Top vein is being executed in No. 6. The mine is set back for a time for the lack of a road to the limits from within the city. The management has cut at a considerable expense a road from the town limits to the mine, but is waiting for the city fathers to put this road in connection with the city system.

War Eagle.—The lateral drift at the seventh level of the mine is being prosecuted and fair progress is being made. Stopping is in progress on the fifth and seventh levels, the ore being broken down and stored in the stopes themselves. On the Nickel Plate, yet it is probable that not more than 100 to 200 tons a day will be able to be shipped at the inception. This will, however, give a total of at least 1,500 tons from these newer shipping properties and will, without taking the resumption of the shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star, and the possible addition of the Evening Star and Jumbo into account, double the present weekly output of the camp before snow flies or at the most postponed date the close of the year.

Nickel Plate.—The water tank on the Nickel Plate has been lowered so as not to interfere with the sorting floor and ore bins now in process of erection. An extensive cribbing to the east of the galloways frame has afforded a fine level spot for the upper foundations of the new building. The crosscut below are proceeding at the 600-foot level north and south to the drift bodies there known to exist. The drift on the vein near the shaft to the south has disclosed some very fine ore. The new cage in the west compartment has been installed and some carpenters are at work getting up the new engine house in a very handsome way. When finished, this building will be one of the best of its description in the camp. The old engine is still working, and the head works appertaining to it are still in place. Another force of carpenters are employed framing timbers for the new bins.

Big Four.—Ten men are now employed on this property. A blacksmith shop has been erected at the No. 1 tunnel, and the old one at No. 2 tunnel is being enlarged. The erection of a boarding house is in progress. Drifting along the No. 1 vein continues. When this has been driven by a distance of 100 feet it is anticipated by the management that stopping will be commenced. No. 1 tunnel is now in 85 feet. Crosscutting on the No. 2 vein continues. The rock here is very hard, and is heavily mineralized, and work is slow. The prospects of the Big Four never looked better. It is thought arrangements for installing machinery will be made at the first annual meeting which is to be held in July.

New St. Elmo.—Mr. Henry Krumb, manager of the St. Elmo, received a telegram from the company on the 21st, directing him to stop work by hand, as it was too slow and expensive, and to wait until the compressor is repaired before resuming work. In accordance with these instructions Mr. Krumb on Friday closed down the property. It will take some little time to put the compressor in order, as extensive repairs are necessary.

The last work done was in the south drift, where the ledge has been drifted on for a distance of 20 feet, and in the face of the tunnel there is three feet of ore. The property is in good condition. I. X. L.—A carload of ore was sent to the Northport smelter from the I. X. L. during the past week. The ore was from the stopes above the second level. Some of the ore is very rich, and Mr. Roy H. Clarke, the manager, showed one piece of the ore that weighed about two pounds, in which there was \$100 worth of gold. Some of the ore taken out runs over \$3,000 to the ton. The permission of the owners of the Midnight to run a tunnel into the I. X. L. through their ground so as to tap the I. X. L. ledge at depth, has not yet been obtained, although negotiations are still in progress.

No. 1.—The erection of the galloways frame upon this mine and the assembly of the hoist engine is in progress, and should be completed shortly. Development is proceeding as usual. A winze is being sunk below the 300 level. There will be so many calls upon the new compressor as soon as it is installed in order to supply power to this mine, to the Josie and Annie and to some part of the Black Bear, that a further compressor will likely be ordered. The last part of the battery of boilers and middle joint of the smokestack, arrived this week, nine months after its being ordered.

Leiter.—The American Corporation resumed work on the Leiter during the week. The work is to be pushed under the direction of Mr. A. G. White. The American Corporation is figuring on getting in a plant of from five to 10 drills capacity as soon as the road from Northport is completed to the Velvet. The company is negotiating for the purchase of a couple of properties which adjoin the Leiter, and intends to mine on a large scale.

Josie.—The contract work on the winze on the Josie, between the 300 and 500 levels is making satisfactory progress. The latter level is being extended both ways along the ledge. On the western extension the seam ran into last week's winze gave an assay of eight ounces in gold, is looking well. The spur from the main track of the railroad is not as yet begun upon, but at present the new compressor which is to supply power to the mine is not completed.

