

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900

Fifth Year, Number 52

MINES AND MINING

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

VELVET AND PORTLAND.

Captain Morrish Outlines His Plan of Development.

Captain James Morrish, consulting engineer of the New Goldfields of British Columbia, which is the parent company of the Velvet Mines, limited, and Portland Mines, limited, who has been here for the past two months, left yesterday via the Canadian Pacific railway for England. He was seen by a Miner reporter before he left and said he was greatly pleased with the condition of the Velvet and the Portland. The intention is to develop both to use 500 or the 600 foot level before a systematic attempt will be made to take out ore. In the meantime, as there are several thousand tons of ore on the dumps which has been taken out during the course of the development, and as more will be extracted during the further opening of the mines, the intention is to send considerable of this to the smelter. It is probable that about 20 tons a day will be shipped, which will be sufficient to pay the running expenses of the mines. The present wagon road will be utilized for this purpose, and when the mines are fully developed so that large quantities of ore can be extracted daily a railroad will be necessary. If neither the Canadian Pacific or the Great Northern will construct a line then the New Goldfields of British Columbia will build one itself for the accommodation of its mines. It will take a year or two perhaps to develop these mines as fully as it is desired to and then a railway will be absolutely necessary. It is Captain Morrish's opinion that a railway can be built from the Red Mountain line up Sheep Creek valley for a moderate sum per mile. The ore from the Velvet and Portland could be sent down the west side of Sophie mountain in aerial tramways. The west slope of Sophie mountain is admirably suited for the construction of aerial tramways.

YMIR IS A GOOD CAMP.

Mr. John Carroll Tells of Some of the Mines There.

Mr. John Carroll, formerly a resident of this city, but for the past three years a mining broker of Ymir, is in the city, and leaves in a day or two for the Old Country. Mr. Carroll was seen by a Miner reporter and, in speaking of the condition of the several mining properties around Ymir yesterday, he said: "The Ymir, which is owned by the Ymir Gold Mines, limited, has a 30 stamp mill, which is the largest mill of this kind in Canada. Last month was the first one during which they had the 80 stamps dropping without a hitch and the returns are sure to be considerably over \$70,000. The last report of Mr. Fowler, the consulting engineer of the company, showed that the ore was returning a profit of \$5.30 per ton and they are now running through 300 tons per day. The gross yield of the ore per ton is about \$9.50. It is reported in Ymir that if the ore body is tapped in a tunnel which is being run and which will reach the ledge at a depth of 1,100 feet and if it has equal richness to that which is now being taken out, the capacity of the mill will be increased to 100 stamps. Quite a little village is growing up in the vicinity of the Ymir mine. Only one dividend has so far been paid by the Ymir company, but it is thought it will be able to pay easily 30 per cent. per annum on the present capitalization of \$200,000.

"The Blackcock mine is in very good hands. It was stocked by the Messrs. McMillan brothers of this city. According to the report of R. Macfarlane, A. K. S. M., there is \$200,000 worth of ore in sight. The company was stocked at a bad time, at the beginning of the hard times, and this has made it short on funds for development, and, as a result, the work has lagged a little. The intention is to soon place considerable of the stock on the London market as the property is undoubtedly a valuable one.

"The Dundee can undoubtedly be classed as a mine. It has been favorably reported by S. S. Fowler and Frank Robbins, both engineers of high repute. The mine is a deal now on for the property with London parties and it undoubtedly will go through.

"The Good Hope group has been stocked as the Oriol Mining and Milling company. They have done considerable work and undoubtedly will make a nice little mine. They have done 500 feet of drift and are sinking on the ledge. The ledge is from three to four feet wide of free iron ore that averages about \$20 to the ton. The company is waiting for better times in order to resume operations. The property is regarded as a very valuable one.

"The Wilcox group, owned by the Broken Hill Gold Mining company, is another very promising property. About 1,500 feet of work has been done upon the group and there is about \$100,000 worth of free milling ore that will average \$12 to the ton in sight. The probability is that a mill will be erected this spring.

A leading firm of engineers has offered to erect a ten-stamp mill and to take its pay out of the proceeds, and the offer will probably be accepted.

"One of the banner properties of the camp is the Tamarack. There is 10,000 tons of ore in sight in this property that will average \$10.50 to the ton. The tramway is being erected and shipments will be made in January from this mine.

The Fairmont, which is an extension of the Dundee, is a property of considerable merit. The control is held in England and there is no treasury held in this country. A shaft has been sunk over 100 feet and the ore averages \$20 to the

ton. Work is to be resumed on the Fairmont next spring.

"I think that the Eldorado group is one of the best properties on Porcupine creek. Its veins are very wide. The Nevada is closed down for lack of funds, but I regard it as a very promising property.

"Besides the properties I have mentioned there are from thirty to forty others in the camp, on which from 300 to 400 feet of work has been done and on which there are good showings of ore. The trouble, however, has been that a number of properties have been stocked by people who were not in a position to place shares, and, as a result, the properties have been shut down. This has given the section a black eye. In point of fact, on nearly every one of these properties there are splendid showings of ore of a pay grade. I really think that Ymir is one of the best camps in British Columbia, and that there will be two or three mines equal to the Ymir there in the next few years."

Mr. Carroll leaves New York on the steamship Oceanic for Liverpool, where he goes on business connected with the Ymir district.

THE VELVET MINE.

Mr. H. B. Smith Starts Immediately on the Trial Line of the Road.

Mr. H. B. Smith, M. Inst. C. E. has been instructed by the provincial government to make an immediate start upon the location of the wagon road to the Velvet mine. Operations will be begun today. The weather is not of the best for a survey of this nature and indeed is not as good as it would be when the snow is covering the ground. Nothing can be done just now beyond running a trial line, and even this will not be accomplished without much delay. After this is finished operations will have to be suspended till the spring when the snow is off the ground. It will then be possible to locate the road and to begin grading. The government are now apparently in a hurry that the work should be done and done at once and hence the start that is being made despite the lateness of the season.

WILL SOON BE SHIPPING.

London Consolidated at Richelieu Will Market Considerable Ore.

Mr. Henry Roy, managing director of the London Consolidated and the Richelieu Mining companies, has just returned from Crawford Creek, where he has been looking after the operations on the properties of these companies. Mr. Roy reports that the wagon road, which has been under construction for two months past and which is to connect the London Consolidated and the Richelieu properties with Crawford Bay on Kootenay lake, will be finished by the end of the month. On Thursday last the sucking of the ore was commenced. About one thousand tons will be prepared for the first shipment and will be hauled out as rapidly as possible. A contract has been let to transport not less than 3,000 and not more than 5,000 tons from the mines during the winter. Stopping is in progress in both mines.

Centre Star Compressor Worked Well.

The forty-drill compressor of the Centre Star and its inter-cooler were tested yesterday in the presence of the engineers of the Centre Star company and the Canadian Rand Drill company. The compressor exceeded in a large degree the requirements called for by the contract, and earned for the Canadian Rand Drill company a very handsome bonus. Manager Kirby and Engineer Garde expressed themselves as being much pleased with the manner in which the compressor operated. The compressor is of the compound Corliss type.

Will Operate the Bonanza.

The Rossland Bonanza company will today ship by the C. P. R. to Gladstone a ton and a half of supplies for the Bonanza mine. The supplies will be packed from Gladstone to the mine, a distance of about four miles. Mr. S. W. Hall, the managing director of the company, will leave on Wednesday with a force of miners to start work for the season.

THE EXCHEQUER.

This Promising Property May Be Transferred to a New Company.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Exchequer Gold Mining company will be announced within a few days for the purpose of considering a resolution authorizing the management to dispose of the property, says the Nelson Tribune. A proposition has been submitted which, if accepted by the stockholders, will involve the transfer of the Exchequer to a new company, which will recommence work in the mine on a larger scale than has ever been the case heretofore.

One difficulty which the management of the Exchequer has experienced arose out of selecting the best method of treating the ore to secure the maximum values at a reasonable cost. It is understood that a cyanide system has given the best results, and that the Athabasca cyanide plant, now well advanced toward completion, will be utilized to handle the output. The situation of the two properties is

such that the gravity tram can be constructed to connect the two mines, with the Athabasca cyanide plant, thus assuring a very low cost of transportation. The Exchequer is regarded as a very promising property, the shipments of high grade ore last year to the smelter having realized handsomely. Its location is such that the Athabasca wagon road can be utilized for a considerable distance in teaming or a switchback constructed from the Hall mines.

The capital now proposing to take up there are from thirty to forty others in the camp, on which from 300 to 400 feet of work has been done and on which there are good showings of ore. The trouble, however, has been that a number of properties have been stocked by people who were not in a position to place shares, and, as a result, the properties have been shut down. This has given the section a black eye. In point of fact, on nearly every one of these properties there are splendid showings of ore of a pay grade. I really think that Ymir is one of the best camps in British Columbia, and that there will be two or three mines equal to the Ymir there in the next few years."

HAVE A TIN MINE.

The Dayton Group Ore Carries Considerable Tin.

The Dayton group, of which G. T. Kane owns a controlling interest, which is situated about five miles from Kaslo, may prove to be the first tin mine in the Dominion of Canada. If this is the case it is a most important find, for not only this district, but for the entire province. The ore taken from the vein has been treated by the local assays, and exceedingly high values in tin have been obtained, with 44 per cent in gold and 8 per cent in copper. A quantity of ore has been shipped to the government assay office at Ottawa and a report of the results is expected every day. It is a well known fact that the Dominion government has offered a premium of \$50,000 to the first tin mine of the Dominion, and it will be a great credit to the Kaslo mining district if the Dayton group proves to be a tin producer. The group consists of four claims, and on one of them a tunnel has been run 60 feet. The tunnel is in ore all the way, and has uncovered a vein 12 feet wide. Several crosscuts have been made and it has been ascertained that the vein extends through the entire four claims. The only drawback to the opening up of the mine properly is the need of a good trail.

Work on White Bear Resumed.

The work of unwatering the workings of the White Bear was commenced on Monday. This task is not a small one, and it is thought it will take at least two weeks steady pumping to clear the workings of water. As soon as this is done prospecting by means of diamond drills will be commenced. The management feels sanguine that the drills will be able to locate an ore body.

Freight Sheds in Use.

The new freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific railway in this city are completed and were used for the first time on Monday. The office of the freight department is finished and will be occupied as soon as the furniture comes.

A RENEWED INTEREST.

Mining Men Who Left Here a Year or Two Ago Are Returning.

Mr. Peter Porter, mining man, is in the city from Spokane. He is on his way to the Boundary country for the purpose of starting work on some mining property in which he is interested. He reports that renewed interest is being taken in the mines of the Trail Creek division and the Boundary country. The way in which the mines are turning out in these and the other divisions of British Columbia has convinced the mining men of the states of Washington, Idaho and Montana that this is a good country to invest in, and he expects to see a number of the larger investors in here before long looking after properties of merit. A good many mining men who left here a year or two since will return, as they are now convinced that this section offers better advantages than some of the districts in the States.

Bradbury Secured the Contract.

A despatch was received from Ottawa yesterday by this paper which stated that Mr. Bradbury of Vancouver had been awarded the contract for the construction of the postoffice building in this city. His tender was the lowest, and hence he was awarded the contract.

Turner at Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Mr. J. H. Turner, minister of finance, Victoria, is here, the guest of A. E. Plummer, assistant general manager of the Granby smelter. Hon. Mr. Turner, Mr. Plummer, Mayor Lloyd A. Manly and James MacKinnon, manager of the Eastern Townships bank leave tomorrow by special train for Phoenix for the purpose of visiting the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and Victoria mines.

PHOENIX MAKES A RECORD.

It Sends One Thousand Tons of Ore Away in One Day.

Phoenix, B. C., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Yesterday's ore shipments from Phoenix camp established what is believed to be a record for British Columbia mining camps. Nearly 1,000 tons of ore were shipped to the Granby smelter by the Phoenix-Township syndicate, operating several of the big mines located here. It is not intended to ship this amount of ore every day, as the syndicate's smelter at Grand Forks could not handle it, having a capacity of only 600 tons daily. The ore sent out yesterday consisted of 31 cars of about 30 tons each, making three trains. It came from the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Victoria mines. The regular shipments are 600 tons each 24 hours, which will be maintained until the syndicate's smelter is enlarged. This is now understood to have been definitely decided on.

THE NEW LEYNER DRILL.

Brief Description as Given to the Miner's Correspondent.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—Another machinery manufacturing establishment is to be opened in this city at once. J. H. Sanborn is here representing J. George Leyner of Denver, Col., and will open branch offices and warehouses for the handling of the drills and compressors manufactured by Mr. Leyner. Many mining men from British Columbia doubtless met Mr. Sanborn at the Fruit Fair, where he had on exhibition samples of the new Leyner rock drill and compressor. Mr. Sanborn gave an accurate demonstration of the working of the drills and machinery that attracts more than passing attention as the machinery is new in the Pacific Northwest. Speaking of the new Leyner rock drill to the correspondent of the Miner, Mr. Sanborn said: "We claim for our drills a great saving in the cost of fuel bills. Our three-inch drill takes its air through a three-inch orifice of ordinary type, requires and uses a throttle of 75 in. size. Our piston of this size drill weighs only 13 pounds as against 45 to 50 pounds in other makes of drills of a similar size. Again many drills get stuck in talc and other soft substances, in our drills the steel used are hollow. A small steel tank is filled with water and connected to the air line to obtain pressure to carry the water to and through the drill. This tank is connected by means of a hose to a suitable connection on the back of the machine. A steel tube passes from this water connection through the machine and into the hollow drilling steel. A needle valve fitted to the machine gives the operator perfect control of the water supply. Through a valve in front of the chest air is admitted into the front of the cylinder, passes out through the steel, being discharged from the bit into the hole being drilled and thus expels the cuttings. By turning the water valve the operator mingles a spray of water with the compressed air so that the cuttings expelled from the hole are free from dust. In a nutshell the new Leyner drill is a pneumatic or air drill. It is unlike the type of rock drills that has been in use for nearly 40 years, especially in this, that the steel is entirely disconnected from the piston. That is to say, the steel instead of being plugged by the piston against the rock is struck by the piston and driven into the rock. A hardened steel tapered pin in the front end of the piston strikes the hardened weight of the piston is but a little more than one-fourth of the weight of the piston of an ordinary drill, but its velocity is about four times as great."

THE MONACHEE GROUP.

Dunsmuir and Ritbet Acquire Several Promising Properties.

Midway, B. C., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Considerable importance is attached by all those interested in claims on Monachee mountain to the sale of Monachee aches mountain and Luck to R. Dunsmuir and K. P. Ritbet, capitalists of Victoria, as it is the intention of the owners to install machinery and put a large force of men at work at an early date. The property is situated on the mountain of the same name, and is reached by going west from Midway up the main Kettle river. Monachee is in every sense a pioneer, having been staked 20 years ago and crown granted about 14 years since. It has a strong continuous ledge averaging \$10 to \$15 in free milling ore, on the eastern claims of the group, and almost any amount on the western end, where the ledge carries free gold. An old-fashioned mill was placed on the group some time ago, and this has proved one of the greatest drawbacks to the property, as the plant would not save values. The owners have planned an extensive programme of work, including the erection of a modern stamp mill.

Incendary Fire at Midway.

