First History of Rossland, B. C.

WITH SKETCHES OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT
CITIZENS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS.

JOHN DEAN,
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Rossland, - - B. C.

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TAINS.

T. Lee.

nce earth's primal days,
o light and life,
heir mystic ways,
human strife.
t for a day,
ength alway.

builded seem!
d imperial Rome;
nadman's dream;
St. Peter's dome;
haraoh's pride,
ty peaks besides!

We proudly choose some fondly cherished spot,
And rear our shafts for future eyes to see,
A little time, and lo! our works are not;
They perish as the leaves that fall, but ye
Have stood in strength since immemorial time,
And still shall stand, forever more sublime.

Beloved by Nature fond, the sun's first rays
Bask on each crown in ecstasy of bliss
With soft caress, and his last lingering blaze
The towering purple summits softly kiss,
Ere yet he sinks within the golden west
And leaves the world to solitude and rest.

The mountains have been Freedom's safe retreat
From tyranny, since Time's first early dawn;
Here Liberty has fled with bleeding feet
When in the plain all light and hope had flown;
And standing proudly on the towering height
Has bid definance to the tyrant's might.

O mighty peaks, so all supremely grand!
Springing to meet the azure vault above,
Warding from storm the slumbering, peaceful land,
Bending o'er all with tender, ceaseless love;
Watch still, mute sentries, set by Him on high
To guard us during life and point us to the sky.

A History of Rossland and the Trail Creek District.

WRITTEN BY HAROLD KINGSMILL.

In the late fifties and the earlier years of the sixties, the province of British Columbia was the scene of placer gold mining excitements. Golden Cariboo, and Cassiar in the north were turning out their millions of the yellow metal in nuggets and dust. When the news reached Victoria of the fabulously rich diggings on Wild Horse Creek in far away East Kootenay, there was another stampede; and to facilitate the transportation of supplies, and to ensure a means of communication with Pacific coast points, the existing government undertook the construction of the now celebrated Dewdney trail. This trail started from Shope on the Fraser river and as nearly as possible paralleled the international boundary line to Wild Horse creek in East Kootenay. At the Columbia river crossing a small stream was followed from its mouth to its source, and from this fact was called Trail creek. The work of construction was under the direct supervision of Edgar Dewdney, a young civil engineer, and now lieutenant-governor of this province. This part of the trail was completed in the summer of 1861. This is also the first authentic account of the advent of the white man in the now celebrated Trail Creek district, though it is presumed that the trappers and traders of the Hudson Bay company had been through the country many years anterior to the advent of trail builders' visit. It is definitely known that these early pioneers did not find any evidences of the existence of the mineral deposits of this camp. How they missed it is a wonder, and is only explained by the fact that they did not want quartz mines, and would not have been in a position, by reason of transportation, smelting, and other difficulties, to have worked them successfully. Nothing is now known of the district's history, or lack of it, for a period of twenty-five years.

In the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, a placer excitement on Rock creek, some eighty miles to the west of Trail creek, and the discovery of a fine free milling gold quartz lead on the Cariboo claim, caused not a little excitement among the few hardy pioneers who were in the country at that time. As a direct consequence of this strike a few venturesome spirits started prospecting all over the surrounding country. Two prospectors, George Bowerman and George Leyson, pushed their way eastward, following the course of the old Dewdney trail as nearly as possible. In July, 1887, they uncovered ore on what is now known as the Lily May mine. Retracing their steps to Rock creek they exhibited their samples and a small excitement was caused at once. The ore was there assayed by a man named Reed, and the results obtained were, as nearly as Bowerman remembers, 242 and 276 ounces in silver to the ton, with very fair values in lead and gold. They returned to the claim and commenced work. A shaft was started and for the first week development proved the claim a bonanza, but before it had attained a depth of twenty feet, in mining parlance, they had blown out all the ore in sight, and the walls of vein came together so that a knife blade could not be placed between them. They at once became discouraged, abandoned the location, and left the country. Leyson never returned to the camp, but last summer George Bowerman held a position as foreman on the Mayflower mine, within sight of his camp of nine years before.

The same summer a party consisting of the Thrasher Brothers, Billy Moore, Rice and Mike Mahoney came over the Dewdney trail from Rock creek. However they only stayed two days in the district, and contrary to much that has been written, did not visit the Red mountain. Discouraged, like Bowerman and Leyson before them, they left the country. In the following year but one, Oliver Bordeau and Newlin Hoover relocated Bowerman's old find, naming it the Lily May. Hoover and Bordeau immediately went to work on the property, and continued development work with a fair degree of success throughout the winter of 1889-90. In July, 1890, Joseph Moris and Joseph Bourgeois (both men had been working with Bordeau during the previous winter), during the latter's absence at Nelson, left his employ and started on a prospecting trip. They discovered ore on Red mountain, about a mile and one half to the north-east of the Lily May, and staked in one day the following claims: the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Virginia and Idaho. A group of claims, a low estimate of the value of which is $15,000,000.00.

At that time Nelson was the only recording office in the district, and thither went wen the pair to have their claims recorded, and assays made on the ore. While there they met E. S. Topping, and, under the law being unable to hold more than two (one each) locations on the same ledge, and as the Le Roi, Centre Star and Idaho appeared to be located on the same lead, they offered him his choice of the group upon the condition that he should pay the costs of recording the five claims. The ore was assayed by the late G. E. R. Ellis of Nelson, and the following results obtained: the Le Roi ore went $38.00 and $40.00 in gold; the War Eagle $24; and the Centre Star showed about the same values. The Virginia ore only gave $10 per ton in gold. No ore had been taken from the Iron Mask. Topping accepted the offer and chose the Le Roi on account of the better results obtained. He then made a trip to the camp, prepared to make his residence there and open up his find. Topping carefully sampled the property, and armed with assay certificates and splendid ore samples he went to Spokane, where he induced a syndicate with Mr. Oliver Durant at its head to take a bond on $\frac{16}{39}$ or a controlling interest in the property for $16,000.00.

