



**THE MINING REVIEW**

The Output Nears the 6,000 ton Mark.

**GREAT WESTERN PROSPECTS**

The Position of the Evening Star—The Shipments of the Le Roi No. 2—Notes on Other Properties—The Spitzee and Derby—Other Notes of Interest.

The chief matter of importance this week is the starting of regular shipments from the Le Roi No. 2 which in the three days ending this week shipped 32 cars or giving an approximate tonnage of 360 tons. This rate of shipment will in all probability be kept up for the present but within a few weeks it should be doubled. The management have stated that the only limit to the amount shipped within certain bounds is the amount of air that can be had.

Hardly inferior from a point of view affecting the welfare of the camp, is the news that the B. A. C. have decided to give a 40-drill compressor to the Great Western mines, erecting the machinery on the Nickel Plate. The small compressor now upon the ground will allow of the shipment of about 250 tons daily and with this amount the Nickel Plate will have to remain content till the new compressor arrives, which will not be the case until January next. It is expected that the ore cars will begin to run to this mine about the middle of next month.

The general manager of the War Eagle states that the Centre Star will begin to ship on the first of next month. He will not state what the exact figures will be as he says that many things may intervene which may alter the amount that can ship daily. The amount to begin with will be moderate but it will probably be increased later on. The records of the camp it is evident will very soon be again broken.

The Output.

The total output for the week is approximately 5,945 tons which includes a shipment from the Spitzee of 20 tons and another from the Le Roi No. 2 of 360. The corrected shipments for the week previous were 5,711. Next week it may be expected that the record will again be beaten for the camp if the Le Roi No. 2 keeps up the rate it has begun at.

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

Week Tons	Year Tons
Le Roi No. 2	5,945
War Eagle	10,618
Centre Star	1,435
Iron Mask	360
Le Roi No. 2	351
Evening Star	342
I. X. L.	273
Monte Christo	80
Iron Colt	42
Giant	20
Spitzee	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,769</b>

Great Western Mines—There is the usual amount of development work in progress upon this mine. The levels are being extended at the 600 foot level and the ore bodies located. On the 500 level a pump station is being cut out to the eastward of the shaft. It is expected that today the ore body located at the 400 foot level will be again cut into, establishing it thus in four places, the 400, 480, 500 and 600. This is the same streak as discovered last March, and is one of the best bodies of ore in the mine. On the 200 level the workings to the east of the shaft are being straightened out so that it will be possible to stop out the ore without fetching it out on a circuitous route. Also connections have been made with the workings at the 100 level near the Golden Chariot. It is probable that an upraise will be started on the eastern side of the Nickel Plate which will come through to the surface so as to secure a proper ventilation to the mine in these portions. On the surface the carpenters are at work finishing up the sorting floor on the headworks. The tender for the median Barnard Drift company. It is to be driven by electricity which will be supplied by the Kootenay Power company, whose substation is just off the Nickel Plate ground. The motor, which is to be of 650 horse power, is to be supplied by the Royal Electric company of Montreal. It is a large plant, and will be even bigger than that in use on the War Eagle. The compressor building will be built on the 500 level and will go up on the Nickel Plate ground near the new vertical shaft. All these improvements will take some time to carry out, and in the meantime the work of the mine will be performed by the small compressor now on the ground. The pump which is to go in at the 500 foot level preparatory to sinking another 200 feet, that which was procured for the Great Western claim, and which was not used there as the company had come to the conclusion that the seepage of water into the 300 foot shaft in that part of the workings could not be economically dealt with under the conditions.

Kootenay Mines.—The work on the Columbia-Kootenay presents no unusual features this week with the exception that the management have determined to renew work on the crosscut to the north from the No. 6 tunnel which was started some time ago from a point about 1,000 feet in from the mouth of the tunnel with the intention of cutting the Top vein. The crosscut was carried in about 507 feet, when it was stopped in order that other and more important work should be proceeded with. The face of the crosscut when left was in mineralized rock and it is thought, judging from the outcrop on the top of the hill which is of no mean extent and from the usual dip of the vein in this region of the country that this ledge should be encountered within the next 100 feet. It is thought probable that the vein is likely to be of some value, and if it should only approximate those values which have already been found in the central vein of the mine that the value of the Kootenay mines will be very considerably enhanced. A crosscut from the No. 5 is also being undertaken to the south with the intention of getting below a fine body of ore which has already been located above in the No. 5 and in the No. 4 tunnels. From the

shaft at the 1,000-foot level drifts are being run along the vein both to the east and to the west. The raise from No. 6 which is to connect with a vein from the No. 5 is in progress. This section of a mine which has its outcrop on the side of the hill near the boarding house, is by no means the least valuable. Work is also in hand upon the foundations of the compressor which have had to be removed.

Centre Star.—The finishing touches are being put to the compressor. As a matter of fact there is no particular hurry as the full force of air will not be required till the mine begins to ship which will not be till Sept. 1. There are about 8,000 tons of ore on the Centre Star dump which are available for shipment just as soon as the management is ready to recommence the output. It is said that this ore is of even more value than the usual grade. At present the mine is not using all of the air which is at its command from the several conjoined small compressors which are at work for the property. Two of these were not in use lately. The movable crane over the mouth of the shaft is in place before the put up and should be in place before the close of this week. It has already been recorded that the use of this will greatly facilitate work such as the lowering of timbers, machines, steels, etc., into the mine. Below the work is proceeding on its usual lines. The work on the side line of the Iron Mask is still in progress. On the fourth or lowest level the drift to the east and the upraise from it, to the level above in the fine line of the progress is being made. Between the third and second level there is the intermediate level which is opening more backs for stopping. This is almost directly underneath the big stope above which now nearly completely timbered up has shipped so much ore. The first level west of the shaft is being continued to the side line of the property, and is still in the fine body of ore which was located there early in the summer.

Le Roi.—The Le Roi has been working steadily throughout the week on the lines usual in the mine. About 700 tons daily have been stoped and shipped. The principal levels being stoped at the present are the sixth and seventh, although a little has been taken out of both the eighth and ninth. The development work is proceeding abreast of the stoping. The shaft is being sunk below the 800-foot level and there is an upraise from the station being cut on the 900 foot. This will connect through in a short period. On the surface of the mine there is much work in progress at the collar of the shaft where the headworks are gradually coming into some shape. The receiving bunker at this point is being finished with the exception of the receiving platform or pithead of the department of the serial tramway within a week or so. The grading round the mine buildings on Black Bear flat has been completed and the only works in progress at this point are the headworks of the aerial tramway, the pump room which is a continuation of the boiler building and the foundations for another battery of boilers.

Le Roi No. 2.—Since the commencement of shipping from this property there has been a slight increase in the staff employed, although not nearly all the additional help contemplated has as yet been put on. Up to the present not a single stope has been started with the exception of that on the Poorman, from which a part of the ore sent from the Josie was obtained. There are just now 11 machines at work of which seven are doing development and four are occupied otherwise. On the Josie the attention is centered on the widening of the shaft and the cutting of a station at the 100-foot level. A fine body of ore has been located on the 500-foot level where an upraise is being made to connect with the vein above from the 300 level. On the No. 1 the usual work is in progress, but arrangements are being made to start one or more stopes this week. On the Annie, the joint shaft is down about 140 feet and is in ore and very good ore at that. The values found at the Josie are preserved below and have increased. The ledge has also widened out and the floor of the winze is in ore.

Evening Star.—Manager Chamberlain reports that he has now reached the 200-foot level, which is known to the workings of the Evening Star as the No. 3 level but which is really but 194 feet below the outcrop. The upper levels are respectively those at the 55 and 94 feet, which are known as Nos. 1 and 2. In the sinking upon these the ore taken out was shipped but the mine not at present endeavoring to do any shipping; it is confining itself to the exploitation of the property by thorough prospecting. Sinking from No. 2 level, the winze ran into a dyke about 12 feet in width, which was found to have displaced the ore body. In arriving at No. 3 a pump was cut out of about 15 feet in depth and a station was also opened. From this crosscut were run as the lower wall of the dyke had been reached just at the station level, and it was necessary to locate the exact position of the ore body after the distortion occasioned by the intrusion. When discovered drifts were run upon it, both east and west. The ledge had been satisfactorily located, and it will now be prospecting between the two levels, and a raise is to be run from a point about 90 feet west of the station on No. 3, connecting with the level above.

War Eagle.—The shaft is nearing the eighth level and should break into what will be the station at that point in the sinking this week. On the seventh level drifting is going on eastward on the north vein while in the south the work is confined to the exploration of the new vein encountered. The crosscut will be pushed on to the point where the south vein if not displaced should be found. The work on the upper levels is proceeding on the same lines as those detailed last week. There is nothing as yet done as to the renewal of the gravelly tramway preparatory to shipping although all plans of others for the new work have already been got out in detail.

Iron Mask.—There is nothing to report this week of the Iron Mask. The mine is still proceeding on the lines laid down by the experts with a view to the approaching litigation with the Centre Star company. It will not be till after the case has been heard that the management will again proceed with the work on the old development lines.

Iron Colt.—The work on the Iron Colt is at present chiefly confined to the pushing of the tunnel under the North Star vein. It is expected that the vein will be cut inside the next couple of weeks, when below a fine body of ore which has already been located above in the No. 5 and in the No. 4 tunnels. From the

crop, will be cut at about 400 feet below the surface. Whether the winze under the old sinking on the side of the hill will be continued down or drifted upon will depend upon the nature of the returns from the smelter.

California.—Development work on this property is confined to the drift on the 200-foot level, which is now in about 70 feet. The exploration work in the tunnel, which is an independent proposition and which starts some 400 feet east of the shaft, is still being continued. The expectation is to cut the northern vein of the property. This ought to carry some of the values which have been found upon the Le Roi No. 2.

Derby.—While doing some work a gang of laborers cut into and exposed a ledge of ore upon the Derby claim in the middle of the townsite the existence of which was unsuspected. It is probable that some steps will be taken for the purpose of proving this lucky discovery.

I. X. L.—Stopping is proceeding on the No. 2 level. The No. 4 tunnel which was started on the Midnight ground has now penetrated the I. X. L. proper. It is exposing some nice looking rock.