Midway, B. C., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Shortly before midnight last night a fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Hotel Spokane, but fortunately the proprietor, L. Salters, had water available, and with assistance succeeded in subduing the flames. From investigation today it would seem that the fire was of incendary origin, as a sack of shavings saturated with coal oil had been put through the window close to the kitchen range and ignited so as to make it appear the fire had originated from the range. The property was mortgaged and heavily insured in companies represented by J. R. Porter of Greenwood.

BOLSTER BREVITIES.

A Sash and Door Factory for the Town. Business is Good.

Bolster, Wash., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—Another industry is to be started here at once. Messrs. McIntosh & Frye propose establishing a sash and door factory and a small furniture manufactory. Furniture is being rapidly put into place at the Review hotel, the new three-story building erected by Thomas McDonnell of Greenwood. The opening will take place some time next week. A stock of liquors and cigars unequalled in the district is being brought in for the hotel.

The townsite management is now negotiating with outside parties to start a big general merchandise and hardware establishment, something that is badly needed at this point. Good business is being done at the shingle mill. Many new homes are under erection throughout the district and shingles and lumber are in demand.

FROM OTHER CAMPS.

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

FROM OTHER CAMPS.

Summary of the Doings in Mining Around the Kootenays.

The approaching winter is weekly curtailing the report of new finds in the various camps, except on already established properties. In Kamloops there seems to be quite a mining region of importance although up to the present little has been done. During the past season there has been some error made with the consequence there is a probability of work being carried on continuously through the winter on some of the properties.

The strenuous work executed during the past season in the Lardau seems to be having some effect on the mining investor judging from the reports that are coming in of sales of maritimus properties being made in what country. It is hoped that during the season of the bringing in of a railroad which is badly wanted in this district.

In East Kootenay there seems to be little stirring. The St. Eugene, however, is keeping up its wonderful record and there seems to be quite a lot of work being done upon the Society Girl and a few other properties.

In the Slovan there is little news of importance. Shipments are continuing along at the usual figure although there is little advance being made in the output owing to various causes. The strike on the Hewitt seems to be the feature of the week.

On Boundary mines the work is proceeding with speed. It might be most characterized as feverish. While the Phoenix Pioneer claims there is no boom yet there is undoubtedly much excellent work being done which will bear fruit in the advance that the Boundary is bound to make both in population and wealth. The output of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides is phenomenal considering the comparative youth of the camp. Nor is the industry confined alone to these two mines, there are others of which great things are expected and from which great things will doubtless eventuate.

KAMLOOPS.

The Glen Iron Mines, the Iron Mask, Lucky Strike and Python.

Arrangements have been made for the installation of power hoists on the Iron Mask and Lucky Strike. It is expected that shipments of ore will be made shortly every month.

Mr. I. Fleetwood Wells is getting out lots of ore at the Glen Iron Mines. About a carload a day is now being shipped of good magnetic iron ore.

Work is progressing steadily on the Python tunnel, says the Standard, which will tap the vein at a depth of 190 feet below the open crosscut, 200 feet west of the shaft, which had to be abandoned for the present on account of the quantities of water; the appianese at hand not being adequate. In tunnelling they passed through some 20 odd feet of decomposed rock very similar to that encountered in the Iron Mask, carrying magnetic iron, some small stringers of black oxide of copper, and all carrying gold, the last three assays being \$1, \$3.50 and \$5.

THE LARDEAU.

Some Successful Sales—Good News of the Cromwell Camp.

Messrs. Ed. Bell and J. Morgan have sold their interests in the White Warrior group to eastern men, the cash-down payment being \$1,000.

A. C. Cummings on behalf of other parties, bought the Triune No. 2 mineral claim from Frank Apicost, Kamloops, last week, the consideration being only \$200.

The Metropolitan group, which became the property of Rev. Charles W. McCrossan of Oshawa, Ont., (with offices in Duluth, Minn.) last week, is one of the most promising properties in the Lardau camp.

Operations on the Empire group have ceased for this season, the men coming down last week. They have driven a 210 foot crosscut and also 40 feet of drifting along the second lead. They have over four feet of concentrating ore, at a depth of 150 feet in the first lead, and over a foot of clean ore and concentrates in the second lead at about the same depth.

E. M. Morgan, one of the happy proprietors of the Cromwell, says the Eagle, was in the pay roll centre last week on his way to the Trail smelter with the Cromwell's maiden shipment—238 sacks, or seven tons in all. The early closing of the season on the summits shut them off work at least two weeks sooner than expected, and for this reason only the shipment short of being a carload, as was calculated upon.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Society Girl Will Ship This Winter—Work on the Estella.

Robert Dore is still working his nickel claim on Wild Horse. The St. Eugene is going ahead and tak-

ing out the usual amount of ore. It is reported that a six-foot ledge of solid galena has been struck in the Aurora across the lake from Moyie.

The Sullivan mine can be reached by the proposed spur from Kimberley in less than four miles over an easy grade. A letter from Peterborough states that the work being done on the Iron Cap claim in Macdonald basin, is showing up the property to be a most excellent one.

T. D. Thomas who had a bond on the Theo claims in Isadore canyon, has given up the bond, for the reason that the development does not justify continuing the work.

The Society Girl is showing up in good shape, says the Prospector. The owner expects to ship 1,000 tons of ore this winter. Should the ore hold out as at present, it is the intention to run a new tunnel 1,100 feet to tap the ore body at a lower depth, and to afford better shipping facilities.

At the Estella ten men are at present employed. In the 400-foot tunnel there is an excellent showing of galena. In the new tunnel on the creek there is a good showing of copper and galena; this tunnel is now in 25 feet. Work will be pushed during the winter. Nearly 1,200 feet of work has been done on this property. The claims are at present under bond to an English corporation.

THE SLOCAN.

The Shipments Last Week—The Hewitt and Other Mines.

Seven men are employed at the Silverton Boy.

C. B. Taylor is building the ore bunkers for the Arlington mine.

A rich strike in the Sunset at White-water was reported last week.

The Urban Mining company will commence operations on the Donnelly group this week.

The King Solomon company are working 25 men at their property at Woodberry creek.

Ernest Mansfield has made the fourth payment to Bert Pearson on the Green Lake fraction.

It is expected that the Ivanhoe mill will commence to grind about the first of next month.

Work closed at Camp Mansfield last week, and the men came down the hill on Tuesday for a settlement.

The wagon road from Silverton to the Hewitt is nearly completed. This mine will soon be a steady shipper.

F. Shery has leased the Black Prince for a year. A new tunnel has been started and ore will be shipped as it is taken out.

The Philadelphia on Fennell creek, is to be worked this winter with A. D. Coplen as superintendent. It has been bonded to eastern speculators.

Last week the Bayou shipped 230 tons; Last Chance, 100; Slovan Star, 60; Ruth, 52; Coin, 15. For the week ending Oct. 7th, the Whitewater shipped 112 tons.

THE BOUNDARY.

Great Work on the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides—The Humming Bird.

A single car was being loaded with ore from the Buckhorn in Deadwood camp, last week.

The Snowshoe at Phoenix, will before the end of the year send out about 200 tons of ore for further test purposes.

Wednesday another air drill was started in the War Eagle, to explore the ore body in the west drift from the 100-foot level.

The Athletian has already shipped three cars of ore this week to the Trail smelter, and another is expected to go out tomorrow.

The Golden Crown and Winnipeg mines, in Wellington camp, says the Advance, have reduced their working forces and suspended shipping ore for the time being.

An incline shaft is being sunk on the footwall of the big ledge on the Evening Star, the Wellington camp property recently bonded by Andrew Laidlaw.

Crosscutting is being continued both ways from the 100-foot level on the Marguerite in Deadwood camp. The north drift from the No. 1 shaft is also being continued. There is 25 feet of solid ore in the drift. A trial shipment of four cars will shortly be made to the Granby smelter.

Superintendent Liljegan was down from the Humming Bird mine during the week, says the Gazette, and says the tunnel has now been driven an additional 62 feet and that he expects to get the ledge within the next 15 feet. The work is being pushed as fast as possible and as rapidly as room is made in the mine for new men they will be put on, as it is the intention of the company to make the property a self-sustaining proposition as soon as it can be done.

Meanwhile the company is shipping steadily and the superintendent expresses himself as highly pleased with the returns received. More than 200 tons of ore have already been sent to the Granby smelter here and the returns from the lot have averaged \$10 per ton, which is the highest return yet received by any Boundary mine from a similar quantity of ore.

cheap, poison-health.

the winds and some and wrestling done. and the claret was such before time was vain were the best of the contest was that he was still the and Thomas Davis, and three two-minute and and pretty, and herable applause for ner in which they it was a succession occasional ducking of a declared a draw. half of Mr. Graham, er, and Cuff and a \$25 forfeit to bind was put in the her. Cuff and Gray to make further match.

COUNCIL.

Sheep Creek—The via Avenue East.

the city council held o'clock in the city his aldermen were ception of Aldermen and a. D. V.

was read from the of the west, by last week in the proceedings of

from the city engi- to the laying of a St. Paul street to in front of the court ineer disapproved of in a past years, and out 1,000 cubic yards many to raise the city contemplated. He of sidewalking any of y. A sewer from the cost \$547.

He by the city solic- attended the lieutenant at Victoria on ding the water rights p creek. He had been t. Mayne Daly on be- and the B. C. Bullion V. Bodwell on behalf and Centre Star. Many cognizance at this d not be regarded in d Mr. Abbott was of the city's claims could successfully. A prop- to appoint a commis- the whole of the mat- tant governor, which course adopted.

shot also notified the peel of the Trust and against the city had h costs.

orks report calling for the new court house abia avenue and for n Columbia to Le Roi, avenue bridge and for st avenue from Monte street was adopted the mayor over some proceedings of the ard of works.

to the pound bylaw of dogs liable to the a third time.

rn to Rossland.

of Munich, Bavaria, is visiting to his uncle, Mr. fr. Lewenz is a law r a few months will and finish his studies. n is to come back to purpose of making his He says the opportu- nity greater for his career than they are in ll the professions are there is little room for rt to get to the front. ks, the rewards can be had because of the great- in a new and rich sec- Columbia.

re Hall.

lop is making good pro- ducing of the fire to structure is now up to and the putting on of the next step.

MINES AND MINING

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LE ROI NO. 2.

Report at the First General Meeting of the Company.

The first ordinary general (statutory) meeting of the shareholders of Le Roi No. 2, Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E. C., under the presidency of Mr. Sinclair Macleay, chairman of the company.

The secretary pro tem. (Mr. W. B. Mitchell) having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, as this is the statutory meeting required by law to be held within four months of registration, I have little to say beyond reporting progress, and the fact that everything in regard to the company is in a very satisfactory condition. As you are aware, the company offered its capital for subscription in June last, and I am pleased to be able to state that it was all subscribed in cash, and the shares were allotted to more than 1,000 applicants. Owing to the success of the issue your directors paid the purchase consideration to the vendors in cash, and allotted the whole of the shares to the subscribers, who no doubt have been gratified with their allotments. The company has been placed in unencumbered possession of the property, which, as you know, embraces over 72 acres immediately adjoining the celebrated Le Roi mine. The mines are being extensively developed, and equipped with the necessary plant to work them in a large way and the Northport smelter is being greatly increased in capacity so as to treat the ore on an extensive scale. A trial shipment of 786 tons of ore has been made and treated. This shipment yielded over 498 ounces of gold, 2,317 ounces of silver, and 46,968 pounds of metallic copper, the average value per ton being \$24.30. Another shipment of 332 tons yielded over 220 ounces of gold, 1,091 ounces of silver, and 19,943 pounds of metallic copper, the average value per ton being \$25.72. I am sure you will agree with me that these tests are most satisfactory, especially as the value per ton is higher than in the case of the original Le Roi. I do not know that I can say more today than that your directors are giving close attention to your affairs, and will put forth every effort to make this a great and successful company. Your presence, here today is evidence that you have not yet been tempted to sell your shares and the price that you can now obtain for them in the market is your reward for the confidence that you have shown in your property and in the house that has made the issue. I thank you for your attendance, and hope that you will find that I shall have a more satisfactory report to make to you when we next have the pleasure of meeting together."

The proceedings then terminated.

ROSSLAND BONANZA COMPANY.

The Shareholders Last Evening Decided to Resume Work.

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Rossland Bonanza Gold Mining and Milling Company, Limited, was held in the company's office last evening, all but four of the shareholders being present. The officers and directors elected were as follows: President, S. W. Hall; superintendent of the Iron Mask mine; vice president, John Fitzwilliams, foreman of War Eagle and Centre Star mines; treasurer, W. Bartley, cigar merchant; secretary, H. W. C. Jackson; directors in addition to the above, E. J. Balfour, master mechanic of War Eagle and Centre Star mines; S. J. Brailo, one of the original owners of the property, and J. E. Gault, barrister and solicitor. Mr. S. W. Hall was also appointed managing director.

It was decided to pool all the promoters' stock (400,000 shares) and of the remaining 600,000 shares of treasury stock the directors were authorized to sell 100,000 shares as follows: 40,000 at 3 cents, and the balance at 5 cents. Of the 40,000 shares, 22,000 shares were taken by the shareholders present at the meeting, and the managing director was instructed to start work on the property not later than next Monday, it being the intention of the company to keep five men at work right through the winter.

The company's property consists of the Bonanza No. 3 mineral claim on St. Thomas mountain in the Trail Creek division three and a half miles from Gladstone on the main trail from Rossland. The claim, which is a full one, contains several ledges of free milling gold ore, but the work so far done has been confined to the central or discovery ledge. Here a tunnel has been driven fifty feet on the vein, beginning at a point close to the side line and within a few feet of Iron Creek. These workings show an average width of nearly two feet of ore of an average value of \$15 per ton. In the face there is two feet of clean quartz running \$22 to the ton. This is at a depth of 35 feet from the surface. By driving along the vein, depth is gained very rapidly, and when the tunnel is in 400 feet further there will be nearly 400 feet of back. By spring it is hoped to have the property ready for equipment with a 10 or a 20-stamp mill.

ROAD TO THE VELVET.

It is Being Used Daily to Haul Supplies Over.

The wagon road to the Velvet is now in constant use and loads are being hauled over it every day. On Friday Mr. J. L. Morrish, manager of the Velvet and Portland mines, went over the road in a buggy accompanied by Mr. F. A. Lindburg of the Le Roi stables. This was the first vehicle, outside of those used by the graders, to use the highway. On Monday Captain James Morrish, managing director of the New Goldfields of British Columbia, took a buggy and went over the road, but corners will have to be cut off of it here and there and corduroy covered, so as to make it more smooth. On Monday a team of four horses hauled in two tons of supplies from this city to the Velvet mine. On Tuesday two four-horse teams took supplies and part

of a saw mill to the Velvet. Yesterday two teams left here with miscellaneous supplies for the Velvet and Fortman, as the load was a lot of lime and cement. This is to be used on the masonry of the compressor foundation, which is now being constructed. Several masons are at work on the compressor foundation and carpenters are erecting the compressor building and boiler house, which is to be a building 75x30 feet.

The intention, Captain Morrish says, is to commence shipping ore early next month. The contract has been let for the hauling of the ore. A railway siding is being constructed at a point about a mile below the boundary line and bias are to be made at the siding and at the mine for the ore.

THE PROSPECT IN KAMLOOPS

W. W. CLARK SPEAKS OF THE MINING INDUSTRIES.

Copper Propositions at the Spokane Fair. Dredging on the Thompson River—The Coal Fields.