Evening Star.—Superintendent Chamberlain is busily engaged in overseeing the erection of ore bunkers of a capacity of 200 tons. A water tank is being erected so that the water can be used in the sorting of the ore and for steam purposes when the five drill compressor recently ordered is placed in position. The winze is timbered, the galloways frame up and the hoist is in position. The winze has reached a depth of 38 feet. Annie.—The joint shaft on the North Le Roi ledge is now close down to the 100-foot level, and a hoist is now to be installed which will permit of the sinking being continued down to the 300 level. The ore body is maintaining its value. Power will be supplied to the hoist by compressed air from the new plant on the Black Bear.

Novelty.—Operations on the Novelty have been resumed under the direction of Mr. J. W. Campbell. The work at present is confined to surface prospecting. Further on the work of exploring the property at depth will be commenced. Velvet.—Work continues on the 300-foot level, where the ledge is being drifted on. The intention is soon to resume the sinking of the shaft from the 300 to the 400 foot level.

Green Mountain.—The work of deepening the shaft is in progress. The shaft is to be deepened to the 500-foot level. The machinery recently installed is working in a satisfactory manner.

California.—The shaft is now 190 feet deep, and the tunnel is 540 feet in length. Work continues along the usual lines and the property is looking better.

Cascade.—Work on the tunnel continues. Norway Mountain.—Work on the shaft has been resumed.

Douglas.—Work on the lower tunnel is in progress, and the ledge continues to be worked.

Portland.—Work continues on the tunnel and the shaft.

HAD SISTER'S CONFIDENCE.

And Many a Little Nameless Sufferer Was Saved From Eczeema's Torture.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Works Wonders.

Just to show the real worth and confidence the people have in Dr. Agnew's Ointment, here's a sentence from the report received recently from the sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Infant Home, South Troy, New York: "So many children come to our home covered with eczeema that we found it difficult to cope with it until Dr. Agnew's Ointment was recommended and adopted by us. We have found it very effective; it always relieves with but one application, and effects a rapid and permanent cure. Kindly let us know what is your price per dozen boxes, or could you supply it in one pound boxes? Need any better proof? Cure piles in from three to five nights, too. Sold by Goodve Bros.

Two Cent Stamp Book.

The Postoffice Department is now issuing small books of 2-cent stamps, each containing twelve stamps of that denomination. Each book consisting of two pages of six stamps each interlined with wax paper to prevent sticking, and of a convenient size to carry in the pocket or pocket-book. The price at which these stamp books are sold is 25 cents each, one cent in excess of the face value of stamps contained therein being charged for the cost of binding, etc. The cover contains postal information which will be useful to the public. A supply of these books has been received at the local post-office, where they may now be purchased.

YOUR DOCTOR'S ADVICE.—Has not always been according to his conscience because for years he's been schooled in prejudices which dub every proprietary remedy as "quackery"—today he knows better and practices better, and such worthy remedies as Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are among the constant prescriptions in his daily practice because he has proved them so potent in stomach troubles.—Sold by Goodve Bros.

SEEING THE SIGHTS

A Duo of Veteran Journalists Visiting the Kootenays.

PLEASED WITH THE SCENERY

They are Impressed With the Growth of Rossland and Other Places—One is McLagan of Vancouver, the Other Innes of Guelph.

Among the arrivals last Saturday were Mr. J. C. McLagan, proprietor and editor of the Vancouver World, and Mr. James Innes of Guelph, Ont., who, until two years ago, was editor and proprietor of the Guelph Mercury, one of the oldest and most influential papers of Western Ontario. Mr. Innes, who retired from active newspaper work two years ago, is now on a tour through the west, and is visiting British Columbia for the first time in 14 years. It was not his intention to have taken in the Kootenays in his trip, but Mr. McLagan, who is alive to the importance of the interior country, insisted that his old friend and partner should not return to the east without having seen the Boundary country and the Rossland district. In company with Mr. McLagan, accordingly, he has visited the camps in the Kettle river district; and has now come to Rossland.