Spitzee.—During the week a carload of ore taken from the old railroad cutting, was sent to the Trail smelter. The results obtained have not been published.

Doug's Hunter.—The lower tunnel is being extended on the ledge into the hillside. The ore shoot is showing strength as it is penetrated.

Portland.—Both tunnel and shaft are in course of extension. The management had nothing of any moment to give out.

**PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE SEVERE**

Wanton Destruction of the Fish in Christina Lake.

If Christina Lake were on the United States side of the boundary line it is highly probable that inside of many days the League of American Sportsmen, whose organ, Recreation, has made itself a terror to evil-doers in the hunting regions, would have their game warden on the track of the dastards who are dynamiting fish in the shallows and creeks on the above mentioned lake.

"Game-hog" is a term which, if not coined by the magazine quoted, has at least been so popularly by it as hardly to need explanation beyond the simple statement that it applies to the being who, in or out of season, with or without reason, systematically destroys fish, fur or leather without limit or compunction, and with no thought of tomorrow, and no consideration of the rights or requirements of the genuine sportsman or trapper.

But if there is an question of degree in game-hogging the lowest and unworthiest rank must surely be allotted to the being who consummates his foul desire for wholesale butchery of the funny tribes by means of powder or quinine. It is, moreover, a penal offence, and the temper of some of the residents of the Christina Lake district is such that should the offenders be caught red-handed little consideration will be shown them or their associates. The lake contains trout of two or three varieties, kokanee, ling, white-fish and various other less useful kinds, and the use of dynamite must inevitably bring about results which the meagre surface showing give little indication of, inasmuch as the destruction of fish or fur must be alarmingly out of proportion to, and in excess of that of the milder fish, for whose capture the evil is wrought.

The crime is none the less great whether committed thoughtlessly or wantonly, and broad hints having had little effect, more salutary treatment is promised for the next real offender detected.

**A Noted Physician Here.**

Among the arrivals in the city last night was Dr. H. Lewis Jones, of London, England. Dr. Jones is probably one of the most noted physicians who has visited Rossland. He is traveling with Mr. Waterlow, and has recently been with him to the coast-when in Vancouver Dr. Jones and his friend, Sir Michael Foster, M. P. for the University of London, addressed a medical congress. A reference to the British Medical Directory shows that Dr. Jones is the possessor of a long list of honors, a condition being an M. R. C. S. and M. R. C. P., Dr. Jones is an examiner in elementary physiology in the Royal College of Physicians in London, medical officer in charge of the electrical department of St. Bartholomew's hospital and also physician to the Metropolitan Dispensary. Dr. Jones makes a special study of electricity as applied to medicine and as a specialist in this department, stands very high in his profession. He is a part author of the well known publication "Medical Electricity." Dr. Jones expects to remain in Rossland and the neighborhood for several weeks, inspecting mining properties in the district, in which he is interested.

Mr. G. S. Waterlow in Town.

Mr. G. S. Waterlow of London, England, who with several friends arrived in the city last night, is staying at the Hotel Allan. Mr. Waterlow is chairman of the B. C. (Rossland & Slocan) Syndicate, limited, which is operating extensively in mining in the Rossland and Boundary districts. In addition, Mr. Waterlow has large private interests of his own. He visited Rossland some two years ago, and the many friends he made then will be glad to see him back again. Few names stand higher in commercial circles in London than that of Mr. Waterlow, whose father, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., was at one time Lord Mayor of London. Dr. Lewis Jones of London, who forms one of the party, also arrived last night. The party was met at Halcyon by Mr. A. J. McMillan, who represents Mr. Waterlow's interests in British Columbia.

**ANNOUNCED BY THE MANAGERS**

**NO INCREASE OF WAGES WILL BE GIVEN TO THE MUCKERS.**

Positive Instructions Received From the Directors of the Several Companies on Red Mountain.

Editor Miner: From various sources we have learned that an agitation is still being kept up by the muckers employed in the mines in this camp for an increase of 20 per cent. over the wages these men are now receiving.

We thought that we had already announced the policy of our respective companies, on this subject, but it would appear that we have not been understood.

We think it only right, therefore, in the interest of all concerned, that we should make a final and definite announcement, through the columns of the Miner, to say that we have positive instructions from the directors of the several companies represented by us that no increase of wages will be given to muckers employed in the mines owned and operated by these companies. The men who are employed at mucking in the Rossland camp are today receiving \$2.50 per day, the same wages for eight hours of labor that they were for eight hours for ten hours of labor, and the directors fail to see anything in the situation to justify an increased wage being paid.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
BERNARD MACDONALD,  
Managers.

Rossland, Aug. 17, 1900.

**A BANQUET.**

A Farwell to an Official of the British-America Corporation.

There is nothing perhaps that is at the same time more pleasurable and painful than a farewell banquet. Pleasurable inasmuch as the donors of the feast are delighted to have the occasion of paying the last honors to their power to a departing comrade; painful as each of the guests round the festive board are conscious of the fact that he may never see the departing friend again. This is, perhaps, more accentuated when the departing guest is of an alien nation. Last night the juniors of the British-America Corporation and the visitors to the mine and of the War Eagle-Centre Star and other companies gathered together and gave a farewell dinner at the Clarendon hotel to Mr. E. Boyle, a talented young American engineer who had been among them for the past 15 months, and who is now called away to a position of honor in the Esperanza Gold Mining company of El Oro, a city near Mexico. The guests present were Messrs. H. Green, who was the president and the hostmaster of the festive occasion; J. Coats, H. B. Morkill, L. Nietert, H. G. Oliver, D. B. McKintosh, T. Townend, P. Stewart, A. Tully, T. Ferguson and E. Boyle.

**NEW RACE TRACK.**

The Sunnyside Track is Now Opened For Racing Beyond the Milk Ranch.

A number of local horsemen have for some time past been constructing a regulation half-mile track, 60 feet wide, for horse racing, on the bench below the milk ranch on the road to Trail. This is now complete, and a gang of men is employed finishing the grand stand and stables. The grand stand will have a seating capacity of 400. It is proposed to give a series of fall races, beginning with Sunday, September 2. The program for the first day's racing is as follows:

Three-eighths mile, open race, best two heats out of three. First money \$100, second, \$50.

Saddle horse race for local horses only. Best two out of three, one-half mile. First money \$50; second, \$25.

Fony race for local ponies only, one-half mile, best two heats out of three. Prizes \$15, \$10 and \$5.

Harness race, trot or pace, mile heats, two out of three heats, \$50 and \$25.

Entrance money will be ten per cent of the purse. All entries must be in the hands of Claude A. Cregan, the secretary, by 7 p. m., September 1.

A round race of \$1 will be given by excursion trains from the O. P. E. depot, including admission to the grand stand. Both railway companies have granted a single fare rate for the round trip into Rossland on points in the Boundary, Nelson and elsewhere.

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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.

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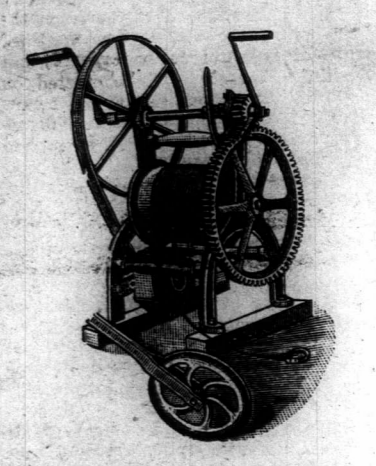
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PERSONALS.

Mr. F. W. Peters and a party of O. P. R. officials are in the city.

Mr. W. H. Aldridge of the Trail smelter is a visitor in Rossland.

Mr. Robert S. Day, a leading real estate and insurance agent of Victoria, is in the city.

Mr. E. W. Matthews from Nelson is registered at the Allan.

Mr. P. A. Robinson of Fairview is here on a visit.

THURSDAY

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INITIAL SHIPME

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Compressor—The G

Find.

There is oit a slip and never was the ly verified than to the shipment from As is inevitable with new gear, a slight running of the city tramway from the track. The mishap consequent delay to get the four car especially as it was of the ore chutes a bin over the spur not exactly calculated far enough into the cars so as to fill the also been put straight of the No. 1 ore were forming the initial mine.

Today another 12 from the Josie. The ore. Tomorrow it is shipments will be scale, and they will kept up to this months until such output being made. The Le Roi No. 2, thing a little under however snow flies it no definite statements by those in authority will reach the 2,000.

At present there chines at work upon of a daily shipment of this part of the however, two more to work. Applicants more power, and alone limit the out shipments will be level until such of the shaft as to will admit of the taken below.

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THE GREAT

Preparations for the

A large for work upon the ore bins. The compartments for the coarser finer dirt. Th the upper level on a platform top of the bu a chute falling

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**A statement that is borne out by everyone who has used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Thousands of creditable Canadian witnesses ready to prove the miraculous cures effected.**

Just when wanted it relieves the sufferer, saving life when delay means death.

Knocks out all heart trouble as certainly as Buller's guns knocked out the Boers. A never failing remedy in the most desperate cases. Relieves in 30 minutes.

Delay may mean death, for when that shortness of breath or smothering feeling takes hold of its victim the relief must be prompt and sure.

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When a man or woman is gasping for his or her breath only that medicine is worth anything that will take hold and revive immediately.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart does all this, and a great deal more. The case may be a stubborn one and have defied medical treatment, but this remedy will not fail in any case or under any circumstances to bring the needed relief, and taken regularly according to directions it will soon banish from the system the dread heart disease.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment heals pimply faces and other skin diseases. Cures piles in from three to five nights.

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**AMONG THE MINES**

**h Ore is Being Found on the Annie.**

**INITIAL SHIPMENT FROM NO. 1**

Another Lot Will be Shipped Today From the Josie—The Nickel Plate Bunkers—A New Compressor—The Great Britain—The Derby.