The news of the strike spreading around Nelson caused a regular stampede to the new Eldorado, and a small army of prospectors were soon in the camp, and in July, 1890, Sam St. Onge, Fred Cabana, Bill Springer, Charlie Dronin, Sam Cres-

ton, Harry Sheran and Jemmy Maher, and others arrived in the district. Among others, the following locations made by them are still alive, though none of them are in the hands of the locators. The Monte Cristo, Iron Horse, Enterprise, Josie, St. Elmo, Mountain View, Columbia and C. and C. Next came George C. Tunstall, Tom Ward, Phil Aspinwall, Billy Perdue, Joe Michand (now dead), Billy Sheffield, George Sheppard, Alec Currie, Felix Ruel, Tom Duffy, and Jimmy Johnson. Their locations were the Consolidated St. Elmo, Kootenay, Zilor, Iron Colt, Gopher, Georgia, Pride of Trail Creek, Cliff and Mayflower. Ore from the last mentioned went 120 ounces in silver and $12.00 in gold.

As soon as practicable after he had bonded the Le Roi, Mr. Durant commenced operations on the mine. E. J. Kelly was foreman. During the winter the new owners bought the mine outright from Topping. About the same time Mr. Durant disposed of his interest in the Le Roi bond, and immediately bonded the Centre Star from the original locators. In a desultory manner development was kept going on the Le Roi, and in the fall of 1891, seven tons of ore was packed out to the Columbia river on mules' backs, and from that point shipped to one of the many smelters at Butte, Montana. The returns from this ore showed a combined gold and copper value of $84.60 per ton. Except on the Le Roi little or no work was being done elsewhere in the camp, though a 2,500 pound shipment from the Iron Mask went $23.00 in gold; and Durant and Tarbet in 1892 had shipped a few tons from the Centre Star, the results of which are not obtainable. Then came a period in which the future of the camp was both black and gloomy, but the strike of a fine body of ore in the Le Roi made this property a mine beyond peradventure. The War Eagle was also bonded to Durant and Tarbet, who threw the bond up after some work. In 1893 it was bonded to Mr. Pugh of the Pyritic Smelting company, of San Francisco. An expert by the name of McMillan was sent in to examine the property, and he not only condemned it, but he condemned the whole camp, which caused the San Francisco company to quit. In October of the same year it was bonded to Wakefield, Roberts and Corbin, who, in March, 1894, took Patsy Clark and his associates in on the bond.

During the summer of 1893, the Le Roi company, aided financially by the provincial government, undertook the construction of the wagon road to Trail landing, for the dual purpose of bringing in machinery and hauling out ore. In August, 1893, Brig Atkinson started hauling ore from the Le Roi to Trail, and the Le Roi company has been shipping ore ever since,

In the same year Frank Loring, on the strength of some large assays, bonded the Josie for Patsy Clark, but Clark afterwards declared he had been salted, as he only obtained $8.00 gold values. From the same pulp Loring got returns as high as $40.00 in gold. Loring then made Clark a proposition to take the bond off his hands, which was accepted. Mr. Loring took the Sonnemann Brothers, of Kellogg, Idaho, in with him, and they immediately began work. George Sonnemann carefully sampled the dump all summer, but could never get more than $20.00 in gold per ton from the ore. In the fall of 1894 Joseph L. Warner sampled the dump, and on the strength of the assays made by himself purchased it, and made a shipment of some 70 odd tons to a Tacoma smelter. He got $43.00 per ton from the smelter. Up to this time assayers apparently had been unable to determine the value of the ore. Ellis, who had made the first assays for Topping, Moris and Bourgeois, being the only one whose assays ran even with the smelting returns.

In the summer of 1894, Ed. Havey and the Carter Bros., then owners of the Nickel Plate, put a hoist on this property and sank the shaft to a depth of 66 feet. About the same time Patsy Clark had a most careful survey made of the workings of the War Eagle, and it was found that the tunnel had left the ledge, and instead of following the course of the vein (southwest) that the tunnel had been driven due west, consequently much to the north of the vein. A crosscut was started for the vein and reached it in seventy feet. Then the War Eagle was a mine.

During the same summer Ed. Welch and his partner Sam Morris had located the Gold Hill property on Granite Mountain. They commenced work on a shaft and in October of the same year they shipped twelve tons of ore. The Smelter returns did not show nearly the values that the ore was supposed to contain, so Welch and Morris lost money on the enterprise.

On December 4th, 1894, Patsy Clark and his associates paid off the bond on the War Eagle group, which then consisted of the War Eagle, Iron Mask and Virginia. The purchase price being $23,000. This done they immediately entered into a contract with the East Helena Montana Smelting Co. to furnish them a minimum of 1000 tons per month of War Eagle. The purchase of the War Eagle and the terms of this contract were given much publicity by the *Spokesman-Review* and other papers in the State of Washington, and immediately the Trail Creek district became the cynosure of the eyes of every prospector and mining man in the northwest. The stampede which resulted in giving the Trail Creek camp, a world wide reputation at once began. From that moment to the present day there never has been a doubt as to the wonderful future of this more wonderful camp. In January 1895 nearly every well known prospector in the northwest was heading for Trail Creek, and by the middle of March every available piece of ground had been located, in fact in some places several locations had been made to cover one vacant claim. Capital soon followed and among a host others the following well known operators were early on the ground. John M. Burke, J B. Jones, C. S. Warren, A. W. McCune, A. E. Humphreys, Chas. Sweeney, S. I. Silverman, and L. P. Merrill. Early in the month of April every claim within a close radius of Red Mountain had been bonded, disputes involving title to good mineral claims notably in the case of the present West Le Roi and Josie consolidated, had been adjusted and forces of men put to work on the various properties, clearing away brush, trees and other obstacles preparatory to work of deep mining.

