

**DECEMBER**

## B. C. UNDER OPTION

The Clarence McCuaig Interests After the Property.

### PRICE NOT MADE PUBLIC

The Property Is One of the Best Known Propositions in the Boundary—The Deal Put Through by E. G. Edward Leckie—The Virginia Getting Down.

The famous B. C., in the Boundary country between Grand Forks and Greenwood, is under option to R. G. Edwards Leckie, of Rossland. Mr. Leckie is representing in the deal the same interests that control the Montreal Goldfields, which owns the Coxy and is operating the Gertrude in the Rossland camp. Clarence J. McCuaig is understood to be one of the principals most interested in the negotiations to secure the B. C.

A. H. Harrison and E. E. Richard, the owners of the property, are now in the city and negotiations for the deal have been quietly conducted here. The terms of the deal cannot be learned, but it must be a sum ranging in the hundreds of thousands. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Leckie were seen last night in regard to the matter, but refused to discuss the deal.

The B. C. is one of the best known properties in the Boundary country. It has an immense body of copper ore, which carries small values in gold.

Virginia Shaft Down 400 Feet. The vertical shaft in the Virginia has passed the 400-foot level, and sinking is steadily continuing.

### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

**The Bright Prospects.**  
SUBSCRIBER, Ymir: THE MINER has no personal knowledge of the Bright Prospects Gold Mining company, but in this connection the Nelson Miner in a recent issue says: Work has been suspended on the property of the Bright Prospects company. Contractor Wright has disappeared and pending a settlement of his accounts, which are forming the subject of litigation, nothing is being done on the property.

**The Iron Queen.**  
CURIOUS, Toronto: THE IRON QUEEN company, from the best information obtainable, is defunct. It was never registered in British Columbia, and as a consequence its legal position is somewhat precarious.

### RE SEVERAL PROPERTIES.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, M.P.: THE RED MOUNTAIN VIEW Gold Mining company, limited, is a British Columbia corporation. Its property, the View, near Rossland, is crown granted, and about 250 feet of development work has been done upon it. The company is out of funds, and a new organization known as the Red Mountain View Gold Mines, limited, non-personal liability, is being formed to take over the assets of the present company. Stockholders in the present corporation will receive share for share in the new concern, which probably be assessable to the amount of about five cents per share. The Olga Gold Mining company is an American company with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash. The company is out of funds sufficient to carry on work and is doing nothing. We believe that the property owned by the corporation has been developed sufficiently to procure a crown grant, although we do not know that the grants have been as yet issued. The properties are the X-Ray and the Olga, on Sophie mountain, about 12 miles southwest of Rossland. The Olga company is doing nothing. Its property is the Ibox, on the southeast slope of Deer Park mountain, near the Silver Bell. The development includes a tunnel in 100 feet. It has been surveyed for a crown grant. The Delacola Gold Mining company is a British Columbia corporation, owning the Delacola on Monte Cristo mountain, about two miles north of Rossland. The property has been developed sufficient for a crown grant to be applied for. The company is out of funds and is doing nothing at present. The Eureka Consolidated Mining company is an American company. It owns two properties, the Eureka and the Evening, on the south slope of Red mountain, near the Giant, they are crown granted. A shaft is now being sunk on the Evening and the showing is good. The Morning Star Gold Mining company owns the property of the same name on the northeast slope of Red mountain. It has been developed by a shaft down 20 feet. The company is out of funds. The property has been surveyed for a crown grant.

**Hearing Postponed.**  
The preliminary hearing of Eber C. Smith, charged by the crown with having criminally libeled Charles E. Hays, Magistrate Jordan, A. H. MacNeill appeared for the defendant, while MacDonald, Clute & Crony represented the prosecution. The only testimony taken was that of Percy F. Godenrath, who gave evidence regarding the publication of the copies of the Record containing the alleged libel. At the request of the defendant the preliminary hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning. Mr. Smith is at liberty in \$4,000 bail, of which he assumed \$2,000, while Charles Hays and Hector McPherson are sureties in the sum of \$1,000 each.

The firemen wish to acknowledge the receipt of \$50, donated to the department by the British America corporation, in recognition of their services of the fire boys in extinguishing the blaze in the B. A. C.'s assay office on Sunday morning.

**A Strike on the Elmore.**  
Smith Curtis of the Belcher Gold Mining company, reports that an important strike has been made on the Elmore group, which is operated by that company. Twelve feet of good copper ore has been encountered while crosscutting and only one wall has been reached. The Elmore group is located on Shamrock mountain at the head of Baker and Sullivan creeks, three miles east of Christina lake and about seven miles from Cascade City. It is the intention to push work on the new find and to generally develop the property.

**Ore From the Grand View.**  
A. B. Acorn, general manager for the Grand View Mining company, is in receipt of some ore from the properties of that company, which are located on Myers creek, west of Republic, on the Colville Indian reservation. He caused some of this ore to be assayed and it went 14.85 ounces in gold to the ton and \$297.30. The specimens were sent by John McMullen, who is doing the assessment work. Colonel William M. Ridpath and Edward Sanders and others of the Le Roi company are interested with Mr. Acorn in the property.

## JO-JO TO WORK AGAIN

Development of the Property Will Be Recommended Today.

### SHAFT WILL BE DEEPENED

New Building Erected and Everything in Shape For the Winter—The Company Lately Reorganized as a Provincial Corporation.

Work will be started up again today on the Jo Jo, adjoining the Commander, on the road to Trail. The property is owned by the Jo Jo Gold Mining company, which was lately reorganized and put on a good basis. The future work will include the sinking of the shaft, which is down 30 feet. A contract has been let for continuing it to the 70-foot level, and it will be carried down to the 100 foot station, where crosscutting will be commenced. The shaft is being sunk vertically and no attempt will be made to follow the ledge. Future crosscuts will be resorted to for the purpose of exposing the vein at depth.

The work already done on the Jo Jo includes a large open cut about 50 feet long and 20 feet deep at the higher end. A shaft has been started from the open cut and a depth of 30 feet has been obtained in this manner. The showing has disclosed a large body of mineral, with neither wall in sight. A shaft smaller than that worked on the Dip, which is 14 x 20 feet in size, and it is expected that operations will be continued all winter.

The Jo Jo company was formerly an American company with a capital of \$500,000. It was recently reorganized with a capital of a million, of which 600,000 shares are set apart for development purposes. Since the reorganization not a little stock has been sold, and the company is getting on its feet. Besides the Jo Jo the company owns the Dip, a fraction lying just to the west of the other property. The Dip has just been acquired by the corporation.

J. E. Fyfe of Rossland, is the president of the company; W. H. Jackson of Toronto, is vice-president, and George N. Taylor of Rossland, is the secretary-treasurer and resident manager.

### CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES.

They Meet in Fellowship and to Further the Christian Work.

The first convention of the Trail Creek Union of young people's Christian societies, was held in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening. The attendance was large and from the moment President Dunlop called the gathering to order until the adjournment the interest did not flag. Ten delegates from Trail attended, though the night was stormy.

Rev. G. M. Morden delivered the address of welcome in his usual cordial manner. Rev. T. S. Glasford of Trail, responded. He said: "The object of this union is to unite in fellowship and Christian work the various young people's societies in the Trail Creek division; to deepen their spiritual life; to improve their methods of work; to increase their mutual acquaintance and thus render more effective their efforts to bring about social and moral reform; and to organize new societies in churches or missions where none exist."

The secretary reported four societies in the union with a membership of 72. Reports of various committees followed. Papers were read on "Our Responsibilities," "Why Should We Join," and "Trusting." The very interesting question box and open parliament conducted by Rev. D. McG. Gandier brought out many practical questions and answers. The closing consecration meeting led by George McKenzie was the crowning success of the convention. After the Mizpah benediction, refreshments were served and a social time followed. The 1893 convention will be held at Trail in February.

## A CHAT WITH CLARK

Mining Magistrate Tells of His First Experience in Rossland.

### MADE SOME MONEY HERE

The War Eagle Paid \$240,000 in Dividends Under His Management and Was the First Lode Mine in B. C. to Declare Dividends.

One of the prominent figures among the Elks who visited Rossland is Patrick Clark, the manager of the Republic mine on the Colville reservation. Mr. Clark enjoys the distinction of being the first mining man to make a lode mine pay dividends in the Coeur d'Alene, the Poorman; the first to make a dividend pay in British Columbia, the War Eagle, and the first to develop a dividend payer in the state of Washington, the Republic. This is a record that any mining man might well be proud of and stamps Mr. Clark as a most successful individual in his business. That he is successful is further evidenced by the fact that he is a millionaire and as he is still a comparatively young man and full of vigor and enterprise and backed by ample capital there is no reason why a few years will not see him a multi-millionaire. He is the J. W. Mackay of the mining world, and possesses many of the characteristics of that mining and financial magnum. Both started in life with energy and a miner's pick as their capital and with these they have made their way to prosperity. Success has not spoiled them and both are just as approachable as they were before fortune smiled on them.

In speaking about his first experience in this camp yesterday Mr. Clark said: "When I first visited Rossland it was in the spring of 1893. Ross was here then and he was just building the log cabin which is now known as the Clifton. I can see them now," said Mr. Clark, and his face assumed a retrospective air, "as they were lifting the logs for the structure and placing them in position. About the persons who were here were John R. Cook, Ross Thompson, myself and a few others. There had been considerable work done on the Le Roi mine before that time and 1,000 tons of ore had been shipped. The mine, however, was shut down temporarily. This camp has a changed a great deal since that time, and the quantity of ore that is shipped is simply wonderful. Ore that was worthless at that time is now valuable, for the reason that the freight and treatment charges are much smaller than they were. All the conditions have changed for the better, so far as the mining man is concerned. I called on J. B. Hastings, superintendent of the War Eagle, and Nick Tregear, the superintendent of the Le Roi, today. The latter worked for me 20 years ago. The Le Roi and the War Eagle are both wonderful properties. I did not enter the workings, but the output is the thing that tells the story of their merits as mines."

There is a little matter which I wish to call the attention of the people here to. I would not have spoken of it, as it is hardly worth notice, but I am here as a guest and a visitor I wish to place myself in a right light before the public. Since I sold the War Eagle, a newspaper correspondent and a number of other papers that I had blackballed the Rossland camp from New York to San Francisco; that I went out of my way to do this. There is not a scrap of truth in this statement. It is simply a lie made out of whole cloth. I have still more interest in this camp than the party who wrote these letters," said Mr. Clark with considerable spirit and emphasis.

In speaking of the Republic camp, Mr. Clark said: "Republic is a new camp. It differs from the Rossland in that it is a good many ways. This is true as to the character of its ores and the formation. There the ore is of the cyaniding variety and carries no copper or other base metal. The values are principally silver and gold, mostly the latter. The cost of reduction in both camps is about the same but when we have a railway it will be cheaper. The ore in Republic is not of much higher grade than is found in the Rossland mines. There is this difference, however, that at Republic the ore can be treated on the ground, which is some little advantage. The greatest drawback that we have in the way of more economical extraction and reduction of the ore of Republic is transportation facilities. Rossland is well supplied now with transportation facilities, which was not the case when I first came here. We expect that we will have railway transportation at Republic next year. I think we will have a city at Republic about the same size as Rossland. For its size Republic has done well to have one good dividend payer in 18 months. There will be others in my opinion, that will be dividend payers inside of a year. None so far, however, has as high grade as the Republic."

"To return to this camp I wish to say, not in any spirit of boasting, that I was fortunate in my operations here. This is shown by the fact that the War Eagle while under my control paid dividends to the extent of \$240,000, to say nothing at all about what it was sold for. Hence I have only the kindest feelings for Rossland and its most hospitable people," concluded Mr. Clark.

### Last Day to Register.

Today is the last day on which persons entitled to vote as householders, which includes roomers, can register if they wish to vote at the municipal election next year. So far about 275 voters have been registered against 405 last year, and a rush is expected today that will bring the total above that of last year. The city hall will be open till 9:30 o'clock tonight to afford everyone a chance.

W. D. McFadden left yesterday for Grand Forks on mining business.

## EIGHT MEN LOST

Steamer Ainsworth Sunk in Kootenay Lake Near Pilot Bay.

### SHE WAS CAPSIZED

Could Not Stand Up Against the Storm on the Lake.

### CAPTAIN TOOK CHANCES

Put Out of Pilot Bay in the Face of a Heavy Gale—The Boat Was a Cranky One—The Mate in Trying to Escape Was Drowned—The Death List Not Yet Fully Known—A Fearful Struggle for Life in the Cold Waters of Kootenay Lake.

The death list. The dead so far as now known include: HENRY JACQUES, second engineer, Nelson. JAMES McNEILL, fireman, Nelson. JOSEPH DAVIS, deck hand, no address. PARRIE, mate, no address. JOHN GURIN, steward, Nelson. KAIN, cook, Nelson. TWO ITALIANS.

NELSON, Nov. 30.—The steamer Ainsworth, plying between this port and Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, foundered in a gale on the lake at 8 o'clock last night. Eight are known to have perished, and the death list may reach 11.

The Ainsworth, which had recently been undergoing repairs, was placed on the route between Nelson and Bonner's Ferry on Monday, when she made her first trip in three weeks. Yesterday she cleared from this port at 2:15 for Bonner's Ferry, having aboard 19 passengers and 12 members of the crew. She was heavily freighted. The journey across the lake had been rough and there were indications of a storm when she cleared from Pilot Bay at 7:45. The captain, when at Pilot Bay, though the storm was raging, deemed it advisable to push on.

When about eight miles south of Pilot Bay, against 8 o'clock, the vessel, heaving up against the storm, had taken in so much water forward that it was decided to lighten her, and all cordwood was thrown overboard. Instead of this relieving the craft it had a contrary effect. The lightning of the bow threw all the water aft, with the result that her wheel sunk so deeply in the water that her machinery could not turn it, and she began to settle. Slowly the water shore on the lower deck, and as her beam went out she heeled over on her fire ends and lay floating on her side, with the waves beating over her. The crew and passengers had climbed up on her side, and the night was not dark and the shore a mile and a half away could be easily seen.

They were within a short distance of Crawford Bay, where there is only a lime kiln, and they could expect no help from shore. Officers Man a Boat. Seeing that they would all be washed off if they remained in their present position, Parrie, the mate, succeeded in cutting away the starboard life-boat and with James McNeill, fireman, Joseph Davis, deck hand, and Henry Jacques, second engineer, climbed into her. They had no roomer taken on board, and the vessel was dashed against the floating wreck and swamped, throwing the men into the water. All four of the men were swept away and drowned.

Captain Lean then managed to launch another boat, which was speedily manned by Engineer Kane, John Donnelly of Kaslo, and Robert Lang, hotel-keeper of Goat River. They called for the passengers to get in as rapidly as they could and a body of Italian navvies, who were among the passengers, crowded into the boat and upset her. The captain, Engineer Kane, Donnelly and Lang managed to get back to the wreck, recovering the upturned boat, but two of the Italians were drowned. The rest clung to the boat until hauled in.

The boat being righted another attempt was made to get the passengers off, this time with success. The oars had been lost, but Kane pulled a board off the pilot house door and made paddles. With these they paddled the boat ashore, landing three passengers. They had to paddle over two miles before they could make a landing. Returning to the wreck they took off seven more, and on a third trip conveyed eight to land, making a total of 22.

When the steamer went over, the steward, John Gurin, was in a room next to the cook's galley, in which was the cook, a man named Kane. Neither were seen afterwards, and it is believed that they were both drowned in their room. Marshall, the purser, who owned a controlling interest in the steamer, was saved, but the ship books were lost in the submerged side and a full list of the passengers cannot be got. It is reported that Charles Campbell, manager of Hartman & Co.'s store at Kuskonook, is among the lost, but no verification can be got tonight. He came here on Monday to buy goods, and went out in the Ainsworth yesterday. If lost he leaves a widow and two children.

### The Ainsworth a Poor Craft.

The Ainsworth was an old boat and was considered cranky. While laden with stone she reeled over in the same way at Kaslo 18 months ago and had she not been near the shore all on her would have been lost. She was owned by Braden Bros. of Pilot Bay, or rather they are in the company. Marshall, the purser, held the majority of the stock. There was no insurance. It is held that the vessel should not have left Pilot Bay, when it could easily be seen that a storm was brewing.

Progress at the Salmo Consolidated. The new hoisting plant having arrived at the mine, development work is progressing apace, with very satisfactory results. The management is still concentrating its attention to the speedy sinking of No. 2 shaft to the 200-foot level, and progress satisfactory to those in charge is being made. The condition of the workings continues to fulfill all expectations, and now that the work will be greatly expedited, interesting developments may be looked for.

## AMONG THE MINES

The Shaft on the Commander Down 300 Feet and Good Ore Met.

### OKANAGAN'S OFFICERS

Development of the Okanagan Group Will Commence at Once Under the Management of Dr. P. Langhammer. The Jumbo Looking Well.

The shaft on the Commander is down just 300 feet. It has been sunk 120 feet since operations were resumed under the management of W. J. Harris some time ago, and the showing now is the best that has been met since work was revived. Bunches of ore are met all over the bottom of the shaft, and much of it returns shipping values. The whole of the shaft is in mineral. For the most part the better grade of mineral shows a marked increase in the proportion of quartz, with a corresponding decrease in the proportions of copper per ton. One stringer of high grade copper ore was met, however, near the bottom of the shaft a few days ago. It was passed through. Although the shaft is being sunk vertically, the foot wall has not yet been transected. Thirteen men are at work, under the supervision of J. Haughton.

