

MINES AND MINING NEWS

OUR NORTHWESTERN MINES.

Items Gleaned From Late Reports—
All Districts Are Being Developed—
A Prosperous Year Is Predicted—
Mining Notes and Personalities.

A new marble ledge has been found on the property of the Spokane Marble company at Milan, Wash. The new quarry is situated about 800 feet distant from the old workings, and from the surface indications there is any amount of marble, and that of a good quality. The color is the same as that in the other quarry, so that the company will now be able to fill any kind of an order. The stone takes on a beautiful polish and is of the color most commonly in use. The new find will be a great addition to the worth of the quarry.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are indications that there will shortly be a renewal of activity in various properties in the Slokan.

The Rambler-Cariboo has resumed dividends, and has declared its fifth dividend of 1 cent a share to be paid August 30.

C. R. Hammond of Rosland, B. C., says that work on a gigantic scale is to be resumed on the Black Bear property in that camp.

The Valentine group at Four Mile creek in the Slokan, including the Freeport, the Freehope and the Free-mont, is being developed with encouraging results.

On account of the recent rich strike in the Ymir mine, Ymir camp is attracting considerable attention and a number of mining men and prospectors have been visiting the camp.

There is excellent reason to believe that the completion of the lead refinery in British Columbia will mean a cut of at least \$3 a ton in the present smelter rates," said J. Roderick Robertson, president of the British Columbia Mineowners association, while in Northport recently.

Work has been started on the surface for the main five compartment shaft to be sunk on the Victoria by the Granby Consolidated company. Some time ago the connection between the working of the Old Ironsides and the Knob Hill was completed, giving a continuous line of ore 2500 feet long, running from the north line of the Old Ironsides workings through the Aetna to the south line of the Knob Hill workings. The 200 foot level of the Old Ironsides was connected with the 200 feet level of the Knob Hill by drifting and a raise. The completion of this raise and the consequent connection of the properties greatly facilitate the operations of both mines. But this is not all. The raise referred to is to be continued to the surface, and when it meets the men working from the surface, will be the nucleus of the main working shaft of these properties. This main shaft will be 10 by 30 feet in the clear when finished, and will be equipped with all the latest inventions known to mining engineering, not only for the economical handling of ore, but for the safety of the workmen. A pipe line has been run to the top of the new shaft in order to furnish power to facilitate the sinking now being carried on there.

MINING NOTES.

About 15 men are at work at the Weber mine on Lake Pend d'Orelle, Idaho.

The Cashier mine at Lakeview, Idaho, and owned by Spokane men, is soon to be a shipper.

Tyson, Idaho, is to have a stamp mill. This is the decision arrived at by the owners of various free milling prospects.

A considerable portion of the machinery for the compressor and mill at Wauconda, near Republic, is at Midway, B. C.

The Tacoma smelter is making preparation to handle a considerably larger tonnage of copper ores from Alaska and from the coast of British Columbia. The new copper plant now under way will give an additional tonnage of 300 tons per day.

Frederick Burbidge, who for some years has been manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan company, operating at Wardner, Idaho, has resigned the management, and A. Burch, late superintendent, succeeds him. Mr. Burch in turn is succeeded by T. Simmonds, formerly the mine foreman.

John W. Messner, secretary of the Hoosier Boy Gold Mining company, states that the company is meeting with much success in development work in the Buckhorn group of mines, 20 miles north of Bonner's Ferry Idaho, that they are now building a thoroughly equipped 20 stamp mill at the camp.

The famous Continental, which ranks among the most widely known mines of Northern Idaho, will soon join the shipping list. For 10 years the mine has been tied up with litigation, but control of the property has at last been secured by A. Klockman of Rosland, who has been allied with the Continental through all its romantic history.

The Bunker Hill trawmway cable, which extends across the town of Wardner, Idaho, broke recently, letting the heavy ore buckets fall to the ground. Several of the buckets fell on the streets, but did no damage. The mine was shut down five or six days as a consequence. Vette Wilson was quite seriously bruised by the heavy tram cable falling on him while he was assisting to draw it in.

M. O. Reed, general manager of the Inca Mining company, has received returns from a shipment of several tons of ore sent to the American Smelting & Refining company's smelter at Omaha, Neb. The ore was taken from the Mineral World, the leading claim of the company's group on Snake river, in the Seven Devils mining district, 120 miles up the river from Lewiston, Idaho. The returns from the smelter show \$30.62 in silver; \$5 in copper, and \$4 in gold.