There is oft a slip 'twixt cup and lip, and never was the old adage more nearly verified than Friday with regard to the shipment from the Le Roi No. 2. As is inevitable with the working of all new gear, a slight accident occurred to the running of the ore cars on the gray tramway from the No. 1, and one left the track. The mishap was rectified, but the consequent delay made it hard work to get the four cars loaded on time for the freight train to Northport, the more especially as it was found that the aprons of the ore chutes at the discharging bin over the spur to the tramway were not exactly calculated to shoot the ore far enough into the centre of the ore cars so as to fill them evenly. This has also been put straight, and the 120 tons of the No. 1 ore were duly shipped away, forming the initial shipment from this mine.

Today another 120 tons will be sent from the Josie. This will be taken from the upper bunker, which is now full of ore. Tomorrow it is probable that the shipments will be continued on a similar scale, and they will be as far as kept up to this mark for the next few weeks at such time as all arrangements have been made to permit of the output being handled on a larger scale. The present contribution from this mine, the Le Roi No. 2, will amount to something a little under 1,000 tons weekly, but before snow flies it is probable, although no definite statements have been made by those in authority that the shipments will reach the 2,000 tons mark weekly. At present there are not enough machines at work upon the No. 1, to permit of a daily shipment of 120 tons from this part of the property alone. Today, however, two more machines will be put to work. Application has been made for more power, and the supply of air will alone limit the output. On the Josie the shipments will be made from the upper level until such time as the completion of the shaft as to its third compartment will admit of the compressed air being taken below.

The mines are now working between them about 100 men, but this amount will be gradually increased until such time as the force is augmented to at least double that number. The total number of employes will depend on the amount of power available. The supply of air comes from the compressors on the Black Bear flat, which supply the Le Roi, the Josie, the No. 1, together with a certain amount used in the Annie in sinking that winze. A third compressor is about to be ordered, but it is likely that this will be erected on the Nickel Plate, and it is by no means improbable that the latter mine will require all the power that can be supplied by its 40-drum capacity. Should the output of the Le Roi prove to increase in the same ratio that it has been doing of late, it is likely that even a fourth plant will be wanted to allow of the sister mines, the Josie and No. 1, being worked to their full capacity.

**THE ANNIE SHAFT.**

A Splendid Body of Ore is Showing up in the Winze.

Sinking was resumed on the Annie which shaft has proved the continuance of the fine body of ore which was exposed on the surface. The shaft, or rather the exploratory winze, is now down about 135 feet and will be continued to the 200-foot level. It will be remembered that this sinking is a joint shaft, being sunk upon the continuous boundary of the Annie and Le Roi, and is upon what is known as the north Le Roi vein. Shortly after some depth in the shaft had been gained it was stated by the management that the ore body had given results running as high as eight ounces in gold and five per cent in copper. As the shaft gained further depth the ore body which was higher up the full width of the sinking pinched or rather concentrated. At about the 100-level faulting occurred, but the ledge was almost immediately regained. It was found to be dimpled in breadth, but at the present depth it has again widened out across the whole winze. The values are said to be a great deal higher than even the splendid results got above. The whole ledge is high grade, and a part yields surprising returns to the assayer. It is not the proposal of the management to make the present winze a shipping shaft. On reaching the 200 level the course pursued will be to connect with the Josie workings and the ore extracted will be shipped from the mine through the working shaft on the Josie. At the same time exploratory work will be undertaken further west and the ledge which is seen to outcrop on the western side of the gulch towards the California will be got under at depth. Not only does this joint shaft prove the vein upon the Annie but also upon the Le Roi. The north vein upon this latter property has always been known to exist but it has not been worked. It is practically virgin ground. As the values obtained upon this lead as exemplified by the assay returns upon the Annie are higher than any other in the camp it is not too much to say the value of the Le Roi No. 2 and the Le Roi itself, say nothing of the contiguous properties, are much enhanced.

**THE GREAT WESTERN MINES.**

Preparations for Shipping Being Made on the Nickel Plate.

A large force of carpenters are at work upon the Nickel Plate finishing the ore bins. These are divided into four compartments the outer of which are for the coarser ore and the inner for the finer dirt. The ore being taken out at the upper level of the bin is run out on a platform at a higher level than the top of the bunkers. It is tipped down a chute falling upon a grizzly which per-

mits of the finer dirt passing through into the middle bunkers while the coarser is thrown upon a sorting floor at the foot of the grizzly whence it is passed into the outer bins. The bunkers are long enough to permit of two ore cars being brought alongside. There remains much work yet to be done upon the bins and it will be several weeks before everything is in thorough working order. It is rumored that the new 40-drum compressor for which tenders were asked some time since by the B. A. C. will be placed along side of the others on the Black Bear flat. Should this prove to be the case it will be seen that the power thus supplied is equal to the shipment of many hundred tons daily, the capacity being sufficient for the extraction of 900 tons in such stopes as those possessed by this property, and yet leave sufficient power available to keep up development work commensurate even with this extensive shipping.

**THE LARDO SECTION.**

Progress Made Upon the Great Britain—Star in the Slocan.

Mr. D. D. Birks has just returned from a visit to the Lardo country, where he has been working upon the Great Britain group. This is situated about 15 miles north and east of the head of Kootenay lake, and is a silver lead proposition which also carries some gold values. Its exact location is on the divide between Meadow and Copper creeks, which flow into Kootenay lake. The group was located in 1897, since when assessment work has been regularly kept up. It is hoped that it will be found possible to work on this property right through the winter. Sufficient work should have been done by October to entitle the holders to apply for a crown grant. It is the intention of the management to send out for test purposes a shipment of a few tons to one of the smelters but no attempt can be made at regular shipments until considerable more development work has been accomplished.

One of the difficulties in the way of working through the winter is the state of the trail. Mr. Birks has started shortening this and cutting down some of the steeper grades and improving it generally with the help of the owners of the adjacent claims, some of which are now being worked although the uncertainty of the time of the morning of the railroads into the country has some- what discouraged claim owners in this section. The railroads have both laid out the lines on which they propose to run but for some reason, says Mr. Birks, they have stopped further progress and nothing definite has, up to the present, been disclosed as to their immediate intentions. It is too late in the season, however, to hope for anything being done this year, but it is trusted that some initial steps will be taken in the spring.

Besides the Great Britain Mr. Birks reports that the Lavina group, in which are interested Messrs. Alexander Dick and John McKane, which is situated on Copper creek, about eight miles down the trail nearer Kootenay lake, is also being worked. Besides this there are some other properties which are being worked by a French syndicate. Mr. Birks says that while the towns in this section are somewhat dull, the country is full of prospectors. The recent news of the advance in the price of lead in London has led to some stir being made around the Slocan, for should the advance prove to be of a permanent nature there will doubtless be good things in store for a country whose mines are so full of galena.

**Those Wedding Bells.**

Mr. J. E. Saucier says that on further excavation in the pipe trench on Kootenay avenue, which is passing through a slight activity of the ground, the ledge of ore has been cut across to the extent of 16 feet. Of course it is not known whether this is at right angles to the strike but it is supposed to be approximately so. Assays are being taken of the ore found.

**THE SIDEWALK.**

Meritorious Efforts of the Mayor and Council to Tidy Up the City.

Work commenced yesterday on the renewal of the sidewalk on the north side of Columbia avenue. It is to be extended out to 14 feet from the building line. Incidentally all the posts, verandas and signs which obscure the view of the other man's shop are to be taken down. The mayor has issued notices to all concerned that these obstructions are to come down on the north side, and he is about to do the same with signs on the south side, so that when the governor-general arrives here early next month he will be able to see Columbia avenue at its very best. The mayor claims that the absence of these unsightly projections will much enhance the facade of the street, and that each man's bank, store or office will immeasurably gain in appearance. Barber's poles, despite their ornamentation, are also on the list of be condemned, and will have to be relegated to a more retired position.

**To Starve is a Fallacy.**

The dictum to stop eating because you have indigestion has long since been exploded. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets introduced a new era in the treatment of stomach troubles. It has proved that one may eat his fill of anything and everything he wishes, and one tablet taken after the meal will aid the stomach in doing its work and preclude the possibility of any distress. Pleasant and safe; 50¢ in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

**MINES AND MINING**

Initial Shipment Made From the Josie Mine.

**GREAT WESTERN COMPRESSOR**

Will be Assembled Within Five Months—A Train Load From the Mines—The North Star Lodge—Roads in the Slocan—Other Notes of Interest.

The statement that the B. A. C. was about to increase its machinery by the addition of another 40-drum air compressor, has been confirmed by the signing yesterday of a contract with the Canadian Hand Drill company for the delivery of such a plant on the 17th of January next. The plant will be a compound rope driven Rand Coriass air compressor of 40-drum power. The cost will approximate \$25,000 by the time it is set up on the ground. It will be manufactured in Sherbrooke Quebec. It will be so fitted that it can be driven by either electricity or steam, similarly to the two new compressors lately assembled at the Centre Star and at the Black Bear. There will be three different shafts, whereas in the two plants now upon the ground the machinery was so assembled as to permit of the use of electricity at some future period the parts were arranged for steam power, while on the new plant just ordered the reverse obtains. The electric motor will, of course, be separate from the air compressor itself.

This plant is geared at 40-drum power on a 3 1/8-inch steel basis, and not on that of a 2 1/2-inch drill, so that there will be a deduction for the difference in the size of the shafts used. This is said since it is by no means unusual for the air compressors to be rated as to their drum capacity on a 2 1/2-inch drill basis, whereas in this case 3 1/8-inch being used, a deduction has to be made when calculating the number of drums of the size usual in this camp that can be supplied with power by the plant. There is another deduction which is also made, which is done to the altitude of Rossland, 3,410 feet. The air has not the same pressure here as at sea level. The Canadian Drill company state that this has been provided for also in the specifications. The intake pipe being made of greater diameter so as to overcome this deduction and the plant will otherwise be of the real, not nominal capacity stated, viz: 40 drums.

The fly wheel of the machinery will be 18 feet diameter and will be driven at a speed of 70 revolutions a minute. The mania rope driving the machinery will therefore, travel at the rate, allowing for slip, of 4,000 feet per minute. Another feature of interest is the intercooler, which will preserve the form it assumes on the plants already in the camp. Though not particularly handsome, the huge cylinder is eminently practical. The specifications call for an intercooler of 50 inch diameter and 16 feet in length. It will possess a cooling surface of 2,000 square feet. It is claimed for this class of engine that the compressed air after passing from the low pressure cylinder through the intercooler to the high pressure chest, its temperature is so lowered that it is under the temperature of the water of the lake. In the matter of lubrication, it is required that the plant will be in right, and as far as possible, stationary. All the most modern improvement in the way of valves, etc., are called for by the specifications. The plant will be driven at a horse power rating of 600.