The Okanagan Free Gold Mines, limited, held a meeting yesterday, when officers were elected as follows: President, Hon. T. Mayne Daly; vice-president, Ross Thompson; secretary, K. K. Peise of the International; treasurer, G. M. King, of the Hotel Allan. The officers, with Dr. Erich Reichter of Spokane, compose the directorate. Dr. Paul Langhammer was made the general manager of the company, while St. Thornton Langley was appointed the official broker. Dr. Langhammer leaves in a few days for the corporation's properties in the Okanagan country for the purpose of commencing work with a good sized force of men.

Messrs. Bridgeford and Herring have just received from their properties in the Pend d'Oreille country, the Bright Future and North Star, a quantity of samples of the ore. This was all from the surface, but the assays which have been made show an average value of \$31.40 per ton. This indicates a very "bright future" for the fortunate owners.

The lower tunnel in the Jumbo has reached the 70-foot station, and it is expected that it will reach the ore body within the next 100 feet. The upper tunnel continues a body of quartz, iron, and the showing continues to be very satisfactory.

The Mugwump company has secured a crown grant for its property, the Mugwump, on Red mountain, near the War Eagle and the Iron Mask.

### Early Closing Unanimous.

A rousing meeting of the Clerks' & Salesmen's union was held last evening, and they desire to announce that all the business places now close at the agreed hour—7 o'clock p. m. A vote of thanks was extended to the leading firms of the city for the manner in which they lived up to the agreement in the face of the fact that one or two firms still kept open after 7 p. m. Thanks is also due the public in assisting this movement. An adjourned meeting of the union will take place this evening at their hall at 8 o'clock p. m., when important business left over from last evening will be transacted. A full attendance of the members is requested.

R. T. Riley, managing director of the Canadian Fire Insurance company and director of the Sandford Manufacturing company, is at the Allan.

Dr. G. S. Armstrong, the American consular agent, made a flying visit to Northport yesterday.

### THE HEART WAELS

Of Thousands Have Been Turned Into the Joy Songs of the Cured by the Almost Magic Medicine, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—It Relieves in Thirty Minutes.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick of Gananogue, was for five years a great sufferer from heart disease—spent some time under experts in Kingston hospital without getting any benefit and was pronounced incurable. She commenced taking Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and when she had taken three bottles all dropsical tendencies, palpitation and pain left her, and she has had no return of it, and ascribes her cure to this great set of heart remedies. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

## THE STOCK MARKET

The Feature of the Week Was the Rising Prices.

### A FLURRY IN DEER PARKS

Monte Christos Advanced Rapidly and the Volume of Transactions in These Shares Was Large—Outlook Good For Lively Times.

The local stock market was lively during the week ending last evening. There was a demand for the standards, and there is, after a long period of falling prices, a rising market. This was evidenced by the rise in Deer Parks, Monte Christos and others. The indications are that there will for some little time be advances, which will carry up all the standards and some of the cheaper shares. A lively market in the immediate future is looked for.

The most pronounced flurry of the week was in Deer Parks. These shares rose from 16 cents to 21 cents. Then there was a slight relapse and yesterday Deer Parks were selling for 20½. There is no reason for a decline as there is a splendid showing of ore in the Deer Park, and there ought to be an increase in prices. The increase should keep pace with the development of the mine, which is now making rapid strides. It is estimated by a local broker that fully 100,000 shares changed hands in this market in the past week.

Iron Masks are stiff and strong. They were sold during the week at from 72 to 73 cents. Investors seem to have a special liking for these shares. Monte Christos have advanced from 10 to 14 cents. There is no good reason for the advance in the price of Monte Christos. Work on the property is suspended and there seems to be no immediate chance for a renewal of operations. The spur of the Columbia & Western was partly extended toward the mine and suddenly operations ceased thereon. This was said to be because the company owning the City of Spokane asked for \$50,000 for the right of way and the railroad company thought this sum exorbitant and the building of the spur was suddenly stopped. If the spur were to be finished to the mine, the investors would regard it as a favorable sign and, at present prices, there would be a rush to buy.

Virginias are stiffening. The shaft of the Virginia has reached the 400-foot level and a shaft is now being cut out on the level. The shaft is completed today or tomorrow, and then work on the shaft toward the 500-foot level will be resumed. When the 500-foot level is reached, crosscutting for the ledge will be commenced and then look out for an advance in the price of these shares. Provided of course, pay ore in large quantities is found. Virginias are quoted at from 40 to 42 cents, but are scarce and hard to get. One broker has an order for 10,000 shares which he is finding some difficulty in filling.

There is considerable trading in Novelities at 4 cents. White Bears hold their own and there was a good deal of trading in them at from 6½ to 7 cents. Iron Horses are selling at from 17 to 17½ cents. The machinery for the compressor plant has arrived in Spokane from the east and should come to hand in a few days. As soon as the compressor is installed work on the double-compartment shaft will be resumed. There is a good deal of inquiry for War Eagles at \$2.93, ex-dividend.

Fairmonts are in unaltered demand at 10 cents per share. Work on the property of the Fairmont company is making good progress.

Monarchs are in increased local demand at 7 cents. Those who have seen the property of the Monarch company say it has a promising future.

Sarah Lees are in local demand and sell readily at from 7 to 7½ cents.

### CHEAP FUEL FOR KOOTENAY.

Great Strike of Coal Oil Near Crow's

One of the most important discoveries for the benefit of the mining districts of Kootenay has just been made in South Alberta, near the Crow's Nest pass coal fields. This is a rich strike of coal oil, said to be of excellent quality and abundant in quantity. Great excitement prevails around the Crow's Nest pass, and many prospectors have already gone out to the new fields well equipped for boring wells.

As it is now well known, crude oil is exceedingly valuable for fuel, and is used on the locomotives on several important railway systems in the United States. As it can be transported in tanks at small expense to this point when the Crow's Nest Pass railway is opened this new strike opens up a vista of enormous possibilities in the way of cheap fuel for mining and other operations in the Kootenays. The oil floats on the surface of the creeks and other streams in a wide area around the point of discovery.

### Board of Trade Excursionists.

The committee on the board of trade which will take part in the excursion to the Crow's Nest Pass lines will leave Rossland shortly after Thursday night week. The exact date on which the excursionists will leave has not yet been decided. The Rossland party will include J. B. Johnson, A. B. Clabon, W. N. Dunn, D. B. Bogle, F. W. Rolt, Richard Marsh and W. B. Townsend.



A NATURAL CENTER

Grand Forks, Distributing Metropolis of the Boundary Country.

ITS GREAT RESOURCES

Has a Rich Mineral and Agricultural Country Around It, an Unsurpassed Location, a Beautiful Climate and Extensive Tributary Mining Camps.

There are few people in British Columbia or, indeed, on the other side of the international boundary in the border states, who have not heard or read of what is usually termed the Boundary country. The name itself, of course, implies a close relationship to the line of demarcation between the United States and Canada, but it has come to be applied more particularly to that great extent of only comparatively recently proven rich mineral lands lying between the Kootenay and Kettle rivers. This embraces properly the Grand Forks and Kettle River mining divisions.

Scattered throughout these two large districts, but principally in the former, are a number of mining towns built up as it were from original discoveries of ore bodies. These being so rich have attracted the mining pioneers of the west and have resulted in further finds being made. Thus we have Cascade, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Anasconda and Midway, all rising mining camps, surrounded by innumerable mines in process of active development, which will soon be among the foremost in the province.

The Boundary country embraces a large area, consisting mainly of mineral belts traversed by lines of great size and carrying generally heavy ore. Upon these ore bodies hundreds of miners are now employed and thousands of dollars are being expended. The surface showings are in many cases phenomenal and contain high percentages of copper in many varieties, also appreciable gold values. Besides these are fine milling ledges which have yet to be exploited. To back up all these advantages as a mining field there is a large extent of undulating and fertile agricultural land, a most valuable adjunct, which practically renders the Boundary country superior, in the latter respect anyway, to any district in the Kootenays. This advantage of arable land is one that cannot be lightly overlooked, for it means the settling of a large and very desirable class of people, who will provide for and at the same time augment the mining or consuming population.

These are facts which may be considered very flattering by those who have not been to see, but happily, they are borne out by actual results. Two years ago the Boundary country was practically incognita. Today, in spite of there being no railways, towns have been built, mines equipped with heavy machinery, the country opened by roads and trails and now the only consummation ardently desired by the people is the completion of the railroad through from Robson. All past progress is solid testimony to the faith felt in the future of the country. The men who located there, invested their money and developed their claims, were not of the class of speculators who know what they had in hand; it has proved satisfactory. The iron horse alone is wanted to enable them to reap the reward of patience and labor. Then the productive stage will be witnessed, and if it is not up to expectations then the judgment and belief of some of the shrewdest and most competent mining men on the American continent will have been belied. On this account we may rest quite assured.

Gradually the iron rail is extending its serpentine course south and west from the shore of Lower Arrow lake. Thousands of men are now employed forming the roadbed, and in spite of all difficulties the work is being pushed ahead. It is felt that the connecting link is about to be forged which will give access to this interior world already known to the outside world. Already thousands are following on the heels of the railroad camps, temporarily locating there so long as they remain headquarters of construction, but the trend is further west still. The towns in the Boundary itself are keenly alive to the approach of the mighty road, and they are all making great preparations for its advent in their midst. Great excitement will be for a time engendered and no doubt a period of boom will set in; but things will regulate themselves and progress once more on their merits. Among these towns none will derive much direct benefit from connection with the outside world as Grand Forks. There may be differences of opinion on this subject, but it is generally conceded that the town which is best situated for the purpose, much less a personal knowledge of the situation of the town and its surroundings, will convince the most sceptical that it must be the central and economic point of supply and distribution in that region.

Grand Forks City. The town itself contains a population of between 800 and 1,000 people—a rapidly increasing number. Beautifully situated on the fork formed by the broad Kettle river and the North Fork of the same, its position stamps it as the site for an important town with every element of attractive location. On both sides a long stretch of broad and navigable river, reaching right up to the heart of the mineral country, ensures a possibility and other advantages, a geographical position such as is found on all sides, and a fine view of the eastern slope camps can be had at a low cost, as no hauling will be required to the smelters. Last, but not least, is the rich alluvial and fertile valley of the Kettle river, extending away from the town on all sides, and a fine view of the mountains by the gradually rising and varied series of ranges and peaks—nature's storehouse of mineral wealth—which are separated by deep gulches, down which pour the cascades into the North Fork. This view may be had only by those who visit the place, but all visitors declare the station unexcelled for a townsite in Canada. Such a statement may be considered corroborative evidence.

Grand Forks is unique in this respect, that it is the only town in Canada 50 miles from a railroad which owns and operates its electric light plant and water works. This speaks much for it; no one would reproach the inhabitant with

not being enterprising and up to date. Their lighting system is excellent, and all the private houses even are electrically lit. The city council are displaying commendable energy in putting the streets into first class order and carrying out other civic improvements, while the very appearance of the buildings erected suggests the idea of permanence and faith in the future. Owing to its low altitude and sheltered position the climate around Grand Forks is more equable than most parts of the Province. It may, indeed, be termed mild; a little snow falls, and the winter proper only lasts four months. This in itself is a very strong consideration in its favor, and will doubtless influence quite a number of future residents.

At present business in the town is good and things are moving rapidly. The local merchants, who supply the greater number of the Boundary camps, have a hard job to complete their orders and that the rush will be like when the railway contingent appears on the scene can well be imagined. It is expected the line will be completed to Grand Forks sometime in the spring, and from that time on there must be one great stride in every department. In one way only this may be applied illustrated. An English syndicate is now making arrangements and securing the necessary concessions to immediately commence the erection of a large smelter near the town as soon as the rail is through and they can get their machinery and supplies in. The Great Northern railway, moreover, will build a branch line in from Marcus, about 50 miles to Grand Forks, which should be completed by next September, and then the town will be able to boast of two great continental lines passing through it.

If the number of prominent and wealthy mining men of the countryside be taken as a criterion, and it must be, there can be no doubt about the Boundary. Already amongst the many there may be noted representatives of the Parrott Smelting company of Butte; Lexington Smelting company, Butte; F. A. Heinze, of Trail smelter fame; and the Guinness, largest smelting company in the United States; D. O. Corbin, of railroad fame, and others. Canadian mining men have not been slow either and they have been just as anxious as their American confreres to secure good interests. Mackenzie Mann, the largest railroad contractor, has invested about \$250,000 there, and A. F. Galt, the merchant prince of Montreal, has also \$250,000 laid out in the Boundary, while many more of his friends are also going in. Thus it can be seen that the division is receiving representative and close attention, and the money now being invested is not finding its application on theoretical and nondemonstrated showings. It is that near future, when cheap transportation will bring fuel, flux, machinery, and the thousands of tons of ore stored on the dumps and ready to be broken out can be smelted or otherwise treated for the metallic contents, which is prompting this present investment.

As another evidence of foresight and enterprise we cannot overlook the buying of the Grand Forks townsite, which is a good acreage surrounded by a powerful eastern syndicate. They have already invested there \$100,000, and are now making preparations to put in another \$100,000, which will be chiefly expended upon buildings and improvements. This strongly indicates that the whole position has been turned, which, to dispense with metaphor, means that Grand Forks has been recognized from afar as being the natural distributing point for the whole of that southern country. To turn now what agricultural resources some idea can be gained of the dual advantage the town possesses as a stimulus to virile and steady expansion.

As a Fruit Producing Center Grand Forks cannot be excelled. It stands in the middle of an extensive valley, the extreme length of which is not less than 20 miles, and the average width three and a half miles. This means an area of 45,000 acres of splendid loamy soil formed by alluvial deposition extending back over countless ages, running through which is the smooth Kettle river. The land has, of course, all been acquired at previous dates, but it will now be thrown open for selection and purchase, and farms may be bought from \$20 to \$100 per acre, upwards.

As a fruit growing district this is bound not to be in great demand. The rapid growth of the surrounding mining camps, not to speak of the Kootenay markets, which will soon be brought into touch by rail, will begot a demand for all kinds of fruits and vegetables that must lead to highly profitable business on that class of farming. At present the Kootenays are wholly supplied with fruit by Washington state, but the Kettle river valley fruit will possess a great advantage over the former in the matter of closer proximity to the market. For such like commodities high prices always rule in mining districts, and although this industry of fruit raising is quite in its infancy, an instance may be cited of what has been accomplished already.

William Covert, who is located three and a half miles up the valley from Grand Forks, put down last season 125 acres in oats and hay, besides which he had 40 acres in fruit trees. He took off the whole no less than \$9,000 worth of produce, of which \$5,000 was from the fruit and the remainder from the oats and hay. He got 5c. per pound for apples, 6c. per pound for plums and peaches, 8c. per pound for prunes, and from 75c. to \$1 per gallon for the small berry fruits. Mr. Covert took 422 off one apple tree in fruit.

The trees in the Kettle river district are said to be twice or three times as productive as in Niagara, Ontario, and any other state in the Union. Fruit trees bear here in their second year, and berries return a crop the same season as planted. Some idea is possible of the profit on hay when it is said that it brings regularly every year from \$20 to \$30 per ton, while oats can never be bought for less than 60c. per bushel, and generally between that and \$1. The contention is that the cultivation of the Kettle River valley alone is sufficient to build up and maintain a large town. The land can be cleared at a very small cost, and it is calculated that a farm of 20 acres in fruit will return the owner \$2,000 per annum on a conservative estimate. Divided up into smaller sections, as it is bound to be, say of from five to 10 acres, the valley would prove equal to sustaining a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. What this would mean to that country can be better imagined than described.

Lumber and Other Natural Resources. All over the district there is an unlim-

ited supply of fine lumber, comprising pine, fir and tamarack, stretching right up the North Fork. For building, mining and other industrial purposes the value of this timber bounty will be very great. Owing to its position on the Grand Forks, working at their utmost capacity, and a large export business will be done as soon as the railway gets in. The lumber can be economically handled, as it has the advantage of water carriage right from the logging camps down to the mill.

Right in the neighborhood are first class clay beds for brick-making, besides lime and building stone quarries. Consequently all the requisite for building up a busy city are to be obtained right at the front door, so to speak. They will soon be in active demand.

The Mining Outlook is primarily of first importance in dealing with the country under review. It is the rich surface showings, as above stated, which have attracted such widespread attention and caused a general flutter of excitement. These surface prospects are now giving place to genuine mining development, which has been quietly proceeding while all the talk has been going on amongst the ephemeral speculators of improved properties. As depth is attained on the lodes they are found to be better defined and carry quite as good, if not better, values than at the surface outcrop, for which reason the hearts of the mine owners are glad to see an early return for their capital invested. Many of the leading mines are fitted with improved hoisting and compressor plants, all of which had to be hauled in by wagon, and the ore dumps in some cases run into thousands of tons, being worth all the way up from \$50 to \$100 per ton.