In June the snow had entirely disappeared and the hills adjacent and tributary to the Trail Creek camp were literally alive with men, prospecting for precious metals. The Commander and Crown Point mines are the two most important finds of the early months of the year 1895.

In July operations were resumed on the Centre Star, a property which had laid idle for three years, and from the Jumbo on the West to the Kootenay on the east mining development was being carried on on nearly every claim. Orders for the installation of compressor and hoisting plants were of frequent occurrence, and slowly but surely the Trail Creek district assumed the healthy appearance of a prosperous mining camp.

Without a doubt the greatest and most important event of the year was the signing of an ore contract by the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Company with Mr. F. A. Heinze. The contract called for 75,000 tons of Le Roi ore to be delivered to Mr. Heinze on the Le Roi dump, he to move and treat the ore at $11.00 per ton. This contract in addition to clearly force-

stalling the speedy erection of a smelting plant in close proximity to the mines of the camp reduced the figure of freight and treatment of sulphide ores five dollars and fifty cents per ton, thereby giving much encouragement to the owners of low grade ores. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Heinze for his unbounded faith in the Trail Creek district at a period when mining development had not nearly proved the possibilities of the district as they are known to-day.

The place of erection of the Smelter at first caused much speculation, but the ground for the works was broken at Trail in September, and the work of construction carried rapidly forward. The plant was first placed in operation in February of the following year and has from that day employed 200 men in the reduction of Trail Creek ores.

In the year 1896 development work proceeded steadily onward in the mines of the camp. Each day's work showed up more ore in sight than the day before. Innumerable companies good, fly-by-night and indifferent were formed for the development of the Trail Creek mines; and hundreds of thousands of shares were placed throughout the length and breadth of the land. Much has been said for and against this method of obtaining funds for the development of mines and the writer in this article has neither the space nor the inclination to argue the question one way or the other. However the actual mining development carried on in the camp during the two previous years was certainly the only means of convincing the promoters of two railroad companies that the mines of the camp yielded enough tonnage of ore and other business to warrant construction. The Columbia and Western was completed in June 1896, the Red Mountain (a branch of the Spokane Falls and Northern) six months later.

The resume comes to the Trail Creek camp of to-day, its merits and demerits. The consensus of opinion of unbiased mining men being that it is without a peer (for its age and advantages) as a gold copper producer in America. Six mines are weekly shipping an aggregate of 2000 tons, the value of which may be roughly placed at $50,000. Development work in half a dozen other properties warrants the belief that this present output will be doubled if not trebled during the coming year.

The past and present of this camp certainly proclaims in no unmistakable terms what its future will be. Its believers certainly have reason to be proud of the record of the camp, and need have no fear for its future. The reasons for this belief are manifold. The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will reduce materially the cost of smelting, and though the Le Roi smelter is being built in the dominions of Uncle Sam, it will no doubt give much needed competition in the smelting business, thereby helping the owners of Trail Creeks' mammoth deposits of low grade sulphide ores.

FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT.

In the formation of the district the prevailing rock is a greenstone in all its various refinements of nomenclature, but mostly diorite, syenite, porphyry—diorite of all shades and textures, owing to its constituents, viz.: feldspar, pyroxene and hornblende being variously proportioned. These mountain masses of diorite are riven in several directions, but mainly on east and west lines, by a series of true fissure veins. These veins are filled with a massive mixture of iron and copper sulphides, consisting of a pyrite, chalcopyrite, arseno-pyrite, pyrrhotite and mispickel, in a quartz and calcspar gangue. This ore is not often crystallized, but is usually in a solid amorphous mass, carrying one to three ounces in gold, three to ten per cent. copper, and a small, varying amount of silver, usually less than ten ounces to the ton.

Had Ross Thompson been paid promptly for the work he did in a sawmill at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, in the summer of 1891, the site of what is now destined to be the largest city in the interior of the province of British Columbia would have another name than Rossland. Ross Thompson landed at Trail in the fall of 1891, and after some prospecting trips through the district, he concluded that the Trail Creek district was good enough for him, and with an eye to future business he filed a pre-emption on the one hundred and sixty acres that are now covered by the city of Rossland.

In May, 1892, he built a log cabin now occupied by the store of Empey Bros. and a barber shop, on the south side of Columbia avenue. In June he moved into it, and for three years, in addition to being the home of the builder, it was a refuge at times for every old timer in the district who was unable to get the bearings of his own habitation.

In May, 1894, Mr. Thompson obtained a crown grant for his pre-emption, and he then, with much wisdom, concluded that the land was much better adapted for town lots than for growing garden truck and farm produce. Accordingly, in the following month, the owners, Mr. Thompson having in the meantime traded an interest in the townsite to John R. Cook, struck a bargain with J. Fred Ritchie, then the leading land surveyor at Nelson, and the townsite was platted. It was decided to call the town Thompson, in honor of its locator, but this name not being sonorous enough, at least so considered by the postal authorities, who also raised the point that the name would conflict with villages of the same nomenclature in other parts of the province, a change was made to Rossland. Lots were immediately placed on sale, William Melville (otherwise Judge) Newton having been made agent for the townsite company.