These gentlemen, Mr. McLagan and Mr. Innes, are perhaps the oldest and the best known newspaper men in the Dominion of Canada, and their work in the journalistic field has been such as to earn for them the regard and professional esteem of every newspaper worker in the Dominion. It was in 1829 that they formed a journalistic partnership in the town of Guelph, and by their joint efforts they very soon made their venture one of the most influential papers in the province of Ontario. It was ably managed and ably edited, and it certainly had a very decided influence in the moulding of public opinion in that very rich and prosperous portion of what was then Western Canada. After a continued period of success of about 15 years, Mr. McLagan became impressed with the possibilities of British Columbia, and decided to cast in his lot with this province. He came out here in the early eighties, and after having spent some time in journalistic work in Victoria, he founded the Vancouver World in 1888. From that time until the present the paper, the paper of which he has been the editor and manager, has not only been uniformly successful, but has had no little influence towards helping forward the progress of this province. Under his management it has always stood for what he regarded as the best interests of the country, and while it has been a Liberal journal in politics it has never allowed partisanship to interfere with its loyalty to the interests of the people. Mr. McLagan is perhaps better known in British Columbia than any newspaper man in the province, and he is a matter of regret with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance to learn that his health is not now sufficiently robust to warrant him in continuing the active management of the journal of which he has been so long the leading spirit. That, however, he still exercises active supervision over it is a guarantee that the paper which he founded will still continue on the course which it has so long pursued.

After the severance of the partnership between Mr. Innes and Mr. McLagan, the Guelph Mercury was continued for 28 years under the control of Mr. Innes, and it maintained the same standard of excellence which it had displayed under the old regime. For some years Mr. Innes represented South Wellington in the Dominion House of Commons, and his career as a legislator was in consonance with the reputation which he had earned as a journalist.

The fact that these two veteran newspaper men, partners in their early journalistic career and friends for almost half a century, should now meet in this province, which was hardly heard of when they first began their newspaper life, and that they should find here a condition of things far in advance of what existed in Eastern Canada in their boyhood, is a tribute to the immense progress which has been made by the Dominion in recent years, and an indication of much greater progress in the immediate future.

A representative of the Miner met these gentlemen last evening and had a pleasant and interesting chat with them. They spoke chiefly of their admiration of the Kootenay district, and did not hesitate to declare their belief in its great future.

Mr. Innes, in speaking of his trip through the Boundary, said: "We visited Greenwood, and it struck me as a thriving place. We also went to Phoenix and inspected the Knob Hill. Under the guidance of Mr. W. Y. Williams we went into the mine for a distance of over 300 feet, and made a thorough examination of it, and observed the method of extracting the ore. The mine seems to have very large bodies of

ore and some of the men had to be laid off, as the ore bins are full. The spur line built by the C. P. R. is now finished, and on Thursday the first cars were taken in to be loaded. We did not visit the Old Ironsides and the Stenwinder, as the latter is not being operated. Phoenix struck me as being the nucleus of a very thriving town, although at present it is in a raw and rough state. Reverting to Greenwood, he said: "Business is rather dull, there at present, but as soon as the smelter, which is now being built in the town, is finished it is fully expected that a fresh impetus will be given to its growth and prosperity. These have been quite remarkable considering its age and as the larger proportion of its citizens and business men are full of push and energy there is no fear for its future. Mr. Innes was charmed with the magnificent scenery seen while coming down the Arrow lakes, and also on the Columbia and Western railway from Robson to Greenwood. The railway, he said, is a marvelous piece of work considering the country over which it passes, and is a triumph of engineering skill. He was equally astonished and delighted with the remarkable railway from Robson to Rossland, especially that portion of it from Trail to this city. He had read and heard a great deal about this, the mining capital of British Columbia, but what he saw of it far exceeded his expectation. It is a sight worth coming thousands of miles to see such a place perched in the hollow among mountains more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was equally astonishing to him to notice how well the principal streets were laid out, and the many handsome blocks of buildings as well as private residences. To sum up, the size and prosperity of Rossland was a revelation to him, and no Eastern man can have any idea of these without making a personal visit to it.

Mr. Innes remarked in conclusion that taken altogether, his visit to British Columbia was one of the most pleasant of all his travels. He visited the site of Vancouver nearly 14 years ago, when there were only a few small houses erected after the fire which swept old Vancouver out of existence. To see the city that it now is was quite a revelation to him, and judging from its present size and the enterprise and spirit of its business men, it is evidently destined to be the center of commercial life in the province. Victoria was as delightful as ever. It has grown considerably since he last visited it, and in many respects its public buildings and private residences are greatly improved. Its climate is delightful, and in this healthy month of June roses, is something wonderful to behold. Victoria will always hold its place as a beautiful and desirable residence to those who wish a quiet and retired life.