Mr. W. W. Clarke of the Kamloops Standard is in the city on his way back to Kamloops from the Spokane fair. Mr. Clarke was down in Spokane with the purpose of exhibiting the minerals from the Kamloops district. He had one exhibit in the fair and another on Riverside avenue, both of which attracted considerable attention. Several of the Spokane mining men were taken with the specimens on view, and expressed a lively interest in the Kamloops district and its mines. In consequence Mr. Patsy Clark and all the mining brokers were interviewed by Mr. Clarke. Mr. Patsy Clark expressed his intention of visiting Kamloops this next spring. One broker said that he thought he would probably be in a position to handle the Truth group within a month. What seems to be in demand there mostly is copper which can be handled freely if the property has any merits and can be got on reasonable terms.

The chief copper propositions of the Kamloops district are the Iron Mask and Lucky Strike, both of which have been sold to the British Columbia Exploring Company. A large force of men will be put to work on these properties shortly. The Truth group is showing up well, and has a shaft down over 80 feet, in good copper ore all the way. The owners, Messrs. H. G. Ashby and J. Donaldson have perfect faith in their property, but are awaiting capital to complete the further development of the mine. The Erin is a fine property owned by Messrs. Beatrice, Buxton and Blair. It has a shaft down over 100 feet, and about 300 feet of drifting has been done upon the ledge, which is at least drift wide. Crosscuts are being run to the hanging and foot walls to ascertain the real width of the vein. The assays run about \$20 in gold and 12 per cent copper. The Python is another copper property of which Mr. E. C. Woods is the manager. This company has suspended operations pro tempore for the purpose of procuring machinery. It is thought that one day this will make a very good mine.

The O.K. group, consisting of about eleven claims, has considerable work done upon it, exposing the vein throughout the property a distance not far short of a mile.

Dredging is at present attracting a large amount of attention in Kamloops, said Mr. Clarke. It is intended to put a dredge upon the North Thompson river next spring, the contract for which has already been let. The gravel averages 25 cents per cubic yard. This average applies not alone to the present river bottom, but also right across the banks. In New Zealand two and three cents a yard is a paying proposition, out of which large dividends have been paid, so that this river should eventually turn out to be a very rich dredging ground. Mr. Gladwin, who is secretary for the Clearwater Dredging and Mining Syndicate, has just had his property thoroughly prospected, and reports that it will average 33 cents to the yard. The Clearwater runs out of the Cariboo country, and is an affluent of the North Thompson, which in its turn flows into the Fraser at Lytton, below Kamloops. At the confluence Mr. John Cobblehead has a dredge, a New Zealand plant, which took out \$26,000 in one week. This occurred barely a month ago. Referring back to the Clearwater syndicate, the property of this company extends for six miles along the Clearwater and Thompson at the point of junction. Part of this property can be used for dredging, and part for hydraulic. It is to this large extent of placer ground that Mr. Gladwin refers in his statement that the whole ground averages 33 cents per yard.

A New Zealand dredger, Mr. E. C. Kingwell, who leases a few miles of the Thompson river, has prospected it thoroughly, and expresses great hopes as to its future. All that is needed is capital to put in a dredge, which would cost about \$30,000 assembled. In addition to these mineral resources of no small extent on the North Thompson, not far from the town of Kamloops, is situated a large coal field, which is being exploited. This belongs principally to Messrs. Sarel and Young. About 250

tons have already been gotten out and used locally. The report on its bituminous qualities is extremely favorable, the percentage of ash being small. What is needed in connection with this is the construction of a small steamer to go up the Thompson to get it. The coal is also stated to have good cooking qualities. The C. P. R. have been approached on the subject, and there is little doubt but that a contract will be given just as soon as the proper facilities are provided.

There are also a number of galena properties on the North Thompson above Kamloops, which would be negotiable should a steamer, which need not cost more than \$2000, be provided. Altogether Mr. Clarke was enthusiastic over the prospects of Kamloops, and as he had with him a number of formidable documents, plans, samples, certificates and trifles of like nature, there was not much gaining of his statements.

AN IMPORTANT STRIKE.

The Location of the Ore Bodies at Depth in the Kootenay Mines.

Ore has been found in the Kootenay mines on the 1,000-foot level. A pay shoot has been encountered on the west drift 116 feet from the shaft and another on the east drift 164 feet east of the shaft.

It will be remembered that the Kootenay mines have been developed by means of a series of tunnels running into the side of the steeply sloping hill, six in number, the one above the other. These adits are in about 1,500 feet, and have penetrated to the western end of the property, especially with reference to those above. From No. 6 tunnel, at a distance of 1,000 feet from the entrance, a vertical shaft was sunk this spring to the depth of 400 feet. This was sunk upon the ledge, and so wide did it prove upon notwithstanding the natural dip of the vein the bottom of the shaft was found to be still within ledge matter. It was found, however, that the vein was here much mixed with an intrusion of country rock, and the values in consequence were too low for the stopping of ore. Drifts were instantly undertaken both to the west and to the east, and the work has been carried out persistently ever since. Last week the strike was made on the western end, and yesterday it was made on the opposite end of the level, the distance of the two payshoots being about 280 feet apart. The strike in the east drift is at present considered of the greater importance, inasmuch as it is found to be directly under the raise connecting the sixth with the fifth level, and which has been carried up above that practically to the surface. This body of ore carries values that will compare favorably with any other of the B. A. C. properties.

By this strike 400 additional feet of backs have been obtained and the continuity of a valuable and extensive ore body established. But this is not the only vein in this mine. The payshoot to the west of the shaft has hardly been proved to the same extent as that just noticed, but it may prove to be of even greater dimensions. There are several bodies of ore in the mine, some of which are of vast extent even though low grade, and there are others that are of more than average values. The values of the ore in this mine taken throughout are sufficiently large to admit of large quantities being shipped.

In reporting on this property Mr. Bernard Macdonald, the general manager, stated that the mine was in a position to ship from 250 to 750 tons daily. This was much earlier in the year, and Mr. Macdonald was not, of course, reckoning on what has been found at depth recently. The difference in the estimated amount of shipping ore is due to the fact that the ore of the Columbia-Kootenay is in some respect a fluxing ore and therefore can be treated at a very cheap rate by a smelter of sufficient capacity to require large quantities of the flux. It is not probable that any attempt will be made to ship this year owing to the lateness of the season and the incompleteness of the arrangements that have been made.

Work Resumed on White Bear.

Mr. F. W. Guernsey, M.E., late of the Centre Star staff, has been appointed superintendent of the White Bear mine. Preparations for pumping out the mine are going ahead and the unwavering will commence on Monday. The contracts for diamond drilling have already been let. These will be conducted on a large scale, and it is thought there is an extensive ore shoot in the property, and the determination is to locate it.

Mining Notes.

On the Green Mountain drifting is still in progress on the 300 foot level. The drift has been driven for a distance of 180 feet. Some nice looking ore is being found on this level. The new shaft on the north end of the claim is now down for a distance of 40 feet.

On the Evening Star the winze connecting the 200 foot level with the 300 foot level has reached a depth of 95 feet. The formation is strong at this point.

ANOTHER DEAL.

John Dorsey Bonds Two Claims Near the B. C.

One year ago John Dorsey of Phoenix bonded the Mountain View claim adjoining the B. C. mine, which is now shipping 2,000 tons of ore per month, for \$25,000, and successfully floated a company with \$500,000 capital to develop the property, which is now being worked. A few days ago Mr. Dorsey succeeded in securing a bond on two well known claims adjoining the Mountain View, and he is now in Spokane, on his way east to organize a company to operate these properties. Mr. Dorsey took the Blue Bell from Thomas Stack, Chris McDonald and W. Shaw, and on a four months' working bond, for \$40,000. He also secured the J. G. claim from Boyd Jerald, on a six months' working bond, for \$27,000.

The J. S. has about 60 feet of work done, and on Blue Bell there is about 30 feet, both of them being merely prospects, but most promising ones as yet. Mining men generally who have seen these two properties speak well of them, and if Mr. Dorsey is as successful in their flotation as he was with Mountain View they will be thoroughly developed. It is his intention to begin work on both properties in a short time.

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NOTES OF MINER

BRITISH COLUMBIA THE SPOKANE FAIR Province Carries off mens Attracted G Those in Charge—M Be Derived—A Pe for Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 25. Today the mineral test Fair presents a dismal as the exhibits are some to be kept as at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, ably the Nelson, Ym Slocan to be taken to office, in the basement building, where they and kept as a British exhibit by him. Mr. to work up sentiment mines of the province, tion of ores will give office an excellent op amination. In review that have been derived that took the trouble expense of sending do it can be safely stated was done Daily thou to the Fruit Fair thro through the mineral s the main entrance ter tion, and as it was thly arranged tent, of the more than passing not comment. Those inte spent much time the ores and enquiring of the courteous corps charge, for informati numerous exhibits. F came down with exhib their respective camp ent of the Miner has learn that without exi terest had been expi play. Besides seeing the ores, visitors c them considerably a ble literature that c tion regarding the es tions had a specially of its exhibits fr-m g an opening introduced itself. The Greenwood had distributed many annual report of mi Boundary district. T doubtedly will do gr it was hard to go th tent at any time of evening without findi anxiously availing its to personally examine obtaining reliable info the mines and camp ores came.

Of a list of 28 pric bia carried off 23 Washington, the hom each for Idaho, Oreg The province did itse camps represented in occupied exactly one are to be congratula ableness of their i The gold medal for Provincial collective e est honor to be obt the province. The exhibits were lows: Entering the first exhibit to be n on the right hand s Rossland. It was the first prize for the one camp or distric the largest and mo habits to be seen. I A. G. White and R with W. L. Orde. Nearly every import the camp was repres ple feature was the British America excited more than p won the first prize f tual exhibit. The b the whole tent was R. J. weighing 877 po C. had specimens fr No. 1, Josie, Nickel B & Kootenay on a s diately in front of was prettily decorat ing and photographs much to do with th mining in Rossland received more notice So much has been t Le Roi in the pres required particularly booth, and Mr. Whit full all the time an regarding the mine. Next to Rossland display of the ores f Kinney and Rock O graphs of the Lemont ies and immediately hit from Kamloops Across from this was a display of ore district. It was in Luckenbell, who was time explaining the and distributing the Greenwood Board of hit itself was that embraced specimens large mines, though i up to the standard development. It wor per-gold ores. The Similkameen e ented by ore from t in which Spokane c ested. Next to this exhib centre of the tent w very Slocan." in cha len. The display car for silver-lead ores. was in charge pers with him a second and a second prize exhibit. A model o won a second prize ed exhibit. Besides me to be seen. off by many fine

NOTES OF MINERAL DISPLAY

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S EXHIBIT AT THE SPOKANE FRUIT FAIR.

Province Carries off 20 Prizes—Specimens Attracted Great Attention—Those in Charge—Much Good Will Be Derived—A Permanent Exhibit for Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 18.—(Special.) Today the mineral tent at the Fruit Fair presents a dismantled appearance as the exhibits are being taken down, some to be kept as a permanent exhibit at the office of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and others notably the Nelson, Ymir, Ainsworth and Sloan to be taken to W. H. Dowling's office, in the basement of the Rookery building, where they will be arranged and kept as a British Columbia ore exhibit by him. Mr. Dowling purposes to work up sentiment in favor of the mines of the province, and this collection of ores will give visitors to his office an excellent opportunity for examination.

In reviewing the benefits that have been derived by those camps that took the trouble and went to the expense of sending down ore samples, it can be safely stated that much good was done. Daily thousands of visitors to the Fruit Fair had occasion to pass through the mineral tent, for it was the main entrance tent to the exposition, and as it was the most attractively arranged tent of the many, it caused more than passing notice and favorable comment. Those interested in mining spent much time there, examining the ores and enquiring of the members of the courteous corps of attendants in charge, for information regarding the numerous exhibits. From those who came down with exhibits to represent their respective camps the correspondent of the Miner had opportunity to learn that without exception great interest had been manifested in the display. Besides seeing for themselves the ore, visitors carried away with them a considerable quantity of valuable literature that contained information regarding the camps. Nelson district had a specially prepared catalogue of its exhibits from 62 properties, with an opening introduction of the town itself. The Greenwood Board of Trade had distributed many copies of its 1900 annual report of mining in the great Boundary district. This literature undoubtedly will do great good. In fact, it was hard to go through the mineral tent at any time of the afternoon or evening without finding a large crowd anxiously availing itself of being able to personally examine the specimens or obtaining reliable information regarding the mines and camps from which the ores came.

A list of 38 pieces of British Columbia carried off 20, as against 15 for Washington, the home state, and one each for Idaho, Oregon and Montana. The province did itself proud and those camps represented in the display, which occupied exactly one-half of the tent, are to be congratulated on the creditableness of their individual exhibits. The gold medal for the best state or provincial collective exhibit, the highest honor to be obtained, was won by the province. The exhibits were arranged as follows: Entering the mineral tent the first exhibit to be noticed immediately on the right hand side was that of Rossland. It was the winner of the first prize for the best exhibit from any camp or district, and was one of the largest and most important exhibits to be seen. It was in charge of A. G. White and Russell Hanauer, who with W. L. Orde, collected the ores. Nearly every important property of the camp was represented. Its principle feature was the display made by the British America Corporation that excited more than passing comment. It won the first prize for the best individual exhibit. The biggest specimen in the whole tent was that from the Le Roi, weighing 877 pounds. The B. A. C. had specimens from the Le Roi, No. 1, Josie, Nickel Plate and Columbia & Kootenay on a separate table immediately in front of the booth, which was prettily decorated with flags, bunting and photographs. As Spokane had much to do with the initial stage of mining in Rossland the display particularly received more notice than any other. So much has been told of the famous Le Roi in the press that people enquired particularly for the Rossland booth, and Mr. White had his hands full all the time answering questions regarding the mine.

Next to Rossland was a combined display of the ores from old Camp McKinney and Rock Creek, with photographs of the Lemmon and other properties and immediately below a small exhibit from the Kamloops district. Across from this exhibit on a table was a display of ores of the Boundary district. It was in charge of Joe C. Luckenbell, who was on duty all the time explaining the various specimens and distributing the literature of the Greenwood Board of Trade. The exhibit itself was that of last year's and embraced specimens from most of the large mines, though it was by no means up to the standard with the present development. It won a second for copper-gold ores. The Similkameen district was represented by ore from the Gladstone mine, in which Spokane operators are interested.

Next to this exhibit, and in the center of the tent was that of the "Silver Slocan" in charge of W. A. Coplen. The display carried off first honors for silver-lead ore. Mr. Conlen, who was in charge personally takes home with him a second prize for silver ore, and a second prize for the best cabinet exhibit. A model of the Chicago mine won a second prize for the best arranged exhibit. Besides the mineral specimens to be seen, the daily was set off by many fine photographs of the

mines and scenery of the camp. The rich mines that have won for the district the title of "Silver Slocan" were well represented.

Ore from the famous Britannia copper property on Howe Sound, which is owned by the Britannia Copper Syndicate, largely composed of Spokane operators, was displayed with numerous photographs of the workings. The mine is now under bond to an English syndicate.

Adjoining this display was that of the Ainsworth district. It was in charge of D. F. Strobeck, and carried off a second prize for silver-lead ore and a first prize for zinc ores. The zinc ore came from the Earl mine. The camp, which is noted as being the oldest one in the province, was well represented by specimens and photos. The pictures of the Taylor air-system plant attracted much notice.

Adjoining the Ainsworth display was that from Ymir camp. A. Parr had it in charge and was ever ready to tell interested spectators about the 45 odd specimens shown. Ymir carried off the first prize for the best display of gold nuggets and a second for the best display of free gold ores.