A brief summary of the principal camps and some of the leading mines there will give a faint idea of what has been accomplished in these recesses hitherto known only to the pioneer and the interested mine owners. Taking Grand Forks as a starting point, just as it is the center of supplies, the following camps will be noted, most of them being in the Grand Forks division:

Brown's Camp. Lies at the confluence of the North Fork and main Kettle rivers. There is much interest here in mining matters and several properties are being opened up with good results. The Pathfinder, Seattle, Diamond Hitch and Wolverson are among the mines being worked, all being operated now by powerful syndicates, which have large dumps of ore ready for shipment.

Wellington Camp. Is situated some distance west of Grand Forks, with which it is connected with good wagon roads. Several strong companies are working here, including the Golden Crown, which has been most systematically developed and is fitted with a hoisting plant and compressor. The Wellington Camp is a promising one, and both these mines will be shipped as soon as transportation is possible.

Greenwood Camp. Is probably the principal mining center in the Boundary. Many people confound the camp with the city of Greenwood, but most of the claims are on the Grand Forks water shed. Now, whereas, the actual distance to Greenwood city is somewhat shorter than to the latter point, at present; when the railroad is completed the advantage will be in favor of Greenwood. A branch line will be built following along the summit which will connect with the main line well on the Grand Forks slope. It is just as well to mention this to correct any erroneous idea which may prevail. The mines of Greenwood camp are well opened up, and the immense ore bodies disclosed are a marvel and have passed into history. In the course of a descriptive article it is superfluous to go into long technical descriptions which are uninteresting, but concerning one or two of the chief mines a few words may be said.

Knob Hill. This is one of the original locations in the camp. A tunnel has been driven 345 feet in ore from near the north boundary on the main lode, which is estimated by various surface and other crosscuts to be over 300 feet in width. It is an immense ore body, which, at a depth shows great improvement, the surface magnetite giving place to iron pyrites carrying a higher percentage of copper and greater gold values. The ore is now, with favorable smelting conditions and cheap transport, payable and there are unlimited quantities of it. Preparations are now being made to raise from the tunnel to the surface, 100 feet, and secure ventilation and working facilities. The property operates conjointly with the Old Ironsides (under same management) a 10-drill compressor. There are over 1,000 tons of pay ore on the dump and an inexhaustible supply almost is to be expected.

Old Ironsides. Adjoins the Knob Hill on the north. Several surface cuts have revealed the same ledge as possessed by the sister company. The main workings consist of a vertical shaft 200 feet deep, with drifts at the 100- and 200-foot levels. At the latter point the lode has been crosscut 137 feet, with no sign of the wall. The character of the ore is similar to the Knob Hill, and the results in depth shows the same gratifying improvement. The mine is fitted up with a powerful hoist and compressor and has about 1,000 tons of ore on the dump. These mines have futures before them and they will probably cause no small flutter of excitement when shipping commences.

Stemwinder. This mine is further north still, but is supposed to have the Knob Hill and Ironsides main lead. In any case it is producing payable ore, and arrangements are now being made to erect hoisting machinery. The Mann and others are the owners.

Sun. Lying at the head of fisherman's creek and next to Greenwood, is the most important center in the Grand Forks division. There are any good properties here, including the famous B. C., which has 10,000 tons of assorted ore on the dump ready for shipping, worth, it is estimated, \$60 per ton. The R. Bell, Emma group, Oor Denor and others, are also on pay ore and could be shipped immediately if the facilities existed. They are all in course of active development, and many of them will doubtless prove profitable investments. A whole book might be devoted to the different claims and their peculiarities,

but it is not within present limits. One in fact the great question is, however.

The Smelter Question. Without the means of treating their ore economically the mines could never hope to pay; this is a *sine qua non*. Up to the present, of course, it has been impossible, for without railway communication to bring in fuel and flux, not to speak of the machinery and ore itself, smelting was out of the question. The vexed problem will, however, soon be solved now, and some time next year should see the mines shipping. The ore here is particularly amenable to the smelters, as it contains such a large proportion of iron, and will, consequently, require less fluxing. As to the location of the smelters, there seems little room for hesitation. Grand Forks, it must be conceded, occupies the economic position. It is on the direct line from East Kootenay, where fuel and supplies will be brought. It lies below all the surrounding camps and forms a natural point in consideration of the law of gravitation for the shipping down of ore. It is not likely that fuel and supplies will be hauled up steep grades to the camps themselves when a suitable and advantageous position presents itself on the flat. No! Grand Forks is entitled from every point of view, but principally owing to its splendid position on the main railroads connecting with the best of the world, to be the base of the great smelting industry which will ere long rear itself up in the Boundary country.

GRAND FORKS NOTES.

Dominion Veterinary Inspector Appointed—Foresters Pay Promptly. GRAND FORKS, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Dr. Christie of the Boundary country, has been officially appointed Dominion veterinary inspector for southern Yale. Dr. Christie has been acting as veterinarian for some months past in this section.

The officers of the local order of Foresters here have just received a \$1,000 check from the head branch of the Foresters at Toronto, this being the amount of insurance on the life of the late E. J. Sherringham, who died here about a month ago. This money will be paid to Mrs. Sherringham, the widow of the dead man.

J. O. McLeod of Vancouver, general inspector of the railway mail service, has been here for the past few days and is making several recommendations to his department towards improving the mail service in this section. He also advocates the changing of the mail service from Marcus to Bossburg, Wash., which latter place is eight miles nearer Grand Forks.

Alexander Swanson is the name of a prisoner who escaped from the Greenwood city lockup last Saturday. It seems that Swanson had just received a year's sentence in the county jail at Kamloops for stealing \$70 in money from the pocketbook of W. T. Smith, a mining operator in this section. Swanson would have been taken to Kamloops the next day if he had not escaped. His escape is said to be due to an insecure cell door.

Messrs. McPherson and Stout, who have the contract for supplying the Columbia & Western railway with some 300,000 railway ties and also a quantity of bridge timbers, have made this city their headquarters.

WAS A LITTLE SLOW.

Bank of Montreal Beaten in the Race Into Grand Forks, B. C., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—G. A. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vernon, B. C., has arrived in this city with a view of opening a branch of his bank here. On his arrival, however, he found that the Merchants' Bank of Halifax had opened a branch at Grand Forks at 2 p. m. on last Tuesday.

Mr. Henderson was considerably surprised by the quick action of the Merchants' Bank, and is now hesitating whether to open one here now or not, as the Merchants' Bank of Halifax has secured almost the entire business of this city.

Union Jack for the Fire Department. A big Union Jack with an interesting history was hoisted over the central fire station Saturday for the first time. It was presented to the firemen by Meedames C. F. Jackson, N. A. Burritt, H. J. Dunlop and Kelly, all patriotic Americans, who, however, took that means of showing their loyalty to the country of their adoption. The flag was raised by Chief Squires on behalf of the department and was gallily raised amid the hearty cheers of the fire boys. Said Chief Squires: "The Americans in the city raised a subscription for the purchase of a new American flag to float over the United States consular agency here. Afterwards they purchased a handsome Union Jack for the fire department, and the ceremony of presenting it took place yesterday. Besides the Meedames Jackson, Kelly, Dunlop and Burritt, General Charles S. Warren was largely instrumental in securing the emblem."

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DAILY TRAIN. 6.00 p. m. Leave—Rossland—Arrive 11.05 p. m. Connects West Robson with Columbia river steamers from and for the north and with C. & K. branch trains from and to Nelson, Kaslo, Sandus and other Sitcan points. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

NO CUSTOMS DIFFICULTIES. For rates, tickets and full information call on or address nearest local agent or A. B. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agent, Rossland. P. G. DENISON, Agent, W. F. ANDERSON, T. P. A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, D. P. A., Vancouver.

O.R.&N.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE FROM. Lists routes to Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, etc., with departure and arrival times.

H. M. ADAMS, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Portland, Ore.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway

Table with columns: GOING WEST, DAILY, GOING EAST. Lists train schedules between Kaslo and Slocan.

East West

The Surveyors Chain Made It THE SHORTEST Transcontinental Route.

It is the most modern in equipment. It is the only line running luxurious club room cars. It is the only line serving meals on the a la carte plan. Through the GRANDEST SCENERY in America by Daylight. Attractive tours during the season of navigation on Great Lakes via Duluth in connection with the magnificent passenger steamers Northwest and Northland.

For maps, tickets and complete information call on or address B. F. & R. Ry. agents, or H. A. JACKSON, General Agent, Spokane, Wash.

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Use a first-class line in travelling between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and the principal services in Central Wisconsin. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars in Iowa. The Dining Cars are operated in the latest and most improved manner. Meals are served a la carte. For full information call on your nearest ticket agent or read via AS. C. FOND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Direct connections to Chicago and Milwaukee for all Eastern points. For full information call on your nearest ticket agent or read via AS. C. FOND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. In the First Methodist parlour on Wednesday evening, James Emmett Jones and Miss Anna Cole were united in the bonds of matrimony. The bride was late of St. Paul, Minn., and the bridegroom is the blacksmith at the Great Western. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Morden, pastor of the Methodist church. The newly wedded couple will take up their residence near the Great Western.

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The Burlington's St. Paul-Chicago Limited. Most costly, most beautiful, most luxurious train ever placed in service on any railroad west of Chicago. Pronounced by Mr. Pullman the "finest train that ever stood on wheels." Lighted by electricity. Heated by steam. Compartment and standard sleepers, buffet-smoking-laboury car, chair cars, a la carte diner.

No Extra Fares. Leaves St. Paul Union Depot at 8:05 p. m. daily after arrival of trains from Montana and the Pacific Coast. Tickets at offices of connecting lines.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

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Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. Steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Tickets to China and Japan via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

Trains depart from Spokane: No. 1, West at 3:40 p. m. daily. No. 2, East at 7:30 a. m. daily. For information, time cards, maps and tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N. E. W. RUFF, Agt. R. M. Ry., Rossland, B. F. D. GIBBS, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent, 255 Morrison St., Cor. 3rd, Portland, Ore.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

Only Direct Route to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points. Every day in the year between SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON.

No. 4 for Spokane and Pacific Coast connection leaves Spokane at 12:05 p. m. No. 6 for Nelson, Kaslo and Slocan points, leaves Spokane at 1:15 p. m. No. 3 from Nelson, etc., arrives in Rossland at 11:30 a. m. No. 5 from Spokane and Pacific Coast points, arrives in Rossland at 11:30 a. m. No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland. Tickets on sale all over the world. Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points. Passengers for Kettle river, Boundary Camp and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus and Bossburg with stage daily. E. W. RUFF, Agent, Rossland, B. C. SATTLE & DEWAR, Agents, Trail, B. C. C. G. DIXON, G. P. T. A., Spokane, Wash.

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co.

(LIMITED.) Time Table No. 32, taking effect Jan. 1st, 1899. VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 10 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster to Victoria Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursdays at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 1st of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and South ports the 15th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE. Steamers leave weekly for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager. G. A. CHARLTON, General Agent, Victoria.

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year—invariably in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50 a1to in advance.

A HAPPY EVENT.

A number of the members of the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks of Spokane arrived in Rossland Monday, and were given the freedom of the city. They took it. They went in to have a good time with their hosts, the Rossland Elks and their many friends, and they had it. The latch strings of all the houses in Rossland were on the outside for them. They pulled a few of them. By order of the local members the visiting brethren were directed to pay for nothing from small bottles to hotel bills, but who could keep such a lot of jolly good fellows from spending their money. A file of dragoons standing over them could not do this. The result was that there was had one of the pleasantest times that Rossland has yet seen. It was a period of good fellowship. This was so much the case that even the most sedate took part in the general hilarity of the occasion. The very streets took on a holiday appearance, and the town seemed more merry than it has been since the Queen's Birthday. Briton and American walked arm and arm and took occasion, ever and anon, to toast the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The amity was like that which prevails among brothers.

This mingling on festive occasions, like that of Monday, of citizens of the two nations in such a friendly way is a happy augury of the cordial relations and unbroken treaty that exists between the British Empire and the United States, just as much as though it were signed, sealed and delivered by their respective plenipotentiaries. There is little need of written treaties of alliance where the feeling of friendship is so strong as it is today. A treaty is far more enduring when inscribed on the hearts of the people of the two nations than if written on cold white paper with the blackest of ink. Each and everyone of the visitors who came here yesterday knows that Great Britain bravely stood up for their country when the other powers of Europe wished to intervene during the late struggle with Spain. In this action Great Britain won the undying friendship of the people of the United States, and this was alluded to many times by the visitors from Spokane. This shows that the American people are grateful and that they fully appreciate the services of a helpful friend in the hour of need.

Blood is, indeed, thicker than water, and from the growing admiration on the part of these two English-speaking races for each other, and their working together for the good of mankind along the same harmonious lines, will result in great good for all mankind. They will together uproot oppression in all the rest of the world, and together achieve a greater destiny than they would have had they never felt friendship for each other.

These semi-international reunions should be encouraged, as they make the two peoples better acquainted with each other, and serve to make stronger the already strong friendly feeling that exists between those on the north and those on the south of the forty-ninth parallel.

KOOTENAY'S LOW GRADE ORES

Referring to the immense possibilities existing in the lower grade ores of Kootenay, the Manitoba Free Press says: "Once the Canadian mine owners shall have realized the fortunes that await an intelligent attack on these poorer ores, the Dominion will be in a fair way to rival South Africa and the United States in their annual outputs."

No one appreciates more than the Canadian mine owners the profit that will follow the working of these ores. So far as the low grade gold-copper rock of this district is concerned, there is good reason for the belief that a suitable market will soon be created, but it is different with the low grade galena properties. To operate the latter with profit it is absolutely necessary that lead smelters be established in close proximity to the mines. But this cannot be done unless a market can be found for the product of these works. If the United States retains its 2 1/2 cents per pound import duty on Canadian lead bullion, parliament must provide another market than the United States, or see the silver-lead industry of Kootenay remain to a great extent undeveloped.

It is hoped that the Free Press and all other newspapers having the welfare of the country at heart will be unremitting in the exercise of their influence to induce the government to take immediate steps with a view to placing the silver-lead industry of Kootenay on a satisfactory basis.

THE CIVIC SALARY QUESTION.

The question of indemnifying the members of the city council has been disposed of, and it has been decided that no salary by-law will be submitted to the people by the present administration.

All the members of the city council have taken a very commendable stand on this question. They have, one and all, worked faithfully and well for the welfare of the city. They have neglected their private business to attend to the city's affairs, and for this sacrifice alone they are entitled to some indemnity. It will be noticed, however, that no member of the council broached the subject of salaries until the end of their administration was drawing near. Their first consideration was the needs of the city. These they have, to a great extent, satisfied for the time being in a most economical and praiseworthy manner, and they have their finances so well in hand that they saw their way clear to leave a surplus in the city treasury when their term of office expires, even though they indemnified themselves to the extent of \$1,000 to the mayor and \$300 to each of the aldermen. When the subject did come up for consideration it was discussed in a very proper and business-like manner. It was plainly evident that no member of the council had any desire to mulct the ratepayers. The most prominent pro-salary members advocated the appropriation of only one-half of the maximum amount allowed by the Municipal Classes Act, but the proceedings show that even that much was opposed by a majority of the board. The result is that no indemnity will be voted, and the city will thus save \$2800.

Rossland is indeed fortunate in having such public-spirited men in control of the affairs of the municipality, and it is earnestly hoped that every precaution will be taken to keep future administrations up to the same standard.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The 30th day of November is fraught with loving memories to every son of Scotland. It is the national day of the race—the day upon which Scotsmen, the world over, assemble to do honor to their patron saint, St. Andrew, whose name is indissolubly connected with the introduction of Christianity into Scotland.

Unlike the patron Saint of England, whose existence is more or less shrouded in mystery, the history of St. Andrew is fairly well known. One of the twelve disciples of our Lord, and brother of St. Paul, St. Andrew, following out the divine command to go into all the world and preach the gospel, proceeded to Scotland, sometime between 60 and 65 A. D. He remained there for upwards of 10 years—it is said by some for 25 years—but the best authorities seem to agree that he returned to the continent of Europe about 75 A. D. and was put to death by crucifixion. The shape of the cross on which he was crucified gave name to what has ever since been known as St. Andrew's cross. While in Scotland St. Andrew made his headquarters at a town which from that time has been known as St. Andrews, and there his bones were interred when brought to Scotland by St. Regulus or St. Rule, about the year 370.

This, then, is the reason why St. Andrew has ever been held in high honor by Scotsmen and their descendants, and why the 30th day of November (the supposed date of his landing in Scotland) has been kept in remembrance since the earliest times. And who can deny that the influence of his life and work has left an indelible impression on the whole national life of Scotland.

Frugal in their mode of living, industrious, brave, high-spirited, venturesome, receiving and benefiting by the teachings of St. Andrew, the Scottish race has attained a proud position among the nations of the world, and wherever they have gone they have carried with them an intense love of the native land, without allowing that sentiment to interfere in the slightest with their duties to the country of the adoption. It is not necessary for us to dwell specially upon the part that Scotsmen have played in the development and building-up of Canada. Suffice it to say that among the names that stand highest in the roll of Canada's great men in every walk of life, religious, educational, political and commercial, are to be found those of Scotsmen.