Mr. McLagan is, as many of the Miner's readers are aware, what may be termed an old timer, he having been a resident of the province for the last 19 years, 18 of which have been devoted to journalism. This is his third visit to this section of the province and the readers of the journal with which he is connected are kept pretty well posted as to transpiring events, and the progress of the Kootenays. He is enthusiastic in his belief that no other portion of the Dominion is so richly endowed with hidden wealth as is Rossland and its vicinity, the Slokan, the Boundary creek, and Kettle river district, and other sections will yet come prominently to the front, and especially the west fork of the Kettle river and the Similkameen district. He said he had observed since his first visit to Rossland, when the city was in its swaddling, a marvelous change, and now considers Rossland to be the third city in the province with a future of unlimited possibilities. About 10 years ago, so impressed was Mr. McLagan with what he had heard concerning South-eastern British Columbia that upon repeated occasions, when the country was almost in its virgin state, without roads or trails, at great expense, he sent special commissions into it to make investigations, and to write up the same for the information of thousands who were eager to learn something definite concerning the mineral belt, and upon more than one occasion the impressions formed by these gentlemen of the country and published in the Vancouver World were read throughout the world, and many came to investigate for themselves, and like the Queen of Sheba, when visiting Solomon, declared that half the goodness of the country had not been told. Notwithstanding the recent troubles and the dullness which prevails a period of returning prosperity is near at hand, and with the transportation facilities which this country now enjoys, a period of prosperity is about to dawn such as few have even dreamed of.

Since Mr. McLagan left Vancouver there has been considerable change in the political situation, but he preferred to say nothing concerning the same until he had time to make such investigations as would enable him to perform an intelligent opinion as to the future.

Messrs. McLagan and Innes are at the Allan, and will remain till they go to Nelson, and Mr. Innes, after remaining a day or two will start for home over the Crow's Nest railway.

THE FLAG ON HIGH.

The Red Ensign to Be Replaced on Spokane Mountain.

On receipt of the news of the practical collapse of the Boer resistance, several residents of the city put up a huge flag on the summit of Mount Spokane, the most noticeable peak in the vicinity of Rossland. This, owing to the high winds prevalent during the early part of this month, was blown down shortly afterwards. On Sunday W. J. Verner, W. J. Robinson, O. A. R. Brown and E. S. H. Winn, the original four who had rigged up the British ensign in the first instance, reinforced by Messrs P. Keiser and S. Saunders, went up Spokane mountain, and have erected there with great care, involving much arduous work, a flag staff upwards of 16 feet in height. This is placed on the summit of the mountain and is well stayed and braced. A brass ball, 20 inches in diameter, covered with gold leaf, has been fitted, by way of a truck, on the top of the pole. Just below a sheave has been fixed into the upper part of the mast, and eight-strand galvanized halliards have been reeved through. This it is thought, will withstand the force of any wind that blows. The flag is not as yet hoisted and is being prepared in town for its lofty future position by being fortified by painted canvas. It is the intention of the patriotic party to finally run up the flag on Dominion Day next with appropriate ceremonies.

Woman's Welfare.

Paine's Celery Compound

Gives and Maintains a Perfect Condition of Bodily Health.

The great susceptibility of women to nervousness and worry is heightened by the fact that, in the majority of cases they lead confined and monotonous lives, narrowed down to the four walls of home the greater part of the day.

Paine's Celery Compound is just what such nervous and depressed women need to restore their nerves to energy and to lift them out of their constipated, dyspeptic habits of body.

No other remedy known to medical men is so rich in flesh-forming and energy-producing constituents for women as Paine's Celery Compound. It is also a true and unfailing regulator, keeps the blood pure and rich, and maintains an even condition of good health that makes a woman contented and happy. Mrs. Wilcox of Creemore, Ont., writes as follows:

"For years I have suffered from constant sick headache and nervousness. At times I have been so bad that I have been unable to sleep two hours a night for weeks. I have tried many medicines and doctored a great deal, but never received a hundredth part of the relief from them that I obtained from Paine's Celery Compound. After using three bottles I can sleep well, my headaches have ceased, and I feel healthier and fresher than I have been for years."

A Big Catch.