At the extreme end of the tent, on the British Columbia side, was the artistically arranged display from Nelson in charge of W. H. Dowling. The booth was a handsome one, at night lit by electricity and could not fail to attract marked attention. It too had a lavish display of photographs, flags and bunting and carried off first prize, a silver medal, for the best arranged exhibit. Other prizes won were a second for best district exhibit, a first for limestone, a first for brick, a second for building stone and a second for ornamental stone. The manufactured products from clay and the stone came from the Mansfield Manufacturing company. Altogether there were 62 properties represented.

On Riverside avenue, conspicuously displayed in the window of a prominent store, was an exhibit of ores from the Kamloops mining district. Much credit is due W. W. Clarke, who at his own personal expense and trouble brought the exhibit here and did much missionary work in interesting mining men in his district. The correspondent cannot close without mentioning the hard work done by L. K. Armstrong, manager of the mineral exhibit and by his assistants, W. L. Blossom and R. L. Werer. Mr. Armstrong has long been identified with the mining industry of the Pacific Northwest both as secretary of the Northwest Mining Association and as an able contributor on mining subjects to the press. Mr. Armstrong and his assistants were always on duty and ever courteous to the hosts of visitors and to the wants of the exhibitors.

THE FLETCHER GROUP.

A Syndicate Acquires the Property for \$30,000.

An announcement is made that the Fletcher group at Whitewater had been taken up by the syndicate recently formed by Charles Plovman in England. A substantial payment was made at Kaslo recently, thereby closing the deal. The bonding of the Fletcher group was one of the most rapid mining transactions on record. From the time that the documents were signed at Kaslo to the date of the first payment only 21 days elapsed. Mr. Plovman crossing the Atlantic in the meantime and forming his syndicate. This is an indication that the confidence of English capitalists in British Columbia mineral properties is unimpaired. The deal was made on the basis of \$30,000 cash. The group comprises five claims, about one mile from the Whitewater mine, and a mile and a half from the Kaslo & Slocan railroad. A splendid trail leads into the camp, and a comfortable cabin, large enough to accommodate a small crew, is on the ground. The ore is free mining. There is a fine showing of the ore ranging from 18 inches to three feet in width, and stripped for 700 feet. A number of assays have been had, in all cases high gold values having been obtained. An average assay from the property is about \$50, while assays have been had as high as \$127. New buildings are being erected, and it is the intention of the new owners to proceed with development on a comprehensive scale. The work to date has given satisfactory results. A tunnel has been driven on the vein exposing a solid body of ore two feet in width, from which a series of assays gave an average of \$65 in gold. It is proposed to drift on the lead for 500 feet, when a depth of 300 feet will be secured.

California Shuts Down.

The California property was shut down on Thursday. The pump was taken from the shaft and all the employees discharged except a watchman. None of the employees seem to know the cause of the shutdown, or how long the property would remain inactive. Work was resumed on the California, which is a 1,500x1,500 claim, early in the year. Soon after a ten-drum compressor, a 150-horsepower induction motor, a 30-horsepower hoist and other machinery was installed. Since then a tunnel has been driven nearly across the property, a tunnel sunk, and considerable crosscutting done. The California is the property of the California Gold Mining Company, Limited, and is one of the companies controlled by the Miner-Graves syndicate.

Ymir Men to Pay the Scale.

The wages for mine workers in Kootenay has been as follows for months: Men working in shafts, \$4; machine men, \$3.50; hammermen, \$3.25; carmen, muckers and laborers, \$3. This is known as the Slocan compromise scale, and is now paid by every mine working in Slocan district, every mine in Ainsworth district, every mine in Nelson district, every mine in Moyie district, every mine in the Boundary district, and every mine in the Lardo district. In fact, in the two last-named districts hammermen get \$3.50 a day, or 25 cents more than the scale. The management of the Ymir mine, in the Nelson district, have caused notices to be posted at that mine that the standard scale would be paid in future. This is gratifying news to the men who work in mines, for it means that the cause for friction between employer and employe is reduced to the minimum.—Nelson Tribune.

Mr. Albert Ruff has gone to New York and will be absent for a month.

MINING REVIEW.

Important Strikes Upon B. A. C. Properties.

The chief news of the past week in mining circles has been upon the B. A. C. group of properties. The strike upon the Columbia-Kootenay, where an ore body of more than average values was located at the 1,000-foot level, establishes its continuity for something over 700 feet of vertical depth. This is at the extreme east end of the workings of the big group. On the extreme western end the establishment of the continuity of the ore body west of the Josie dyke, which cuts off the Tregear slope on the Le Roi at the 500-foot level, and the starting of a slope on this new ground further enhances the value of these mines. The new hoist for the Le Roi is expected here within the next few days. It will be the biggest bit of machinery in Rossland, its size being about equal to the two compressors at the Black Bear combined. The assembly of this plant is expected to consume several weeks.

Shipments from the Giant, the I. X. L. and the Iron Mask are also to be noted.

The Output.

The output for the past week was about the same as the week previous, and is over 6,000 tons. This is the rate that may be expected to be kept up for the balance of the year, and which will within three weeks equal, or nearly so, the total shipments for 1899. There has been a hitch at the smelter during the past several days which has caused the Le Roi shipments to fall below their usual mark of late months. As soon as the sampler, which is now in course of construction at the Le Roi, has been completed, there will be an increase in the shipments from this mine, as one of the causes of the reduction in shipments is the fact that the sampling mill at Northport is not of equal capacity with the remainder of the plant, and in consequence the intake is there restricted to the capacity of the sampler. Some large bins are being built at Northport for the reception of the ore before it goes to the roasting heaps, and hence the facility for shipping will be materially enhanced.

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

Table with columns: Week, tons, Year, tons. Rows include Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Le Roi No. 2, Iron Mask, I.X.L., Giant, Evening Star, Monte Christo, Iron Colt, Spitzee, and Total.

Kootenay Mines.—The work in the Columbia Kootenay mine is proceeding much as usual. An impetus has been given by the discovery of the ore body in the east drift at the 1,000 foot level, which gives an additional 400 feet of backs, besides those between the No. 8 and No. 3 tunnels. The ore body encountered in the west drift is not the old ore body of the mine, being nearly 200 feet east of that. This ore body, it is expected, will be found to be continuous in the dyke which will shut it off about 90 feet west of the present face. Continuing on the drift from that point the next 100 feet should intercept the old ore body of the mine from which considerable quantities of ore were shipped three years ago, at a point 700 feet above the level of the proposed drift. That ore body has been proved by winzes and raises from the No. 6 tunnel upward, and should it be again encountered at the new level the ore bodies in the mine, proved to be very large, will be shown to be yet more extensive.

Velvet.—The surface of the Velvet is the scene of considerable activity. A new road was completed so that machinery and supplies could be hauled in. Machines are at the compressor and boiler house. A saw mill is to be erected in a few days, and this will be used to saw the lumber for some other buildings that are to be erected. A large pump station has been purchased, and this will soon be installed, so that the work of sinking the shaft from the 300 to the 400-foot level can be carried on. As soon as the foundation for the compressor plant is finished the compressor will be hauled in, and soon thereafter it will be installed. The mining can be carried on much more expeditiously than was the case with the present small plant, which was dragged in over the trail.

Le Roi.—The ore body found west of the Josie dyke, which runs north and south, has drifted down during the past week, and a slope is now to be started, the sill floor of which is now being laid. Development is in progress all over the mine, although the shipments are chiefly confined to the sixth and seventh levels. On the surface the works at the collar of the big shaft are now covered in and orders have been issued for the erection of a new body of the mine in the present course of construction. The contract on the aerial tramway is in hand. The new hoist, which is of a thousand horsepower, is on its way, and should be here shortly. It is of vast size, as may be understood when the statement is made that the crank shaft alone weighs upward of 22 tons. A new shed for the housing of cars at the timber framing shed is in course of construction.

Spitzee.—Work on the shaft continues, although the rain interfered somewhat with the progress of the work. The shaft has reached a depth of 12 feet, and is being driven along the footwall. A find of ore, which is of a good grade, has been made in the shaft. The ore is oxidized, and carries considerable copper, and free gold is visible through it. The ore is said to be much higher than any that has so far been found in the property. An ore bin with a capacity of 50 tons is now being constructed, and it will be finished early this week. Mr. Sharp, superintendent of the Spitzee, is in the Slocan on a professional visit.

Wallinford.—Mr. W. C. Archer is trying to make arrangements to have some further work done on the Wallinford, and expects to have a small force at work during the coming week. When work was stopped in the spring of the present year for want of funds the ledge had been encountered, good assays had been obtained, and the indications were distinctly favorable that the workings were close to an ore shoot. It is hoped that something tangible in the way of development

can be done on the property, as it is on the same range as the Velvet, and has the same character of ore. Depth is no doubt needed on this property. A number of persons who have examined the Wallinford declare that it has many of the earmarks of a mine.

New St. Elmo.—In the north crosscut a ledge four feet in width was encountered Friday and was crosscut yesterday. The ore is of good grade and carries about the same values as the south ledge. One peculiarity is that it carries between seven and eight ounces in silver, which is more than is usual in the copper-gold ores in this camp. The crosscut will be run to the north side line of the claim and then a drift will be started along the new ledge. Work continues in the south drift, where there is now a full face of ore. The values continue about the same. The drift is 280 feet in length, and is along ore for its entire distance.

Evening Star.—The winze which is being made from the 200 to the 300-foot level only lacked about two or three feet of being completed. It should be finished today to the 200-foot level. A station will be cut on this level and drifting on the ledge will be next in order. The formation is solid and strong in the winze, and it is expected that some important developments will be made while drifting on this level. Charles P. Chamberlain, managing director of the Evening Star, is in Spokane on a visit.

War Eagle.—The station at the eighth level was completed, and crosscutting to the ore bodies will be started this week. The shaft is well on its way to the next bit. On the surface work will be immediately started on the ore bins and tramway with certain additions to the machinery at the head works. In the meantime it is probable that some small shipments will be made from time to time through the surface tunnel at the 250 foot level.

Centre Star.—The work of development is proceeding along the usual lines, and the mine is exporting ore principally from the 200, on the second level. On the surface progress is being made with new framing and machine shops. A new road is being cut north of the timber yard so as to give a larger space for the stacking and handling of timber. The ore bins are being raised to meet the requirements of the new yard level.

Rossland Great Western.—Every despatch is being used in order to get the roof on the compressor building. The sills have all been laid and the framework is being got ready and should be well in place before the end of next week. Underground the middle ore body of the mine encountered on the second level and proven upon the third is being crosscut for upon the fourth. Also drifts are in hand on the shoot on the 300 foot level, both east and west.

Le Roi No. 2.—The third compartment of the Josie tunnel has not as yet been holed through to the surface. On the Annie level, or rather sinking on the vein, has been abandoned, and a crosscut is being run from the 500 level of the Josie to intersect the ore body found in the joint shaft. The development of the mine is proceeding along the usual lines, although there are no shipments being made owing to the congested condition of the smelter.

Douglas-Hunter.—Work on the lower tunnel continues with satisfactory results. As soon as the snow comes the attention is to ship out some of the ore in the Douglash dumps to the smelter. There are several hundred tons on the dump of a shipping grade that was taken out in the course of the development work, and some of this will be marketed this winter.

Northern Belle.—A track has been laid, a car installed and contractors are now engaged in continuing the crosscut tunnel. The tunnel is now in for a distance of 210 feet. The No. 1 ledge when the last contract stopped was not entirely crosscut, and is not yet completely crosscut. This ledge is about 10 feet wide.

Giant.—The work of stopping ore from the open cut continues with satisfactory results. Fifty tons of ore went to the smelter from the Giant during the past week. It is reported that the ore now being sent is of a higher grade than that which has hitherto been forwarded.

Iron Mask.—Over 200 tons have now been taken out of the mine since the resumption of shipments. Work is proceeding at the 500 foot level west, where stopping ground is in course of preparation. The ordinary development work of the mine is also in hand.

Homestake.—The drift from the Gopher tunnel is now into the Homestake ground over 100 feet. Good progress is being made, as a rate of five to seven feet a day is being kept up.

Big Four.—A contract is to be let for the extension of the lower tunnel for a distance of 50 feet. The tunnel is now in over 100 feet.

Portland.—Work on the shaft and tunnel continues.

Novelty.—Surface prospecting continues.

RESULT OF A WRECK.

A Lot of Wet Mail Arrives from Eastern Points.

Quite a lot of the mail which arrived last night via the Red Mountain train from Eastern points was badly soaked with water. An explanation was furnished by the railway mail clerk to the effect that there had been a wreck on the Northern Pacific railway, and, as a result, the mail car had fallen into the Pen d'Oreille river. The car was subsequently taken out of the river and the mail recovered. The mail is pretty badly soaked. Part of the wet mail is for the Boundary country.

Prescott, Ont., Oct. 22.—The Conservatives have nominated D. Severin to oppose H. J. Cloran, Liberal.

E. W. Grogan

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets—the remedy that cures a cold in one day. A. C. GALT, Barrister, Etc., Rossland. Postoffice Building. Telephone 47.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

It Has Been Completed in West Kootenay—Notes of Survey.

The party which is engaged on the West Kootenay map sheet of the geological survey is in the city and is quartered at the Altan house. It consists of Mr. R. W. Brock, geologist, and Mr. W. W. Leach, topographer. In addition a couple of assistants have been employed. This party has been engaged in making a geological and topographical survey of the West Kootenay district. The work on this sheet had been finished in previous years, as far west as Rossland, and this season has been devoted to completing the work on the map sheet. The particular area covered by the party was from the latitude of Rossland to the North Fork of the Kettle River, and from the boundary line north of the head of the main Kettle River. The prospectors were at work along the north fork of the Kettle River as far as Franklin camp, at which point there was considerable activity. From the Franklin camp north to Fire Valley the country passed through was without a trail. The party was able to take the horses through to Fire Valley by ascending the summit between the east branch of the North Fork and the main North Fork of the Kettle River. The line followed was a hazy one. The work on the West Kootenay map sheet has now been finished and will be published some time next summer. There will be a complete topographical and geological map of the West Kootenay district, and also a report in which will be descriptions and maps of the general geology of the district and descriptions of the particular localities and of the ore bodies. It will give mining men a clear idea of the geological conditions affecting the ore bodies, and will be of great use as a guide in prospecting.

Mr. Brock reports that considerable progress at the head of Fire Valley and along the main Kettle River. He did not care, however, to speak of the conditions in the several sections surveyed or to issue a summary report, which is to be issued in midwinter. Mr. Brock leaves this morning for Nelson, where he goes to gather some further data in regard to the development of that camp. From there he goes to Ottawa, where the material which he has been gathering for several months past will be worked up.

AROUSING THE MUSICIANS.

Rossland Amateurs Will Endeavor to Do Better Than Nelson.

One result of the visit of the Nelson Operatic society and the production here of "The Mikado" is that the local musical talent has been aroused from its slumber into which it had fallen since "The Pirates of Penzance" was produced. A movement is now on foot to revive the Rossland Operatic society and to produce "Pinafore" or some other opera. Arrangements are under way to hold a meeting of those who would like to take part in the production of an opera and to put one on at an early date. It is believed that an opera so produced will receive the hearty support of the lovers of music in this city. Surely a city of the size of Rossland should be able to give a performance that will equal, if not surpass, that given here by the amateurs of Nelson.

St. Andrew's Church.