The electric motor which is to be installed, has not as yet been contracted for, but the necessary papers will be signed within a few days. The West Kootenay Power company will supply the power for the driving of the machinery. The new plant will go in at the Nickel Plate, the chief property of the Rosland Great Western Mining company, and will be erected near the new vertical shaft. As soon as the carpenters have returned with the work in connection with the head works and bunkers of the mine the construction of the building for the compressor will be begun and the excavations for the receiving of the concrete foundations started. It is proposed to connect the plants on the Black Bear with the new plant at the Nickel Plate, so that in case of a breakdown at any time the mine affected can be supplied with power from the nearest plant. Also, as the compressed air over comparatively long distances, the combined power of the mines can be used at any point whenever necessary. There are also other minor advantages connected with this proposed plan of combination that render the scheme a highly advantageous one.

There is another point of view and an interesting one in connection with the installation of so large a plant upon the Nickel Plate. It will be remembered that with power available of no greater capacity, inferior if anything, the Le Roi was able to ship upwards of 600 to 700 tons of ore daily, and it necessarily follows that the Nickel Plate will be placed in exactly the same position, so far as the capacity of the mine itself, that has been stated to the present very conservatively, but it is well known that there exists vast ore bodies upon the property and that three separate and parallel scenes of considerable extent have been opened up on the Nickel Plate. Golden Harlot and Ore-or-no-So. It has been stated that the Nickel Plate will be a very high rank as a shipper among the mines of the camp and the statement has a great air of probability about it. The accession of the Great Western Mines to the shippers of the camp will be welcomed by all who are interested in the prosperity of Rossland, and the enthusiastic believers in the Nickel Plate go so far as to say that the mine need not take a back seat in the point of production to any other mine in the camp.

**THE SLOCAN METHOD.**

How to Get Roads Into the Shipping Mines Districts.

A petition is being extensively signed asking for the continuation of the Rambler-Cariboo wagon road to the Antoine basin. J. C. Ryan takes an active interest in the matter, and has been instrumental in securing a large number of signatures. The petition is addressed to the chief commissioner of lands and works, and sets forth that the petitioners are interested in mining properties tributary to the Nianguan railway station on the Kaslo and Slocan railway. McGowan is connected by a wagon road with the Rambler-Cariboo and the Dardanelles mines, a distance of six miles. A continuation of the wagon road up the mountain would reach several shipping mines and a considerable number of prospects, which are likely to become producers of ore if facilities of cheaper access and transportation were afforded. The petition goes on: "If the government will contribute one-half of the cost of the wagon road not exceeding two miles in length, from the Rambler-Cariboo wagon road to the Antoine basin, it will be possible to procure contributions from the owners of properties interested to the extent of the remaining half."—Nelson Tribune.

**THE NORTHPORT SMELTER.**

Progress Upon the Reduction Works of the B. A. C.

**A Mining Plant.**

The Crow's Nest Coal company of Fernie, has just purchased from the James Cooper Manufacturing company a coal mining outfit, consisting of a straight line air compressor of the piston inlet type; 24x30-inch steam cylinder and 26 1/2 by 30-inch cylinder. Also ten coal cutters with all accessories.

**IN DEADWOOD CAMP.**

Some of the Promising Properties Now Being Worked.

One of the most promising properties now being worked in Deadwood camp is the Greyhound. This property forms one of a group of six claims through which runs the same ledge, or ore bodies similar in character and value. The group comprises the Ah There, Greyhound, Butte Fraction, Butte, Great Hoops and Marguerite. Near these are the Sunset, Crown Silver and Mother Lode. The Ah There and Greyhound are located on the McKee preemption, a portion of which has been platted as the town of Deadwood, which is now a thriving town. The Ah There is the most southerly of the group. On it a shaft has been sunk nearly one hundred feet, and about 50 feet of crosscutting. About one thousand feet north of the Ah There shaft is that of the Greyhound. Between these points four open crosscuts have been run in ore averaging about 80 feet in width. The shaft on the Greyhound is down 107 feet, all in ore. At the 50-foot level a drift was run east 20 feet in ore carrying values of 14 1/2 per cent copper and \$2 in gold. Drifting is now being done at 106 feet in the same character of ore as at the 80-foot level. Between the shaft and the northerly limits of the claim five open crosscuts have been run in ore ranging from 30 to 50 feet in length without the width of the ore body being determined. This gives a distance of over 2,000 feet in which the ledge has been located on the surface by open crosscuts. Surface work on the Butte fraction and suite traces the ledge through these claims in a northerly direction to the Great Hoops, on which a shaft has been sunk 75 feet and about 100 feet of crosscutting has been done. Development work is now being done on this property.

North of the Great Hoops is the Marguerite, on which the final payment was made by Massam & Laidlaw to J. P. Harlan the past week, the money consideration of the bond being \$20,000. On the Marguerite about 150 feet of shaft work has been done and 100 feet of crosscutting. A force of six men are now at work developing the property.

It has been proved by crosscutting on the surface of the Greyhound that ledge is fully 90 feet in width, and with the values obtained so far as development has been done, if the ore body remains its surface width to a depth of 250 feet, the Greyhound will be one of the most valuable properties in the district. It is the intention of the management to continue present development until the Greenwood smelter is completed, and then ship and with returns develop on a larger scale, thus holding the stock for the benefit of promoters of the ore company. John Morrison has charge of the work. —Greenwood Miner.

**MINING BREVETTES.**

James Lawlor of the Big Four, is having a survey made of his property. The receiving bunkers for the aerial tramway in course of construction at the Le Roi, are making good progress in the superstructure. The new hoisting engine for the Le Roi five-compartment shaft will shortly arrive in the camp. It has already been shipped from Akron, Ohio. The crosscut from the 600-foot level of the Columbia-Kootenay, is now in nearly 900 feet. It is expected that the ledge on the Tiptop will be cut within another 100 feet. The Tiptop ledge is thought to be identical with that of the North Star now being prospectured at depth from the Iron Colt. A big shipment of ore left Rossland last night for the Northport smelter. There were 22 cars of an aggregate weight of about 680 tons. The gross value of this rock is well over 10,000. In amount there is included four cars from the Josie, which is the initial shipment of that property.

**Called to Ottawa.**

The Dominion government has requested Ralph Smith, M. P., to visit Ottawa as soon as possible. The government wishes to have his advice about the best methods for the enforcement of the new labor regulations and the consultation law. Mr. Smith has expressed his willingness to aid the Ottawa authorities, but as the Canadian Trades Congress meets in the east early next month, and as Mr. Smith must attend its sessions, he has notified the government that he will not be able to confer with it before the middle of next month.

**Pressman's Union.**

A branch of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has just been formed in this city. The following are the officers: Thomas E. Abbott, of the Rosland Miner, president; Thomas Cathrus, of the Star, secretary; J. H. Fletcher, company vice-president; J. H. Fletcher, of the Rosland Record, secretary-treasurer; E. S. Durke, S. Sherglock, and Frank McKenna, executive committee. —Read the Rosland Miner.

**THE NORTHPORT SMELTER.**

Every despatch possible is being used at Northport in order to get the increased plant of the smelter in operation by the date fixed, namely, September 15th. Much work was done in anticipation of this very increase at the time when the smelter was built, and the consequence of this foresight on the part of the original planners of the reduction works is that the present operations are much facilitated. In the meantime, however, the yard room at the smelter is getting overcrowded with ore that yet remains to be dealt with. There is an accumulation on the dumps which is approaching 40,000 tons. This has largely arisen from the Le Roi itself, but now that the Le Roi No. 2 is contributing its quota there is a plethora of ore. So much is this the case that the latter mine has been restricted to an output of three cars a day, as may be seen by Monday's shipments. There is some room, which must be allowed for the output of the Great Western mines, as the Nickel Plate will be sending out its contribution to the dirt

**Spokane Chamber of Commerce.**

A letter has been received by Mr. H. W. C. Jackson from the secretary of the board of trade in Spokane stating that owing to the absence of a number of the representative business men of that city in the eastern states, the proposed visit of a number of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce would have to be postponed for the present. The Spokane secretary begged to assure Mr. H. W. C. Jackson that there was no idea of abandoning the proposed visit, but merely that circumstances necessitated its postponement.

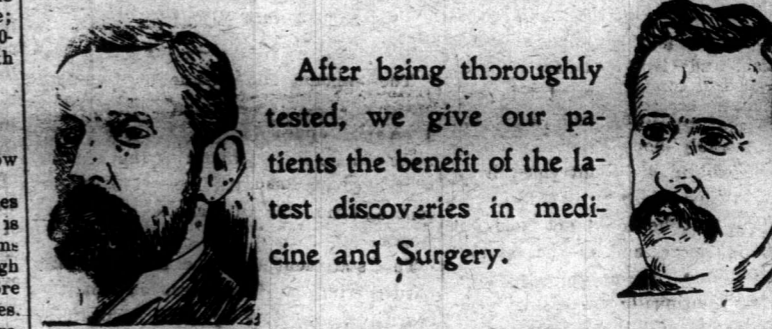
Mr. J. A. Armstrong of Nelson, government veterinary inspector, is in the city.

Mr. A. T. Beemer of Guelph, Ont., is staying at the Kootenay.

Mr. J. H. Gowen of Spokane is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. D. C. Beach of Christina Lake is in the city.

Mr. P. McVeigh of Nelson is staying at the Kootenay.



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**THE ROSSLAND MINER'S MAP**

**Rossland Camp**

The mines and mining claims of the Rossland camp, and their buildings, such as shaft houses, compressor plants ore houses, boarding houses, etc., are all on the map. All physical features of the surrounding country, such as mountains, hills, valleys, plateaux are shown just as they are. The winding of railways, wagon roads and trails are correctly represented.