The choicest lots readily brought $30.00 apiece, the purchasers mainly being the prospectors and miners who had acquired mining interests in the camp. David Stussi was the first to erect a small building out of lumber that had been saved from the raging waters of the Columbia at Boundary City. This building stood on the site of the present Pacific hotel, near the west end of Columbia avenue. He put in a limited stock of goods, and in addition his store constituted the post-office of the place. The next building was built by Thomas Miller and John McDonald out of hewn logs. This building was recently torn down, and its site is now occupied by the handsome block of Goodeve Brothers, the druggists. For a period of one year this building was used as the offices of the Provincial Government at Rossland, and in addition to being the recording office of the district, it was also the gaol and the court house. The third building was soon afterwards erected at the north-west corner of Columbia avenue and Spokane street by John Edgren, who, upon its completion opened a small store. About the same time the townsite company commenced the erection of the Clifton hotel. This building was completed early in July, and on the twelfth day of that month it was opened by Alex. Lynch (at present local manager of Thomas Wilson & Co., of this city), and J. M. Stewart. Messrs. Lynch and Stewart brought a stock of goods from Trail, and opened a small store in the Clifton in the space now occupied by the dining room. Early in August Ross Thompson started work on the Rossland hotel building; and Elie Lavalley built a habitation for his shoemaking business and family on Spokane street. With many alterations this building now constitutes the Spokane hotel.

Louis Blue, in July, brought in a portable saw mill from Stevens county, state of Washington, and in August started sawing lumber on an order from Stack and McDonnell, for the Grand hotel. McDonnell himself going to work in the mill. From that time the town began to grow slowly. Carraher and Manly of Grand Forks established a butcher shop. This shop was located on Spokane street, and is now the place of business of the Okanogan meat market. Next, Joseph C. Luckenbel put up a building on Columbia avenue for the purposes of a bath house and barber shop. At this time this building was the only one on the south side of Columbia avenue, and was considered to be in the outskirts of the new village. Today this building is almost in the heart of the city. For the past year it has been the home of the Bank of British North America. Shortly afterwards David Stussi built himself a dwelling house on the lot where the Crescent dry goods store now stands, and Joe Vogel, a well-known character of the camp, erected a log cabin where Hunter Brothers general merchandise store is now situated. To the north of the townsite, in the afterwards somewhat classic regions of the famous Sour Dough, probably twenty or thirty prospectors and miners, either unable or unwilling to purchase lots on the townsite, had reared their humble homes. This was the Rossland of the days when the wonderful strike was made in the War Eagle. In November, this mine's management signing a contract to ship 250 tons of ore per week for three months, attracted the attention of outsiders. George Tunstall, of Nelson, erected the store and office building now occupied by C. O. Lalonde and the Reddin-Jackson Co. Dad McKellar, in December, put a stage on the Northport road, and transient travel at once increased to an alarming extent, sleeping accommodations especially being taxed to their utmost; a bed was often unobtainable, while shakedowns were at a premium.

By the first of January, 1895, the town of Rossland consisted of about half a hundred buildings, cabins and shacks, the inhabitants of which numbered two hundred souls. As yet there had been no rapid rise in the value of real estate, though lots on Columbia avenue were changing hands for figures ranging from seventy-five to two hundred dollars. The population at this time consisted chiefly of the most typical types of the hardy western miner and prospector. The town contained no gaol, constable or other peace officer, and none were needed; a fact which speaks in most glowing terms of the character of the men and women who were the pioneers of the now thriving city of Rossland. Although at this time the town had the most congested means of communication with the outside world, there has been no very material change in the prices of the necessaries of life; flour was two dollars and one half per hundredweight, and whisky sold at the usual western price of twelve and a half cents per drink.

In the middle of January G. A. Bigelow, Chas. Van Ness, W. R. Will, John Malone, W. F. Teetzel, J. H. Nolan, George Tunstall and other business men from Nelson and New Denver, looked the town over, bought thirty lots, let contracts for buildings, and in less than thirty days from that time Mr. Van Ness was doing business in a two story building, now known as the War Eagle hotel, and Mr. Bigelow was selling merchandise in the largest building in the town. This building, with a few changes, is now occupied by A. McBride & Co., the hardware merchants. Lots had quickly advanced, the best insides being held at five hundred dollars.

There was no boom; that is, lots were not being sold to real estate speculators. Purchasers in the main were men who believed the town had a future, and believing so embarked in business in it. They said, here is a camp in which hoisting works were erected at the mines before saloons were built; one whose payroll is all within a radius of two and one half miles of Rossland, consequently there must be substantial reasons for the existence of a big city.

February saw the commencement of the building boom. In rapid succession did the inception of one building follow the completion of another. Hunter Brothers came to Rossland during this month from Coulee City, and were soon impressed with the business activity of the place, and the second day after their arrival they purchased for a modest price (judged by its present value), from Joe Vogel, the lot upon which their commodious store building now stands. A contract for the erection of the store was let, and before the first of April they were doing business. Almstrom Brothers, of Northport, had erected and were occupying the Victoria hotel. Lange and Peterson had opened the pioneer restaurant of the town in the building now occupied by the Spokane hotel. Keefer and Hall were doing a nice business in the cigar and tobacco line in a small store in the rear of the Grand hotel on Spokane street.

The month of February also saw the establishment of the first newspaper in Rossland. The first copy of a newspaper ever printed in the town appeared on Thursday, February 28th, although two issues of the *Rossland Record* had been issued previously, before Eber C. Smith, the proprietor of the paper, had been able to get a team to haul up the plant from Northport, so busy were the freighters hauling lumber. The paper was a very creditable production indeed, and spoke volumes for the stability and energy of the new town. When the *Record* came to Rossland its plant and composing room occupied the space over Edgren's general merchandise store at the corner of Spokane street and Columbia avenue.