In common with their brethren elsewhere throughout the world, the Scotsmen of Rossland will meet tonight to honor their patron saint, and mid feast and speech and song to call to mind the days of "Auld Lang Syne." To them THE MINER extends its heartiest greetings, wishing,

That like son and Scottish sinner, Enjoy this night St. Andrew's dinner, May a' the lads be hale and happy, An' tak a' something o'er the nappy.

SHIPWRECK AND DISASTER.

The wires last night were burdened with accounts of shipwreck and disaster. On Kootenay lake there was a dreadful wreck, accompanied by the loss of life. The Atlantic coast was strewn with the frames of storm-battered vessels and corpses. One steamer, the Portland, foundered off the Massachusetts coast, and of the 105 souls on board not one escaped to tell the story of the disaster. On the farther coast of the Atlantic there were also shipwreck and lives lost

through the fury of the storm that has been raging for several days.

The disaster that was nearest to home was the loss of the steamer Ainsworth on Kootenay lake and the loss of several lives. There were some 31 souls on board, and of these a majority escaped. It has been claimed that the steamer Ainsworth was old and leaky, and, therefore, unfit to weather the storms that occasionally sweep so fiercely over Kootenay lake. Be this true or not, it is not certain that even a stronger boat could have withstood the wild winds and mad waves that ended in her loss. There seems to be no way in which disasters on the waters, when they are troubled by gales, can be avoided. The stanchest craft succumb under given conditions and no forethought, no careful provision, no personal heroism or exertion of even a superhuman character seems to be able to provide against them. They are part of the chances which all take when they take voyages or even trips on the water. Each year a large number lose their lives in this way and this will be the case as long as sailing and steam vessels are used.

Arrow and Kootenay lakes have been of great benefit in the opening of the Kootenay mining district. There has, however, been a number of fatal accidents, incident to their navigation. The extension of the railway system will in time do away almost altogether with the need for using the lakes for the transportation of passengers. When the lakes are paralleled with railways people can travel by the less dangerous method of the railways, and then it is hoped accidents which involve the loss of life on these treacherous waters will be far less frequent than at present.

This year has been a prolific one for ocean disasters. There was the La Bourgogne, the Mohegan, and now the Portland. In each of these the loss of life was very large.

AN OMEN OF PEACE.

The terms of the treaty between the United States and Spain have been made public, and will be found elsewhere in this issue. The most important section to those nations outside of the high contracting parties is the one which pledges the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy, and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least 12 years. In agreeing to adopt an "open door" or free trade policy in the Philippines the United States has shown its wisdom. It gives all the nations of the earth the privilege of trading in the Philippines without customs duty or hindrance. The privileges which it grants to the other powers in the far east cannot with fairness be denied to her in the several spheres of influence which Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany have established in the eastern part of Asia. There will be an open, fair competition for the vast trade of the Orient and the most enterprising nation will make the most profit from it. Had the American obstructed the harbors of the Philippines by custom exactions it would have resulted disastrously. It would have aroused the enmity of the other powers who are interested in the trade of the Orient, and reprisal would have followed reprisal until, perhaps, a long, bloody and costly war, involving the peace of the world, would have ensued. The action of the United States clears the atmosphere in the far east, and the other powers, by like concessions, should be able to settle their differences without the long threatened resort to arms over the division of China and other vexatious questions. The action of the United States in establishing an "open door" policy is certainly an omen of future peace, even if the terms did bear a little hard on the conquered Spaniards.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The incident of a burning building and a car of dynamite less than 200 feet away, told in another column, is one that should be heeded by the authorities. Had as much dynamite as is contained in a car, say 15 tons, exploded, the effect would have been most disastrous. As large crowds always gather in the vicinity of a conflagration hundreds of lives would have been sacrificed, and many of those among the survivors would have been crippled and disfigured for life. The buildings for blocks around would have been blown down, and the disaster would be one that would cause much mourning. The city has a bylaw which prohibits the storing of more than 25 pounds of dynamite or other explosives within its limits unless kept in a specially constructed magazine. This by-law should be enforced to the very letter, and those who break its provisions should be prosecuted to the fullest extent. It is only by taking the precautions outlined in the by-law that Rossland can escape disasters from explosives that have made some of the other mining cities the scenes of great calamities, which claimed hundreds of victims and destroyed buildings and other property covering large areas. The city authorities are fully alive to the situation, and the object lesson of a burning building and a car of dynamite only a few feet away has made them fear that something might happen, and they will see to it that regulations covering explosives are fully enforced.

SERVANT GIRLS WANTED.

Rossland is rapidly becoming a city of

homes. With homes comes a need for domestic servants. There is a well grounded complaint among the feminine heads of households that servant girls who understand their business are hard to find and after they are found are difficult to retain. The demand for this class of servants is much greater than the supply. There is, therefore, opportunities for servant girls here at higher wages than attain in most places. It is difficult to induce trained servants to leave the larger centers to dwell in a place like Rossland, because there are attractions in these populous places which hold them there even though the wages there are small. They contrive to extract considerable enjoyment out of life because of the theatres, dances and other recreations afforded on occasions of their days off duty and in evenings devoted to the pursuit of innocent merriment. This being the case it accounts for the trouble experienced in inducing servant girls to come to this city. Another difficulty is the keeping of the girls after they have been secured. In a city where there are more men than there are women, the opportunities for marriage are larger than where the opposite condition is the case. Hence, after a short stay in the bonds of servitude, comely girls usually enter the holy bonds of matrimony and so households are thrown into confusion by the loss of good and faithful servants. The easy road to matrimony ought to be an inducement to girls to come here. A good deal of fault has been found with Hon. Clifford Sifton for importing illiterate Galicians and outcast Russians into the Dominion to become part and parcel of the country. He should go to the United Kingdom for his immigrants and thus people the soil of Canada with races that can be depended upon, and who he can be certain will make good citizens. While the honorable minister is engaged in this task he might send a hundred girls from Great Britain to Rossland. They would be sure to find permanent employment here and would be a boon to this community. In fact, this city could easily assimilate one hundred of these deft handed mistresses of the broom and kitchen range each and every year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE THANKS of the people of the Kootenays are due the Victoria Colonist for the stanch support that paper has given the Kootenay press in its efforts to secure a Sunday mail service. The district, however, continues to suffer from lack of this convenience and until there is a radical change in the administration of the postmaster-general's department there is little likelihood of the appeals for a better service being heard.

HON. J. FRED HUME, minister of mines, has issued a circular requesting gold commissioners, mining recorders and all others interested to furnish him at once with any suggestions that they may desire regarding the amendment of the Mineral Act. As the legislative assembly meets on January 5, there is not much time remaining in which to delay the forwarding as any suggestions.

THE Toronto Globe is trying to keep the Liberal party in line by holding up the awful bogey of an alliance between the C. P. R. and the Conservatives, and there are some Conservative newspapers that lose no opportunity to point to instances wherein the C. P. R. has already succeeded in making an alliance with the Liberal leaders that is eminently satisfactory to Sir William Van Horne.

THE Vancouver World is the authority for the statement that the Provincial government civil service gullotine has been tied up until after the legislature meets, and that if it is then found that Mr. Semlin has sufficient backing in the house to carry on government wholesale dismissals will be the order of the day.

MANY references appear in the papers just now to John Bull, and some people are asking how the English nation came to get such a nick-name. The first person so to dub the natives of the strong little island is believed to have been Arbutnot, in whose ludicrous "History of Europe," the English figure as "John Bull," the French as "Louis Baboon," and the Dutch as "Nicholas Frog."

THE Revelstoke Mail asks, Isn't it about time that the Revelstoke company of Kootenay Rifles heard something about their uniforms, arms, etc.? At this present rate of going they will have one year out of their three years' term of service put in without even a parade. The Rossland company might with equal pertinence ask the same question.

IT APPEARS that Emperor Willie of Germany has followed the advice of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and decided not to meddle with the affairs of Spain.

SAYS the Victoria Times: "Rossland is already spoken of as the Western Johannesburg. The rise of the city from a few miner's shanties to its present size is almost without parallel in America, and its prospects are second to none among the Provincial cities."

IT IS expected that the United States will declare for the "open door" in the Philippines. Uncle Sam should also take down his tariff barricades at home.

THE B. A. O. has pushed the repairing of its assay office, which was damaged by fire Sunday morning. The laboratory will be ready for use again today or tomorrow.

Rossland Mining Stocks

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

MARKET FEATURES.

The market was firm yesterday for all standard stocks. Monte Christo was forced up to 14c., but while the mine remains idle we do not expect to see this price maintained. From what development is proving in the Deer Park it is of the best investments in Rossland. We would not be surprised to see Deer Park sell freely at 50c. in the near future. War Eagle is in demand; \$2.92 1/2 ex-dividend is freely bid for it. There is a large buying order for Virginia in the city. This stock will stand watching, but the advance may not come before the 500-foot level is reached. We have buyers for Virginia, Monte Christo and Iron Mask.

We have Buyers for all Standard Stocks

Table listing various mining stocks such as Cariboo (Camp McK), Jumbo, American Boy, etc. with their respective prices.

Snaps for Today

Table listing various stocks for today's trading, including Canadian Am., G. M. & D. Co., etc.

Republic Camp

Table listing various stocks under the Republic Camp heading, including San Pol, Princes Maud, etc.

LIST YOUR STOCKS WITH US.

We have cash buyers.

The Reddin-Jackson Co., Limited Liability.

Mining Operators and Brokers. Established May, 1898. Incorporated October, 1898. Agents for N. & F. S. Railway Addition to Rossland.

Money Loaned on Rossland Real Estate.

108 Columbia Ave., Rossland.

FOR SALE

Lot 24, Block 26, City of Rossland. Corner Columbia Avenue and Earl Street.

ALSO

Lot 23, Adjoining Lot 24, South side Columbia Avenue, together with the St. Lawrence Hotel, erected thereon. The hotel or boarding house is now let under short lease. It contains 22 rooms, the furniture of which may be secured if desired.

For terms and full particulars apply to

RICHARD PLEVMAN, Agt., IMPERIAL BLOCK, Rossland, B. C.

FROM THE RECORDS.

Transfers. NOVEMBER 28. Lucky Dick, 10 days' guarantee, R. A. Brown to J. H. Hansen.

NOVEMBER 23. Spitzee, to Have Mining company agreement of transfer issued by A. Webb and Kenneth L. Burnett.

NOVEMBER 22. Parrot 1/2, on the east slope of Deer Park mountain south of Blue Bird; John Earle to Joseph Voger.

NOVEMBER 21. Summit, on Record mountain, M. A. Lindsey Archer, to Sydney McKinnon and John Barber. Wallingford fraction, on Record mountain, A. P. Hunter to Sydney F. McKinnon and John R. Barber.

NOVEMBER 21. Berlin, Stella L. Leland and Anna, in Norway mountain country, certificate of equal ownership signed by Stephen J. Brails, Martin Coe and John Spesh.

NOVEMBER 19. Berlin, Leland, Stella L. and Anna, in Norway mountain country, John Lepesh to William K. Miller.

NOVEMBER 19. Dip 1/2, between the Alameda, Old Sport and Jo Jo, W. H. Jackson to the Jo Jo Mining company.

NOVEMBER 18. Dip 1/2, G. N. Taylor to the Jo Jo Mining company. Dip 1/2, J. Fyfe to the Jo Jo Gold Mining company.

NOVEMBER 18. Midnight 1/2, on Revenue mountain adjoining the Newberry trail, Charles Lord to W. J. Harris.

NOVEMBER 18. Homestead, on the east fork of Champin creek, Henry Croft to F. J. Smith of Glasgow, Scotland.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

On the Skyline a shaft is being sunk to a depth of 300 feet. The work is done by contract and some rich ore is being taken out. Fifteen men are employed.

On the Silver Glimpse, owned by J. Baker of Tacoma, they are tunneling and sinking a shaft. Some 200 tons of high grade ore are now on the dump, and the property gives every indication of making a first class record.

On the Tam Rak, which was recently bonded by V. A. Johnson, there are several fine ore showings on which work is being pushed. It is thought it will not be long before he is able to ship ore.

The Highland mine, which owing to some complications is idle at present, is a fine property, and one that could ship steadily at a profit. It is well developed, having a tunnel 1,000 feet in on the lead.

Two upraises have been driven from the tunnel to the surface, one 200 feet and the other 300 feet, all in ore ranging from four inches to four feet. The ore averages 40 ounces in silver and 75 per cent lead.

NO ONSORSHIP.

In Greeting the News of the Great Gures Effected by South American Nervine. It Has Saved an Army of Sufferers From the Pangs of Indigestion and Nerve Troubles.

L. M. Holmes of Parraboro, N. S., was taken severely ill about a year ago with nervousness and indigestion, and for some time was completely prostrated. He consulted the best doctors, but they failed to help him. A newspaper advertisement brought South American Nervine to his notice. He tried it with the result that he was greatly benefited from the first bottle, and six bottles completely cured him, and he would be pleased to give all details of his case to any person asking him.

Sold by Goodeye Bros.

The Stock Market

The market during the week has shown a very decided recovery from its previous depression, and a large amount of business has been done in the principal stocks of the camp. Monte Christo is strong and has advanced several points since the beginning of the week and now stands at 13 1/2. There has also been great activity in Deer Park, many thousands of shares having changed hands locally. A bear movement sent the price down half a point yesterday, but a quick rally was noticeable. We predict, however, a slight weakening during the next few days. We have filled orders this week for Giant, Novelty, Deer Park, Brandon & Golden Crown and Dundee. The inquiries we have recently had from England lead us to believe that there will be a steadily increasing demand in London for Rossland securities.

QUOTATIONS.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Abe Lincoln, American Boy, Cariboo, etc.

EUREKA DISTRICT.

Table listing various stocks in the Eureka District, including Black Tail, Golden Harvest, etc.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

CODES: Cloughs, Bedford-McNeill's, Moreing & Nell's, A. B. C. Cable Address: "BROTVI." Bankers: Bank of British Columbia.

Beeton & Ovington

Mining and Stock Brokers. Financial Agents for Eastern and English Correspondents.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

The Okanogan

Free Gold Mines Limited.

Operating five claims, free milling ore, near Oroville, Okanogan County, fully developed. This is a strong corporation, having on its Board representative mining, financial and professional men of Spokane and Rossland.

Parties who want a sound investment without the usual elements of risk connected with undeveloped properties, should investigate the merits of these shares.

Investigation means more shareholders for the company in every case.

Your inquiries are respectfully solicited—we have no fear of the result.

S. Thornton Langley & Co. ROSSLAND B. C.

Will be pleased to answer all inquiries.

TWO BANKS OPEN TODAY.

The Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of Toronto Are Both Ready. Come rain, come shine, the Bank of British Columbia will open for business in its handsome new quarters on North Washington street today.

The handsome new fixtures are all in shape, and the office decorations are unusually elegant. H. A. Holmes, late of Victoria, is now on his way to Rossland to take a position as accountant with the bank here.

The Bank of Toronto also expects to commence operations also today. The branch has been peculiarly unfortunate on account of delays in receiving its safe, and the opening of the institution has been delayed on that account, but everything is now here, and no delay is looked for in opening Thursday.

ELKS ON

The Rossland Men Their Spokane

AN HILARIOUS

Beswick and Nuzum the Cake Walk

When All Refered American Alliance

With a special train and a barrel of ice water slake their thirst, they made their entry into afternoon. They town ever since.

There were 100 visitors to the party included people comprising the band of 20 pieces a lodge's mascots. Dut conductor, and he conducted a little below No was held up by some of relieved of his gains.

tection got himself p Sheep Creek, and from big red bonding card exemplified him from fun. The train reached the station here about 2 1/2 day afternoon. The v by the resident mem and a brass band. A formed and the march started on their trium head of the process. Police Ingram, Sergeant Patrolmen McMillan, McPhee and Specie

en. Then came the flag, and four immense were followed by the V band, led by Dr. Lub Elks were next in line. Beswick, late of Rossla in a gorgeous overcoat of everybody who saw close to 80 of the visit section of the parade, a ance they made, with the canes, trimmed with the

The Rossland band of Elks concluded the pa was nearly two blocks. After marching down the visitors were es hall where they were re Robertson and Mayor sequently they were telis by the reception spent an hour looking o to sitting down to the for them at Dominion E. Notbohn, exalted ruler Lodge No. 223, aced as his right was father Pa the hero of the day, wh the table was E. Demps man's left were Congre General Charles S. War

The menu was as follo

MENU. Select Eastern Celebrated Lion Beer Chicken Salad, Mayonnaise Boiled O Tongue, C ENTREES Fillet de Boeuf AUX CROAST Turkey, Cranber VEGETABLES Boiled and Mashed POTATOES English Plum Pudding, Celebrated Lion Beer Fruits in Season Cheese Cafe Noir

The toasts were brief toast to the Queen w Father Pat Irwin. "He the speaker, "has been country as one of the m of their duty and charty bountyfulness must be preciated by the Elks, who is charity and brotherly I am a sky-pilot (great can appreciate such wo found among churches members of a fraternal feel much honored tonig a body of men who have al principal so noble a

"Our President" was E. E. Holmes, who had re enthusiastic outburst of lasted for several minute minated a splendid spee ing the hope that th friendliness between the and Great Britain, wou union where the Star a the Union Jack would fl and "God Save the "Yankee Doodle" wou unison.

of the Spokane lodge, proud position of being ruler of an Elks' lodge made a pleasing addre ment, "Our Order" Th formed a secret society such as is unique among tions. Its only secret is fellow members in need which the Elks are reveal is the names of whom they have exten

Dutch Jake Goetz was respond to the sentiment Mr. Goetz modestly de further than to express the fair ones may alwa bear that they may desir General G. S. Warren enthusiastic outburst of applause when he arose the toast of "Rossland ago," said the general, known as Rossland had map. One fine day he came along and located a little later along came blow pipe and an assa day Rossland spray the five years ago the the camp was \$300,000 and before older the annual product will have amounted

Rossland today is the greatest mining camp the ver seen. It is imposi vast proportions the r camp will have increas decade.