**Accurate**

The map is almost a photographic picture of the Rossland camp, with the exception that it is produced in colors and shows the country as it is in the early summer. No expense has been spared to make this map a really first-class production of artists, engineers and engravers. Two skilled, active and experienced men were constantly employed on the work for three months.

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THE BOER WAR.

Two or three of the Boer commands have evidently made up their minds that they will wage a guerilla warfare against the British, and General Dewart's tactics are shaping themselves toward this end. What this shrewd leader and intelligent man can possibly hope to obtain either for himself or for his countrymen by a campaign of this kind, it is difficult to see. At the best he could not hold out longer than a year, and in the interval he would be hounded from place to place, his followers continually decreasing, either by the bullets of his opponents or by desertion, and his own life would be in constant jeopardy. The conclusion would be a humiliating surrender or voluntary exile from the country. While he was conducting this species of campaign his countrymen who have surrendered their arms and acknowledged their defeat would naturally be a constant source of suspicion to the victors, and their peace and happiness would be impaired by the knowledge that they were under continual surveillance.

The Transvaal as a country under Dutch government, has ceased to exist for all time. It is now British in name and in fact. This means that all citizens, whether of Anglo-Saxon origin or of whatever race or country they may be will be on an absolute equality so long as they declare themselves loyal subjects of the Empire. The most fanatical of the Boers, if he keeps himself free from treasonable plots against the government and fulfills the duties which his citizenship requires, will have as assured a standing in the community as the most pronounced Englishman. It will not be very many years before this will readily be perceived by the great mass of the people who are or lately have been fighting for a mere sentiment called the independence of their state, and they will then quietly settle down to the enjoyment of good laws and a peaceful rule. General Dewart must certainly foresee this and his present attitude of irreconcilable hostility is therefore hard to understand. It is, of course, a fine thing to fight the end in defence of one's country; to shed one's blood, if need be, but when that country has ceased to exist, and when its people are certain to be more prosperous and happy under the new order of things, after that country as a separate state is no more, it is not patriotism, but insane refusal to accept the inevitable which counsels men to continue the struggle.

SHANGHAI.

Some very bellicose utterances have been made with regard to the landing of British troops in Shanghai and it is likely that this city, if the trouble in China is not finished with the rescue of the legations in Peking, will become a bone of contention with the powers. Now there are two cities of Shanghai, the native city of over a million inhabitants surrounded by a formidable wall crested with guns that command the foreign city built upon what used to be a marsh lying immediately next to it further down the Woesung river. This river is a tributary of the Vantze, joining that magnificent stream about 14 miles below. The entrance is guarded by Chinese forts. The foreign city is divided into the Anglo-American settlement, whose foreign inhabitants govern themselves under their own laws, and the French city, whose people have not concurred with their Anglo-Saxon fellow residents, but have a separate municipality of their own. Many Chinese live in the foreign settlement, but the resident foreign population does not exceed 5,000, of which not many more than 600 comprise the total French and German element. The Anglo-American settlement is wealthy. The assessed value of realty there is over \$50,000,000. The trade amounts to \$200,000,000 annually. More than three-fourths of this is British and American, the latter, however, not representing more than one-tenth of this amount. The yearly shipping tonnage is over 6,000,000 tons, of which the British Empire represents the larger half. The total German trade tonnage is less than half a million tons and is next in amount to the British. The French is considerably less. There are many silk, cotton and paper mills. There are four docks and three daily newspapers. The capital invested is almost wholly that of Great Britain and her colonies. It will readily be seen that there are large interests to protect. Canadian interests alone show \$2,000,000 worth of imports yearly. The city has been attacked by the Chinese on several

occasions, on one of which it was captured. It is overruled by the Chinese forts and the lives of the citizens may be threatened at any moment. Among its residents are two that are there from Rossland, Messrs. Fonde and Burt. The inhabitants have implored protection. Officials and merchants alike have asked for a garrison and only fear that the threats of Germany and France will deter the landing of the troops already there. Should an uprising occur the terror that the legations have suffered in Peking and the fear that the civilized world has suffered on their behalf will be intensified ten-fold in Shanghai. We hardly think Lord Salisbury will hesitate a moment to protect these lives and interests no matter if all the allied powers stood in his way under the pretended fear of annexation of a territory which they themselves have already recognized as lying within the British sphere of influence in China.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The announcement made by the managers of the large mining companies of Rossland, appearing in today's issue, states in no uncertain terms the position of the companies with regard to the recent agitation for an increase of muckers' wages.

This statement over the managers' signatures, imparts the decision of the boards of directors of both companies, and is conclusive.

It is now certain that the companies are determined to resist any attempt to increase wages. In view of this fact the question then arises as to whether it is wise for the Miners' union to press the matter further.

Such action is apparently certain to result in a struggle disastrous to all concerned and especially injurious to this community. Have we not had enough of conflict? Who amongst the merchants and business men of the town can forget the long period of apprehension last year, the ominous look-out this spring and the relief felt by all when a peaceful and honorable settlement was reached between the companies and the men. It was then believed that questions of difference between them had been fully thrashed out and amicably settled and that this community might look forward to a long period of peaceful industry and prosperity.

One cannot but sympathize with the desire of the muckers to have their wages increased but after the parties concerned have locked horns over this and all other issues and have come to a decision upon them, it is not wise to let these questions rest at least for a while.

How can the community prosper unless there is peace and hearty co-operation between employer and employee? And how can there be peace if old issues are constantly being stirred up? We believe that every citizen of Rossland joins in the feeling that for the present we have had enough of conflict, and of the suffering which results from it. What we need now is quiet and industrious mining and Rossland will soon resume her old state of prosperity. Let us have peace.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

The timidity of the Eastern Canadian capitalist, as illustrated by his refusal during the last few months to look towards British Columbia's mineral district as a safe field for investment, has given more enterprising and, for that matter, richer foreigners the opportunity which he might just as well have had. Syndicates of American moneyed men have, during that period, kept agents employed in the Boundary and Similkameen countries hunting up valuable claims and purchasing them for purposes of future development. Rockefeller, the oil magnate, and his associates, are not the least of those who have found this a good field for the placing of their surplus funds, and recently other New York, Boston and Philadelphia corporations have despatched agents to that district. On whose reports, if favorable, mining engineers will be sent out for purposes of examination. Were there not every reasonable assurance of the excellence of that district, from a mining standpoint, these shrewd men of business would hardly be tempted to go to this initial expense. When our own moneyed countrymen finally waken up to a realization of the richness of this country, they will find that it has been largely occupied by foreigners and that the undeveloped wealth which ought to go to the future building up of our own country, has been diverted elsewhere. There will be numerous repetitions of Rossland's history whose great wealth made wealthy numerous people in Spokane, in fact made that city what it is today—and other places in Washington. We suppose, however, that it is only right that men of courage and enterprise should enjoy the fruits of those industries which they have made profitable and that the aloof or cowardly should be left to ponder over what they have lost.

HIGH GRADE ORES.

The result of the development of the properties in this camp is that the assurances of their value is becoming daily more pronounced. We now have, admittedly, such an immense amount of low

grade ore that with transportation and smelting rates at \$4.00 a ton, the existence of the camp as a great ore producer is placed beyond a peradventure for generations to come. It is not on low grade ore however, of ten or even twenty dollar values that we depend for our future. In most of the fairly well developed properties ledges have been opened up which run a great deal more than this, and some have been discovered in which substantial veins are found whose values go up into the hundreds. The latest discovery of this high grade ore has been made in the Annie—one of the B. A. C. properties—from which assay returns give as high as 14 ounces in gold. It will probably be said by those who wish to detract from the merit of the properties in this camp that this is exceptional, and that there is no warrant that even in this case the ledge will prove continuous. The fact, however, that such ore as this is found in one place is sufficient justification for it in other places, and gives reasonable hope that it will be discovered. The development in the camp has so far been comparatively slight and is not confined to a very limited area. It is not unreasonable to say when we have in existence on Red Mountain great producers like the Le Roi, the War Eagle and the Centre Star, that within a radius of a dozen miles of the town other, as yet untouched mines, may exist, in which even more immense ledges may be found containing very much higher values in minerals. The fact of the matter is that as yet we do not know what we possess even in this camp, and there may be, a few miles to the north of us, great mineral bodies which may eclipse anything yet known in British Columbia. The prospector has hardly even touched the district adjoining those properties which are now undergoing partial development just north of the town, and yet we have capital daily going past us for the opening up of properties in the Boundary country and in the Similkameen district, which are probably no better, if as good as those a our very hand. In saying this, we do not wish to depreciate in any way the value of that great western country which is bound to be one of the richest producers in the world, but would it not be wise for the enterprising searcher after good investments to take at least a glance at that country which is at our very door?

THE BOER PLOT.