No successor to the Rev. D. McG. Gaudier has yet been appointed, and Mr. Gaudier finds himself unable to remain in the city much beyond the next few weeks. The Rev. J. Miller of Norwich, Ontario, will preach here for a call next Sunday, both morning and evening.

The best that money can buy always at the Kootenay.



There is a fixed penalty for the violation of any law of nature. The punishment, which surely comes sooner or later, may be either sickness, pain, decay or death. If you are suffering it is certain that you have, knowingly or unknowingly, transgressed. Your chief concern, of course, is how to get well—not how you get sick.

We are restoring sick men and women to sound health every day. As SPECIALISTS WE TREAT AND CURE ALL CHRONIC, BLOOD, NERVOUS, SKIN AND PRIVATE DISEASES, ALSO STOMACH, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND THROAT TROUBLES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Our DR. W. NORTON DAVIS is a graduate of one of the leading medical colleges of America, and this institute Wash.

N. B.—Be sure you are in right office. Waiting room is No. 2.

Hazel Block. P. O. Box 844. Corner Howard and Sprague, Spokane, colleges of America, and this institute Wash.

N. B.—Be sure you are in right office. Waiting room is No. 2.

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, Tamarae, Dundee, Blackcock, Willcock, etc. For report and prospectus apply to

Rossland, B. C. Rolt & Grogan

WE CAN INTEREST YOU IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE. F. A. Daggett & Co., general agents of the Maryland Casualty Co., writes all forms of Personal, Accident and Miners liability insurance. Assets, \$2,282,000. Surplus to policy holders, \$1,454,000. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE

THE STORY OF MRS. AGNES FORAN, OF HALIFAX.

Following Inflammation of the Lungs a Severe Cough Set in and Her Doctor Said Her Case Was Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Restored Her Health.

From the Recorder, Halifax, N. S. Mrs. Agnes Foran, who resides at 21 Agricola street, Halifax, N. S., tells a wonderful story of her complete restoration to health, after a protracted and distressing period of extreme illness, and she attributes her present happy condition, under Providence, to the marvellous qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When Mrs. Foran was called upon by a representative of the Acadia Recorder, who stated his mission, she cordially welcomed him to her pleasant home, where in the presence of her mother and sister, she freely told the story of her sickness and recovery. She said: "A few years ago I suffered a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and was attended by one of the best physicians in the city. I pulled through, but was left a complete wreck, so that I could not do any work, suffering all the time from palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and a ringing sound in my head. I also had a distressing cough, and for months I never knew what it was to have a good night's rest. For two years my life was a perfect misery to me and under the doctor's orders I took emulsion till I was nauseated with the sight of it, but all to no purpose. My life was despaired of by all my friends who were assured by the doctor that my case was beyond the reach of human skill. I was visited by the clergy of my church and Sisters of Charity, who were very kind and sympathetic and looked upon me as one whose early race was about run. I experienced with all sorts of remedies for my cough, but without avail. My druggist at last advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being fairly discouraged, nevertheless I was persuaded to make the trial, when to the surprise and joy of myself, family and friends, I began to get better, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes I was well as you see me now," and she laughingly added, "I think you will admit that I don't look much like a sick woman." Her mother, who had been listening to the tale of her daughter's long illness, added: "It just seems like a dream to us as that we once despaired of her life, when we now see her the pink of health."

Mrs. Foran said that when on a visit to England about a year ago she contracted a heavy cold and was threatened with a return of her cough, but she at once got some of the pills and she was well over again. She related a number of instances in which she had advised persons suffering from chronic complaints to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always with the best results. She mentioned particularly a niece of hers living in Boston who was run down and in a wretched condition of health, but was now a healthy young woman who owed the fact to the use of the pills. When the reporter was taking his leave Mrs. Foran said: "I am very glad to have the opportunity to testify what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and you can say that I shall never cease to sound their praises, and I bless the good Lord that they were placed in my way at a time when I had not the hope that I could live."

Mr. Claude Cregan went to Nelson on Saturday on a business visit.

is under his personal superintendence.

These Doctors Will Positively Cure You

THEY WILL AGREE TO FORFEIT \$1,000.00 IN GOLD COIN

For any case undertaken by them that they cannot cure, and \$1,000 MORE for any case ever heard of that they undertook and failed to relieve.

Weak Young Men

Are restored to Robust Manhood by our system of treatment after every other means has failed. Any unnatural drain is stopped at once.

Middle-Aged Men

Going through life dead to the world, so far as taking an active part in its manly enjoyments, can have all their functions permanently restored.

CONSULTATION FREE. LETTERS CONFIDENTIAL.

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Limited Will Make You Rich BROWN Sunset Copper Mining Forks, B. C.

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...

SHOULD HAVE COUNSEL.

The spectacle in a court of justice of a prisoner accused of a great crime, and who is too poor to employ legal advice for himself, being refused counsel when he asks for it, is one which we think is very rare under British government...

Look at the position of affairs under such circumstances. We have a man who is accused, say, of murder. Arrayed against him are all the forces which the government can bring to bear to secure a conviction. It is idle to say that what the government agents strive to accomplish under such circumstances is to reach absolute justice.

One beneficial effect of the success made in the Kootenay is that it will show the owners of adjoining properties where their ore bodies are. The find on Columbia and Kootenay Mountain should, therefore, have the effect of encouraging the owners of properties there to resume work upon them, and that section should be the theatre of considerable activity.

they have and no layman is admitted, except in his own individual behalf to plead in the courts of justice, the judges on the bench should see that men accused of crimes have the advantage of a special talent equal to that arrayed against them. This is especially necessary where the accused may be ignorant and therefore incapable of defending himself.

AN IMPORTANT FIND.

The finding of the ore shoot in the Kootenay mines at a depth of 1,000 feet is an important event to the camp. It makes the Kootenay mines, which before was an important group, a very valuable one. It demonstrates that Columbia and Kootenay Mountain has large and rich ore bodies as well as Red Mountain, and reveals that they go down to depth. The workings of the Kootenay mines are as far beneath the surface as are the deepest shafts and crosscuts on Mt. Mountain.

In the news item published in another column it is noted that ore of a good grade has been found in the east and west drifts on the 1,000 foot level. Both toe, pay shoots are on the same ledge, but there is some low grade ground between them.

The development of the Kootenay group has been conducted since it fell into the hands of the British-America corporation, steadily and unflinching. The management was convinced that there was a valuable mine there, and though there have been times when success seemed problematical, the work has been kept up until success has been attained.

One beneficial effect of the success made in the Kootenay is that it will show the owners of adjoining properties where their ore bodies are. The find on Columbia and Kootenay Mountain should, therefore, have the effect of encouraging the owners of properties there to resume work upon them, and that section should be the theatre of considerable activity.

PROGRESS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Signor Marconi, a few days since, transmitted a message by the wireless system, without the use of tall poles, a distance of 60 miles, says the New York Sun. The despatch was received on a cylinder only four feet high. This indicates important progress.

The mast used by Marconi was 177 feet high, though the distance across from France to England was only thirty miles. It has been thought, until recently, that the distance of transmission had a direct relation to the height above the ground of a part of the sending and receiving apparatus. As late as Aug. 18, an authoritative writer in the Electrical World and Engineer wrote that "to telegraph sixty miles the elevation of the wire attached to the instrument should be at least 100 feet above the surface."

In the mountainous regions of South Africa, during the recent campaign, the British attained height for wireless telegraphy by means of a system of kites. Some of the messages were sent 60 miles. Any long-distance system, however, whose length depends upon the height of the poles at the sending and receiving stations, obviously cannot transmit messages for very great distances. But French electricians have declared that messages may be sent through the earth, and have expressed their belief that even in Marconi's system the messages leave the bottom and not the top of the poles. However this may be, Marconi's latest achievement seems to prove that elevation at the starting and receiving points is not a factor in wireless telegraphy.

One other important improvement must be made before the new system, supposing it to be otherwise perfected, can become generally useful. It is evident that for commercial purposes and in military campaigns, for example, no system of telegraphing can be largely employed that does not restrict the message to the station or which it is intended. At present the wireless transmitter cannot communicate exclusively with one particular station, but the message may be received at a great number of stations. This peculiarity of the service would not be a fatal objection in receiving news from a distressed vessel or weather reports from the sea, but it certainly would not do in ordinary commercial business.

About 20 years ago many owners of gas stocks were frightened into parting with their valuable property at a great sacrifice by sensational and false reports about electric lighting. The public should be warned that extravagant claims, not justified by scientific facts yet known, are likely to be made with regard to wireless telegraphy. It has made much progress,

and seems certain to prove very useful, but our present knowledge does not warrant the prediction that it will supplant wire telegraphy. Electric lighting has been an enormous success, but the gas companies are still in the field and are paying interest on their stocks and bonds; and holders of telegraph and cable stocks may well call to mind the panic in gas securities when the cry went up that gas was doomed before electric lighting was half perfected.

REDUCE THE ORE AT HOME.

A despatch published elsewhere in this issue states that another smelter is projected in the Boundary Country and that it is to be of the pyritic type. This sort of smelter, it is claimed, reduces ore much cheaper than those of other kinds. It is not often that smelters are erected where they are not wanted. It is certain that the mines owned by the Miner-Graves syndicate will be more than able to supply with ore the smelter at Grand Forks. It should not, therefore, be a great waste before the Granby smelter will have to refuse to take custom ores, and this will be especially the case if large quantities are offered to it for treatment. The Mother Lode should be able to furnish the smelter of the British Columbia Copper company with all the ore it can handle, and it will therefore not be in a position to handle the custom ore that will in time be offered to it. The Laidlaw syndicate is erecting a pyritic smelter in the Boundary, but it is not a very large one. There is considerable profit in the smelting business, and the parties who are now seeking for a site for a fourth smelter in the Boundary evidently are farseeing enough to know, when they have their plant ready for business, that there will be plenty of ore for it to work upon. The output of ore is increasing, and the smelter men are trying to keep pace with it.

In this section of Kootenay, however, the spectacle is seen of mines gorged with ore which is broken down but cannot be taken out because of the lack of smelting facilities.

The growth of the smelting industry of Kootenay is something which the residents watch with much complacency. There was a time, and that was previous to February, 1896, when all the ore mined in Kootenay had to be sent out of the country for treatment, and this cost from \$17 to \$30 per ton, to say nothing of the import tax levied by the United States on silver-lead ores. Now only a small portion of the ores are sent to the United States. This result is that the money, which formerly went to smelters and railway companies in the United States, remains at home, and is paid to our workers in the smelters and to Canadian coke producers for coke, or forms a portion of the additional profits of the mine owner.

The home railways, as the haul is usually a short one from mine to smelter, get only a small portion of the total, and the shortened haul means larger profits for the mining companies.

From the manner in which smelters are being provided it is a mere question of time when all the ore produced in the Kootenays and Yale will be reduced at home, to the great advantage of the province. It is false economy to mine ore and allow half the profits to go to the smelters and railways in another country. This section is just commencing to feel the first good effects of reviving prosperity, and the fact that most of the ore produced is being reduced at home is one of the causes of this betterment of affairs. This is so because it keeps money at home, where it does us the most good, and the more this is done the greater will be our good fortune, as the smelting industry is destined to grow to great magnitude.

Formerly we produced the raw material in the shape of ore and sent it abroad to be manufactured, so to speak. Now, however, we are not only producing the raw material, but we are doing considerable of the manufacturing. This good work should be extended until we shall be so well provided with reduction plants and they will be able to offer such low rates that as a simple matter of economy no mine owner or mining company in the province can afford to send ore abroad to be treated. This can and will be done, and before long, too.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

In most of the cities of Canada at the present time demonstrations accompanied by a considerable amount of enthusiasm are the order of the day as a welcome to returning volunteers from South Africa. In Ontario some of the communities have been so excessive in their manifestations that they have brought upon their heads censure from some of the more puritanical of the Ecclesiastical order. In Brantford, for example, one clergyman is now under accusation for criminal libel for his denunciation of the cordial welcome extended by the citizens to a volunteer from that town. In the main, however, the members of the ministry have joined with the rest of the citizens in doing honor to the Canadian soldiers who fought for the Empire in South Africa. Three gallant fellows went from

this city to the front with the first contingent, and while they took their share of the dangers and difficulties of the campaign and underwent all the hardships and privations incident to it, they happily escaped serious injury, either in the encounters with the enemy or from disease. One of them has already returned and another is expected here shortly. Rossland, then, should not be behind her sister cities, both here and in the East, in welcoming and showing honor to those who represented her so well in the South African campaign. Mr. J. R. Res, who arrived here a few nights ago, was given a reception at the hands of his old comrades in the Rocky Mountain Rifles and of a few citizens who lent their presence to the occasion. But it is felt that a somewhat more elaborate welcome should be given him at the hands of the people of Rossland, something more representative of the city itself. This would be very fitting not only because of Mr. Res's private merits and public service, but because of the indignity to which he was subjected on his arrival at Quebec by some of the members of the Canadian militia establishment there. It is understood that he was placed under arrest by a French Canadian officer who had not been in South Africa, and who doubtless lacked the loyalty, and probably also the courage, to venture voluntarily into danger in the Transvaal, the accusation being some trumped up pretext of insubordination. He was then robbed of his four months right of furlough by this same gentleman and his colleagues and shipped out west on an immigrant car with not as much consideration as would be shown a Dukhobor or Galician, who had obtained government assistance in getting to this country. He was even refused the privilege, which the commonest kind of courtesy would have extended to him, to be allowed to stop over on his journey and visit his relatives before coming to British Columbia. In fact, there was nothing that was left undone by these militia gentry of Quebec to make Mr. Res feel that in giving his services to the Empire he had committed an unpardonable crime for which no punishment which they could impose would be too severe, and he was given to understand that the limit at which they were inclined to stop was the utmost which the Militia rules could exact. Some means should be taken to place before the Minister of Militia the actions of these odious busybodies in Quebec and insist upon some explanation and some reparation for their conduct. It is certainly a commentary upon militarism as we know it that a man returning from hav-

ing served his country on the field of battle should be taken in charge and hustled hither and thither and threatened and humiliated and made miserable by the well groomed, fireside, toy soldiers who might be expected never to leave their country except in case of an invasion but who, by the rules of the Military Code, are given the power to misuse men who are better and braver than themselves. At any rate some sort of civic welcome should be given to the volunteers from Rossland.

MARK TWAIN HOME.

Mark Twain has once more returned to America from his five years' tour around the world and it will be learned by his admirers all over this continent that he accomplished with considerably more ease and at much less mental expense and physical inconvenience than he expected the object on which he set out. Perhaps no writer of English of the present century has made as much by his books as Mark Twain. He was a prolific author and commanded, as he deserved to do, the highest price for the product of his brains. At an evil hour and when now a man well up in years he ventured the accumulations of his life in a publishing establishment and he not only lost what he put in but, when the smash came, there was an excess of liabilities over assets of two hundred thousand dollars. For this the writer was by no means morally responsible but he assumed the debt which all the other members of the partnership repudiated, and although sixty years of age, when his energy and courage might reasonably be regarded as somewhat impaired, he set out with a resolute intention of discharging an obligation which at the very most he had only incurred through the incompetency or dishonesty of others. The ease with which he accomplished what appeared to be a gigantic task indicates the world-wide popularity of his books and the personal regard with which they have inspired their readers for the author himself. Indeed, of all the humorists of the present age, Mark Twain appeals most keenly and most directly to the public, of all classes and of all ages. His genius always of rich and kindly character, became mellowed with his years and nothing that he has produced but brings cheer and consolation wherever it is read. Because of this, because of the comfort and the ability to endure misfortune which he has given to his fellow beings, it is right that he should receive some compensation in his declining years. That he has earned the right to ease and leisure in the face of difficulties will not make his enjoyment of them less great. There is no parallel case in the history of literature to

that of Mark Twain setting out in his old age to pay off an immense indebtedness, not contracted by himself, but for which he regarded himself as morally responsible, except that of Sir Walter Scott. These cases, however, are identical except in their final issue. Scott killed himself in the accomplishment of his plan. Mark Twain has been more fortunate. He is still healthy and vigorous and it is the earnest hope of every lover of good literature that he may long continue to enjoy life and happiness and the fruits of his labor.