"Our Canadian Cou sponsored by Congress



CHANGE PHRASES

The Technical Expressions Used by the Brokers.

THE BULLS AND THE BEARS

These Names Originated in the Early Part of the Last Century—Meaning of Puts and Calls and Other Expressions Affected.

The language of the stock exchange is a mystery to a good many people of more than usual intelligence. The phraseology in use among brokers is not, however, very difficult of learning, nor is the vocabulary an extensive one. There are a few technical expressions which, when they are once understood, make the whole stock business an open book. Some of these phrases are used only among brokers operating on an exchange. Others are common parlance wherever shares are sold. There is no exchange in Rossland, and many of the purely technical phrases used on 'change are never heard here. There are other expressions, however, which are so common everywhere that the owner of a block of 50 shares cannot afford to be ignorant of them.

Perhaps the most common terms in use among brokers are bulls and bears. They date far back to the time of the gigantic South Sea bubble of 1720, when the whole of Europe was market-mad, and brokerage was in the vicinity of 'Change alley, London, were lined with the desks of stock operators.

The origin of the words is self-evident. A bull is a speculator who wants to raise the price of his stock, in order that he may sell out at a profit. A bull is generally heavily laden with the shares that he has bought while engaged in bulling the market. A bear, on the other hand, is endeavoring to lower the price of stock in order that he may buy it at the lowest figure. Bearing the market, it may be needless to explain, consists in bringing about a reduction in the price of any particular stock.

How the Bulls and Bears Work. Under the methods prevailing in modern stock exchanges, a bull is generally "long" on stock. In other words, he has purchased more stock than his own capital will permit, and he has been obliged to borrow money. When the market conditions seem to demand, the bull sells his stock, and repays the money which he borrowed when he bought his scrip.

A bear, on the other hand, is generally short of stock, which means that he has contracted to deliver on some future day a certain quantity of a given stock, which he does not yet own. There are two ways by which he can carry out his contract. One is for him to go on 'change and buy the shares outright, that process, however, has a tendency to lift the price of the stock. As the main object of the bear is to force the quotations down, that method finds little favor with him. The other means by which he can fill his contract is to borrow the stock from some holder of it. If on the day of settlement the bear has not been able to secure the shares, another recourse presents itself. Suppose the original contract between himself and his customer was that in 30 days he would deliver 1,000 War Eagles at \$2.00. On the 30th day if War Eagles were worth \$3, the broker must either deliver the stock at the price named, or he must pay his customer the difference between \$2.00, the contract price, and \$3, the current quotation on the day of settlement. The difference is 10 cents per share, or 1,000 shares it is \$100. That sum represents the bear's loss in the deal, since the value of the shares has advanced against him.

On the other hand, suppose that the contract was the same as in the first instance, and the price of War Eagles at the specified time of delivery was \$2.80, equal to a drop of 10 cents per share. In that case, on the day of settlement, the bear can force his customer to take the 1,000 shares at the contract price, \$2.00, or else the customer must pay to the bear the difference in price, equal to 10 cents per share. In either case, the bear has made a profit of 10 cents per share on account of the fall in the price of the stock.

If the bear, in order to deliver the stock, has borrowed it from another broker, he repays it by buying an equal amount of stock on the open market. The purchase is termed "covering." Whipsawing. Back and Forth. A bull on the other hand is generally "long" of stock. In other words, he has borrowed money with which to purchase his holdings, and must sell in order to repay his indebtedness. When he sells, whether at a profit or at a loss, he repays the loan. Thus it often happens that a bear is loaning a bull with which to meet his indebtedness, while at the same time a bull is furnishing a bear stock with which to meet his contracts. Since the bull already has the stock which he wishes to sell, and does not, like the bear, buy it for the purpose of filling a contract, he is constantly striving to raise the market quotation, in order that when he sells he may get the highest possible figure. Sales by the bulls in order to meet indebtedness constitute liquidation.

A bull may agree to buy a certain amount of stock at a given price on a specified future date. If in the meantime he can force the quotation upward, the difference in price between the contract figure and the quotation on the day of settlement represents his profit. He takes the stock at the contract price, or if the seller cannot deliver it, the seller must pay the difference in cash. If the stock falls during the period covered by the contract, the amount of fall represented the bull's losses. He must either receive the stock for which he has contracted, and must pay for it at the specified figure, or must pay the amount of the fall in the market quotation. Stocks are "carried" when a banker advances money to a bull speculator on the security of the stock itself, which is deposited as collateral. The "carrying rate" depends on the demand for stocks and the current rate obtained for money.

How Margins Are Played. A "margin" is a partial payment on

the purchase of a given amount of stock. A bull speculator may take a 30-day margin of 10 cents on stock quoted at \$1. Thus by paying 10 cents per share to the owner of the stock, the bull gets an agreement from the owner for the sale of the shares at the 30th day on payment of the balance of 90 cents per share remaining due. It remains optional with the buyer whether or not he will make the remaining payment of 90 cents on the day of settlement. If in the meantime the stock has advanced above \$1, he pays the balance of 90 cents due the seller and buys the shares according to the contract at a total cost of \$1 each. He can then sell at the advanced market price, and the amount of the advance constitutes his profit.

On the other hand, if the stock is worth only 95 cents on the 30th day, the bull has lost five cents per share. He can either pay the remaining 95 cents remaining due, and take the stock, which would thus cost him \$1 though only worth 95 cents, or he can surrender 5 cents per share out of the 10 cents, which he paid when taking the margin. The remaining 5 cents is returned to him. If he wishes he can remargin, which is a repetition of the previous process.

Regarding Puts and Calls. A "put" is an insurance secured by a bull against a possible fall in the market. It is a contract issued by some capitalist on payment of a given rate, whereby the capitalist binds himself to buy a certain amount of stock at a stipulated price within a stated period. If the price of the stock falls in the meantime, the holder of the put turns over his shares to the issuer of the put, who is obliged to buy it at the stipulated price. On the other hand, if the stock advances, the holder of the put has no necessity of using it, but sells on the open market at the advanced price.

"Call" is the converse of a put. It is an insurance secured by a bear against an unexpected rise in the market. The call is sold by a capitalist at a specified rate to a speculator. Under the terms of it the issuer of the call must sell to the holder of it a given amount of stock at a set price at any time within a stated period. Both puts and calls are as much negotiable instruments as shares themselves. A "straddle" is a combination of a put and call. It provides that the buyer of it may either buy or sell to the issuer a certain number of shares at a price as many points apart as are named in the straddle. All the foregoing contracts are described generally as "options" or "privileges."

A "wash sale" is a nominal sale between interested parties for the purpose of affecting the market. In a wash sale the transfer is not legitimate, and it is made merely to defraud the public. Operations of this class are forbidden under heavy penalty by most exchanges. They are, however, most difficult of detection.

"Contangoes" and "backwardations" are essentially British phrases, and they figure largely in the reports of proceeding on the London 'change. A contango is the rate or percentage charged an operator long of stocks for carrying his account forward to the next fortnightly settlement. Backwardation is the remarkable etymological monstrosity used in describing the premium charged a short operator for desisting his delivery from one settlement day to another. In New York the backwardation is the equivalent of the premium charges by the "loan crown" where actual holders of shares are lending their scrip to short bears for the purpose of making deliveries.

NEWS OF REPUBLIC.

The Jumbo Is Being Incorporated—Dr. Manly's Purchase.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 23.—[Special.] The Jumbo, which is considered to have one of the best showings on Republic hill, is being incorporated. A fifth interest was purchased today by H. Percy, Jas. P. Harvey and partner for some where in the neighborhood of \$5,000. Three hundred thousand shares are set aside for treasury purposes, and they will commence at once to develop this property. The management of the Princess Maude intends changing the mode of running the tunnel. The contractor, Mr. Stover, found the ground much harder than he anticipated, and progress was necessarily slower. The trustees are anxious to reach the ledge, and will start day work, largely increasing the force, in order to have shipping ore by January 1st.

The shaft on the Pochontas is 40 feet in depth without any break in the ledge. The management will sink 100 feet before crosscutting. A good blacksmith shop, shaft house and necessary buildings have been erected and everything in order for the business work of the winter is now complete.

The Harest tunnel is now in over four feet of quartz and is looking better than before.

The Merrimac miners are energetic workers, as the shaft is now down 50 feet. The ore has an unusually good appearance. They are now crosscutting from the bottom of the shaft.

E. S. Hart, the contractor for building the road from the Falls to Republic is in town. He claims the snow road is only 34 miles to the Falls, and Myers Falls, the railroad station, is only three miles distant, which will bring us within touch of Rossland, as when the road is completed, passengers can leave Republic in the morning and arrive at Rossland in the evening. Ten men are now working on the road. It is 12 miles from Republic to the summit, and only two miles of fallen timber is to be encountered, and Mr. Hart claims he will be able to complete the road within the next 10 days.

Yesterday Dr. Manly purchased the interest of Joe Hadley, in the American Flag mine in Sheridan camp. Mr. Hadley was one of the original locators. This purchase makes Dr. Manly a half owner in the mine, the other half being owned in Rossland. The mine is considered one of the best in the Sheridan camp.

The rich ore in the Republic vein, sinking from the No. 2 to the 400 foot level, keeps its richness, \$1,000 assays not being uncommon. The Republic mine is now running, all machinery and needed appliances being in place.

There is between five and six feet of ore. The assays run from \$6 to \$30. In the bottom of the shaft there is ore that goes \$35 to the ton. The Black Tail is on the range of hills across the gulch from the San Poil and adjoins the Lone Pine. It is about a mile from town.

ON THE RESERVATION.

The Development on the Gold Creek Company's Properties.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 24.—[Special.] The new expectancy of the camp at present is the Lone Pine mine, about one mile north of Republic. The Lone Pine has very large surface showings, and its value has only been exceeded by the Republic, on the surface. This mine it was which first created the excitement of the camp. It is on the opposite side of the gulch from the San Poil; and adjoining it on the west, on the same hill, is the Pearl; while the Black-tail, of which great things are expected, joins it on the south. A force of men are now working on the Lone Pine to determine the best values, and upon ascertaining the proper point, the force will be largely increased.

The Gold Creek Mining company own a group of three claims on Gold Creek, 17 miles distant from Republic, and just across the line on the north half. Manager Stacey is in town and states that the tunnel, 100 feet in length, has been run on the ledge; then a crosscut was run across 45 feet of ledge matter, running for the pay chute. Some high grade ore was encountered, and the average body, the manager claims, will pay to work. After driving some 100 feet further, there will again crosscut for the pay chute. A tunnel will be run on an adjoining claim, which will be driven 100 feet to the ledge. When the ledge is cut the intention is to sink a shaft on the vein. Work is steadily progressing on the tunnel. All necessary buildings and winter supplies are provided, and both tunnels will be continued during the winter.

E. F. Gannon is in from Iron mountain for supplies. He is sinking one at Aurora, but it is not yet started. The Minnehaha tunnel is in over 50 feet and they expect to tap the ledge within 20 or 30 feet. Assays range as high as \$33, principally gold. The Frisco, adjoining the above, is running a tunnel, which is in 30 feet. They will continue the tunnel a distance of 145 feet, when they expect to tap the ledge at a depth of 110 feet. The surface ledge is over 20 feet wide, and assays run 14 per cent copper and \$3 gold.

Wm. Zuit was in from Iron mountain yesterday. He has run a 30-foot tunnel on the Lone Pine claim, which belongs to the Minnehaha company. The crosscut shows a 16-foot ledge assaying \$8.40 in silver, \$2.40 in gold and four per cent copper. A chute of brittle silver in this lead, two feet wide, assays 240 ounces per ton. The tunnel is a grassroot prospect, and only gains a depth of 35 feet on the lead.

THE BLACK TAIL.

Depth Will Make It Equal to the Republic Mine.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 24.—[Special.] Another strike is to be recorded in this camp of wonderful strikes. About one mile north of the Republic lies the Black Tail mine. It is on the range of hills that lie across the narrow gulch called Eureka. The opposite range of hills carry in their bosom the Pochontas, Butte & Boston, Republic, Princess Maude, Jumbo, Lone Pine, San Poil, and numerous other claims. But across this narrow gulch and on the opposite range of hills the Black Tail mine is now running neck and neck with the best of her opposites, and claims to be the best of them. The tunnel was driven a distance of 600 feet, and at a distance of 550 feet the ledge was cut. At that point the ore was from four to six feet wide, and assays ran from \$10 to \$40. The depth is 150 feet. An upraise of 205 feet was made, but not always on the ledge. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet, which averages \$35 at the bottom. From the main crosscut tunnel the drift is in 95 feet, and shows from four feet to six feet of quartz that will run \$23. The north drift shows from three to four feet of quartz. About 80 feet above the tunnel they are drifting on a ledge of six feet of quartz that averages \$25 per ton. All the drifts and stopes are increasing in value. Superintendent Crummett of the San Poil, Black Tail and Iron Monitor, is peculiarly fortunate in always managing a successful mine.

The Kamloops Mining & Development company has been elected to the North and the Trade Dollar, with capital stocks of \$100,000 each. The companies have sold as much of their treasury shares as they desire to, and as a result there is plenty of money available with which to develop the properties with their extensive scale. Work on the Trade Dollar has already been commenced, and operations will shortly be begun on the North San Poil.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

It Will Give a Dinner on Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's society was held Friday evening in the office of J. Ferguson McCrae, when there was present a good representation of "bringers" from the district. The business of the previous meeting having been discussed, and W. T. Oliver having submitted the treasurer's report, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected: President, J. S. C. Fraser; vice president, John Ferguson McCrae; chaplain, Rev. D. McGe. Gandler, B. A.; secretary, P. McL. Forin; treasurer, W. T. Oliver; committee, D. B. Bogle, J. M. Cameron, P. S. Gilmour, William Gibson and John McKane. It was decided to honor the sacred memory of the patron saint of Scotland by having a dinner on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at the following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, viz: Messrs. Fraser, Oliver, Bogle, Smith and McCrae. The executive committee was instructed to prepare bylaws to be submitted at a meeting to be called by the committee at such a date as convenient. It was also suggested, and the idea was heartily indorsed, to hold social reunions once a month during the winter, so that "the Scots abroad" and those also whose forefathers are "bringers" have an opportunity of coming together and so making the society what it is the world over, among the most successful organizations of its kind. The membership fee was fixed at \$1, and a hearty invitation is extended to all Caledonians to join—Scots wha' hae.

THE DUNDEE CASE

The New Administration Has Opened It For a Hearing.

A STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

The Action Will Probably Be an Important Subject of Consideration at the Coming Session of the Legislature—Case of Great Interest.

It is probable that at the coming session of the provincial legislature, which will convene on the 6th of next January, one of the most important matters to be considered will be the title to the land adjoining Rossland, in dispute between Charles Dundee, who located it, and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company, which claims the territory under its land grant.

The former government confirmed the railway's title to the ground, and refused to admit the claims of Mr. Dundee to a hearing. Since the present administration went into power, however, Mr. Dundee has received a petition of right, enabling him to sue the government to recover the land which he claims. The result of the suit will be of immense interest to Rossland, as the land in dispute involves all the railway addition to Rossland. The Dundee pre-emption is claimed by 160 acres of land, 320 acres of land, in a block one mile long and half a mile wide, lying just north and west of the original townsite of Rossland. The eastern boundary of the Dundee location is parallel with the east boundary of the original townsite. The petition of right which has just been granted to Mr. Dundee sets forth the following claims:

That in 1893, Dundee, in accordance with the provisions of the land act, pre-empted 320 acres of land, at present unincorporated in the city of Rossland and adjoining the original pre-emption of Ross Thompson, and that in August, 1893, he received a pre-emption record for the same. In the following year, when the survey was made of the Ross Thompson pre-emption it was found that the boundaries of the Thompson pre-emption conflicted with those of the Dundee pre-emption. Then, it was submitted, at the suggestion and with the approval of the assistant commissioner of lands and works for West Kootenay, Dundee abandoned his pre-emption record and received a new record for 160 acres of land in which the line of the Thompson pre-emption was accepted as one of the boundaries. That when Dundee found that the second pre-emption record called for 160 acres of land instead of 320, the amount which he originally staked, he again, with the consent and approval of the assistant commissioner, surrendered his record and received a third one calling for 320 acres. The first record of Dundee's was dated August 16, 1893, and the third, April 19, 1894, and from the date of first record up till the summary cancellation of the third record on May 19, 1896, Dundee remained in actual possession of the land and complied with all the provisions of the land act.