W. A. Clark is preparing to run a long tunnel from the Beaver side to tap the Sunset ledge, surveyors being now up there to decide upon the most advantageous point to start it. The Sunset and Gold Bug were two of the first claims located on Sunset peak, the Sunset having the greatest surface showing of any claim in the Coeur d'Alenes, its ore body being visible for several miles as it runs down the steep side of the mountain, while the Gold Bug was located to cover the same ledge east from the summit of the peak.

An order and temporary injunction restraining the strikers at Northport, Wash., from attempting to interfere with the employment of non-union men in the Northport smelter was signed last week by Judge Hanford of the United States circuit court. The order is sweeping in its terms, and prohibits the strikers, their agents and representatives from attempting in any manner to interfere with the company or by threats, force or persuasion to prevent any employee of the company from going to work. The injunction is made returnable in Spokane September 18.

An execution was issued recently against the Wallace Mining company, owner of the Black Cloud mine and mill, for \$79,870.09 on account of a suit for that amount brought by James Viles, Jr., wherein judgment was confessed. It is understood that it is a means adopted for disposing of the Wallace Mining company's title to the property, after which a new company will be formed that will become the owner of both the holdings of the Wallace Mining company, and also the California mine. The two properties lie together at Monarch, three miles up Nine Mile creek from Wallace, and negotiations looking to their consolidation have been pending for a long time.

OREGON MINES.

The big ledge has been struck on the Climax property, near Granite. C. R. Aldrin, the man who first wired the strike on the famous Golden Fleece mine, is the engineer for the Climax, and recently he wired that the vein had been encountered in the crosscut.

The Alamo mine is located half a mile from the town of Alamo and is developed by about 1200 feet of tunnel, shaft and winze. "We are at present," said Mr. McGulgan, the manager, "raising to the surface from the 300 foot level." The district not only will be, but is, a marvelous gold producing district. Values increase steadily with depth and the ore bodies widen. The gold remains free as far as depth has yet been obtained.

The largest mining deal of the season in Baker City was closed recently when the California was sold. The owners were Henry Cable, Johanna Cabell, Beesie F. Cabell and W. F. Cabell, members of the two families who were the founders of the now celebrated Cable Cove district, above Sumpter. The purchaser was the Turnagain Arm Gold Mining company, having offices in Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis. The deal includes several claims adjoining the California, and the consideration paid for the entire property was \$60,000. The California mine is one of the best known properties in eastern Oregon, and is an old shipper with a romantic history. The ledge was located in 1873 by Henry Cable and J. B. Cabell, and was relocated by them in 1877. Ever since then, through all the vicissitudes of fortune attending the prospector and discoverer, they have been in control of the property and have developed it as best they could by shipping ore under the greatest difficulties and making a profit under conditions that would now seem impossible. The ore is base and by smelter returns runs from \$26 to \$500 to the ton. Altogether there have been 3000 feet of development work done on the property.

Superintendent Blaine has started operations in Buffalo Hump by putting 25 men to work on the Jumbo. Work is under way to complete the ten stamp mill.

Fine free gold has been taken from the Crackerjack.

Wise Boy owners expect their mill to be running this fall.

Metal Report.

New York—Metal quotations: Silver, 55 3/4c. Mexican dollars, 46c. Lake copper, \$16.50@17. Casting copper, \$16.37 1/2. Electrolytic copper, \$16.37 1/2. Lead, dull, \$4.37 1/2.

TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreet's report of trade for last week is as follows:

Copious rains throughout the western half of the country have had the expected effect of inducing a more cheerful tone and the feeling is more hopeful than it was a week or two ago. Rains practically insured a large spring wheat crop, although the damage done appears to have been serious, judging from the strength of the corn market itself and the advices of heavily reduced yields, which are reiterated from the sections affected. Bradstreet's advices point to the early corn crop as practically a failure in the leading surplus producing states west of the Mississippi, but late corn undoubtedly has been saved and as time elapses estimates of production are being raised. From the rest of the country trade advices are in the main quite cheerful and despite the intense heat and drought of July an extraordinarily large business appears to have been done, which is reflected in the bank clearings for that month.

Pacific coast crop advices are also better, although shipping activity is interfered with at San Francisco by a strike. The northwest will produce crops largely in excess of last year, and a heavy fall trade is anticipated in that section. The poorest advices naturally come from the central west and southwest, but it is significant that points like Kansas City report that cancellations have stopped and that the outlook is much better. The woolen mills are filled with orders for fall delivery and the spring weight season has opened encouragingly. Wool is being taken in liberal amounts by manufacturers and is firm, as is also London market, at which buying for America is reported liberal.