Paine's Celery Compound.

Is Now Being Used by the Wise and Prudent.

It Saves Sleepless, Nervous and Despondent People from Insanity.

BUILDS UP THE DEBILITATED AND BROKEN-DOWN.

Those who are wise are now using the most reliable of all health-building medicines, and are getting back their proper weight, nerve vigor, good appetite and healthy color. No long, anxious waitings and disappointments when Paine's Celery Compound is used.

At this season there are thousands of restless, fretful, nervous, despondent and gloomy men and women. They find it impossible to obtain restful and natural sleep, and, as a consequence, they are almost physical wrecks; some are desperately near the abyss of insanity. It is not safe for sufferers to trifle with their difficulties. The weakened, irritated and nervous system must be toned, strengthened and built up at once.

There is but one reliable and honest remedy before the public that guarantees renewed health and a long lease of life: it is Paine's Celery Compound, the prescription of a noble physician, and strongly endorsed by his professional confreres. Paine's Celery Compound is now within the reach of all classes of our people, and it is a very simple matter to test its efficiency; the expense is trifling. As there are miserable imitations sold by some dealers, see that you get "PAINE'S" the kind that has wrought such marvelous cures.

Mr. J. Ferguson McKee has returned from a visit to the Similkameen.

Rossland Bonanza Gold Mining & Milling COMPANY, Limited, Non-Personal Liability

Capital Stock, \$50,000. 1,000,000 Shares at 5 Cents Each. Treasury Reserve, 600,000 Shares. All Promoters' Stock, 400,000 Shares, Pooled

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, S. W. HALL, Superintendent Iron Mask Mine. Vice President, JOHN FITZWILLIAM, Foreman War Eagle and Centre Star Mines. Treasurer, R. W. HARTLEY, Merchant. Secretary, H. W. C. JACKSON. Directors--S. J. BRAILO, Miner; E. J. BALFOUR, Master Mechanic War Eagle and Centre Star Mines; J. S. CLUTE, Barrister and Solicitor. Managing Director, S. W. HALL.

THE BONANZA MINE

The company owns the Bonanza No. 3, a full-sized mineral claim on St. Thomas mountain, three and a half miles from Gladstone on the main Trail from Rossland. The claim is traversed by several ledges of free-milling gold ore. On the central or discovery ledge a tunnel has been driven fifty feet, in ore all the way, which has an average value of \$15 per ton. The face, which is at a depth of thirty-five feet, shows nearly two feet of \$22 ore.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

A force of miners will be put to work in this tunnel on Monday with the intention of continuing it right through the claim [1,500 feet], as by this means the ledge will be explored and tonnage developed most rapidly. Every two feet of drifting will add at least one foot of depth.

TREASURY SHARES

Of the 600,000 shares in the treasury, the directors have been authorized to sell 100,000 as follows: 40,000 shares at 3c and 60,000 shares at 5c. At the first shareholders' meeting held on October 18, those present subscribed for 22,000 shares at 3c, leaving out of the first block only 18,000 shares at 3c. For shares or information apply to any director, to any broker or to the secretary,

H. W. C. JACKSON

Rooms 5 and 6 P. O. Block P. O. Box 161, ROSSLAND, B. C.

THIS IS THE BEST INVESTMENT EVER OFFERED IN ROSSLAND

WAR EAGLE

The Country is Better With Dep...

PAY SHOOT ON EIC

The Schems of Development Amply Justified--Two L...

It was bruited on Colu yesterday afternoon that importance had been made Eagle. Reference to the Mr. E. Kirby, elicited that had nothing for publicat...

The strike has been eighth level or 1,050 is important, inasmuch firms the theory on agement of the mine for the past year while veins on the surface whi down through the and which narrowed as would again widen out depth was attained. Her which the management deepening of the shaft, e fice of other developme only early in this season was sunk to the seventh only last week that the work on the eighth le In spite of the fact th gained two new levels and great efforts have b ward the sinking as ra Some records have bee the camp during the work.

It is well-known that of the mine were not a factory, and although an improvement, yet th quite as good as was s sinking was strenuously that the levels below it will be well to rec the main ledges of the ner in which they have order to do this a relie ssary to the seventh le came down between th the north and south, tant from them. From shaft is situated about south is over 130 feet. the level a lateral dri and shaft running betw to the eastward for 60 were then made to the intersect the two ledg north was found in pla upon. To the west a was found which has

On proceeding the cro at a distance of some the south vein an inte found which did not c above. This was e same time the south prospecting. Here the drill located yet ano the south of the vein being run from the we open this up. In othe on the seventh level as against two on the mine has ready imp The values here obtai divulged and have bee good as were anticip may not be the case. On opening the leve point last week the lat ed as in the level ab run above in barren r ter being at least 30 e on the north and abo south. Hence there w to be found here. Ye drift another vein ha is stated to carry qu as any in the mine. o only indicates that above will be found more are to be disc and that these ore b be far more extensiv but will also give bet

If these indications borne out by further War Eagle will be a was ever before supp firmest friends. There ing on the issues of this level and of the may be expected to b in December next th prie to be manifested management is charg to any definite statem It is believed, how report to the shareh December that the fac will be substantially c

THE STOCK

The Sales for the W 500 S

The stock market five with a steady d ards. The sales for yesterday aggregated is less than for the they aggregated 144, ing on was largely e along day festivities, a this there were n Thursday and on S they look for flurri a week until the hol there is always a p six weeks, during ness is transacted; the experience of t years past, and the sume that the pre different from the respect. As soon as over, however, it is ness will continue of the year. One good featu tion is that the st the Spitzee, White, same kind, which, brought on by the were but little ha demand that oper upon them. Anot a number of mini here from a year t returning and are of merit.

THE LOCAL FIELD

The Latest Happenings in the City

COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO.

New Offices Now Open in the Reservation.

On Nov. 1st the Northwestern Telephone company, a branch company of the Columbia Telephone company, which has its head office at Grand Forks and operates exchanges in Rossland, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Phoenix and Midway and Republic, with trunk lines to Spokane and all Washington and B. C. points, will have its line in operation at Brewster, Hallet, Clover, Concomully, Riverside, Loomis, Golden, Oro, Molson in the Colville reservation, Wash. This enterprising company has constructed over 200 miles of telephone line in this new district during the summer of 1900. The success of the Columbia Telephone company since it started in July, 1899, has been phenomenal, and is a criterion of what the independent telephone companies are doing in the west. The rates have been considerably reduced since this company started business. The Columbia company deserves the support of the people of this district. The rates from Rossland to the new offices are moderate, and range from \$1 up. The distance to Concomully is over 700 miles.

ROSSLAND NIMRODS.

How They Treated a Friend to a "Grouse" Dinner.

A trio of Rossland nimrods, Smith, Brown and Jones, went a hunting a few days since. They circled Red Mountain and finally separated, two going one way and one the other. The lone hunter who went off by himself shot a fine grouse. The other two traveled till midnight, and had not seen a feather during their long tramp. Finally they came to a milk ranch, where there were a lot of chickens and they bought and paid for two fat hens, which they shot and brought home with them. These they took to a leading restaurant and left them to be cooked. In the meanwhile they invited a friend to have a grouse dinner with them. The dinner was greatly enjoyed by the friends and the guest was loud in his praise of the grouse. After dinner he sauntered up the street and met the milkman who had sold the chickens to his friends. He was picking his teeth, and he casually remarked: "I've just enjoyed a fine grouse dinner with Smith and Jones."

"I'll bet you \$5 that what you had for dinner was chicken instead of grouse." "Done," said the diner. Smith and Jones were soon found and compelled to acknowledge that they had imposed chicken instead of grouse on their friend, and the bet was paid to the milkman, while the invited guest remarked that he had been up against an alleged grouse dinner and that it had cost him \$5 besides the "ha has" of the purveyor of milk and water, and others.

NEW ADDITIONS.

Trouble Arising Over the Lack of Continuity in the Platting.

Trouble is likely to arise owing to the disregard shown by some of the platfers of new additions as to roads already in existence in the city. The latest case has arisen over the application of certain dwellers in new houses just put up on the Butte fraction to the north of the city for a water service. There seems to be no allowance made in laying out the building plats for either roads or lanes. Similar conditions prevail to a lesser extent on other additions. There are several blind ends on the Durham addition, and there is another in the Nickel Plate. Some of the city officials are of the opinion that the machinery of the act is sufficient to allow of the matter being dealt with immediately, but others think that special powers will have to be obtained from the provincial legislature, which will take the shape of an amendment to the municipal act. Application was made in this matter by the city early in the summer at Victoria, but nothing as yet seems to come of the proceedings taken.

Sent Up for 18 Months.

Mr. J. F. Blochberger and W. B. Townsend returned yesterday from Nelson, whither they went to attend the trial of Friedrich and Kettner. The former was acquitted and the latter was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The charge against Kettner was that of obtaining money under false pretences in a mining deal. The trial lasted all of Wednesday. The alleged fraud transpired in connection with the sale of a mineral claim in the Burnt Basin district. John H. Dilberger of Tacoma was induced to purchase the property on the strength of specimens which Kettner claimed to have taken from the claim. When Dilberger visited the claim he failed to find mineral, hence the prosecution. A number of letters in German were produced as testimony against Kettner, and were translated to the court by H. E. McDonald. Mr. Justice Walker agreed with the verdict and sentenced Kettner severely for his fraud. The prisoner defended himself stoutly, maintaining that Dilberger had perjured himself. H. A. MacLean prosecuted and J. A. MacDonald of Rossland defended.

Right of Way.

Mr. H. B. Smith has been engaged lately in making accurate plans of the roads from Rossland leading to Trail, Northport and around Red Mountain, with a view of securing the right of way. The platting has all been finished and tracings are now being made for transmission to the coast, where they will be filed and a right of way established and remain with the provincial government. This step had become

necessary through the growing size of the city and the platting of additions which covered the right of way still unestablished of the main roads leading to the city.

THE ALBI CASE.

The Prisoner Is Sentenced to Five Years. Albo Acquitted.

The case of W. R. Albi and M. A. Albo, charged with shooting Herbert MacArthur in the Columbia hotel on May 1, and aiding and abetting the same, came up for trial yesterday at the Nelson Assizes. It resulted in a conviction and a sentence of five years against the principal, W. R. Albi, and the acquittal of the second prisoner, Albo, on the score of insufficient evidence.

It will be remembered that Herbert MacArthur had gone to Albi's room on the morning of May 1, in a partially drunken state. The purpose of the visit he was endeavoring to seduce some woman. Albi fired through the door at him, and as MacArthur turned to go, opened the door and fired down the passage, hitting MacArthur in the back. The bullet is still in the body of the unfortunate man, and is located somewhere near the spine, where it has induced paralysis. On the fall of MacArthur the prisoner leaped upon him and jabbed him with the muzzle of the revolver. On the arrival of the police Albo was found standing near the helpless man in a suspicious manner.

Albi was defended by the best counsel that could be procured, and was further helped by the presence of a Spokane lawyer, N. E. Nuzum, who had succeeded in procuring an acquittal of Albi two years ago in Spokane when he stood charged with the killing of one Lacey, a notorious tough, in the Coeur d'Alene theatre.

Mr. J. G. Campbell and Miss Campbell left yesterday for their home in Perth. For the past two months they have been visiting Mr. L. A. Campbell, of this city. One is the mother and the other the sister of Mr. Campbell. They made many friends during their stay in this city.

A ROMANTIC ROSSLAND STORY

HOW AN EASTERN GIRL FOUND A HUSBAND THROUGH AN AD.

The Lady Had to Hunt for the Swain and It Took Two Days to Locate Him—They Departed in Search of a Minister.

Truth is stranger than fiction. The old time worn adage has again been proven true in a somewhat extraordinary manner. There occurred here in the city full of the elements of fiction, romance and other ingredients of an up-to-date modern love story. The truth and veracity of this article is vouched for by one of the local hotel proprietors, whom for the sake of convenience will be called Jack. To him is due not only the thanks of the heroine, but the general public itself owes him acknowledgments for the clever manner in which he ferretted out the mystery and succeeded in giving two happy lovers at least a transient view of the hallowed bliss of connubiality. On going, as is his usual custom, to meet the incoming evening train, Jack became involved in a matter which bade fair at first to end in a somewhat unpleasant manner. As the train stopped at the depot a young lady appeared on the platform loaded with the usual array of baggage which generally accompanies a tourist of the gender sex. The look of eager expectancy on her countenance changed gradually from disappointment to actual despair. Two tears slowly formed in a pair of dark grey eyes as she gazed anxiously from face to face as if searching for some one in particular. Friend Jack looked at the young lady's embarrassment for some time before approaching her. But as she turned a small, pitiful face full of a woman's appealing helplessness toward him he overcame his natural hesitation and accosted her inquired if he could be of any service. Clutching his coat, as a drowning person would a straw, she poured out the following remarkable story: Having lived in an eastern city for many years without meeting her ideal of what a man ought to be. "There are so few good men in the world now-a-days," she remarked incidentally, she decided to use the advertising medium of the newspaper for effecting the desired object—marriage. That this method succeeded admirably the result will show. Having with much trepidation inserted the ad. she waited results patiently. Day after day passed and still no answer. Was she fated to live and die an old maid, lonesome and unloved. No! One day the postman's knock interrupted those little musings and to her delight there was a letter from the MAN.

Away off in distant Rossland, according to the letter, there lived a man fairly pining away for the delights of a woman's society all to himself. He had visions of a happy home, a loving wife. The prattle of children made up the ensemble of this chattering d'oeuvre he had conceived. He described the beauties of Rossland, the superb climate, the home he had contrived to make with his own hands, built of rough unhewn logs it is true, but still home. The heroine was captivated. Letter followed letter in rapid succession; photographs were exchanged and presto, a Dominion Express order was sent east and a young lady

drove to the Velvet. Messrs. John Dean and W. H. Goodve on Thursday went out to the Velvet over the new road. The road is a hill from here to a point below Sh-p-Cre-a station and there it branches off up the mountain. The grade, they say, is an easy one from there to the mine, and the scenery is diversified and full of changing views. It is a most pleasant trip and one which, they predict, will be very popular. There is a combined church and school house at the Velvet, and soon there will be quite a village built up in that vicinity.

Mr. H. B. Smith has been engaged lately in making accurate plans of the roads from Rossland leading to Trail, Northport and around Red Mountain, with a view of securing the right of way. The platting has all been finished and tracings are now being made for transmission to the coast, where they will be filed and a right of way established and remain with the provincial government. This step had become

J. R. REA.

Rossland's Soldier of the Queen is Feted Upon His Return.

The return of J. R. Rea, private, of the first Canadian contingent, was the occasion of one of the most enthusiastic and joyful receptions which the young city of Rossland has so far experienced in its brief history. Private Rea wired that he would return last evening, and Captain Forin of the Rossland Rangers thereupon called together the members of the local volunteers and arranged for a reception.