Through the long continuance of the conflict in South Africa the Boers were guilty of many infringements of the ethics of civilized warfare. The charges, strenuously denied by their leaders, that they knowingly and intentionally fired on the Red Cross flag, thereby impairing the efficiency of that agency for the relief of the wounded and suffering, which is always regarded as sacred on the field of battle, and that they used dumdum bullets and other atrocious kinds of ammunition, which were not any more effective in the destruction of their enemies, but which entailed much more agony to those whom they might strike, have been proved beyond possibility of dispute. Now that the struggle is practically over, and in view of the half-civilized character of the soldiers in the Boer ranks, these offenses might be condoned if not pardoned. But coming on the heels of all the misdeeds which they committed during the heat of the conflict there has been revealed a signal act of treachery, born of inherent perfidiousness of nature, which calls for the extremity of punishment. The conspiracy, organized in cold blood and which was intended to stop at no half measure, having for its object the kidnapping of the commander-in-chief of the British forces and the chief officers of his army and their wholesale massacre is something unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare. That it would have achieved its purpose and have regained for the Transvaal its independence is absurd to suppose. The British people with the concurrence of the outraged sense of the civilized world would have regenerated its forces and stamped this people of assassins into extinction. But the very fact that such a plot should have been not only planned with the connivance of a great number of the intelligent and better class of the defeated people but should even have been entertained by a considerable portion of the more fanatical among them showing the irreconcilable character of their minds and the strange obliquity of moral vision which they possess. It proves, too, that nothing but the most severe measures calculated to teach them that only good citizenship will give them even a right to exist on the conquered soil will prove effective in the settlement of that country. Those who may be proved guilty of having been actively concerned in this dastardly conspiracy should be treated with the utmost rigor of martial law, not as a means of revenge but as the only measure which will bring future peace and order.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Of the many questions with which the future statesmen of the United States will have to wrestle the final disposition of the negro race is that which probably promises the greatest amount of trouble. The present threat of a pitched battle between the whites and blacks in Georgia is only an indication of what will occur in many of the Southern and some of the Northern states before a great many years have gone by. The

solution of the question, too, is hardly possible before it has reached such a critical stage that it will be absolutely necessary for the whites to dominate the negroes, probably not without a good deal of bloodshed on both sides, and deprive them of the franchise which should never have been extended to them. The question in its present somewhat acute stage is the direct result of the want of foresight on the part of the Republican leaders in the late civil war. These so-called statesmen, who bequeathed to future generations more than one difficulty for settlement, were of the opinion that they were making a wise move when they attempted to place the heel of the manumitted slave on the neck of his former master, and they rejoiced in the thought of humiliating those of their own race against innumerable odds and almost coaxed into retreat the bullying hosts of the North. The pit which they then dug for their neighbor they have fallen into themselves because it is not the South only which feels the evil of this action on the part of the then leaders of the North but the whole United States. An illustration of this fact is found in the riots which occurred only a few days ago in New York, and which it required the presence of the militia to quell.

It is estimated now that there are over 7,000,000 negroes in the States, and if the present rate of increase is kept up another decade will see this number doubled. The effort to expatriate them or rather repatriate them in Africa has proved a distinct failure so that it would seem if the increase during the next 20 years is as great as it has been in the last 20 years that some means will have to be taken to reduce them again to a condition of bondage such as they were released from by the act of emancipation. This sentiment may not be a very Christian one and would be violently opposed by millions of silly sentimentalists all over the continent, but there is an element of common sense in the suggestion which has been strongly approved of by some of the ablest thinkers in the United States who have given this question much serious consideration. At any rate, it is utterly impossible that with a population of fifteen or twenty million the negroes of the republic should continue with any safety to the state to exercise the franchise. They have demonstrated wherever they have been found in large numbers that they are an inferior race without the capacity to become really good citizens. They have never produced any man either in the United States or elsewhere who could be regarded as possessing those qualities which are necessary towards the upbuilding of a state. Speakers they have had, such as Frederick Douglass, but the ability to put words together is not uncommon to lower grades of intelligence.

A CHINESE CRITICISM.

An educated Chinaman, the minister to Washington, who has studied European history with much care, and gives close attention, especially to its ecclesiastical side, has contributed an able article to the Christian Commonwealth, in which he contrasts the religious persecutions and wars among the different Christian sects, with the toleration and harmony which has always distinguished the people of his own country in regard to the matter of belief. In the course of his article he says: "I have read the history of Europe during the middle ages," says Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to Washington, in the Christian Commonwealth, "and the account there given of persecutions caused by difference in religious belief has filled me with horror. We have no such records in China, Jews, Mohammedans, and Buddhists have lived there peacefully side by side. It is only when indocile Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they ever have any trouble. Christianity owes most of its converts in China to the fact that it is more alluring than any religion we have there. The idea of a future life and rewards for the righteous is tempting to many. Confucius teaches no such doctrine. He was once asked if he believed in a future life, and he answered: 'If I don't know what will take place tomorrow, how can I know anything about a more remote future?' He exhorted men to do their best today with no thought of reward. That seems to me the higher view."

A NEW MARKET.

The shipment of 1,500 tons of lead ore concentrates from the St. Eugene mine in East Kootenay to Gugenheim & Sons' smelter at Autofagasta in Chili, which has just been made, is an indication that before long other markets than that in the United States and our own market in Canada will be demanding the products of the British Columbia mines. That a smelter in South America should find it

profitable to bring concentrates from such a distance and at such a price as the long transportation entails opens up a great future for our properties in the Slokan and East Kootenay. The deposits in East Kootenay are so rich in lead that they are found to be exactly what are required for the fluxing of the dry ores of those southern countries. It is more than likely that with the proved success of this experiment on the part of Gugenheim & Sons the attention of other smelters in various mining regions where the ore is of the same dry nature as it is in Chili will be directed to this country, and instead of having to look for a market, the demand will come from the outside. There is little doubt that with all the present indications British Columbia is on the eve of a period of immense activity. With East Kootenay, the Slokan, Rossland district, the Boundary and Similkameen, all possessing proved properties, and with immense areas, all of which give promise of possessing great riches, the future of this country is unquestionably bright. The amount of capital which has already been invested in the various districts and that which is now pouring in is an earnest of the value which is placed upon the country by shrewd men of business after it has been examined by mining experts of approved ability, and we may expect before many years are over to see British Columbia recognized as among the best, if not the very best, mining fields in the world for the investment of capital. It cannot be a great while before our production will be little if any less than that of the great mines of South Africa, and with richer ore and better facilities for working it is probable that we will even eclipse the Rand.

RECEPTION TO LORD MINTO.

The citizens of Rossland should make every effort to extend a cordial welcome to Lord and Lady Minto on their arrival in this city, and the program which was mapped out on Monday evening should be carried into effect by a union of all the citizens and should not be left simply to a few. It is most desirable that the members of the various labor unions, as this is essentially a workingman's camp, should take a prominent part in the proceedings. The parade which it is proposed to hold on the day of their arrival ought to be marked by the presence in it of large numbers of representatives from the various organized bodies, and the banquet which is to be extended to the Governor should be largely attended by all classes of citizens. For this reason the price of tickets should not be made prohibitive, and the dinner should be held in some hall large enough to accommodate several hundred. It is unfortunate that there is no hotel here which can furnish this required accommodation, and if the suggestion here made should be entertained, the Miners' Union Hall seems to be the most suitable place for it. We are very certain that the Governor-General would be more delighted with a general expression of goodwill by the people and a less elaborate menu card than would be met by a ten-dollar-a-plate dinner, which would necessarily exclude a great many who would otherwise attend. If the tickets were placed at, say, \$3 each, a cordial collation properly served and taken part in by representatives of every class in the city would answer the purpose in every possible respect. We think that this suggestion will commend itself to the good judgment of those having the affair in hand.

WORK OF THE DELEGATES.

The excellent work which has been accomplished by the delegates of the Boards of Trade of the Kootenays in their recent trip to Victoria is shown in the interview with H. W. C. Jackson, which appears in this morning's issue. The representations of the delegates were placed before the cabinet so vigorously and were so reasonable that in almost every instance they were either granted or promised were given which were practically equivalent with compliance. This proves clearly the value of personal interviews with the government, by representatives of such bodies as the Boards of Trade, when demands are to be made for grants to the district.

THE ACTION OF THE U. S.

The United States government has shown a proper appreciation of affair in China by their action throughout the whole period of the trouble. They have given an example of good judgment and a disinterested desire for a settlement of the present difficulty on a proper and permanent basis by their attitude in regard to the proposed division of the Empire and by their refusal to be gulled by Chinese mendacity and cunning. Their latest action in placing the interests of the Republic, as far as they are concerned in China, in the hands of General Chaffee instead of in those of Minister Conger shows that they are keenly alive to the fact that under such circumstances at least advisable, that the officer in charge of the forces should be the chief representative of the nation until such time as the disturbance has subsided, and that he should be in direct touch with the authorities at home. That instructions should come through Minister Conger to the man that who after all is chiefly responsible for their carrying out, and who, for his

position, is best able to judge not only what should be done but how it should be done, seems absurd. General Chaffee has, under very difficult and trying circumstances, displayed not only capacity as a soldier but shrewd judgment as a diplomatist, and it is only fitting that he should be left practically unhampered during the rest of the campaign.

FRENCH ANGLOPHOBIA.

The French press, which voices the sentiment of a great portion of the French people, has never anything good to say of the English nation, and the latest cry which they have given utterance to, that it is questionable whether English or Chinese duplicity is the most to be feared, is very characteristic of their Anglophobic state of mind. France at the present time, is in the humor of a spoiled boy who is dying for a fight because he has not been clever enough to obtain the prizes which he coveted. On almost every occasion during the last few years France has had the mortification of finding British troops in possession of every territory which it has been her ambition to acquire, and this has fanned into flame the hereditary embers of hate which have never entirely died out. She thinks now that she sees an opportunity of talking England on Chinese soil and preventing her from obtaining a dominant influence in the valley of the Yangtze-kiang, where British interests are more than double those of all other European nations. It is probable that England will allow her frothy rival to expend her malice in useless outcries while she herself gets down to business and takes exactly what she wants. It is very doubtful if it came to an issue between the two countries whether any of the other powers would interfere on behalf of France, and if they did it would not be long before that country would be taught the lesson which she so badly stands in need of.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

The marvelous strides which have been made in the last few years by the Japanese people, and the singular facility which they have shown in adapting themselves to western ideas and in making use of European agencies, is shown in a remarkable degree by their conduct during the present trouble in China. The Japanese soldiers, who formed part of the allied forces, not only exhibited a gallantry and skill comparable to that displayed by those of any other nation, but they displayed as well a grasp of the situation, in its entirety, which certainly did not mark the action of the representatives of some of the other nations who were engaged. The Japanese apparently did not consider that the fight on the part of the allied troops, was preliminary to a division of spoils, but was undertaken for the purpose of rescuing those who were in jeopardy, and it seems to have been from them more than from any others that came the demand that prior to any negotiations for an armistice the safety of the native Christians in Peking should be assured. They fought side by side with the Russians, with whom they are not on the most friendly terms, without the slightest display of enmity or of rivalry, save in the common cause, and they gave evidence of possessing a high sense of humanity very much in contrast to the brutality which distinguished the conduct of the Czar's soldiery.

A High Grade Proposition.