Prospects for the ending of the steel strike and the better tone of crop advices have made the iron and steel appear cheerful. For the first time in some weeks special activity is noted in the cruder forms, due to the buying of 70,000 tons of Bessemer and basic pig iron by the largest single interests. Finished products are as active as ever at all leading markets. Bar mills are reported filled up with orders to the end of the year.

It has been another weather market for the cereals. Following the break of last week, however, wheat and oats appear to have diverged from corn prices. The natural reaction due to liquidation has weakened wheat, aided by good spring wheat crop reports, record breaking receipts of new winter wheat and the turn in the tide of the visible supplies which have begun to increase after steady decreases for six months past. The foreign crops appear no better and reiterated advices of damage to the French crop come this week, color being given to this by the continued active export demand.

Oats have weakened with wheat and flour is also weak and lower.

Wheat (including flour shipments for the week aggregate 6,463,391 bushels, against 6,974,626 bushels last week, 3,327,003 in the corresponding week of 1900; 4,711,614 in 1899 and 4,111,312 in 1898.

From July 1 to date the shipments aggregate 26,209,372 as against 13,562,599 last season, and 17,265,914 in 1899-1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 166 against 199 last week, 180 this week a year ago, 156 in 1899, 189 in 1898 and 214 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 18 against 32 last week, and 29 in the week a year ago.

Wheat.

Tacoma—Unchanged. Bluestem, 57 1/2c; club, 56c. Portland—Steady at 56c for Walla Walla.

Michael's Fast Mile.

New York, Aug. 5.—The five great pace followers, Bobby Walthour, Jimmy Michael, Johnny Nelson, Harry Elkes and Archie McEachern, were to meet on the Manhattan Beach bicycle track to compete in a 35 mile race. At the last moment, however, it was announced that Elkes would not race. It was said his physician had refused to permit him to do so. The other four entered the contest. Walthour won the race, his time being 54:05 4/5. McEachern was second, Nelson third and Michael fourth.

The first mile Michael led, doing the distance in 1:30, thus breaking the world's record by one and two fifths seconds.

Columbia Beat Independence.

Bateman's Point, Aug. 5.—In a beautifully contested race over a triangular course of 30 miles, and in a breeze that made carrying all of the racing canvas out of the question, the Columbia again defeated the Independence about three quarters of a mile, as timed from shore. The Independence, however, sailed the last leg so fast that had the yacht two miles further to go the Lawson yacht would have won. The last five miles of the race was one of the most exciting brushes ever seen off Newport.

New Boundary Found.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 5.—Government surveyors at work between Nelson, Wash., and Cascade, B. C., have discovered the international boundary line lies 200 feet north of the location which the general public has accepted as true.

When puppyism arrives at maturity it becomes dogmatism.

BARNUM AND THE CHILDREN.

The Great Showman Specially Liked to Please Young People.

No phase of Barnum's character was more marked than his love for children, and his apparently innate power of attracting them to him. A smile on a child's face acted like a tonic to the old man. To be surrounded by a group of them was like a paradise on earth to him; his face would light up, his eyes would sparkle, and he would rub his hands together in pure delight.

Somebody once called him "The Children's Friend," and he was prouder of the title than of anything else that was ever said about him. It was not, with him, a case of loving some children; he loved them all, rich and poor, pretty and ugly, so long as there were smiles on their faces, and their affection seemed to go out to him at their sight.

In the old days, the matinee performances in Madison Square Garden, New York, were Barnum's special delight, because the children were there. He always reserved for himself a box in the center, on the south side of the garden. The happiest minute of his life seemed to be that when he was walking across the arena to his box. The cry, "There is Barnum!" would go around, and the children would all clap their hands, and Barnum would take off his hat and bow right and left, smiling to the ears.

As everybody knows, the great showman wrote a book, of which, of course, he was very proud, but the part of which he was proudest was what he called his "Philosophy," printed in the appendix. It consists of epigrammatic sentences well worth remembering. Here are some of them:

If you would be as happy as a child, please one.

Childish wonder is the first step in human wisdom.

To best please a child is the highest triumph of philosophy.

A happy child is likely to make an honest man.

To stimulate wholesome curiosity in the mind of a child is to plant golden seed.

I would rather be called the children's friend than the world's king.

Amusement to children is like rain to flowers.

He that makes useful knowledge most attractive to the young is the king of sages.

Childish laughter is the echo of heavenly music.

Innocent amusement transforms tears into rainbows.

The author of harmless mirth is a public benefactor.

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The right of a street railway company to cross a railroad where that crosses a street without any condemnation proceedings or paying any damages to the railroad company is sustained in Southern Railroad Company vs. Atlanta R. & P. R. Company (Ga.), 51 L. R. A. 125, following the doctrine of the authorities in a note in 29 L. R. A. 485.