At 10:30 last evening the Rangers, preceded by the Star Cornet Band, marched through Rossland streets and met Private Rea on the incoming train. By this time quite a number of patriotic citizens and gathered on the platform. Three cheers were given to the returning hero, and he was forthwith taken and placed into a chair which was borne shoulder high by the comrades of the Rossland Rangers through Columbia avenue to the Rossland Athletic Club, where a reception had been arranged for. Here the room was soon filled by a number of the patriotic citizens of the city, who wished to welcome the returning representative of their adopted city, eager opportunity of evading them, while the Cornet Band was discoursing patriotic airs at the entrance, to meet and to shake hands with the returning Paardeburg hero.

After this the members of the club and a few guests, who were interested in the South African war personally, entertained the guest of the evening. There could not be said to be any formality in the proceedings, so that a connected account of what was a spontaneous celebration as that which occurred in the streets of the city on the reception of the news of the relief of Mafeking, is impossible. Private Rea started the proceedings by telling in a graphic manner, interrupted by many an eager inquiry, of the proceedings of the Canadian contingent in South Africa. The lines of Magerfontein, the wild charge at Paardeburg, the desperate fight at Belmont, the eager opportunity of evading the sick and the wounded to meet and welcome and cheer the supreme hero of the war, Roberts, the beloved of the army, the well earned praise of the Canadians received from the Gordons, one of the first of the fighting line of the Empire, the wide reputation the Canadians won for themselves, were each the subject of comment and each the subject of enthusiastic applause.

C. O. Lalonde, as president of the Board of Trade and ex-Alderman of the city, welcomed back the hero. R. E. Brown, well known in mining circles, a warm-hearted citizen of the neighboring republic, made a few remarks as to the interest that he himself felt in the war as an old resident of Johannesburg and a consequent admirer of British methods which were, after all, nearly akin to the methods of the great republic itself. "But," said Mr. Brown in conclusion, "there is one thing I must insist upon, that I, as an alien, be permitted to express my good wishes to the cause which Private Rea, and 100,000 other Private Reas, have so successfully battled for, by putting up a welcoming cup to the returning hero."

Steward Webster was instantly bankrupted by an order for a case of champagne, which was broached, opened and drunk upon the spot.

Song followed speech, speech followed speech. A hero of Mafeking, Private Moe, a mine of the Le Roi and a winner of the Victoria Cross, came forward and thanked the conquerors of Paardeburg for the revenge that they had there obtained for that unlucky battlefield, the gallant commander after directing the proceedings till the enthusiasm had gone beyond him, finally having to sound the retreat to the armory.

Private Rea was then again chaired and brought back to the spot in this city where he had been armed for his campaign on the veldt, and amid the accompanying cheers of citizens turning out by the hundreds on Columbia avenue, Private Rea, the Soldier of the Queen, was allowed to retire to his rest.

A CAMPANILE.

Arrangements Are Being Made for the Erection of a Bell Tower.

The congregation of the Roman Catholic church is now figuring on the erection of a campanile, or bell tower, to accommodate the massive tenor bell just purchased in Europe through Father Welch, in order to commemorate the closing year of the nineteenth century, according to the expressed desires of the Pope.

The bell is to be put into a separate building, which will be erected near the church, and for which Mr. John Honeyman is drafting some plans. This style of erection is not very usual in this country, but is common in Italy, where some very famous campaniles, such as the leaning tower of Pisa, have been erected. Just what plan will be adopted has not as yet been settled, but it is probable that a decision will soon be arrived at and something suited to the city will be constructed.

Drove to the Velvet.

Messrs. John Dean and W. H. Goodve on Thursday went out to the Velvet over the new road. The road is a hill from here to a point below Sh-p-Cre-a station and there it branches off up the mountain. The grade, they say, is an easy one from there to the mine, and the scenery is diversified and full of changing views. It is a most pleasant trip and one which, they predict, will be very popular. There is a combined church and school house at the Velvet, and soon there will be quite a village built up in that vicinity.

Cook's Cotton Boot Compound

Is essentially used monthly by over 10,000,000. Safe, effective, Ladies' favorite. Your druggist for Cook's Cotton Boot Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 21 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 28 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. For Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

Such was the burden of her tale poured in friend Jack's sympathetic ears. However, an anxious time followed. The much wanted man did not appear. Jack examined the photograph earnestly but could not recognize the face thereof, though it very much resembled a friend of his own and a prominent man about town. However, this friend on being interviewed, pleaded not guilty with considerable emphasis and the search had to be continued. The strain began to tell on both the young lady and the faithful Jack, who was determined to ferret out the mystery and find the much desired swain. However, to make a long story short, on the evening of the second day after the arrival of the young lady a gentleman called at the office of the hostelry and inquired if Miss Nemo was stopping in the house. On being answered in the affirmative he desired to see her. Jack was called upon to engineer the introduction which took place in due form. Half an hour later the happy couple left the hotel to be seen in the society, neglecting to even thank the devoted Jack for his efforts and leaving him on the verge of an attack of nervous prostration. It was learned later that they were married.

Peace Declared.

Why devote all your time reading about the Boer war and the gold fields of Alaska? There are others matters of vital importance. You may make a trip East and will want to know how to travel in order to have the best service, use the Wisconsin Central Railway between St. Paul and Chicago. For rates and other information write Jas. A. Clock, General Agent, Portland, Oregon.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CHICAGO ON THE "PORTLAND CHICAGO SPECIAL."

Sunday, April 22nd, the O. R. & N. will put on a new fast train between Portland and Chicago, via Huntington. Leaving Spokane at 7:35 a. m., giving connections to various points, will arrive at Portland in time to make direct connection for 11 points east. The schedule has been arranged so as to reach Chicago in three days, or 12 hours in advance of schedule enroute in effect. The "Special" will carry first class and tourist sleepers, together with a composite car, that is supplied with all the latest publications, library, barber shop, etc. The train leaving Spokane at 3:40 p. m. will connect at Umatilla as heretofore with through sleeper to Chicago and Kansas City. Consult the nearest ticket agent for detailed information.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AND SOO LINE

First-class Sleepers on All Trains From REVELSTOCK AND KOOTENAY LKGS.

Also TOURIST CARS passing Dunmore Jet, daily for St. Paul, Saturdays for Montreal and Boston, Mondays and Thursdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

A POINTER

for your Eastern trip is to see that your ticket reads via

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Trains Depart— 8:00 For Nelson, Kaslo, Cascade, Grand Kx. Sun. Forks, Greenwood, Midway, etc. 18:00 For Nelson, Sandon and Slokan Daily. points, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, and via Crow's Nest Route for all Eastern points. For time-tables, rates, and full information, call on or address nearest local agent, or

A. B. McKenzie, City Agent, A. C. McArthur, Depot Agent, T. P. A., Nelson, B. C. W. F. Anderson, E. J. Coyne, T. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.



THE FAST LINE TO ALL PORTS

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE The Dining Car Route Via Yellowstone Park

Solid Vestibule Trains ELECTRIC LIGHTED. Equipped with Observation Cars, Pullman Palace Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Modern Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars

Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

SPokane Time Card.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
No. 1 "North Coast Ltd."	7:35 a. m.	7:35 a. m.
No. 2 "North Coast Ltd."	9:45 a. m.	9:35 a. m.
No. 3 West Bound	11:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
No. 4 East Bound	10:30 p. m.	10:40 p. m.
Coeur d'Alene Branch	5:35 p. m.	7:35 a. m.
Palouse & Lewiston	1:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Central Wash Branch	1:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Except Sunday. Try our Electric Lighted

North Coast Limited.

H. P. BROWN, Agt. S. M. Ry., Rossland, B. C. J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Montreal.)		
Allan Line—Numidian	Oct. 20	
Allan Line—Corinthian	Oct. 27	
Dominion Line—Vancouver	Oct. 20	
Dominion Line—Dominion	Nov. 3	
Beaver Line—Lake Champlain	Oct. 19	
Beaver Line—Lake Megantic	Oct. 28	
(From New York.)		
White Star Line—Maestic	Oct. 24	
White Star Line—Cymric	Oct. 30	
White Star Line—Oceanic	Oct. 31	
Canard Line—Lucania	Oct. 20	
Canard Line—Umbria	Oct. 27	
American Line—St. Louis	Oct. 24	
American Line—New York	Oct. 31	
Anchor Line—Anchonia	Oct. 20	
Anchor Line—Astoria	Oct. 27	
N. G. Lloyd—Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse	Oct. 30	
N. G. Lloyd—Frier	Oct. 25	
French Line—La Bretagne	Oct. 25	
French Line—L'Aquaine	Oct. 1	
Allan State Line—California	Nov. 1	
Allan State Line—Laurentian	Oct. 27	
(From Boston.)		
Dominion Line—New England	Oct. 27	
Canard Line—Faxonnia	Oct. 27	

Passages arranged to and from all European ports. For rates, tickets and full information apply to C. P. R. depot agent, or

A. B. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C. W. P. F. Cummings Gen. S. S. Agent, Winnipeg.

THE MILWAUKEE

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway, running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect trains in the world." Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat of a variety equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address,

R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agt., General Agent, Spokane, Wash. Portland, Or.

O. R. & N.

THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Coeur d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver. Steamship tickets to Europe and other foreign countries.

Leaves Daily	Spokane Time Schedule	Arrives Daily
7:35 a. m.	FAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pomeroy, Walsburg, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points for the EAST.	6:15 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	EXPRESS—For Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST. EXPRESS—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Garfield and Farmington.	10:00 a. m.

For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slokan Railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, or to

F. L. WHITNEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn. H. A. JACKSON, Commercial Agent, Spokane, Wash.

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 53.—Taking Effect Oct. 15, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily at 1 a. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:15 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver on 1st and 15th of each month.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangle and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent. C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y

RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and all intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points. Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connects at Boscawen with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Effective Oct. 21, 1900.

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive.
10:35 a. m.	Spokane	7:10 p. m.
11:40 a. m.	Rossland	8:00 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Nelson	8:00 p. m.
10:45 p. m.	Night Train.	
11:00 p. m.	Spokane	7:05 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Rossland	7:30 a. m.

First-class sleepers on night train.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent. H. P. BROWN, Agent. Rossland, B. C.

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo, B. C.



Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way

Minneapolis and St. Paul

Chicago and Milwaukee

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

"The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars is absolutely the finest train in the world.

"The North-Western Line" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City.

When you go East or South ask to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write

H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.



NONE BETTER

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS—TRIALS A LA CARTE

Direct connection at St. Paul, without change of depot, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points west and south.

Close connection east and west bound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway.

Leave Spokane daily for West 7:45 a. m. Leave Spokane daily for East 10:15 a. m. West bound trains make direct connection for Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco and all points on the Sound.

During the season of navigation East bound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and North-land, of the Northern Steamship company line operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway.

For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slokan Railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, or to

F. L. WHITNEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn. H. A. JACKSON, Commercial Agent, Spokane, Wash.

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 53.—Taking Effect Oct. 15, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily at 1 a. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:15 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.</

...NEWS... FROM THE BOUNDARY

By the Miner's Own Correspondent

SIMILKAMEEN SECTION.

Interesting Budget of News Concerning the Mines and Other Matters.

Similkameen, Oct. 10.—Tonight I am camped under the spreading branches of a big bull pine tree, within a few hundred yards of the Similkameen river, and two or three miles from where the now famous Twenty-Mile creek merges its torrents with the musically swift waters of the greater stream. I have just ridden down the trail from Pentiction, a distance of perhaps 25 miles, through the marvellously beautiful Similkameen valley. From Princeton southeastward three miles to Allison and for several miles further there is an excellent wagon road, and Engineer Gilin and staff are now busy laying down the lines for the completion this fall and winter of the wagon road through to Keremeos. When this work is finished a great step in advance will have been made, and the prayer of settlers for many years will have been answered. A few miles southeast of where I am bivouacked is that great prospective mining camp located in the basin of Twenty-Mile creek and the adjoining heights, and which I see Mr. Frank Bailey, in the new and excellent map of the district, which he has just published, has set down as "Camp Hedley." Now and then is to be heard the boom, boom, boom of the miner's blasts, and though the night is cloudless, starry and serene, expressive of peace and happiness—so incessant is the booming that one might fancy himself in the "tended field" of South Africa, with the tumult of "grim visaged war" sounding ever in his ear. Peace, however, hath her victories, the poet tells us, not less renowned than those of war, a truth which is verified by the battle against the adamant rocks which is being waged by the miner so noisily tonight.

But I won't say anything more of Camp Hedley in this letter, leaving it till another occasion, but will go back to Princeton and tell something of what is doing there and in the mining regions reached therefrom. Although Princeton has been a sort of headquarters for miners for many a year, it was not till within the last 18 to 20 months that building operations of any important nature have been carried on. The townsite, which is a very pretty one, lying within the hills of the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers, is owned by the Vermilion Forks Mining and Development Company, of which Mr. W. J. Waterman, the well-known engineer, is local manager. There are some substantial frame buildings on the townsite, notably the store buildings of Messrs. A. E. Howse and Charles E. Thomas, also the hotels, of which there are three, the Hotel Jackson being the chief one, and a well-conducted hostelry it undoubtedly is. A satisfactory thing to remark is the fact that quite a number of comfortable dwellings have been put up, giving the place the appearance of a place where the people have an idea of "staying with it." They have also recently opened a school to look after the education of the ever increasing population of youngsters. But at present Princeton is frightfully dull, and I fear it is apt to remain so, at least until something is done to improve the facilities for transportation. What the country needs is a railway—and such are its capabilities of development that it deserves one—but on the railway subject I will have something more to say presently.

The whole country hereabouts and all the way down from Nicola lake is park-like in appearance, and at this season of the year, with its lovely brightness of sunshine, presents a panorama of woodland, undulating prairie, and watercourse, that is indescribably beautiful.

But it is off the beaten pathway of travel, and although it is much nearer the coast than cities geographically speaking than the well-known mining camps further east, and although its capabilities of mining development are quite as great as those of any district of the province, it is comparatively little known. The fame of Copper mountain, however, has now spread beyond the local limits, and this summer quite a number of people interested in mining have visited the camp from outside centres. Copper mountain lies on the east bank of the south Similkameen river, about 12 miles south of Princeton. I paid a visit to it, and looked pretty thoroughly over many of the mines and prospects that are under development there, and I have no hesitation in saying that although I have been in at the beginning of most of the mining camps of British Columbia, I have never seen such great showings of ore in any of them at the same stage of development. The best known of these Copper mountain properties, and also that on which the greatest amount of work so far has been done, is the Sunset, owned by the Sunset Mining company, of which R. A. Brown of Grand Forks, is president, and Mr. Ike Lougheed, superintendent. A half a dozen men were at work when I visited it. The claim lies on the very top of the hill, some 1,600 feet above the river, which at this point tears itself furiously through a very narrow canyon, with rocky walls that feel high on either side. A shaft has been sunk into the ore vein 200 feet. At the 100-foot level a crosscut tunnel had been driven 80 feet, and at the 150-foot level another crosscut of 80 feet. All these workings are in solid ore from the surface, scarcely a pound of the ore taken out but what would go to the smelter. The formation hereabout is dioritic cut by immense dykes of white porphyry, against which the ore deposits seem to lie. As to the value of the ore, although some quite high assays in copper and gold have been obtained, I would judge

from the assay results which I saw, that a fair valuation of the average product would be from 5 per cent to 1 per cent in copper and perhaps a dollar or two in gold, and when we begin to consider the immense extent of the ore body here—1,200 to 1,500 feet probably across the lead—it will be seen that these values give the basis for a magnificent mining industry on Copper mountain. Just below the Sunset, and between that and the river, lies the Sunrise, of which Messrs. E. E. Burr and H. L. Jones are the owners. They are doing the work themselves, and already have a shaft down 36 feet, and have begun to crosscut from that level with the object of connecting with the Sunset tunnel 500 yards distant, and taking their fair share from what they see on the surface, they expect to be in ore all, or nearly all, the way. This will give an idea of what a mineral lode on Copper mountain means. Of course, as was to be expected, some hundreds of claims have been recorded there, and a score or more of the claims in the vicinity of the Sunset on which a greater or less amount of work has been done. Everywhere the ore is very similar in appearance; in some places, however, greater values are secured than in others. A claim owned by Mr. Charles E. Thomas of Princeton, shows a comparatively narrow vein, not more than three or four feet wide apparently, but giving assay values of from 15 per cent to 22 per cent in copper and \$4 to \$5.50 in gold. Another rather well-known property in the camp, but removed 1 1/2 to 2 miles from the Sunset, is the Lost Horse owned chiefly by Mr. Robert Stephenson, the old-time placer miner of the Similkameen, and Mr. W. A. Campbell. Here a good deal of money has been spent and a good deal of it uselessly, but still enough has been shown up to indicate the probability of a genuine mine being eventually developed. The ore here is in the shape mainly of arsenical iron, carrying almost exclusively gold values of from \$15 to \$30 to the ton. I might go on at almost any length to describe the many individual properties of great promise in this camp, but enough has been said to indicate the alluring nature of this mining field generally.