On March 2nd, 1895, in its first issue, the *Rossland Miner*, which was temporarily housed in Ross Thompson's long suffering cabin, tersely summed up Rossland as follows: "Rossland has already four hotels, three restaurants, three general merchandise stores, three fruit and news stores, two barber shops, one bath house, one bakery, one tin shop, one blacksmith shop, one shoemaker shop, three doctors, one lawyer, one landsurveyor, one custom house, two saw mills, two newspapers, and neither a real estate agent or a constable. Justice is dispensed by one justice of the peace, and straight whisky by four bartenders. The town is orderly, and there are already more than enough children to start a school." The *Miner* at that period was owned by Messrs. Houston (now mayor) and Dake, of Nelson. David B. Bogle was the editor. The *Miner* in its original dress was a three column eight page paper, and had the distinction of being printed on book paper. For many months the *Rossland Record* and *Rossland Miner* had the journalistic and job printing business to themselves. Well and ably too did they cover the field.

March, 1895, was a very important month in the history of the new town. Great was the building and many were the changes. The early operation of the plant of the Nelson Sawmill company, which was situated down on Trail creek, almost on the present site of the power house of the Rossland Water and Light company, at once relieved the pressure at which Louis Blue's mill was being run, and for a time the lumber famine, which had been hampering the erection of many buildings, was relieved to a great extent. Though two saw mills were running day and night, and a mill at Northport was shipping lumber to Rossland as fast as

teams could haul, building affairs were in a most congested state. During this month work was started on the Ritchie block for J. Fred. Ritchie and Brig Atkinson. Gus Wassholm built the Mountain View (now the Clarendon Hotel). W. F. Teetzel built the block now occupied by the drug store of McLean & Morrow and the Vancouver Cigar store. H. F. McLean was the pioneer druggist in the then thriving town, and has been doing business ever since at the same place in which he opened, though for a few weeks he was temporarily installed in G. A. Bigelow & Co's general merchandise store. E. A. Spencer built the Howard Hotel during the month and at the same time Jones & McDonald opened up the Belmont Hotel on Sour Dough Alley.

The recording office for the district, which up to the present time had been located at Trail, to the great inconvenience of every mining man, miner and prospector in the district, was moved to Rossland, and Wm. Newton was temporarily appointed recorder. However, his arbitrary methods of doing business for miners and prospectors demanded a change, and the appointment of John Kirkup as recorder and Government agent gave general satisfaction. The recording office was at once moved from the Custom House to McDonald & Miller's log building at the east end of Columbia Avenue.

In January the Dominion Government made Rossland a sub-port of entry to the port of New Westminster. W. S. Jones was appointed collector. At this period the Government strenuously objected to opening a Customs office here, averring that the office would not pay running expenses. It was only upon the management of the War Eagle Company agreeing to pay the Collector's salary that the office was opened. For a period of four weeks Rossland's Collector was without an office building and obligingly did business at all hours of the day and night to accommodate the merchants and business men of the town.

In March, "Spud" Murphy also completed the Rossland Spring Brewery, and applied for license to commence operations, the initial capacity of the brewery being fifteen barrels per day.

At this period of the town's history all the buildings were erected within a close radius of the Clifton Hotel, and for many months events gave the impression that the main business portion of the town would gradually work its way westward, but the townsite company declined to remove the rock bluff, which to this day is a veritable *bete noir* to this portion of the city. Between the Ritchie block and the present Kootenay Hotel, then the eastern limits of the town, the creek passing down Centre Star gulch seemed to cut off what is now the best business part of the city. However, the erection of a tailor shop by J. Albano, in the building now occupied by Paterson, Johnson & Co., the construction of the White House building and the Kootenay Hotel, at once and forever settled the direction in which the position of the business portion of the town would be. Soon after work was commenced on the Kootenay Hotel, the *Rossland Miner* people built the building, at least a portion of it, which now stands at the north east corner of Washington and Columbia avenue, where Martin Bros. are conducting their hardware business. Though all this building was going on in the east end of the town, it must not be presumed that this section of the town had all the improvements, for buildings were being erected very quickly in the west end of the avenue. During March and April, David Stussi erected the Stussi block, the main portion of which since its completion has been occupied by the book store of Mr. H. S Wallace. The portion of the building now occupied by the Ensign Cigar store, Mr. Stussi utilized as the post office, and though only ten feet wide and forty feet long, for six months it had ample space for the modest needs of the town. A. J. Shirley's was the pioneer bakery of the town, though Billy Kellem was running a bakery in connection with his restaurant. His building stood on the lot now occupied by Travers' hardware store.

About the same time too 'Bob' Lemon the irrepressible one of the pioneer merchants of Nelson, Three Forks and other places in the upper country, arrived in town and bought the lot to the west of the War Eagle Hotel and commenced the erection of one of the very first lath and plastered buildings in the town. On the completion of the building Mr. Lemon moved in one of the most complete stocks of mining supplies ever seen in the country, bringing it from his store at Three Forks, a town which upon the birth of Sandon as the natural supply point of the mines of Carpenter Creek, on the Slocan, was rapidly becoming deserted. James Price, the tailor, in April erected the building in which he has been doing business ever since. Bill Perdue and Pat Burns arrived about the same time, and from that time on the corner on porterhouse steaks and sweet breads was "off." This firm first opened in the Teetzel building, next door to the drug store of McLean & Morrow, pending the erection of the handsome shop on Spokane street in which they have been doing business ever since. Billy Perdue has since left the partnership. Charles W. Cluett was the pioneer assayer and had his office and furnace room in a shack to the rear of Kellem's restaurant, which was situated right at the head of Spokane street and was the western terminus of Sour Dough Alley. Frank Davey came next in the assaying business, his domicile is now the home of the Queen restaurant next to Jerry Spellman's hotel. Jerry, too, is an old timer, and has been the only tenant of the Rossland hotel. Dr. Kellar was the pioneer light of the medical profession, settling here in the latter part of January. Towards the end of February, he put up his house and office building on the lot to the east of the recording office. Dr. Bowes came soon after, and he also in the spring built the house on Columbia avenue, which he occupied until last fall. At this period this house was the only building on the south side of Columbia avenue, east of the Luckenbel block. By the first day of June, all the buildings mentioned above as being in the course of erection, were occupied and their owners or lessees carrying on their business in them. Early in this month, Eber C. Smith let a contract for the construction of the Record block, and Jno. Watson had laborers and miners at work tearing away the bluff for a site for the new Pacific hotel. Jno. Watson was at this time running the best restaurant that has ever been in Rossland. Thomas & Smith also erected a commodious feed and grain store on the lot which at present is the site of the Bank of British North America. Up to this time there had been but few residences erected. There were many reasons for this, the principal one for which was the fact that lumber for residential purposes was at this time unobtainable at any price. The lumber that was being cut here daily was green and was taken from the saw as soon as it was cut by eager teamsters.