The removal by church officials under authority of the church discipline of a pastor who has no contract right to salary, and the appointment of his successor, are held, in Travers vs. Abbey (Tenn.), 51 L. R. A. 260, to be beyond review by the civil courts. This seems to be in harmony with the majority of the decisions collected in a note in 49 L. R. A. 353 respecting the conclusiveness of decisions of church tribunals.

An officer who makes an arrest without a warrant and holds his prisoner in custody longer than is reasonably necessary to obtain a warrant is held, in Leger vs. Warren (O.), 51 L. R. A. 193, to be liable to an action for false imprisonment, even though he acted under orders from a superior officer. The great number of cases respecting the liability of an officer for making an arrest will be found treated in the annotation to this case.

The denial to a political party which cast less than 3 per cent of the vote at the next preceding election of the right to the privileges and protection accorded to other political parties by a primary-election-law, thereby prohibiting the members of such party from holding a nominating convention, is held, in Britton vs. Board of Election Commissioners (Cal.), 51 L. R. A. 115, to be a deprivation of the right of franchise and a violation of certain other constitutional rights of equality.

The Peanut by Other Names.

In Tennessee and Georgia the peanut is known as the goober; in Alabama and the Western Gulf States, a ground pea; in the Southeast of the United States and in the West Indies, a pindal or pindor, and in various parts of England, a jurant, an earth nut or a manila nut.

Dare Not Offend Her.

Towns—Do you make your cook pay for what she breaks? Suburbs (in amusement)—Make her pay? I should say not. Why, every month, besides paying her salary, we reward her liberally for what she didn't break.—Puck.

Shirt Waists.

Henry—Are you partial to shirt waists?

David (absent-mindedly)—It depends upon what kind of young women there is inside of them.—Boston Transcript.

CELIA'S HONEYMOON

CELIA is strong-minded. You would not think so to look at her; she is what I call a fluffy girl. She has a sweet face, with large blue eyes and a matchless dimple in her left cheek. But Celia is strong-minded. I sometimes even think mamma is a little afraid of her. She has certainly managed us both all her life. Celia has a perfect talent for managing people. When she told us she was engaged to be married to Sir Vernon Bramstone mamma said: "But, Celia, darling, you hardly know him."

"You never know any man unless you are actually married to him," answered Celia, who is possessed of an extraordinary amount of worldly wisdom.

Then I put in my word—"I don't like him, Celia," I said decidedly.

"And you haven't got to marry him," replied Celia, in her most putting-down manner, "so you needn't trouble about that."

Mamma cried a little, and finally gave her consent, which was, after all, only a matter of form, as Celia has money of her own and is over 21.

We sat chatting over her fire the night before her marriage. "Supposing he is unkind to you, Celia," I said: "O, Celia, darling, whatever would you do if he were unkind to you?"

"Do?" answered Celia, with an air of great astonishment, "I should leave him, of course, and come back to you and mamma."

I gasped: "You couldn't leave a man you were married to," I said.

"Couldn't I?" she replied calmly; "you'd see, Dot."

"I'm afraid he is rather selfish, Celia," I said presently.

"All men are selfish," replied the wise Celia, "if they are encouraged—I shan't encourage Vernon."

Then we went to bed.

I awoke the next morning feeling depressed. I hated parting with my favorite sister, and I did not care about my future brother-in-law. I must own he seemed devoted to Celia, but he looked so rough and big beside her I was dreadfully afraid he might bully her. But the wedding went off very well, in spite of my misgivings. My sister looked deliciously pretty in her white satin gown, and I thought Vernon looked proud and happy. A friend of his had lent them a house in Scotland for their honeymoon, and Vernon was to have some spring fishing. I saw them off at the station. This was, I know, a dreadfully uncontentious thing to do, but it was just like Celia, and she insisted on it. She said it would prevent people from knowing they were newly married—which was absurd, as her hat was covered with rice.

Just before the train was due to start Vernon looked at his watch and said to me: "Well, good-bye Dot; I must be getting in now." I shook hands with him, and Celia, leaning forward, moved the Ladies' Pictorial from the seat opposite. He saw the movement. "Don't bother to move anything, Celia," he said genially, "I am going smoking." I stared incredulously at him—then I glanced at Celia to see how she would take it. To my surprise she only smiled and said, "All right; go and tell Denise to come to me a minute, I want to speak to her."