On the opposite side of the Similkameen river from Copper mountain is Kennedy mountain, sometimes called the Whipaw Creek camp. Many claims have likewise been located here. The ore is richer in boronite on the Kennedy mountain side, and the average values higher while the veins are narrow.

Copper mountain may be described as a low grade copper-gold camp, wherein exist enormous deposits of ore, in such position as to be mined at the minimum of expense. It is a camp, however, that will only be developed by the introduction of smelting facilities on the spot, the ore being too low grade to afford the cost of a long haul, and scarcely what could be called a concentrating proposition. Fortunately, however, there exist all the conditions necessary for economical smelting right on the spot—or nearly so. Two or three miles up the creek are unlimited supplies of limestone, and in the Similkameen valley, not far distant, are coal measures, which promise an abundant and cheap supply of coke. At Princeton, where a coal or lignite seam crops out on the cut bank of the river, the Vermilion Forks company have run in a tunnel of considerable length on the seam, and have produced a material which, while I have my doubts as to its being suitable for coking purposes, furnishes a very fair fuel, which will be found useful. However, there are other seams lying at lower levels which I am told have been tested and have given an excellent sample of coke. But this is a matter which requires further investigation. I saw a sample of coal that was analyzed for Mr. George McCoskey by a local expert at Princeton, which gave as high as 82 per cent fixed carbon, 25 per cent volatile, only a trifle of sulphur, but a rather high percentage of ash. The analyst expressed the opinion, too, founded on an experiment that he had tried, that it would likely be found to be capable of producing a good serviceable coke. If this opinion be correct, the Copper mountain mines will be more favorably located than any others in British Columbia for economical smelting. The coal seams vary from 5 to 8 feet in thickness. Compared with the difficulties and consequent expense of mining in many other camps the cost of the development of the Copper mountain mines would be extremely small. Within a year Copper mountain, if at all visited, should be in a position to produce 1,000 tons of ore per day continuously, an amount sufficient to keep busy a better smelter than any at present in British Columbia.

Let us say that the average value of the ore is the lowest that I have mentioned, namely, 5 per cent copper. That is 100 lbs of copper to the ton, which at present values would be about \$17.50. We were told that the other day Mr. Miner, as a result of his experience with the Granby smelter, that under the conditions existing there, he can mine and smelt ore of the gross value of \$5 a ton at a profit. Now, the conditions at Copper mountain appear to me to be still more favorable. Besides the advantages which I have already mentioned, there is a magnificent smelter site just below the Copper mountain mines. The ore after being mined could be carried down the hill by gravitation right into the smelter at a cost of not more than a few cents a ton, while the abundant water power of the Similkameen could be utilized for all purposes for which it was found necessary or use-

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA: Province of British Columbia, No. 194.

This is to certify that the "Velvet (Rossland) Mine, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in England. The amount of the capital of the Company is £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Rossland, and James Morrish, Mining Engineer, whose address is Rossland aforesaid is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the above-named Company has been established: (a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire certain freehold and leasehold property near Rossland, British Columbia, and for this purpose to enter into and carry into effect (with or without modification) an agreement, a draft of which has already been prepared and is expressed to be made between The Velvet Mines, Limited, of the one part, and the Company, of the other part, a copy whereof has, for the purpose of identification, been initialed by two of the subscribers hereto: (b.) To work, develop, and turn to account the properties referred to in the said agreement, or any of them, and any other properties which may hereafter be acquired by the Company: (c.) To acquire any grants, concessions, leases, easements or interests in land, waters, mines, minerals, and other hereditaments in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental to the objects of the Company, or any of them: (d.) To carry on, either upon or in connection with the properties comprised in the said agreement or elsewhere, the business of miners, smelters, and workers of any process in the production, reduction, and making merchantable products, minerals, metals, and metallic products, and to acquire, construct, or hire any mills, canals, dams, reservoirs, waterworks, tramways, railways, engines, plant machinery, stock, buildings, works, matters, or things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company, or any of them, or for the working of the same or any part thereof: (e.) To search for mines and minerals, and to buy and sell, lease, or otherwise acquire the rights of search, and any other rights respecting the same, or any or either of them: (f.) To apply for, obtain, and acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and use and dispose of and grant licences and authorities for the use and disposal of inventions, letters patent, brevets d'invention, licences, protections, registrations, concessions, grants, laws, and authorities for or in respect of inventions, trade marks, and other exclusive and non-exclusive privileges and rights relating to all or any of the businesses or operations of the Company, or any benefit or interest therein in any manner and on any terms: (g.) To acquire, construct, or hire any mills, canals, dams, reservoirs, waterworks, tramways, railways, engines, plant machinery, stock, buildings, works, matters, or things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company, or any of them, or for the working of the same or any part thereof: (h.) To improve, manage, develop, let, underlet, sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with in any manner whatsoever, all or any part of the property of the Company, or any rights, wayleaves, or easements in, under, or over the same, and to accept in payment for the whole or part or for the whole any part of the property of the Company so sold, let, underlet, disposed of or dealt with, shares, stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any other company or companies: (i.) To borrow money for the purpose of raising capital or otherwise, and as security therefor, or for obligations or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by the Company, to create and issue mortgages, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations, or other securities of the Company, either at par, premium, or discount, and either redeemable, irrevocable, or perpetual, secured on all or any part of the undertaking, revenues, and future, including the uncalled capital or the unpaid calls of the Company, or with or without such security, and with or without the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the members of the Company, and otherwise or take part in the management of the affairs and business of the Company, and to nominate Directors, or with such other rights as the Company may from time to time determine, and to exchange or convert, from time to time, any such securities, and to give any guarantee in relation to any loan or other contract: (l.) To make, draw, accept, endorse, issue, sign, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable and mercantile instruments of every description: (k.) To promote, form, establish, and register, or assist in promoting, forming, establishing, and registering, any company or companies (whether British, foreign, or colonial) to acquire, lease, or work all or any part of the property of this Company, and to subscribe for and take up shares and securities therein: (l.) To take all such steps (if any) as may be expedient for obtaining for the Company a legal domicile or legal status or registration or incorporation in British Columbia, or elsewhere where it may or may desire to carry on business, and to apply for and obtain any legislative, municipal, or other Acts or authorizations which may be necessary to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's con-

stitution or of the rights of its members or creditors:

(m.) To make and enter into working, partnership or other agreements with any government or authorities supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or with any corporation, company, society, firm, partnership or person, in connection with the production, manufacture or sale or other dealings in minerals, metals or other products, or any of the objects of the company, or the development of its business or its property:

(n.) To distribute in specie among the members any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company, receivable on the sale, lease, underlease or other disposition of or dealing with all or any part of the property of the Company: (o.) To enter into treaty, act, unite or amalgamate with, or buy up or absorb any other company, corporation, society, partnership or undertaking whatever, either in the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies or elsewhere, or purchase or otherwise acquire and take over the whole or any part of the assets, liabilities, shares, stock or securities of any such company, corporation, society, partnership or undertaking, under any conditions or restrictions: (p.) To lodge money on deposit with bankers and financial houses, and invest money on such securities and investments in the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies, or elsewhere, and to lend moneys, with or without security, as the directors of the Company may think fit, and where the Directors think it expedient, to place investments in the names of trustees: (q.) To establish and support, or to aid in the establishment or support of, associations, institutions or conveniences calculated to benefit persons employed or formerly employed by the Company, or having dealings with the Company, or any of the dependents or connections of any such persons, and to grant to such persons, dependents or connections pensions towards insurance thereof respectively, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object, and to apply any of the funds of the Company for charitable or benevolent purposes: (r.) To pay the costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the incorporation and establishment of the Company, and to remunerate any persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in procuring, or assisting to procure, persons to become members of the Company, or in placing, or assisting to place, any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation of the Company or the conduct of its business: (s.) To perform all such acts, matters and things as are incidental or otherwise conducive to the attainment of any of the before mentioned objects, as principals or agents, and either alone or jointly, with any other person, company, corporation, society or partnership.

se27

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA: Province of British Columbia, No. 195.

This is to certify that the "Portland (Rossland) Mine, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in England. The amount of the capital of the Company is £120,000, divided into 120,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Rossland, and James Morrish, Mining Engineer, whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the above-named company has been established: (a.) To apply for and acquire and hold any gold mines, gold mining rights, leases or grants, and to peg out and secure, by payment or otherwise, the right to peg out any gold-mining claims or leases, or to search for, prospect, examine, explore and work any property or ground supposed to contain gold or minerals in the Dominion of Canada, America, Australasian colonies, Africa, or elsewhere, whether private or government lands, or proclaimed as a public gold field or not, and to search for and obtain information in regard to gold mines, mining districts and localities, and generally to do all such things, and conduct all such business as are contemplated by and permitted under the Gold Laws and Regulations of the Dominion of Canada, America, Australasian Colonies, Africa, or elsewhere: (b.) To enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, the agreement referred to in clause 2 of the company's articles of association: (c.) To work or contract for the working by other persons or companies of the mines, claims, leases, rights and property in the said agreement mentioned, and any other mines, reefs, claims and rights which may from time to time be purchased, leased or otherwise acquired by the company, and to crush, wash, reduce, smelt, concentrate and amalgamate the ore, and render marketable the products, and develop the resources of the said mines, and to crush, wash, reduce, smelt, concentrate, or amalgamate the produce of any mines, whether belonging to the company or not, and to sell, barter or otherwise dispose of ore or deal with the ore, metals, minerals and other products to be raised from the property of the company, or otherwise acquired: (d.) To erect, establish, construct or acquire by purchase or otherwise, all works, buildings, machinery, apparatus and other things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, and to stock and carry on any shops or stores for the benefit of the servants of the company or others: (e.) To construct and maintain or aid in or subscribe towards the construction and maintenance or improvement of any

roads, railways, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, telegraphs, electrical works, canals and other works which may be deemed expedient for the purposes of the company.

(f.) To employ and pay mining experts, agents and other persons, partnerships or companies, for prospecting, exploring, reporting on, working, and developing the property of the company, or any property it is proposed to acquire for or on behalf of the company, and to make advances to and pay or contribute to the expenses of any persons desirous of settling on, working or developing the company's property: (g.) To acquire, register and use any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licences and trade marks or privileges of a like nature, and to grant licences thereunder, and to dispose of the same in whole or in part, and at any time or times: (h.) To render all or any part of the property of the Company productive by carrying on any of the operations hereinbefore mentioned, or by letting, selling, developing, mortgaging, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the same, or any part thereof: (i.) To carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the Company: (j.) To borrow or raise money by the issue of or upon bonds, debentures, debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes or other obligations, or securities of the Company, or by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Company, or of the whole or any part of its uncalled capital for the purpose of securing debentures or otherwise: (k.) To make, accept, endorse, issue, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and other mercantile instruments: (l.) To establish and maintain agencies for the purposes of the Company, in any part of the world, and to discontinue or regulate the same: (m.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and undertake all, or any part of the goodwill, business property, and liabilities of any other company, or of any partnership or person carrying on any business which the Company is authorized to carry on: (n.) To pay for any purchase by the Company, or for any work performed for or service rendered to the Company, in cash, or by bills of the Company, or by ordinary, preference, guaranteed, or deferred shares in the Company, fully paid up, or partly paid up, or by the stock, debentures, bonds, mortgages or other securities or acknowledgments of the Company, or by any one or more of such methods or otherwise: (o.) To enter into partnership, or to any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any person, partnership, or company carrying on, or about to carry on, business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the Company, and to take or otherwise acquire or hold stock or shares in such Company: (p.) To make donations to such persons, and in such cases and either of cash or other assets as the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of its objects, or otherwise expedient, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to subscribe and guarantee money for any exhibitions, or for any public, general, charitable, benevolent, or useful object or institution: (q.) To lend money to such parties, and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by persons or companies having dealings with the Company: (r.) To sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, from time to time, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, and to divide such shares, debentures, or securities among the members of the Company in specie: (s.) To promote and form any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities or the undertaking generally of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company, and to underwrite or hold shares, debentures, or other securities in or of any company, and to provide or contribute towards the preliminary expenses, and to pay any brokerage or commission for guaranteeing or obtaining capital for this company, or any other company promoted by this Company: (t.) To establish in the Dominion of Canada, America, Australasian Colonies, Africa, or elsewhere, a register or registers of shareholders, and to take such steps as may be necessary to give the same Company, as far as may be, the same rights and privileges in the Australasian Colonies, Dominion of Canada, America, Africa, or elsewhere, as are possessed by local companies or partnerships of a like character, and if required to register the Company in the Australasian Colonies, Dominion of Canada, America, Africa or elsewhere: (u.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

se27

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA: Province of British Columbia, No. 196.

This is to certify that the "Golden Terra" Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Trail Creek, about two miles east of Rossland, between the "Palo Alto" and the "Jo Jo" mineral claims.

Take notice, that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B 3038, agent for C. W. Doud, F. M. C. No. B 41234, intend 60 days after date 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 improvement.

Dated this 27th day of September, A. D., 1900, at Rossland, B. C.

WM. B. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

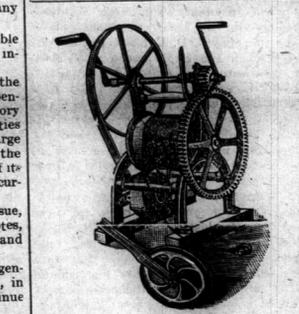
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WM. B. TOWNSEND.



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SIMILKAMEEN CITY

The mining and commercial center of the whole Similkameen district.

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to FRANK BAILEY & CO. Fairview and Similkameen City.

ERNEST KENNEDY & CO., Rossland, B. C. The latest mining map of the Similkameen country.

(Continued on Page 8.)

STERN... Each Way... St. Paul... Iwankee... THE YEAR... SOUTH... COLLINS... BARN WAY... BETTER... JACKSON... VICTORIA... ROUTE... SCHEDULE... & Northern... RAILWAY