Probably the most successful, as he is certainly one of the most ardent disciples of Isaac Walton, in this camp is Judge Schofield. On Saturday he went to Slokan Junction with his rod and line, and his basket for the conveyance of his catch. The basket is one of considerable dimensions and his friends jollied him at taking away such a spacious fish holder, and suggested that he would probably do well to hire a box car. These gentlemen were considerably surprised when the Judge returned last evening not only with the basket filled; but with another, equally large receptacle crowded with fish as the result of ten hours of sport. He brought back with him something over 30 pounds in weight and the catch was the most beautiful in point of size of the fish which has probably ever been made in these waters.

En Route for Republic.

Mr. M. R. Galusha came in from Spokane yesterday and leaves this morning for Republic, whither he goes for the purpose of looking after the Black Tail and San Polo, in which he is largely interested. He visited the Jumbo yesterday and reports that work is still in progress on the middle level.

Mr. M. J. Haney, the railway contractor and wife, were at the Allan yesterday and left for Trail.

Mr. S. S. Sorensen of London, Eng., is at the Allan.

For Your Friends' Sake

Your head is stopped up, your breath is foul, perhaps to the extent of making you an object of aversion and pity

Let us offer you instant relief and a cure, in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Use it for your family's for your friends, for your own sake. It relieves in 10 minutes.

Catarrh, it has sometimes been said, rages in Canada as an epidemic. Nearly every one you meet is afflicted with it in some degree, or at some time or other in the year, whilst many are held tight in its fastening bonds.

There is something loathsome about catarrh. You have noticed that foul breath of a friend sometimes. Catarrh is the explanation. You have noticed with others the difficulty of speech. Catarrh is the explanation.

Again you meet a friend and he seems to be on the road to consumption. The catarrh has gotten down to his lungs and is assuming its most aggravated shape. Had it been taken in the incipient stages the terrible results that follow consumption might have been escaped.

Western Railway advertisement with logo and text: "The Great Northern Railway... Trains Each Way... Milwaukee... In the Year... Better..."

GRAND FORKS INTELLIGENCE

WORK BEING PUSHED ON THE PHIL SHERIDAN CLAIM.

Development on the Various Properties in the Kettle River Camps—Boundary Shipments to Trail Average 1,000 Tons a Week.

Grand Forks, B.C., June 25.—(Special.)—Forty tons of ore have been extracted thus far from the new working shaft recently started on the Phil Sheridan claim of the Earthquake group, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river.

W. A. Campbell, formerly of Rossland, and now of Princeton, has instituted an action for \$50,000 against Robert Wood and O. Scott, Greenway of Greenwood, claiming \$50,000 damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with a Greenwood electric lighting franchise.

J. M. O'Toole, president of the Rathmullen company, who spent the past six months in California for the benefit of his health, is in town.

The Golden Eagle mine, north fork of Kettle river, has shipped 22 tons to the Trail smelter.

Boundary shipments to Trail now average 1,000 tons per week.

A petition has been presented to the City Council asking that laborers on city works be paid 30 cents per hour, and that no Japs or Chinese be employed.

R. A. Brown has returned from a visit to the Sunset mine, near Princeton, Similkameen district. He reports that the drift on the 150-foot level has been extended 40 feet in solid ore.

Alex. Miller, local manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, has received from the East the plans of the new bank building his bank purposes erecting here.

Jay P. Graves has sent a representative to examine properties near Beaverton on the west fork of Kettle river.

The crop outlook in the Kettle river valley is exceedingly bright. The fruit crop promises to be large.

No little excitement has been created here by the remarkable showing of free gold on the Iron Horse claim, one mile north of the Dewdney trail in Wellington camp.

The Granby Smelter Inspected by Mr. James Breen.

Grand Forks, B.C., June 22.—(Special.)—Work on the Mountain View in Summit Camp was resumed yesterday.

W. A. Campbell, who formerly operated at Rossland, is in town. He has just organized a company to acquire the Lost Horse, a claim adjoining the Sunset on Copper mountain, Similkameen district.

The R. Bell, in which Jay P. Graves recently acquired an interest, has been equipped with a pump and hoist.

Dave Evans has a force of men at work on the Snowshoe group in Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river.

The shaft on the Superior, Brown's Camp, has been sunk to a depth of 30 feet. The ledge averages three feet in width.