Hon. James Martin has returned from a visit to Wilson creek, in the Slokan, where he has been for the past five weeks. Mr. Martin and associates own four claims at the head of the third east fork of Wilson creek. While there he superintended the sinking of a shaft to a depth of 115 feet. This was sunk on the pay shoot, and the ledge is four and a half feet wide, and the pay shoot, of solid galena, runs from ten to 14 inches in width and is widening with depth. Mr. Martin is satisfied that the properties are valuable. The net question to be considered is that of transportation. The properties are located some 18 or 20 miles from the lake and about 3 miles by the present trail, which was improperly constructed. The government should send in an engineer to straighten out the trail so that its length could be cut down three or four miles. Since his return to Rossland Mr. Martin has had an assay made from the ore taken from the shaft, and it went something over \$73 to the ton in silver and lead. Messrs. Libby, Lawry, Brewster and a number of others own properties along Wilson creek, and Mr. Martin says it is certain to become a large and important mining district, but it must have transportation facilities before it will assume its proper status.

PASSED THE COMMITTEE.

Bill to Incorporate the Kettle River and Grand Forks Railway (S) Grand Forks, B. C. Aug. 20.—(Special).—A private despatch from Victoria, B. C., states that the railway committee of the provincial legislature today passed the bill for the incorporation of the Kettle River and Grand Forks Railway company, which seeks to build a railway company, which will connect the Grand Forks to a half mile long from Grand Forks to Carson, B. C., a point on the international boundary. The proposed line will connect with a railway from Republic. The route will be through the Sannoil and Kettle River valleys. The measure, it is intimated, will not meet with any opposition in its final stages in the legislature. The applicants include Hon. J. R. Stratton, provincial secretary of Ontario; T. D. Coffee, general manager of the Title Guaranty Co., Toronto; and I. W. Holland of Grand Forks. Surveying parties will begin work as soon as the bill becomes law. Mr. F. W. Peters, district freight agent of the C. P. R., is in the city.

GOOD W

Result of the Dele

THE KOOTENAYS

Mr. H. W. C. Jackson

Which the Boards of had With the Govern ment Promised by

Mr. H. W. C. Jackson the Rossland Board Monday from Victoria junction with Mr. J. represented Rossland of the Associated Eastern British Co. tion consisted of Mr. son of Nelson, Mr. Forks, Mr. C. F. Steele, Mr. H. G. and President Holl Rossland Board of Trade, and was with the executive council week. All the minis this meeting exce. t Mr. Robertson was man of the delegat different resolutions to the attention of With regard to t assurances were giv that a lot of the sug with at the earnest Wells, the chief e and works, under name "Boundary B all mags of the p which the minister the house, the departm range for the regul emment but let n, with regard to the province, etc., have those bulleti With regard to the try office, Mr. Tu the estimates which the house has ever grant for the fund also for salaries. The matter of plac city additions will partment of lands mediate future, as strict maps showing copies of which w each exhibit in the date.

With regard to improvement of impo tment of a su the interior, the Crow's Nest Rail the further protee try by an increase factored products, took to indorse the so-called Boards an government to tak The chief comm works said that he better preservation province under h that the suggesti resolutions were ideas.

The various rem mining industry, s the surface rights amendment of the wagon road quest on mineral claim sideration of the its appointment. the government a bill practically on suggested by the with defaulting of that the resolution school of mines a limits would have of the executive.

When the subje tion was brought able discussion a move for an app the supplemental iminary expenses all the ministers that a special of have a thorough interesting exhibit be continued as exhibit in the O The matters of daries, railway co normal school an a railway thro to be considered a view to their next session.

The estimates are pointed out, 000 for the ager day at this time ing them in the amount to \$25,00

The matter of would have to b them before an be returned, but with the Assoc Boundary count arate member reasonable prosp passed for this ment.

One of the r drawn to their ing with freigh but the ministr out that proba cure the trade the farming dis to construct a Pentiction, and polley would be terpiss.

The suggestio panice act was general for his the companies the house last an amendment resolution, whi ation on Satur The attentio of lands and ers, and stren been decline h been applied f This dispo provincial exel y compliment than one of



**HIS CAREER CLOSING**

Marvelous Hold that Marcus Daly had on Montana.

**HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE MAN**

He Played Fast and Loose With Principle and Party and Yet He was Almost Absolute for 20 Years—His Life Apparently a Contradiction.

Butte, Montana, Aug. 14, 1900.

It is curious that a marvelous hold Marcus Daly still has on the minds of the people of Montana. It is very hard to convince the multitude that Daly's day is done as a star actor in Montana politics. And yet Daly's sun is fast sinking and Montana will never again know him as a great and powerful factor. If he ever visits Montana again it will be as a shadow of the all powerful leader that he once was.

Time and time again I have been asked the secret of that extraordinary power. He made and unmade congressmen, senators, judges and governors. In the accepted meaning of the word Marcus Daly had no political principles. His affiliations were with the Democratic party, but he wrecked the fortunes of every Democratic candidate who chanced to incur his ire. Montana is essentially Democratic, yet during its 12 years of Statehood it has been represented by Republicans in the United States Senate. And Marcus Daly did it. In 1893 Clark could have been easily elected but Daly controlled nine voting Democrats and he secured the adjournment of the Legislature without an election. Had Marcus Daly kept his hands off, W. A. Clark could have been elected in 1890 without any of the wild and extraordinary scenes that occurred in last year's Legislature.

All this shows extraordinary power on Daly's part, though not much principle. Daly's motto "Rule or ruin" has not marred his power in Montana. The truth is men loved and feared him. To oppose him meant financial as well as political ruin. His attorneys bulldozed and brow beat the judges on the bench, and won to the county or state executive that ran counter to his wishes.

And yet this man, autocratic, arrogant and domineering was loved and liked by thousands. He has had a host of enthusiastic followers who served him with the loyalty of Highland Clansmen, and who served him without hope of reward in this world or the next. W. A. Clark never had such a following. Daly electrified his followers, Clark chilled his. Daly pursued his foes with relentless hate, while Clark slew the fatted calf for every political yahoo who sought forgiveness for past treachery. Daly was as proud as Lucifer and Clark as vain as Daly was proud. Clark never broke a promise in his life, never dismissed an employe who had worked or voted against him, but Daly has broken a thousand promises and made Montana untenable for working men who voted contrary to his wishes. And yet Daly and not Clark has been the real master of Montana's destiny for 20 years.

Senator Carter is but an accident. Daly's hatred of Clark put him where he is. He has been a fortunate accident for the State of Montana, and he has done great and good work, yet he is still but a political accident and one of the great demerits as that. Daly's political career is little short of an enigma to men of strong convictions. They cannot realize how Daly could play fast and loose with principle and party, and how he could stoop to brutal injustice and break a thousand promises and still consider himself an honest and an honorable man. The truth is, Daly must be judged by no ordinary standards. He was a law unto himself. His virtues and his good deeds he hid as carefully as he displayed the untoward side of his nature. Daly was really full of the widest sympathy. His natural bent was overflowing kindness and he has done ten thousand generous acts that the world never heard of. His life is a contradiction, and yet only apparently so, for environment and circumstances made him what he was.

Marcus Daly grew up in a little village of County Cavan, Ireland. No American can realize the intensity and temperament of the Irish born youth. There is nothing comparable to those influences in all the world. In the whole range of human annals there is no parallel for conditions in Ireland, and they were still the same when Marcus Daly was a boy. Ireland's verdant fields, her woodlands, hills and hills from the loveliest landscape that this world of ours affords. She is the peerless island of the sea in fruitfulness and beauty. And dotted over that island are countless monuments of a story the most wonderful, the most glorious and yet the most sorrowful in all the world. There is a tower on a rocky rivulet or ford, a tower or ancient church which is not redolent of romance, song and story intensely comic and intensely tragic. In the halcyon days of Grecian civilization, art and oratory, Ireland excelled Greece in music, rivaled her in oratory, and possessed a civilization which the highest scholarship now acknowledges to have been the most refined and elevating civilization which the world knew of prior to the sermon on the Mount.

That civilization was wedded to the Gospel of Christ by St. Patrick, and for centuries Ireland was the nurse and mother of all the art and civilization which survived the downfall of the Roman empire. Ireland gave to Scotland art, religion, music, and the Kings that ruled it for a thousand years. The school masters of Anglo-Saxon England were Irish monks. The churches and schools that dotted the hills of Wales and Cornwall for 500 years were served by Irish clerics who brought christianity and learning to their Celtic brethren beyond the sea. Prior to the Conquest, the Irish surpassed all other people in the influence they exercised on the civilization of the world.

And then a great shadow came over the land. The Norman Kings of England wanted away over Ireland, Scotland and France. Bruce saved Scotland, but the struggle in Ireland went on and on, the sea of blood were shed and oceans of hate accumulated. As first there was left in Ireland nothing but master and slave—the oppressor and oppressed. The churches built by the ancient Irish to the living God were fleeced from them and the descendants of the most christian and civilized people in the world were forced to live in hovels and worship in

**BASEBALL MATCH**

A Picked Team Will Play Rossland on the 25th and 26th.

The Seattle League Team, now playing in Spokane, will play a strong team of this city on the baseball grounds here on Saturday and Sunday, August 25th and 26th. This team, which is made up of picked men from Tacoma, Seattle and Everett and is stated to be the strongest on the Sound or in the state of Washington, is captained by the well known baseball player Walter Thornton. It will be remembered that Ed Hanlan, the manager of the Brooklyn baseball team, offered the Chicago captain \$2,500 to release Thornton. The team was not wanting to part with one of their very best players. This was only last spring. Thornton has since left that aggregation, but not on a question of money. He is the Chicago national league pitcher and the Rossland boys will run up against something when they attempt to do a little fanning on his curves next week.

Another famous player with this team is Teddy Forbes of Minneapolis, who is well known in the records of baseball. The Rossland team do not at all fear defeat. If it comes they know how to take it, but at the same time they will do their best to win. The present local combination is the strongest that this city has yet placed in the field. The team is formed of the following members: Holland, catcher; Oleson and Waters, pitchers; Al. Gibson, first base; Vaughan, second base; Pay, third base; Rockwell, shortstop; W. Gibson, left field; Rhodes, center field, and Macdonald, right field.

**MACADAMIZED.**

Nelson Forging Ahead—It Is Now Laying Metal on Its Thorougfares.