He went off in a hurry for her maid, who came up just as the train was starting. "Here, jump in, Denise, I want to speak to you," cried Celia; "I can pay the extra on your ticket at the other end." Denise was bundled in and the train started without my having time to exchange another word with my sister. I stood waving my hand until Celia did not look once out of the window; then I turned away, feeling disconsolate. I felt furiously angry with Vernon. How hateful of him to go smoking and leave Celia to travel by herself—just when she must have been dying to talk over the wedding and everything! How lonely she would be on that long, dull journey! They were going to stop at New York for the night, but she would have nearly five hours alone with her maid. Poor Celia! I had warned her he was selfish, but it is no use warning people who are in love—they are always so peculiar. I felt a little disappointed in my sister, to tell the truth, for I never thought she would have surrendered so easily. She hadn't even looked cross, but had smiled at Vernon. How dreadfully soon marriage changes some people! I found mamma still rather watery about the eyes. She asked me a great many questions, and was most inquisitive about Vernon's selfishness.

"Fancy slighting my darling girl like that!" she said angrily. "And fancy her taking it so calmly," I added.

"I wish she had never left us," sobbed mamma. "I know he will bully her. I never heard of a man doing such a thing in my life; my poor, neglected child!"

We could talk and think of nothing else, and sat down to dinner feeling

lonely and miserable. At about half past 9, as I was feeling quite worn out with excitement and fatigue, I thought I would go to bed. I kissed mamma and begged her not to worry about Celia.

"I wonder what she is doing?" she said tearfully.

"I do hope they will not quarrel, Dot."

I said I was sure they wouldn't, as Celia had never quarreled with anybody in her life. I was just going upstairs when I heard the front door bell ring violently.

"I can't see any one, Dot," mamma called out to me. "I am too tired and upset to-night."

"We're out, James," I said to the footman, and added reassuringly to mamma, "It will only be what Celia calls a posthumous wedding present."

I waited a moment to see. Suddenly I heard a peremptory voice saying: "Here, James, take in this box; Denise is coming on with the others in a four-wheeler. Where is Miss Dot?"

I simply flew across the hall. "O, Celia, darling Celia, whatever is the matter?" I cried excitedly.

Celia stopped to kiss mamma, who had rushed into the hall at the sound of her voice, then she slipped her arm through mine. "Come along into the dining-room, dears," she said, "and I'll tell you all about it; but do order me some dinner first; I am dreadfully hungry." She spoke quite brightly, but her face was pale, and I don't think her tears were far off. Then she told us what she had done. As soon as I left her she arranged with Denise to get out at Peterborough and catch the next express back to town. Vernon had luckily never seen her. Poor mamma looked rather dazed, as though she hardly understood what had happened.

"It serves him right, Celia," I said angrily, "but whatever will he do excepting swear? You see, I have begun as I mean to go on, Dot, and I must await developments. I expect he will soon fetch me back," she added cheerfully, "and try to hush it up. No man likes being made a fool of, but it was really more than I could stand." She yawned and raised her pretty arms above her head. "And now let's go to bed, Dot, I'm so awfully tired. It's useless to sit here and speculate as to what he will do; I am all right in the meantime, as I have brought my trousseau back with me."

The next morning Celia received a frantic telegram from Vernon, and in the afternoon he arrived. Mamma and I thought it kinder not to see him. Celia had a long interview with him in the dining-room, after which she ran up to us and, giving us each a hasty kiss, whispered she would tell us all about it to-morrow. Then they drove off together, and Denise followed with the luggage. I believe they staid at a hotel for the night and caught the express to Scotland the next day. We did not see Celia again for several weeks, and when she wrote all she told us was that Vernon was a "dear." They seem happy now, and I sometimes think I never saw a man kinder or more attentive to his wife. Celia seems devotedly fond of him. Of course I always knew she was strong-minded; but I must say I have often wondered how she managed Vernon.—Westminster Budget.

Will Harness the River.

It is proposed now to utilize the power of the Colorado River, which tears its way through the Grand Canyon with force enough to move the machinery of a thousand mills. For many months hydraulic engineers have been studying the project and they have just made a report.

They declare that in 150 miles of the river's course a dozen times more electrical energy can be secured than is taken from Niagara Falls. Part of the canyon is in the forest reserve and it also passes through several Indian reservations.

If the Government's consent can be secured it is intended to install this summer a plant of sufficient size to furnish electrical power to cities, towns and mining camps within comparatively easy reach of the Colorado, and then to increase the scope of the company until all of Arizona and most of the lower part of California can be supplied from the canyon torrent.

If success attends the plans of the company one of the chief results will be the placing in operation of many miles of value which have long been idle because of lack of power.

The plans of the company include the furnishing of motive power and light to all the cities within reach and to electric railways. It is proposed to build an electric line along the rim of the canyon for a distance of fifteen miles, the better to enable tourists to view the wonders of the great chasm.—New York Sun.