For the most part, the people who had so far so materially aided in the up-building of the new city were about equally divided between native Canadians and Americans. As to day, there existed the utmost good feeling and friendship among them, and the one object that everyone seemed to have was to make Rossland the premier city of the Kootenays, and how well they succeeded is easily seen in the magnificent appearance of the Rossland of to-day. To illustrate more fully the friendship of

the Canadians and Americans living at that time in Rossland and how little attention was paid to the customs of either country, it is a well-recorded fact that Postmaster Dave Stussi kept the local office open on Dominion Day and closed it on Fourth of July.

Though up to this time little or no improvements in the way of street grading or laying sidewalks had been made, the appearance of the place had vastly improved during the first six months of the year 1895. Spokane street and Columbia avenue were rapidly building up, and the Clifton corner, as it was popularly known, was fast giving the place the symmetrical appearance of a well laid out city. Buildings were being painted, and the more public-spirited of the citizens were laying sidewalks in front of their places of business.

As yet there had been no real estate boom, and up to the present day it may be truthfully said that Rossland has never suffered from this greatest curse, which at different periods in their history has inflicted nearly every town in the West. Business lots certainly had advanced to double and treble their original prices, but when transfers were made the purchaser generally only paid such price as in his judgment the lot was worth as a building site for the erection of a business block. There was little or no demand at this period for residence property, as it was a matter of great uncertainty as to the location which the residence portion of the city would occupy. The numerous cabins and shacks in the east end of the city, in addition to being the tenderloin district, effectually prevented the erection of homes in this neighborhood. There was no change in original list prices in property south of Le Roi avenue for a period of nearly a year.

Commencing in July, a better class of buildings than those previously erected began to make their appearance. Mrs. King (then Mrs. Allan) leased the lot at the southwest corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street from Elling Johnson, and immediately let a contract for a $4,500 hotel. The Montana (the original name of the Hotel Allan) was opened with a grand ball early in August. The McMillan Brothers, of Ottawa, had the construction of the Butte and Windsor Hotels started during this month, and they were both ready for occupancy in the month of September, the latter being opened by Mrs. Lewis. Work was started on the International Hotel, Donahue block and the Ragland and Shirley buildings on Spokane street. These buildings were soon ready for occupancy, and were well rented from the first. At this time, too, building was going on at a rapid rate on the east end of Columbia avenue. Campbell Brothers opened a furniture store in the building now occupied by the Queen Saloon. Messrs. Armstrong & McLaren built their hotel, and the Stock Exchange was put on during the same month. During the summer, Broderius Brothers opened the general merchandise store which they afterwards sold to Empey. W. S. Weeks, of the Weeks, Kennedy Co., late in the fall also opened up a small fish, fruit and commission business in the stand now occupied by Weeks, Kennedy Co. E. A. Spencer, a contractor who was here at that time, built the Shaw Hotel, which was opened during the month of October by Mrs. Shaw. The Leland Hotel opened for business in that month, also. C. O. Lalonde opened a straight boot and shoe business in the Teetzel block, and Martin Brothers, having ousted D. B. Bogle, the virile editor of the *Rossland Miner*, in August, they having bought the building from the Nelson syndicate which owned it, opened a large hardware store. The *Rossland Record* also moved into its new quarters in the Record block, and the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. opened its office in the same building. With the exception of the erection of the residence of John Kirkup and a few others, and and the building of the Opera House by Messrs. Blue, Pfeifer and Waldbeser, behind the Hotel Allan, and the building of innumerable cabins and shacks at all points of the compass, the foregoing list constitutes nearly all the principal buildings that were erected in Rossland during the year of 1895.

A question likely to be propounded at this period of the town's history is what was there to justify this amount of building at that time? This is easily answered. Although the value of the mines had not been fully proved, the magnificent appearance of the Le Roi, Josie, War Eagle and Centre Star encouraged mining operations all over, and many properties were under bond and working large forces of men. And the showings on these properties were daily growing better. There was a pay roll of $500,000 a year behind the camp at this time to support the town, and the transient travel had increased to such an extent that two stage companies, one operated by George Breckenridge, the other by Sears & Son, were competing with Dad McKellar for the passenger traffic from Northport. All were doing a rushing business.

Mining operators were coming in from all points, and among the first to come during this summer and to invest their money in mining properties and real estate of the camp were: A. W. McCune, C. S. Warren, T. E. Jefferson, D. M. Linnard, A. E. Humphreys, F. A. Heinze, John M. Burke and a dozen others. The demand for good mining property was great, and in the earlier days of the camp, the only mining broking offices were the curbstone at various places, a big lumber pile that stood where the Rossland Mercantile Co. is now doing business, and the card rooms in the Clifton and War Eagle Hotels. This fact induced C. O'Brien Reddin and Merton Jesseph to form a brokerage partnership under the firm name of Reddin & Co. Mr. Jesseph afterward retired from the business, Mr. Reddin continuing. This was the pioneer brokerage office in Rossland; that of C. M. Cowper-Coles and C. E. Wynn Johnson was the next.