That with respect to the prior reserves placed upon the land pursuant to section 2 of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway subsidy act of 1892, the reservation operated from the date upon which the Dundee company filed certain plans to the satisfaction of the executive, and deposited \$25,000 as security for the due construction of the railway. That no notice was given to the assistant commissioner for West Kootenay that these conditions precedent to the reserve had been complied with by the railway company, and that the reserve was operative, nor was any such notice given to Dundee, although the land pre-empted by Dundee was included in the area to be preserved. That Dundee at the time of his pre-emption had no knowledge of the reserve.

That on March 8, 1895, the government issued a crown grant to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company for 59,200 acres of land, which covered the Dundee pre-emption record. It is also stated that the reserve was operative, and of which land he had been in possession for about two years.

That on May 19, 1896, Dundee received notice that his pre-emption record to the land had been cancelled, which notice likewise contained the first intimation he had received that the land had been reserved or otherwise dealt with by the government. And that in the belief that he was lawfully entitled to the same under his pre-emption record, he had occupied and improved the land and paid taxes upon it.

That before any legal cancellation of Dundee's pre-emption record could take place, Dundee had a right to be heard before the chief commissioner of lands and works, and that as he was not given that right the alleged cancellation was illegal and invalid. It is also submitted that after the issuance of the crown grant to the railway company in March, 1895, for a tract of land covering the Dundee pre-emption, the crown had no further interest in the said pre-empted land, and that therefore no officials acting on behalf of the crown had any legal right to cancel the Dundee pre-emption record. It is also contended that at the time the crown grant was issued to the railway company the Dundee pre-emption was valid, and therefore could not be conveyed to the railway company.

That the prayer of the petition was that his pre-emption be declared valid, and that upon further complying with the provisions of the land act he be entitled to complete purchase and receive a crown grant to the land. It is also stated that the crown grant of the railway company, so far as it covers his pre-emption, was issued in error and should be cancelled.

Killed by Her Husband. TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 26.—Rebecca Taggart, the woman who was so cruelly beaten by her husband yesterday morning, died early this morning at the general hospital. An inquest will be held this afternoon. Her husband is in jail and will undoubtedly be tried for murder. It is the opinion of James Martin, M. P., that, from a business point of view, Gran' Forks has as bright a future as any town in Southeastern Yale. He has arrived at his conclusion from observations recently made while on a trip through the western portion of the Rossland riding.

IRON MASK MINE.

Good Ore Found in the West Drift at the 100-Foot Level.

As was told in THE MINER'S review of the stock market Thursday, the development of the east end of the Iron Mask is showing some excellent ore. Superintendent Hall has a force of miners at work opening stoping ground in the west drift at the 100-foot level. The chute at that point has been uncovered for some time, and some excellent ore has been taken out, but up to the past week work had been suspended there, in order to exploit more thoroughly the big ore bodies in the westerly workings of the property. The development just resumed in the drifts at the east end of the property has disclosed 18 inches of splendid copper ore, averaging around \$50 per ton in gold and copper. Some of it is almost solid copper chalcopyrite. The plan is to open the chute at that point and resume shipments from it.

There has been, by the way, a popular impression that the westerly workings of the Iron Mask extend into the Virginia ground. That is not quite true, as it is about 100 feet from the Iron Mask's east shaft to the Virginia's line. Nevertheless, the fact that such fine ore is being met so near the Virginia ground should be of material advantage to that property.

In the winze at the west end of the property, the showing has improved beyond expectations. The ore body is now six feet wide, and probably contains the highest grade of ore to be found in the camp. Every pound of it will not only ship but will pay big returns over the smelter charge.

Work on the Joseph Leiter. A. G. White returned yesterday from the Joseph Leiter property on Sophie mountain. At present he is driving to the east in order to crosscut lead No. 2. The tunnel is in 128 feet. A fine grade of ore has been met with. It is of the concentrating variety. The vein is eight feet wide. Yesterday a pack train of 10 horses was out to the camp of the Joseph Leiter and carried supplies enough to last for the winter. The intention is to keep up the work on the property all winter.

Your Rheumatism

Paine's Celery Compound The Only Medicine That Works Complete and Permanent Cures.

The ablest and best men and women of our country—doctors, clergymen, lawyers, bankers, merchants and literary men—highly praise and recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Remember well that rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, a slow and incomplete nutrition of the body invite rheumatism, just as they do nervous debility and neuralgia. There is no surer start for rheumatism than a run-down, nerveless condition.

You cannot cure rheumatism by outward applications. The disease is due to internal troubles and must be constitutionally attacked and got rid of. Paine's Celery Compound gives a healthy tone to the stomach, increases the appetite, and regulates the bowels, liver and kidneys, so that they easily throw off poisonous matters that lodge in the blood, causing rheumatism and like disorders. Bear in mind that rheumatism neglected means increased sufferings and certain death. Be wise while you have a fair measure of strength left. Use Paine's Celery Compound and banish rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, a slow and incomplete nutrition of the body, and an enemy that has no mercy when it obtains the mastery. It solely remains for you to determine whether you will banish danger or remain in misery and wretchedness.

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ALIEN PLACER

The editor of the editor of THE MINER writes:

"Is it desirable to a law of British Columbia the ownership of 'alien' placers?" THE MINER is opposed of any law which would restrict or limit the development of the placer miner in the placer industry. He is limited means, and is the severest hardships the hope of finding quickly make him a center of civilization. The pathway is made by the placer miner and the establishment of the placer industry. It matters little to the placer miner others a low him and place the permanent and profitable resources of the British Columbia has element, but nothing to the population the discovery of new. It cannot be denied the Province is the activity of the alien prospectors. It to aliens that Cariboo and the trail blazers Washington have made what they are today.

Supposing only British allowed to own placers to be expected that a large fortune from the luvial deposits of the Peace River district, a country, is spend any more time help in a mining of four cases out of five former home in the East Country and take his and live in comfort and things of this world reach. In doing this the alien is just as liable permanent home in British man from Ontario immigrant.

The number and immigration would be greatly minimized, either for placer confined to British subjects the case it would great development of the legislature to pass a alien ownership of placers.

KOOTENAY

Some time ago the public attention to the attended the policy of the in offering special industrial concerns to locate. It is pointed out that these works, it would be bonus to those willing to undertake.

THE MINER is not prepared the time has arrived. We have already remarked smelter men are opinion that the product smelters is not sufficient for the reduction of ores of the district, and a Canadian mint will providing a market for ever contained in the board of trade and city watch the development. If metal refiner industries are to be the district, the advantage as a place for their kept prominently to the reasonable means should induce them to come here.

Both the Northern Northern railways are anxious to extend their routes. It is reported that the contemplates building a railway from Coonsee Bend country, Washington, and so on up the Okanogan rivers to the in Okanogan country.

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

ALIEN PLACER MINERS.

The editor of the Colonist asks the editor of THE MINER the following question: "Is it desirable to amend the mining law of British Columbia so as to prohibit the ownership of placer claims by aliens?"

THE MINER is opposed to the enactment of any law which would place the slightest restriction on the exploration and development of the Province. The placer miner is the pioneer of the mining industry. He is generally a man of limited means, and is induced to undergo the severest hardships and privations in the hope of finding diggings that will quickly make him a rich man. Thus it is that districts far removed from the centers of civilization are explored and the pathway is made for permanent settlers and the consequent extensive establishment of the more lasting industries. It matters little who takes the placer gold if through the efforts of the placer miner others are induced to follow him and place the more enduring resources of the country on a permanent and profitable basis. So far British Columbia has been slow of settlement, but nothing stimulates accession to the population so much as the discovery of new mining territory. It cannot be denied that the development of the Province is mainly attributable to the activity and enterprise of alien prospectors. It is largely owing to aliens that Cariboo was made famous, and the trail blazers of Montana and Washington have made the Kootenays what they are today.

Supposing only British subjects are allowed to own placer claims, it is not to be expected that the man who wins a large fortune from the auriferous alluvial deposits of the Atlin wilds, or the Peace River district, or the Omica country, is not going to spend any more time than he can possibly help in a mining camp. He will, in four cases out of five, return to his former home in the East or in the Old Country and take his money with him and live in comfort and where the good things of this world are within easy reach. In doing this he is no greater benefit to the Province than the alien. The alien is just as liable to make his permanent home in British Columbia as the man from Ontario or the English immigrant.

The number and importance of finds would be greatly minimized if prospecting, either for placer of quartz, were confined to British subjects. This being the case it would greatly retard the development of the country were the legislature to pass a law prohibiting alien ownership of claims.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIES.

Some time ago THE MINER directed public attention to the success that has attended the policy of the city of Toronto in offering special inducements to industrial concerns to locate there, and suggested that Rossland might secure considerable benefit by following the example to some extent. The city council of Nelson seems to be fully alive to the advantages of such a policy. At the last meeting of that body a resolution was passed to the effect that the city open negotiations with capitalists to secure the establishment of bullion refineries, and in the debate that followed it was pointed out that in order to secure such works, it would be wise to pay a bonus to those willing to embark in the undertaking.

THE MINER is not prepared to say that the time has arrived for the establishment of metal refineries in this district. We have already remarked that local smelter men are unanimous in the opinion that the product of Kootenay smelters is not sufficient, nor is it likely to be for some little time, to justify the discontinuance of bullion shipments to the large refineries in the United States. It must not be forgotten, however, that the United States commissioners are inclined to have the 2 1/2 cents per pound import duty on lead bullion retained, and that the agitation for the establishment of a Canadian mint will bear fruit, very probably, in the near future. The retention of the duty will make it necessary to have local refineries with the least possible delay, in order to permit the successful operations of local smelters for the reduction of the silver-lead ores of the district, and the operation of a Canadian mint will be beneficial in providing a market for the gold and silver contained in the bullion.

It would be well for both the Rossland board of trade and city council to closely watch the developments in this connection. If metal refineries or any other industries are to be established within the district, the advantages of Rossland as a place for their location should be kept prominently to the front, and all reasonable means should be employed to induce them to come here.

AMERICAN ROADS HEADING THIS WAY.

Both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways are making preparations to extend their tracks in the west. It is reported that the Northern Pacific contemplates building at an early date a railway from Coulee City, in the Big Bend country, Washington, to Chelan Falls, and so on up the Columbia and Okanogan rivers to the mines and farms in Okanogan county. If this road is

constructed it is almost certain that it will not terminate south of the international boundary, but will be extended into British Columbia by way of Osoyoos. This will give the miners and ranchers of South Yale a competing line with the C. P. R.

The Great Northern is also fully alive to the opportunities for a railway through the northern portion of the State of Washington and into South Yale. A party of Great Northern engineers are locating a railway line along the Columbia river from Wenatchee to Republic, where it would connect with the Kettle River Valley railway.

As soon as these two lines are in operation a country exceptionally rich in natural resources will be opened up to settlement and development, and Southern British Columbia will, as a natural consequence, be greatly benefited.

THE SILVER-LEAD INDUSTRY.

The probability that the international commission, now in session at Washington, D. C., will fail to secure the removal or reduction of the United States import duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound on Canadian lead bullion is a very serious menace to the silver-lead mining and smelting industries of the Kootenays. The lower grade galena mines of this district are absolutely dependent upon the operation of local lead smelters, but if the smelters are barred by the operation of this tariff from the only available market for their product—the United States refineries—they cannot be operated.

The prosperity of Kootenay depends to a great extent upon the development of its silver-lead industry, and it is, therefore, of very great importance that it be brought to its fullest extent with the least possible delay. The ill effects of a lengthened delay in the realization of this will affect the whole country.

Something must be done to save Canada from the disastrous and far-reaching effect of this inconsistent and wholly unnecessary duty. The Canadian and British commissioners should make a determined effort to have the tariff removed. If some sacrifices in other directions are necessary they should be made.

The West will hold the Laurier government responsible if an arrangement is not made satisfactory to the silver-lead industry of Canada. If the cabinet ministers who represent Canada in the commission fail to do this while at Washington they must be prepared to meet the demands of this district for governmental assistance for the maintenance of silver-lead smelters and refineries in Kootenay at the next session of parliament.

Meanwhile it would be well for the people of this Province to prepare for the worst. Every board of trade and municipal council from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast should be ready with its demands on the Federal government for the necessary subsidies to create a home market for the silver-lead ore and bullion produced in British Columbia.

"LET 'EM ALL COME."

The fact that the popular saying in Great Britain is "Let 'em all come," shows in a nutshell what the spirit of the people is at the present day. Great Britain was never in a better shape to make her greatest war than at the present time. Her navy is the largest and is well armed, equipped and manned for a long fight. It has taken years of preparation to get the navy in this condition. The British army, though not as large numerically as are some of those of the Powers of Europe, is in splendid fighting trim, and forms a skeleton which could be quickly placed on a very formidable footing. In short, both the navy and the army are in such shape that they could be absolutely relied upon for almost any emergency that the Empire might be called on to face, even if "they all come," as the populace by their expression evidently intend to imply. Under the circumstances, there is no disposition on the part of either the government or the people of the Empire to stand much pin-pricking or tail-twisting on the part of nagging enemies. Nations which indulge in these practices will arouse the war spirit of the Empire and will find themselves in the lion's jaws. The French, particularly, are playing with fire by her lion-baiting in Egypt, Newfoundland, Madagascar, West Africa, and in short, in all places where the interests of the two nations conflict. It is fully realized by the French people that they alone would be no match for Great Britain, but they hope if war ensues that Russia will come to their aid. The sentiment conveyed in the phrase, "Let 'em all come," reveals that the people of England are not alarmed even at such a contingency as a combination of France and Russia arrayed against her.

THE MINING METROPOLIS.

One of the best indications shown that the country to the west of Rossland is rich in present and future possibilities is the anxiety of the larger banks of the Dominion to establish agencies there. Indeed, the rivalry in this regard has at times been a race to see which of two banks would be the first to be ready for business in some of the cities of the Boundary Creek country. It must be obvious to the most unobservant that where staid and wise financiers show a haste, which, among this class of men, appears almost unseemly, there are fortunes to be made where they locate. They realize that the stirring scenes and the opportunities for investment that were characteristic of this camp three or four years ago will be re-enacted in Greenwood, in Grand Forks, in Midway and perhaps other cities situated in this finely dowered country. While the possibilities of this section to the west are great, and while there are many opportunities for making money there still, we do not think that any city will grow up in that country that will ever be of greater size or more importance than Rossland. We say this without

MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION.

A new list of municipal voters must be compiled each succeeding year. The

next municipal elections will be held early in January, and it is very desirable that every eligible citizen be registered in order to qualify as a voter. For this reason THE MINER desires to direct public attention to the notice to municipal voters which appears in another column. Perusal of the advertisement shows that there are three classes of voters, viz., ratepayers, holders of trade licenses and householders. To enable a ratepayer to vote at the next elections it is necessary that he shall have paid, on or before Monday, December 5, 1898, all taxes charged against him by the municipality. Residents carrying on business subject to an annual license of not less than \$5, must also pay up on or before December 5, 1898, if they wish to have a vote next January. The term householders covers any male subject who pays not less than \$60 per annum for house or room rent. To become voters persons of this class must make a statutory declaration before a magistrate or notary public, and file the same with the city assessor or city clerk, on or before December 1, 1898.

Business men residing in one ward and conducting a licensed business in another may vote for aldermen in both wards, if the necessary declaration is made.

For the accommodation of miners and others who are unable to register during the day, W. B. Townsend, J. P., has kindly consented to be at the city offices on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, between the hours of 7 and 9, for the purpose of taking depositions.

Everyone who is alive to his own interests will see that his name is on this year's voters' list.

FREE SILVER FOR THE U. S. SETTLED FOR SIX YEARS.

In the United States senate, as it will be organized from March 4 next until the end of Mr. McKinley's presidential term, there will be 50 gold Republicans and six Republicans who have coquetted with the silver question but are pledged to vote with their party against free silver. Then there are two gold Democrats. These bring the anti-free-silver vote up to 58, a majority over the Democrats, Populists and free-silver Republicans, not less than 26. That is, the majority against free silver in the next senate will be in itself equal to the entire Democratic senatorial representation.

In the presidential election of 1900, of the 30 senatorial seats at stake these will be from the Republican list of 56: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, West Virginia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Oregon—18.

In view of the results of the free-silver campaigns of 1896, 1897 and 1898 there is extremely small probability of the return of 12 free-silver senators. All the possibilities of practical politics point to the return of at least 14 gold senators from those states, and probably 15. Yet the sound money Republicans could lose 10 of the 18 and, making no gains elsewhere, would still have a majority against free silver.

Now, suppose that free silver shall still be the issue in the next elections of 1902, the middle of the next presidential term. Suppose, in defiance of all probability, that the number of sound-money Republican senators shall have been reduced by the elections 1900 from 56 to 52, leaving a sound-money majority of 14 for the free-silverites to overcome in 1902. The sound-money Republican seats that will be at stake in 1902 are: New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon, California, North Dakota, Kentucky.

Can the most optimistic free-silverite see a chance for a free-silver gain of seven in that list of states?

Yet if the free-silverites do not gain in the elections of 1902 at least seven seats from the list no free-silver bill will have the remotest chance of being enacted in a period that covers the entire term of Mr. McKinley's successor. It would, therefore, seem that free silver for the United States is not likely to be an accomplished fact for at least six years.

THE MINING METROPOLIS.