Jap P. Graves and A. L. White, the latter of Montreal, have gone to Phoenix for the purpose of inspecting the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides.

James Breen, the well-known smelter expert, who sold out his interest in the Northport smelter in Estuary, is here after making a tour of the Boundary. He visited all the camps.

Victoria, B. C., June 26.—Dates of the bye-elections have been arranged as follows: Nominations July 5th and elections in East Kootenay on July 11th; South Nanaimo on July 10th; Lillooet on July 12th and Dewdney on July 10th.

RESULT OF HIGH WATER.

Boats Will Take the Place of the Arrow-headed Branch.

Nelson, B. C., June 26.—(Special.)—Owing to high water, a portion of the Arrow-headed branch has been washed away, which cannot be repaired for about a fortnight.

Nelson Water Carnival. The Winnipeg Four-oared Crew Arrive in the City.

Nelson, B.C., June 26.—The Winnipeg four-oared crew, which is to compete for the championship of the Kootenays against a crew from Vancouver, the race to occur next Monday during Nelson's big water carnival, reached this city this morning.

Grand Forks, B.C., June 26.—(Special.)—Extensive development work on the Silver Plume—C. P. R. Officials.

Grand Forks, B.C., June 26.—(Special.)—Hugh Cannon is doing extensive development work on the Yellow Jacket, a promising claim in Brown's camp.

Grand Forks, B.C., June 26.—(Special.)—The drift on the 100-foot level of the Hartford, in Wellington camp, has been extended 100 feet, and is still in ore.

A six-foot ledge on the J. & S. in Wellington camp, is now being stripped. It is six feet wide, and it is reported that the assays average \$50 per ton.

Greenwood, B. C., June 25.—(Special.)—The final arrangements for the big Dominion Day celebration, to be held here on Friday and Saturday, were made tonight at a general meeting of the several committees in charge of the celebration.

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NEW LIUT. GOVERNORSWORN IN

T. R. E. McINNES WRITES COMPLAINING BITTERLY.

He Compares the Present Legislature to Nigger Roasting Lynchers, and Says This Province Is Unfit For Britons.

Ottawa, June 22.—(Special.)—Lieutenant-Governor McInnes was officially notified today that he was dismissed. There is but one opinion expressed here on the subject, and that is it was well deserved.

Victoria, B. C., June 22.—(Special.)—Premier Dunsmuir today received a despatch from Sir Wilfrid Laurier announcing Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere had been appointed lieutenant-governor of British Columbia and will leave for Victoria on Monday.

Victoria, B. C., June 22.—(Special.)—T. R. E. McInnes, son and secretary of the dismissed governor, has a letter in tonight's Times, in which he says referring to the dismissal of his father.

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GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

The Officers Elected—The Next Place of Meeting.

Vancouver, B. C., June 23.—(Special.)—The grand lodge of Masons concluded their business by the selection of Nelson as the next place of meeting.

Two Missionaries Murdered at Yung-ching by Boxers.

Victoria, B. C., June 23.—The steamer Tartar brings Oriental advices of the atrocious murders of Revs. N. V. Norman and C. Robertson of Yung-ching, by Boxers, who tortured and finally disembowelled them.

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CABINET HAS BEEN COMPLETED

WELLS, PRENTICE AND McBRIDE THE NEW MEMBERS.

Lieutenant-Governor McInnes Absolutely Refuses to Sign the Write for the Election of the Ministers.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—The cabinet has been completed. Messrs. Wells, Prentice and McBride were today added to the already sworn-in members.

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WRITES IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

EX-GOV. McINNES' ATTEMPTED VINDICATION OF HIMSELF.

He Lays the Responsibility for His Dismissal on Sir Wilfrid Laurier—His Correspondence With Ottawa.

Vancouver, B. C., June 26.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor McInnes opens a ten-column vindication of his position in regard to the Semin-Martin and Dunsmuir administrations, in the World today, with the specious words: "Having been officially deposed by the Laurier government."

Vancouver, B. C., June 26.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor McInnes opens a ten-column vindication of his position in regard to the Semin-Martin and Dunsmuir administrations, in the World today, with the specious words: "Having been officially deposed by the Laurier government."

Vancouver, B. C., June 26.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor McInnes opens a ten-column vindication of his position in regard to the Semin-Martin and Dunsmuir administrations, in the World today, with the specious words: "Having been officially