A returning visitor from Nelson is much disgruntled with the state of progress as evidenced by the state of his present home, Rossland, as compared with Nelson. He air of eternal verity, that Nelson was actually the second city in the province at present, and that it was shortly to become the first. This, he stated, was the unalterable condition of the mind of the average Nelson resident. He explained that he attempted to prove to them the inherent error of their thesis, but that the Nelson men, with the air of proving a proposition in Euclid, pointed to an extensive scheme of macadamization that was going into operation over the chief street in their city and compared it pityingly with the mud baths that can be obtained free of cost on Columbia avenue.

To clinch the matter the Nelsonites said this must be due to lack of enterprise, as the people of Rossland had road metal neatly broken to their lands on the mine dumps, whereas Nelson had to get its stone from some distance.

Mr. John McQueen, I. C. R., ticket agent at New Glasgow, N. S., and Mrs. McQueen, are in the city and are the guests of the Misses Oling. Mr. McQueen, whose health, owing to overwork, is not the most robust, is on a three months' leave of absence, and is taking a trip through British Columbia. He already feels the benefit of the mountain air.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**

Notice.  
Iron Clad, Spokane, Millie Grey, Pittsburg, Delta and Sampson mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Sullivan creek, about three miles from Columbia river.  
Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for British Columbia, F. M. C. No. B. 8126, Jerome L. Deshaire, F. M. C. No. B. 29,881, Edmund J. Ballour, F. M. C. No. B. 8124, and H. M. Williams, F. M. C. No. B. 41087), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31130, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.  
And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this Twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1900.  
6-21-10.  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**

Notice.  
Princess mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On west slope of Sophie mountain, adjoining the L. Nora and X Ray mineral claims.  
Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Allan G. White, F. M. C. No. B. 30943, and Nicholas Reuter, F. M. C. No. 30923), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.  
And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this Twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1900.  
6-21-10.  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**

Notice.  
Knoxville Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.  
Where located: On Monte Christo mountain, Rossland, south of and adjoining the mineral claim Idaho, Lot 559, Group 1.  
Take notice that I, H. B. Smith, acting for Joseph D. Blevins of the City of Rossland, Province of British Columbia, special free miner's certificate No. 1829, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.  
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this thirteenth day of July, 1900  
7-13-10  
H. B. SMITH.

**A HYMNAL PEAL.**

The Marriage of Edward Maston and Lily May Boyd.  
Again those wedding bells. It was only yesterday morning that there was proclaimed the marriage of a miner of this camp. Today another similar event is recorded. A quiet wedding took place yesterday at the Baptist parsonage between Edward Maston, a miner at the Centre Star and Lily May, daughter of John and Sophia Boyd, formerly of New Brunswick, and now of this city. Mr. Maston comes from Ontario, but is now making his home in Rossland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. T. Stackhouse. Both bride and bridegroom have made friends during their stay in the camp. They will take up their residence on North Earl street.

**LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS**

GARRY ON BURLINNES. "Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia.

No. 187.  
I do hereby certify that the "Rossland Great Western Mines, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.  
The head office of the Company is situated in England.  
The amount of the capital of the Company is £500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £5 each.  
The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Rossland, and Bernard Macdonald, whose address is Rossland, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:  
(1) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information regarding to mines, mining claims, mining districts and localities; to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire for any interest therein, and to hold, sell, dispose of and deal with lands and hereditaments of any tenure, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, stone, coal or other mines, mining, water, timber and other rights, and generally any property supposed to contain minerals or precious stones of any kind and undertakings connected therewith, and to explore, work, exercise, develop, finance and turn to account the same.  
(2) To search for, win, quarry, assay, crush, concentrate, reduce, amalgamate, smelt, refine and prepare for market metalliciferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and precious stones, and for this purpose to buy or otherwise acquire buildings, plant, machinery, implements, appliances and tools; to buy, sell, manipulate, export and deal in ores, minerals and metals of all kinds and precious stones, and generally to substitute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in any mining and metallurgical operations and undertakings connected therewith.  
(3) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular, land, buildings, hereditaments, mortgages, shares, annuities, patents, rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property or against any persons or company and to finance and carry on any business connected with or undertaken or acquired, constructed, maintained, improved, or managed, or control, or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, acquisition, construction, equipment, maintenance, improvement, working, management or control of works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, railways, telegraphs, telephones, cables, ships, lighters, harbors, piers, docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, waterworks, water-courses, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage, saw-mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, iron and engineering and implement works, hydraulic works, gas and electric lighting, electrical works, power supply, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings, fish and water, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public and private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, and places of amusement, recreation or instruction, whether for the purposes of the Company or for sale or hire to or in return for any consideration from any other company, person, society, or association.  
(4) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and to carry on any other business, which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects hereinbefore specified, and which may be thought calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.  
(5) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of, and deal in agricultural, plantation, forestal, fishing and trading rights; and in all or any of the rights of mines, and forests, fisheries and the earth, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton wool, silk fibres, tobacco, coffee, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, dyestuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either in immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters.  
(6) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, including the collection of monies, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities.  
(7) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, including the collection of monies, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities.  
(8) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of and deal in shares, stocks, bonds, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise; to procure this or any other company to be legalized, registered, or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to, carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company in any British colony or dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers.  
(9) To give the call of shares and to confer any preferential or special right to the allotment of shares, on such terms and in such manner as may seem ex-

**ROCKEFELLER TO BE**

Greenwood, B. C.—A bit of mining in Montreal, was to ent of the Miner recently arrived here Canadian metropolit that three American invested heavily in dary Mining com was promoted by al about a year ago set and Crown S other claims in the camp. Just recent Hoag placed a fine 35c. share, with of Rockefeller, Fri thereby placing in ury for developmen \$70,000. A conditio no further stock sh Canadian market. The company, which considered one op clal concerns oper district, is now al on development for It is satisfactory shipment of some Trail smelter, ta body opened on the such satisfactory ton, mainly in g centage of both e

Another story of a while reliable mining op ly in New York, (n) Brown, has Tamarac mines, n and Old Ironside camp, to a synd capitalists. The mense surge show but little develop either claim. Br about two years a small outlay, through to a consid clear up a consid at The Buckho camp, some splen taken out in the face work that One car of pick surface and unde sent to the Tra car will be en ends.

**THE HOMESTAKE MINES, LIMITED**

Non-personal Liability.  
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 27th day of August, A.D., 1900, for shares of the stock of the Homestake Mines, Limited, Non-personal Liability, not claimed by shareholders of the Homestake Mines, Limited. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of cash, marked cheque or draft for twenty-five per cent of the amount offered per share and must state the number of shares asked for and the rate bid per share. In the event of any tender being accepted and the balance of price not paid on demand, the deposit will be forfeited. In the event of any tender not being accepted the deposit made with such tender will be returned. The shares are offered subject to reserve bid.  
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.  
GEORGE H. BAYNE, THOS. S. GILMOUR, Liquidators.  
The Homestake Mines, Limited.  
Dated at Rossland, B.C., August 2nd, A.D., 1900.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**

Notice.  
Golden Hope, Golden Age, Snow Bird, Trio, Anglo-American Fraction, I. X. I. and Produce mineral claims, situate in the Arrow Lake mining division of West Kootenay District. Where located: At the head of Goat Canyon, between Goat Canyon and Snow creek.  
Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Michael D. Shea, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 30777, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.  
And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this ninth day of August, 1900.  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**

Notice.  
Umatilla, Blackfoot, Bannock, Sailor Boy and Amen mineral claims, forming the Umatilla group, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the eastern slope of Sophie mountain.  
Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger, (agent for the Umatilla Gold Mining Co.) F. M. C. 31199 B., intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.  
And take further notice, that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1900.  
F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**

Notice.  
Last Chance mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain adjoining the Portland mine.  
Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for George M. Miller, F. M. C. No. B. 31250), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.  
And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this Fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1900.  
6-14-10.  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**Chinese Officials Executed.**

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—Official Chinese advices from Peking say that Tu Sung and Yi Lien Yuan, of the anti-foreign party, and Li Chang, a pro-foreigner, have been decapitated, and that Yung Lu has been imprisoned by Prince Ching. It is added that the Emperor and Dowager Empress are 60 miles west of Peking under the constraint of Prince Tuan. Li Hung Chang goes north immediately.

**News**

ROCKEFELLER TO BE  
Greenwood, B. C.—A bit of mining in Montreal, was to ent of the Miner recently arrived here Canadian metropolit that three American invested heavily in dary Mining com was promoted by al about a year ago set and Crown S other claims in the camp. Just recent Hoag placed a fine 35c. share, with of Rockefeller, Fri thereby placing in ury for developmen \$70,000. A conditio no further stock sh Canadian market. The company, which considered one op clal concerns oper district, is now al on development for It is satisfactory shipment of some Trail smelter, ta body opened on the such satisfactory ton, mainly in g centage of both e

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In the same camp work on the Copper company, is one of the sub Standard Copper Quebec, and was laid'way of Spok the Marguerite a claims. On both ing prosecuted. G double compart clear shaft, is b reached a depth It is being un Nos. 1 and 2 led tially explored b the 100-foot level east and west to well mineralized give some faint on the Marguerite gained the follow Superintendent of at the mine total for copper, 3.84 for 21 assays fo \$2.4; average of ounces, \$3.75. T has five parallel were made for taken from Nos the discovery, surface stripping atory to obtain ment Quebec ca the undertaking ed by the comp a showing of g ent development where in Deadw ite has all the e

It is evident country is attr tin in the Es province on copper prospect in the east and have their eyes party of promi orado mining ex S. C. Wells, Ge H. Everett of N and of Devela ing considerable of the most p coveties of that ly of what the happy augury before capital that section.

The presence most influential Kane in Camp said to be in resumption on joining the fa Mr. Rand's fi on his return announcement intentions tow has in the p biggest gamble the right kind Andrew Laird of the Standan said not yet a dary creek fo and cold blas sites under c before the w upon a locat about three m now building Works comp modern smel ence, and re- tive trees, be a the treatment of pyritic ore cost than by have a guar tons. With