One of the best indications shown that the country to the west of Rossland is rich in present and future possibilities is the anxiety of the larger banks of the Dominion to establish agencies there. Indeed, the rivalry in this regard has at times been a race to see which of two banks would be the first to be ready for business in some of the cities of the Boundary Creek country. It must be obvious to the most unobservant that where staid and wise financiers show a haste, which, among this class of men, appears almost unseemly, there are fortunes to be made where they locate. They realize that the stirring scenes and the opportunities for investment that were characteristic of this camp three or four years ago will be re-enacted in Greenwood, in Grand Forks, in Midway and perhaps other cities situated in this finely dowered country. While the possibilities of this section to the west are great, and while there are many opportunities for making money there still, we do not think that any city will grow up in that country that will ever be of greater size or more importance than Rossland. We say this without

any desire to detract from the importance of the favored section known as the Boundary Creek country. There will, perhaps, be centers there that will in time reach the present size of Rossland and perhaps be larger, but by that time this city will be much larger than it is at present. We think that it will always head the procession of mining cities of British Columbia. There is no other place that has so many productive mines and prospectively productive properties immediately surrounding them the same as Rossland. Even the most conservative mining men, who understand fully the situation here, feel certain that this city will within the next few years be many times its present size. In the Boundary Creek country and, in fact, anywhere in the mining section of British Columbia, the mines are scattered over large areas and do not lie so close together as is the case here. For, that very reason the mining towns are much smaller than this camp. This being the case it seems certain, in our humble opinion, that the title of Rossland to the claim that she is the biggest quartz mining camp in the Dominion will never be successfully questioned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Hamilton Spectator suggests that the government should purchase the Plains of Abraham, outside Quebec, and keep it for the people. The idea is a good one.

THE proposal to modify the Rush-Bagot treaty so as to allow the construction and maintenance of war ships on the Great Lakes should be frowned down.

THE latest gag in London is "Let 'em all come." It is heard everywhere. The phrase has its origin, probably, in the fact that Great Britain is thoroughly prepared for any emergency.

THE report of criminal statistics for the year ending September 30, 1897, has just been published. It shows that Canada compares very favorably as a law abiding country with any other.

SAYS the Toronto Globe: "The mining of British Columbia has passed beyond the placer era and beyond the stage of speculative purchase and stock selling. It is now established among the substantial industries of the Dominion, and as such it must be considered in dealing with our industrial development."

THE program for the European conference called to devise measures to repress the anarchists, which is to be held at Rome on the 29th instant, has been arranged. Its primary purposes are, first, to remove anarchists in all countries from the category of political offenders to the category of common malefactors, and second, to secure similar action against anarchists pursuant to the first purpose.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER says "Every man ought to be a party man; a 'neutral' is good for nothing." Political bosses will heartily agree with him. But a man may take an active interest in public without binding himself hand and foot to a faction, and it would be a good thing for the country if more electors followed this rule. When the great interests of the country are imperilled, as beyond doubt they often are, who but the "odious neutral" is to come to the rescue? Political independence is a very fine thing.

THE mayor and board of aldermen of the municipality of Kaslo have followed the example of the Rossland city fathers and given notice of their intention to vote themselves salaries, the mayor to have \$1,000 and each of the aldermen, \$200. The Kootenayan, commenting upon the subject, expresses the hope that the city council will draft the bylaw so that it will go into effect in 1899, and thus leave the citizens the opportunity of nominating a council pledged to repeal the bylaw, if any acceptable candidates can be found to run upon such a ticket.

THE statement has been published in the Coast papers that the officers at Lake Atlin have forbidden prospecting until June, because there is said to be some doubt as to where the boundary line between British Columbia and the Yukon territory is. There is nothing in the Mineral Act that prohibits prospecting or deprives any man, who discovers a mine, of his right to it. The gold commissioner has no right to refuse to record a claim properly staked at any time. There is a growing tendency of too much officialism and red tape in the administration of the mining laws of this Province which should be checked.

AS AN instance of the rapid increase in the general prosperity of British Columbia it is interesting to note the growth of the imports and exports of the Province for the last ten years. The table is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Data for years 1889-1898.

This is a very satisfactory showing, but everything points to a much more rapid growth for the next decade.

THE dispatches announce the resignation of A. W. McNeill, as the representative of the Alberni district in the legislature, and that a proclamation has been issued for a new election. Mr. Mc-

Neill was elected as a supporter of the Semlin-Cotton-Martin party. Prior to the last campaign Alberni invariably returned a supporter of the late government. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of the approaching contest in Alberni. The probabilities are that, as it is only a bye-election, the candidates will run respectively as Government and Oppositionist. The district contains, however, more Conservatives than Liberals, and the leaders of the former may avail themselves of the opportunity to nominate a man who will be more Conservative than Government.

IF A reciprocity treaty is finally found by the High Joint Commission now in session at Washington, D.C., and ratified, one of the most fruitful sources of debate in the Canadian parliament and the United States congress during the consideration of tariff measures will be eliminated. In every tariff discussion which congress has had for the last 20 years, the articles which Americans buy of Canada, and of which Canadians buy of the United States have found a very prominent place. The border States in particular have had cause for complaint, and Canadian towns near the boundary line have also had just cause for desiring that an international agreement be arrived at which would eliminate the commercial and industrial hardships from which they are suffering.

RECENTLY THE MINER published a dispatch from its London correspondent which contained what purported to be a list of promoters of a company organized in England to construct a smelter at Vancouver and to acquire certain properties, and included in the list was the name of Jas. F. Garden, mayor of Vancouver. Mr. Garden writes to the press strongly resenting the unwarranted use of his name in this connection. Neither THE MINER nor its London correspondent are to be blamed for this. The information was obtained from the printed prospectus of the Vancouver Smelting company, and it had no reason to doubt the truth of the statement that Mr. Garden was one of the advisory board of the company. We hasten to do Mr. Garden justice by stating the facts of the case, and would recommend him to take up the matter of the unwarrantable use of his name, with B. H. Martindale, C. B., chairman of the Vancouver Smelting company. THE MINER does not hesitate to say that a corporation that will take such liberties as has the Vancouver Smelting company in this instance, can scarcely expect to enjoy the confidence of those familiar with the incident.

THE report of criminal statistics for the year ending September 30, 1897, has just been published. It shows that Canada compares very favorably as a law abiding country with any other.

ASSAY OFFICE BURNT

B. A. C.'s Handsome New Laboratory Severely Scorched.

A DEFECTIVE CHIMNEY. Loss in the Neighborhood of \$1,000, Fully Covered by Insurance—It Was One of the Best of Its Kind in the West.

THE handsome new assay office, just completed by the B. A. C. on Nickel Plate flat, was partially destroyed by fire at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning. The flames originated in the furnace room, and doubtless were due to a crack in the chimney, which permitted the surrounding woodwork to become overheated. The loss on the building was about \$500, while on the fixtures and apparatus the damage was equally great.

The building was just completed last week. The furnace had been in use yesterday, and although nothing out of the ordinary was noticed, yet the severe heat must have caused the brickwork of the chimney to crack near the roof.

A few moments before midnight, Charles Magraw, a miner employed by the Canadian Pacific Exploration company, happened to be going home when, as he neared the Red Mountain station, he noticed that the roof of the assay office was ablaze. Magraw was joined by one or two other passers-by returning from the theater. The party broke open the door of the assay office, and set to work putting out the blaze with a miniature bucket brigade. They could do little by that means, however, and the fire spread rapidly.

Meanwhile the Nickel Plate company sounded out the alarm by prolonged toots of its whistle, and at the same time an alarm was turned in from the box at the corner of Washington street and First avenue. The department made a quick run and soon had two lines of hose playing on the building. After that it was the work of a quarter of an hour to get the fire entirely under control.

All the balances and most of the other valuable equipment of the office were saved. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Commercial Union, represented by A. B. Mackenzie & Co.

The assay office was one of the finest and most complete in the west. It had facilities for doing all sorts of chemical work, as well as for carrying on metallurgical experiments. The building itself was a handsome structure, which cost complete \$2,000. The damage last night was largely limited to the furnace room and the roof.

Langelier Will Not Resign.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 26.—Charles Langelier presents a letter in Le Soleil denying that he will resign his candidature in Levis at the request of Mr. Tarte, and declares that Mr. Tarte, instead of being opposed to him, is in his favor, as will appear during the election. Pacad declared in Le Soleil the other day in favor of keeping federal and provincial interests separate at Levis, intimating that otherwise the feeling against the federal ministers there would jeopardize Langelier's election to the legislature.

Write to DR. ROBERTZ, he is THE DOCTOR WHO CURES Weakness of men. Expert scientific treatment. Instructive books free. Address G. H. ROBERTZ, M. D., 252 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

Wide West Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About 1 1/2 miles south of the city of Rossland. Take notice that J. N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, No. 9267, A. and D. J. Burke, No. 8290, A. 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 4th day of October, 1898. 10-5-104. N. F. TOWNSEND.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

Ophir Mineral Claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located: Between the Gold King and Coxy Mineral Claims on Red Mountain. Take notice that J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for the Jumbo Gold Mining Co. Ld. (foreign) free miner's certificate No. 13,082A, 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 1st day of November, 1898. 11-10-104. J. A. KIRK.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

Oakland and Emma Weber mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west side of the middle fork of Sleep creek, about two miles west of O. K. mine and adjoining the Cruiser mineral claim. Take notice that J. Kenneth L. Burnet, acting as agent for Joseph E. Walters, F. M. L. No. 33828, A. free miner's certificate No. 34063 A, 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 17th day of November, 1898. KENNETH L. BURNET.

Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

St. Bernard mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: One half mile southwest of the O. K. mill and is a re-location of the St. Bernard, located 14th of April, 1895. Take notice that J. Kenneth L. Burnet, (as agent for Victor Mounier, Esq.) free miner's certificate No. 34063 A, 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 17th day of November, 1898. KENNETH L. BURNET.

Application to Purchase.

Notice is hereby given that I will, sixty days after date, apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the crown land hereinafter described, that is to say: Commencing at a post marked "Anthony John McMillan, S. E. Corner" and planted on the west bank of the Columbia river, about two miles north of the international boundary line, thence west 40 chains to the west bank of the said river, thence south, following the meandering of the said river to the said post, containing 150 acres, and being situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and being the abandoned pre-emption of one Foulton. Dated this 15th day of October, 1898. 10-27-104. ANTHONY J. McMILLAN.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897"

"Northwest Development Company."

Registered the 20th day of September, 1898. I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Northwest Development Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company, under the "Companies Act, 1897," 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 situate in the City of Spokane, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is six hundred thousand dollars, divided into six hundred thousand shares of one dollar each. The head office of the company in this province is situate at Rossland, and William York Williams, mine superintendent (not empowered to issue and transfer stock), whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of existence of the company if fifty years. The objects for which the company has been established are: To work, operate, buy, locate, acquire, procure, hold, mines, metal, and mineral claims of every kind and description within the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and within the Province of British Columbia and the North-West Territory, Canada, and the Territory of Alaska; to carry on and conduct a general mining, smelting, milling, and reduction business; to purchase, acquire, hold, keep and operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of furnishing light, creating power for all purposes, and in connection with the mining and treating of ores; to bond, buy, lease, locate and hold ditches, flumes and water rights; to bond, buy, lease, construct, build and operate railroads, ferries, tramways, lines of vessels, either on rivers or on the Pacific Ocean; to own, bond, buy, sell, lease, locate timber and timber claims, and to do the everything consistent proper, convenient, requisite for the carrying out of the objects and purposes aforesaid in their fullest and broadest sense, and especially to buy and sell for the purpose of gain and profit, mines, mineral claims and real estate and timber lands; to authorize and empower the Board of Trustees of this corporation to make all purchases and all sales of property owned by this company, without the consent of the stockholders; and likewise to buy and sell stock and stocks in other corporations organized under the laws of this State and organized under the laws of other States of the United States and of foreign countries; and likewise to loan money upon any security or securities therefor as to the Board of Trustees of said company shall from time to time seem meet and proper.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Dangerous Crossing.

EDITOR MINER—Sir: Since the council saw fit to promulgate a bylaw about the condition of the sidewalks, does it not for a moment strike the board of works that a like bylaw to keep the crossings and steps at First avenue and Washington street in safe condition would not be inappropriate? What is meant by the dangerous death-trap on South Washington street? Perhaps the council is in hopes that some of its critics may fall in these places. I am, etc., P. ESTERIAN.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nancy Tuttle, the charming daughter of Mrs. Emma L. Tuttle, to W. H. Aldridge, the manager of the Trail smelting works. The engagement was commemorated with a dinner given by the mother of the fiancée on Sunday last. The date of the marriage has not yet been announced.

WANT NO SALARIES

Aldermen Agree Not to Indemnify Themselves.

MAYOR WALLACE'S STAND

He Urged That the City Council Not Expect a Faithful, Honest Administration Without Paying the Mayor and the Councilmen.

At the meeting of the city council last Tuesday, the proposal to indemnify the mayor and the aldermen for their services was defeated by a vote of four to three.

It had been expected that the controversy would arise, and as a result all the councilmen were present. Alderman Goodeve was expected particularly to discuss the question, as he was avowedly opposed to any salaries.

The question was brought up early in the evening, when Alderman Goodeve, seconded by Alderman Thompson, introduced a motion committing the council against the payment of salaries to its members.

A genuine bomb had been thrown into the council, the effect could not have been more interesting. Mayor Wallace slowly picked up the motion and read it deliberately aloud.

"Moved by Alderman Goodeve, seconded by Alderman Thompson, that in view of the fact that we believe it was understood by the ratepayers generally, and further that there was a tacit understanding to that effect among the council,

"Therefore, there be no salaries or indemnification to the mayor and councilmen for the year 1898."

As Alderman Goodeve rose to speak to the motion that he had just introduced, there was a look in his face that promised interesting developments. The developments came.

Mr. Goodeve's speech.

"I have introduced that motion," he said, "for I believe that at the time of the last election the ratepayers generally were opposed to the payment of salaries to the councilmen. There can be no doubt of that. The action of the old administration in voting itself salaries was severely criticised and the issue was one of the live ones of the recent campaign. I hold here a clipping from THE ROSSLAND MINER at the time, crediting Mr. Wallace, then an alderman, with saying that the passage of a proposed bylaw would be aided if the mayor and the councilmen refused to accept salaries.

"I have here another clipping commending Mr. Wallace for his position in the matter. If these excerpts mean anything, they mean that Mr. Wallace thought that salaries were undesirable. "If it is necessary to demonstrate further that the salary question was a live issue at the time of the last election, I need only point out that at one of the public meetings called then, Alderman Fraser declared that the aldermen had earned three times the amount they have received. On a similar occasion Mayor South took pains to quote a bylaw showing that the council had acted legally in allowing the salaries. Then, too, Alderman Clute, who now favors the passage of a salary bill, took the platform to prove that the granting of indemnities to the last council was illegal. These things show clearly that there was a general popular sentiment against the payment of salaries to the mayor and councilmen."

Here Mr. Goodeve paused for a moment. An unwarranted attack has been made upon me by the mayor and two of the aldermen," he resumed, and the silence was oppressive while he went on. "These men have rushed to the newspapers to assail me, and then instead of dealing with the real issue they have drawn a red herring across the trail in order to deceive the public. I never told THE MINER that the city could not buy a park for lack of funds, and the mayor need only have inquired of me to learn that such was the case. Nevertheless, they indite a long article, charging me with being unfamiliar with the finances of the city, although chairman of the finance committee. There has never been a time since I have been in the council that I have not been in touch with the city's financial condition, and six months ago, foreseeing the necessity for retrenchment, I suggested that we reduce expenses wherever possible in order to come just issued a circular.

That letter, written by the mayor and two of the councilmen, was uncalled for, out of place and not in accordance with the facts."

Mayor Wallace took up the discussion the instant that Mr. Goodeve sat down. "That would have been an admirable dissertation, Alderman Goodeve, if it had been in accordance with the facts," he said vigorously. "You say that I suggested last year that the council do away with salaries, but you do not say that it was because the bylaw in question was a loan bylaw, and that I suggested general retrenchment at the same time in all lines. When the salary question came up, I did not vote against it. I accepted the salary for I thought we were entitled to salaries, and I think it wrong for any alderman to get up here and make a grand stand play about declining a salary."

As the mayor finished Alderman Clute rose to his feet to reply to the charge of Alderman Goodeve that he had assailed the salary bylaw of the last council as illegal. "It was illegal because the money appropriated came from borrowed funds, which would not have been permissible," he explained.

Alderman Lalonde, whose position in the matter has been in doubt, followed, and his address was listened to with more than usual interest.

"While the law gives us the right to vote ourselves salaries," he explained, "I believe that it would be wrong in a young city like this to pay indemnities

to the mayor and council when the money is needed so badly elsewhere. Although I have given more time to the city than any man at this board, yet I never expected a salary and do not want one. Ontario, the best governed province in the Dominion, does not pay its councilmen a cent, and I believe that we can follow its example."

As Alderman Lalonde would cast the deciding vote, his short pronouncement was an interesting one, for it meant the defeat of the salary bylaw.

Mr. Goodeve rose to make a concluding speech and after a sharp parry with the mayor he was allowed to go on.