The signing of the 75,000 ton ore contract between the Le Roi Company and F. A. Heinze, and the selection in the latter part of August of Trail as the site for the new smelter had a most beneficial effect on the future of the town. The building of the smelter for the reduction of the Trail Creek ores by such a practical man as Mr. Heinze, set the tongues of every mining man in the Pacific north-west going and very soon business men from all parts were looking for an opening in Rossland. Again, a syndicate of mining men who had made their money in the camp was incorporated into a company for the purpose of supplying the new town with water and electric light. This syndicate consisted of J. A. Finch, Patsy Clark, W. S. Norman and others. The company at once commenced work, and by December had completed the flume to the reservoir. The power house and dynamo had been put in. On third day of January, 1896, the Hotel Allan was lighted by electricity. By the middle of the month electric lights were general throughout the city. Ground was thawed and the water mains laid on Spokane street and Columbia avenue. The population of the town was now about three thousand. This may be considered an outside figure.

Starting in January, 1896, the town seemed to take on new life. The Columbia & Western road from Trail, another of Mr. Heinze's enterprises, had been surveyed and the actual work of construction commenced. Numerous articles in eastern papers by local writers had had great effect in eastern Canada, and a great

many eyes were turned towards Rossland. A well written article read by Mr. James D. Sword before the Canadian Mining Association, had a like effect upon eastern mining men and others who quickly became interested in Rossland mines. In January and February very little building was done, but in March a regular old fashioned Puget Sound building boom struck the town, and store and office buildings were soon going up in all directions. F. W. Hart bought the Opera House from Waldbeser and Pfeifer, at the same time purchasing the two lots on the south side of Columbia avenue at the corner of Washington street opposite the Hotel Allan, and at once commenced the erection of a large store and office building. Soon after its completion the Postoffice was moved into it. This was the signal for building in the east end of town. John A. Cook, one of the original owners of the townsite, built on the two lots west. Mrs. Lewis undertook the construction of the building now occupied by the Grand Union hotel. Pat Burns also commenced the construction of a block on the vacant lot between the Kootenay hotel and the White House building.

In April occurred the famous race between the two most conservative and well-established banking institutions in the world, to see which would first be open for business in Rossland. The Bank of British North America officials were on the ground first, and secured a year's lease of an office in the Luckenbel block, where they posted a sign to the effect that the bank would be open for business on Monday, April 4. Friday night, April 1, the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Nelson arrived in Rossland, and had a big sign printed for the Bank of Montreal, intending to open in the office of the R. J. Bealey Co. in the morning. However, the news of his arrival had been bruited about, and in the morning the Bank of British North America was doing business in a barber shop. It is probably the only time on record when a bank and barber shop were doing business in the same office—bankers shaving notes and cheques at one end, while the barbers were complacently shaving chins at the other. The Bank of Montreal, however, opened for business on Monday morning in the Lemon block, at the west end of Columbia avenue, which they occupied until their present commodious and well appointed office was constructed.

The opening of both these banks in the town, in addition to filling a long-felt want, gave added confidence in the town, and buildings increased rapidly in the next few months In rapid succession the Scott-Hewitt, Kellar, Lalonde and Rodier buildings were built on the north side of Columbia avenue in the east end of the town. Washington street too, was being partially opened, and the Collins House was finished. Manly and Klockmann also put a large extension on to the International, and opened therein a concert and beer hall.

By subscription and government aid, about this time, considerable grading was done on Columbia avenue. The bluff in front of the post office was removed, and the gulch which cut Columbia avenue in twain at the Burns' block was filled up.

From this time on the improvements in the town were rapid. Chiefly noticeable were the building changes; block after block was erected in the east end of the city; in fact, so rapidly did they spring up that from memory it is almost impossible to recall the chronological order of the upbuilding of the city at the east end of Columbia avenue. The attention of eastern Canadians to the marvellous wealth of Trail Creek, which had been attracted by Mr. Sword's and other articles, was bearing fruit, and a score of brokers were doing a lucrative business in the stocks of British Columbia companies. Money came easy, and went the same way. Business in all lines was brisk; especially were those merchants who were dealing in mining supplies successful, as many prospects had been snapped up by eastern investors, and men were being put to work daily, opening them up. The main street was crowded all day and up to ten o'clock at night, but it must be candidly confessed that these crowds were for the most part very orderly. Transient travel was enormous, and the hotels were constantly crowded with investors and mining men and engineers, who had been sent here to report on the camp.

In June, Eber C. Smith established the *Evening Record*, a paper which filled the local field of daily journalism for six months. It fully covered the local district, and its files for that period certainly are a very complete history of the town, camp and happenings. In July, the *Rossland Miner* appeared in a new dress, coming out as a six column, eight folio paper, devoted almost entirely to the mining interests of the camps of Kootenay, and the Trail Creek camp in particular. The *Rosslander*, the third paper which filled the field of local journalism, by an oversight has been overlooked. It came here in July, 1895. The peripatetic press of the *Prospector*, which had previously done service in Kaslo, New Denver and Three Forks, having been moved here. W. A. Pratt was the editor. In April, 1896, he sold the plant and paper to Messrs. Jones and Northey. The *Rosslander* commands a liberal share of the local subscription and advertising patronage. David B. Bogle and A. R. Macdonald, in September established the *Mining Review*. This paper has since gone the way of all flesh. It is the only newspaper ever established in Rossland that has been stranded on the rocks of adversity.