A Grand Stand Play. "You have referred to a grand stand play on my part," he said, addressing the mayor. "Let me call your attention to the fact that at the last election while you were in conversation with me, you expressed the opinion that the mayor should receive a salary. I suggested that you make public your views on the subject as the matter was an important one. You declined, however, and requested me not to mention the matter."

"I took that action because my committee requested me to do so," replied the mayor. With that the matter was put to vote, and the result showed: Ayes—Goodeve, Lalonde, Thompson and Barrett; noes—Clute, Edgren and Wallace. The vote decisively committed the council against any salary proposition.

Remember, though, gentlemen," said Mr. Wallace, "I can veto the bill."

The council returned to the consideration of its regular business, and after a wordy war a measure was passed referring to W. A. Campbell \$20 overcharged to him in connection with the fire department supplies.

IN ST. ANDREW'S HONOR

The Scotsmen Celebrated His Day With a Dinner at the Allan.

One of the Most Eloquent Occasions Since Rossland Became a Gathering Place for the Olan.

Haggis and heather, bagpipes and eloquence, gaelic melodies and the highland fling, combined to make St. Andrew's dinner at the Allan house last night, the merriest banquet ever given in the city. About 150 sons of Scotia were present, and the toast list, which was presided over by J. S. O. Fraser as toastmaster, called forth a magnificent flow of oratory.

- Among those present were: Kenneth I. Burnett, Wm. N. Dunn, T. R. Morrow, J. H. Wilnot, Spokane, E. N. Oulmette, Joseph B. Dabney, J. E. Saucier, Alfred Hall, J. G. Clute, Jr., J. Macdonald, J. Burns Johnson, C. O. Lalonde, A. S. Goodeve, Ernest Kennedy, H. W. Keating, W. S. Rugh, H. Aubrey Holmes, J. Ferguson McCrae, Charles S. Warren, N. F. Townsend, Eber. C. Smith, R. M. Grogan, J. G. Peterson, P. C. McArthur, John Jackson, Jr., Neil Cochrane, W. F. McNeil, W. A. Campbell, R. A. McPherson, J. L. Parker, W. H. Hobbs, Dr. Redick, Sam. Forrester, Charles E. Ross, D. J. Macdonald, W. M. Wood, P. A. O'Farrell, G. Galt, H. E. Lippmann, R. W. Mount, D. E. Kerr, A. C. Fry, H. E. Lippmann, W. H. Jones, W. B. Townsend, J. P. W. T. Oliver, William Gibson, James Hunter, John Spring, W. S. Deacon, John Edgren, James Chambers, N. A. Burritt, James Anderson, T. Gilliland, Paul W. I. Reddin, H. W. C. Jackson, J. F. McKenna, H. F. Myton, G. C. Thursty-Pelham, W. F. Townsend, A. B. Macdonald, Dr. Sinclair, J. S. C. Fraser, J. B. Hastings, Hon. C. H. Macdonald, F. W. Rait, Thomas Edgren, John M. Smith.

FIRES AND DYNAMITE.

They Were Close Together When the B. A. O. Assay Office Burned.

It was with a carload of dynamite standing on the side track not 200 feet away that the firemen kept at work in their efforts to put out the blaze in the B. A. O.'s assay office near the Red Mountain railway station last Sunday morning. The knowledge that a stray spark from a burning building might set afire a whole car of the fearful explosive, urged on the firemen to their hardest work, and it was not a half hour before they had the flames wiped out. It would be hard to imagine the havoc that would have resulted if the huge quantity of powerful dynamite contained in the car had exploded. There were hundreds of people standing close at hand at the time and every one of them would have been blown into atoms, while the town itself would have been almost wiped out. It would have been another Butte or Johannesburg disaster on a smaller scale.

The committee of councilmen on fire, water and light has just issued a circular, calling public attention to the necessity of making careful provision for the storage of explosives within the city limits. The circular quotes the bylaw on the subject. The law provides that no person shall keep within the city limits 25 pounds or more of gunpowder, giant powder, dynamite or other high explosives unless kept in a magazine specially approved by the building inspector, who in the present case is Inspector Harp.

All explosives kept on hand by merchants or other incombustible material at least four inches thick. The chimney must have an opening of an area of not less than 50 square inches, and it must rise four feet above the ridge of the house in which it is built.

W. deV. LeMaistre, who returned a few days ago from a three months' visit to his old home on the Isle of Jersey and in England, is now connected with the office of Daly & Hamilton, barristers and solicitors. Mr. LeMaistre was formerly engaged in the practice of his profession at Trail but has decided to make Rossland his headquarters in the future.

ALL SORTS OF NEWS

Construction of N. & B. Railway Said to Have Been Begun.

BROOKLYN CITY IS DEAD

Merchants Selling Their Stocks and Removing to Other Places—Track-Laying Commenced on the Robson-Penticton Road and Other Notes.

It is announced that the construction of the Nelson & Bedlington railway was commenced on the 26th of November. The contract calls for the construction of 50 miles of railway, and the work is to be completed by July 1, 1899. It is estimated that 4,000 men will be required to complete the task. The building of the road will give the Great Northern railway connection with the foot of Kootenay lake, and thus over its steamers to Kaslo, where the Sloacan country is tapped by the Kaslo & Sloacan railway, which also is controlled by the Great Northern. The company has lately sent a party of surveyors through the Lardeau country to map the line of a railway from the head of Kootenay lake to the arm on Upper Arrow lake.

The citizens of Kaslo are complaining of exorbitant coal rates. The South Kootenay board of trade, at a meeting held lately in Nelson, protested against the action of the railways in charging only carload rates to some of the big merchants who had been getting goods in carload lots, and distributing them in small quantities all over the Kootenays without extra tariffs. The board of trade alleged that the practice militated against the smaller merchants. F. W. Peters of the Canadian Pacific railway, promised to do his best to get the privilege done away with.

The Kaslo city council has passed a bylaw giving the mayor \$600 per year and the councilmen \$150 each annually. The Trail smelter will soon be run by electricity from Bonington Falls. The wires are all place and the new brick transformer house and six motors are being installed. The electricity will travel about 35 miles before reaching the smelter. The estimated loss in that distance is eight per cent.

The sampling mill for lead ore is nearly completed. A few small lots of lead ore have already arrived. The lead furnace itself is approaching completion. Trail will have a new brass band.

Chinamen have been getting the worst of it lately in the Sloacan. Nelson is to have a public library. Wood at Nelson is \$5 per cord, and the dealers won't sell at any price to the man who insists on measuring it.

Brooklyn is dead. Merchants are selling out their stocks at any price, and are leaving town.

Some \$300,000 is to be spent in improving the Columbia at Revelstoke. Revelstoke wants to be incorporated. The Grand Forks board of trade is still alive. Richard Armstrong was recently made president of it.

The new boom town in the Boundary country, has grown from a population of nothing to a population of 600 people in two months. It is the new headquarters of the O. P. R. contractors. A new wagon road is to be built to connect the new town with Grand Forks. Greenwood is a live town. It wants a cemetery.

A new wagon road may be built from Greenwood up the Kettle river above Rock creek.

Track laying on the new Robson-Penticton road has been commenced at the Robson end. About 2,000 feet of track is laid daily.

The No. 1 Canadian Pacific train jumped the track Sunday at Revelstoke, and several cars were derailed but no one was hurt.

Opponents of J. B. Sibbald, the gold commissioner for the Revelstoke division, are trying to bring about his removal.

As a result of the anti-business agitation in the Sloacan, the labor union are considering the formation of a union. Up to the present time the miners have had no organization in the Sloacan.

J. H. Soady, the principal of the Nelson public school, administered a thrashing the other day to a truant youngster. The whipping was given at request of the boy's mother, but she afterwards repented of her action and had the teacher arrested for assault. Mr. Soady was supported by all the school trustees. The police magistrate before whom the case was heard decided that Soady had been inexcusably severe in whipping the child and that ordinarily he would be fined, but under the circumstances the principal was released with a caution.

A deer made an appearance the other day on the Silverton townsite, and was promptly shot for its carelessness.

THE BLACK TAIL.

The Strike on This Property Is the Talk of Republic.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 27.—[Special.] The talk of the town is the Black Tail strike. It even overshadows the dead and stuffed Thanksgiving turkey. The mine, in all its levels and shafts, looks well today and promises better things.

Superintendent Frank Raborg yesterday let a contract to erect winter buildings on the Monroe claim. The Monroe is the south extension of the Jumbo. Six miners will be started at once on the mine, and work will be pushed steadily in the future. The developments on the Monroe are a 25-foot shaft on the east end of the ledge, besides several open cuts. The ledge crops out widely along the entire claim. The assays run from \$2 to \$7. The Jumbo is the northern extension of the Republic bill; a large, well defined ledge, with the average low assays of the camp on the surface, but like the other rich ones, its depth is favorable for high values.

The Gold Leaf crosscut tunnel is now in 285 feet, and a contract has been let for an additional 75 feet, and it is expected the ledge will be cut before the contract expires. The surface shows a great mass of broken ore that assays from \$5 up into the hundreds. The tunnel will tap the ledge at a depth of 150 feet. The Gold Leaf is an assessable company, consequently the treasury has ample funds to push developments, and with Superintendent Kaborg's energy early results are looked for.

WILLIAM I. REDDIN

C. O'BRIEN REDDIN

C. O'BRIEN REDDIN & Co.

Miners and Brokers.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

PARTIALLY DEVELOPED MINES FOR SALE.

MINING PROPERTIES DEVELOPED.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS ON MINES.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 1.

Dear Sir:

There has been a marked improvement in the demand for Rossland stocks during the week. Deer Park was most heavily traded in, the price steadily advancing from 16c. to 21c.

Monte Christo sold yesterday at 14 1-2c., and judging from the interest taken in this stock in the past few days, it would not be surprising if it went still higher.

On the Novelty the ledge has been crosscut for a distance of 35 feet, and it is expected the ledge will prove to be nearly 50 feet wide. Assays run from \$8 to \$22 in gold. Novelty, with its splendid showing, is undoubtedly the best low-priced stock in Rossland.

Reservation stocks are becoming popular, and many of them are certainly good buys. We handle them all and will be pleased to supply quotations and all information regarding them.

The Giant tunnel shows unmistakable signs of nearing the ledge, and we look for an advance in those shares at any moment.

Sincerely Yours,

C. O'BRIEN REDDIN & CO.

We are cash buyers of good stocks. Write or wire us.

THE BUTTE & BOSTON TUNNEL.

The Butte & Boston tunnel is in 70 feet, and is still running in loose rock.

The Golden Harvest has four feet of solid quartz in the face, the values remaining about the same. Complete Crummer feels well pleased at the outlook. The ore in the bottom of the shaft holds its width and values. The other drifts are all in good ore.

Cars and rails have arrived at the Iron Monitor, and work is progressing very satisfactorily.

The south drift of the San Poll retains its width. A pinch had occurred in the south drift, but the last few shots have opened out nearly three feet of ore.

Arrangements are about complete to commence active underground work on the Trade Dollar. It is the intention to drive the tunnel ahead and out another ledge that enters the property from the Ben Hur. At the same time a drift will be run on the ledge that has already been encountered in the tunnel.

The face of the Ben Hur shows well in ore. The two veins heretofore referred to are almost together, as only a narrow strip of porphyry separates them. Within the next few feet, it is expected, the veins will be found everything progressing very satisfactorily in that respect.

A. W. Strickland left yesterday for Greenwood, to take the position as manager of the new branch which the Bank of Montreal has installed.

Alex. Dick, who was in the Sisters' hospital for the past eight weeks, is, although not very strong yet, out again. Mr. Dick leaves on Monday for lower California for the winter.

Mitchell Would Meet Sharkey. LONDON, Nov. 30.—George W. Moore, otherwise "Pony" Moore, has deposited £200 with the Sporting Life, with the intention of arranging a match between his son-in-law, Charlie Mitchell, and Sharkey the American pugilist, for £500 or £1,000 a side and the best purse offered.

"SUFFERED UNTOLD MISERY." South American Rheumatic Cure Thwarted Diseases and Cured Him Outright.

Robert E. Gibson, merchant, Pembroke, says that ten years ago he contracted rheumatism in a very severe type, suffered untold misery—resorted to dy-blisters and other severe treatments with no lasting good or relief. When hope of recovery was well nigh gone he was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. The first dose gave him instant relief, half a bottle cured him outright. His own words were: "It is the best rheumatic remedy on earth." Sold by Goodeve Bros.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Nov. 27.—[Special.] The north drift of the Black Tail is looking unusually well, the entire face being in quartz and the values rather increasing. Considerable water is coming in near the bottom, and Superintendent Crummer feels well pleased at the outlook. The ore in the bottom of the shaft holds its width and values. The other drifts are all in good ore.

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MOYER'S THEORY OF TRAINING.

Practice Daily at the Same Hour That the Match Is to Come Off.

Charley Moch, who will meet Frank Saundry tomorrow night in a three-out-of-five wrestling match at the International, has a theory of his own as to the correct time for taking his daily training. His belief is that in order to be at his best, the athlete should have done his daily training at the same hour of the day as that on which the match is to take place.

The match is booked to occur at 10 o'clock at night, Moch is doing his heavy work at that time. Earlier in the day he takes his spins across country and does a little light work, but it will along towards 10 o'clock before he gets on the mat together.

Saundry, who is under the management of Wm. Jane, was in good condition when he commenced training, and as a consequence he has lost only seven pounds during the process. He will wrestle at about 178 pounds.

Will Discuss Mineral Amendments. Mayor Wallace has called a public meeting to be held in the City hall on Friday, December 9, for the purpose of discussing the necessary amendments to the provincial mineral act. The minister of mines, Hon. J. Fred Hume, has invited suggestions on that subject, and as the coming meeting it is expected that the sense of the community can be formulated.

After an absence of about six months, Sir Charles Ross, bart., has returned to Rossland. Sir Charles, who is president of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, expresses himself as very much pleased with the management of the company during his absence, and declared that he found everything progressing very satisfactorily in that respect.

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Kennedy Bros. & Purgold

Stock Market.

The stock market for the past week has been active. The largest sales made were Monarch, Fairmont, Deer Park and Monte Christo. Monarch at 7 cents is one of the best buys on the market. The shaft is down 65 feet and the latest reports are most encouraging. The Le Roi deal being closed should give an impetus to the B. O. market in England, and doubt will. The machinery on the Pamara will start up this week and drifting at the 200 foot level be proceeded with. Orders for shares of this company are coming in freely, but holders are unwilling to part at the present price.

MINES AND

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Athabasca, Deer Park, Evening Star, Good Hope, Homestake, Iron Horse, Iron Mask, Iron Colt, Jumbo, Lily May, Monte Christo, Novelty, R. E. Lee, St. Elmo, Virginia, War Eagle, and White Star.

INDUSTRIALS.

Table listing industrial stocks and their prices, including Clarendon Ltd., Skating Rink, and others.

List your stocks with us for sale. All orders by wire promptly attended to. Our telegraphic address is "Nuggets."

Kennedy Bros. & Purgold

ROSSLAND, B. C.

London Office: 7 Broad Street Avenue

CODES: Bedford McNeill. A B C and

Correspondence Solicited.

Two Dollars

THE COXEY

Work in the West

A VERY FIN

In the East Drift T

On the Coxeys, who portant strike was work is steadily com west drift some good work is being carried

Some splendid spe ore continues the development erty, and no better copyrite have been camp than some the Coxeys. Much of it w high as 25 per cent

The recent strike of much attention amor only on account of th from a financial stand case of the peculiar was disclosed. There the Coxeys, with an nearly east and we more northerly one b by a surface cut, a pit about 50 feet, which l lent copper and iron started two or three v develop the lead, but from satisfactory. Th not met at the point

pected, and although the work did not show portance. Work there suspended and a long lower down the hill w of opening the ledge a 250 feet or more. Th now being continued, the manager of the e ward's Leckie, decid

On each side of the t of gonge and Mr. L of men at work bra gouge. In a short did only of about me met on the east side of average assay of it r the neighborhood of s smelter values of \$16, liberal profit in shipp

elopment is now being west side of the m and on the west side o body there, and as t ore is already being m pected that the main l in its solid state with Mean while work is c lower tunnel, and m in the lead there at t

The Coxeys is nearly taining 44 acres in al the west side of Red north of it are the Nev tain View; east of t the novelty and the and on the west side o separates the p Jumbo and the Gold K Montreal Goldfields

PROPERTIES OF THE OKA

Mines to Be Extended Paul Langhammer, in a day or two for the Okanagan Free Gold located a short dis Camp McKinney. Y will be general man and proposes that it before the stockhold him to their advantag to erect a cyaniding to reduce the ore th dumps and that whic ered and can easil the properties of the such a promising cha company has plenty treasury for all need been decided to rais shares to 7 1/2 cents the present month. The company are to be dev tensible scale.

THE STAMP MIL

Ten Stamps Are In Irwin, the manager of owned by the Canadian tion, limited, and sit Siding, north of Ymir the new 10-stamp mill terday and is running The Porto Rico's sple met is now in compl The concentrator and tion, while the treat ashed and the compre nctions are all in she opment will be pubes siently expected that ore bodies already p property, it will soon of substantial and regu

Rich Coppe John Stasi is back fr back of Lower Arrow was looking after the the property. Mr. Stu work of packing out commenced, and th already down at Dog