During this period the town was growing apace. The completion of the Columbia & Western railroad into Rossland in the latter part of June, in a measure relieved the congested condition of transportation facilities, which were hampering the progress and improvement of the town. The construction of the Red Mountain railway from Northport was undertaken during this month, and the future camp was made brighter. Half-a-dozen Eastern newspapers had special correspondents in the town, writing up the camp and town. The telegraph companies receipts were growing fatter daily with the reports that were being sent out.

In October, Mrs. King (then Mrs. Allan) commenced the erection of the first brick building in the city. This building was completed in February. In October also, through the agency of Jim Wardner, a Montreal syndicate purchased 842 or the remaining unsold lots of the original Rossland townsite. John Ferguson McCrea was appointed agent for the new owners, and lots were immediately placed on sale. Ross Thompson was the first purchaser, buying four lots, upon which he has built the finest residence in the city.

In December the Rossland Miner Printing and Publishing company issued the first morning daily, with the fullest Associated Press reports ever printed in the Kootenay district.

As a daily the *Rossland Miner* has been issued as a six and seven column four folio newspaper. In addition to containing the telegraphic news report as furnished by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company, the columns of the *Miner* are replete with the mining news of the whole Kootenay district. It has been remarked on all sides that the *Rossland Miner* is a newspaper that would credit many a town much older and more centrally located than Rossland. It is only another evidence of the energy and determination of the West.

In December, through all rail passenger traffic was established with Spokane, the Reid Mountain road having been completed to Rossland. The operation of this system has been a great boon to the merchants and mine owners, as it has enabled them to land freight in bulk. The road has also given increased freight facilities for handling the output of the mines.

In winter a mining camp is never seen at its best. This is so for various reasons. The snow obstructs building operations, and except in the case of developed mines, mining operations are impeded. Such has been the case with Rossland, though last winter much building was done, the Cosmos, Creedmore, and other blocks having been erected.

During last winter the town moved onwards in the even tenor of its way. There are no especially noteworthy facts to be recorded other than the arrival of many business and mining men from other camps and towns of the United States. Among these arrivals were John McKane, Richard Plewman, John W. Fear, Fred. J. Perine, George M. Stunden and others.

The progress Rossland made was substantial and slow, becoming a town that has immense mineral deposits, only awaiting capital to place them in the list of shipping mines, in addition to dividend paying mines at its back. The town subsisted on the payroll of the mines. Stock business was daily growing less and on arrival of spring it had practically dwindled away to nil. Transient travel was light too.

In March the Provincial legislature passed the act authorizing the incorporation of Rossland, thereby giving the city a municipal or civic government. Robert Scott and C. O. Lalonde were placed in nomination for the honor of being first mayor of what will be the largest mining camp in the Pacific Northwest. The election contest was warm and exciting. The "old timers" were arrayed in support of Mr. Lalonde, while the "Johnny-come-latelies" were enrolled under the banner of Mr. Scott. The election was held on April 7, and much to the surprise of the "old-timers" Mr. Scott was elected by over one hundred votes. The following gentlemen were chosen to sit at the council board: George A. Fraser, Hector McPherson, Horace Raymer, J. B. Johnson, W. A. Campbell and H. S. Wallace. The new mayor and aldermen were at once sworn in, and actively assumed the management of the city's affairs. It is a blessing that the town has been incorporated, and it is a pity that it did not take place sooner. Improvement followed improvement. The historic and at the same time picturesque Sour Dough alley was quite literally wiped off the map. Streets have been laid out where formerly there were only small trails leading the pedestrian through a maze of cabins and shacks. Looking at the results accomplished Mr. Scott has made a most excellent chief executive, and the people of Rossland have no complaint to enter against the City Council. They had innumerable obstacles to contend against when they took hold. They have certainly made a most creditable showing in the short time they have been in charge of the city government with the means at their command. As soon as the city was incorporated another building boom struck the town, and in a short space of time a great many buildings were erected on the northern part of Washington street, on First and Second avenues. This is the Rossland of today.

A glance at the condition of the city today discloses the information that Rossland has a population of nearly six thousand people. The town has resolved itself down to a pay roll basis. The days of the wild-catter and stock broker are over, and the population of the city are depending upon the money earned in the development of the mines for their support.

Though Rossland sprang up in a night, as it were, Rossland is no mushroom town. It has more to support it than any other town in Kootenay. In three years' time Rossland has sprung from a place which only had an existence on the map and in minds of a few far-seeing (then thought deluded) mining men and prospectors, to a large city. With its numerous and well-appointed hotels, its stores stocked with all kinds of merchandise, its graded streets, electric light and water system, good schools, telegraphic, telephone and railway communication with all points of the compass, it is settled beyond peradventure that the present Rossland is the nucleus of a big city. Rossland is a very orderly place, especially for a mining camp, and though drinking there is of course, the variety halls, dance houses and gambling joints, common to all mining camps in the United States find no place here. They are not tolerated. The British law, for which everyone has a wholesome respect, is impartially and fearlessly administered. Every line of business common and necessary to a large mining camp is well represented.

Though in Rossland every line of business is well represented, by this it must not be understood that opportunities for making money in the mercantile pursuits are all gone. The business done in the camp is constantly increasing as the mines are more fully developed, consequently frequently first class openings occur for bright business men, who have capital at their back and who are familiar with the needs and likes of the inhabitants of a large mining camp. People who are unfamiliar with the mining camps of the west, as a rule have no business here, though there are individual cases where "tenderfeet" have done well.

No young man except a first-class miner or one who has capital should come to Rossland in search of employment. Both in the town and at the mines the supply of labor has always been in excess of the demand, with the single exception of machine men. First-class machine men are at a premium and can always command work. The wages paid at the mines, though not as high as in some of the older Montana camps, where the excellent management of the different unions control the labor market, are good. Machine men receive $3.50 per diem, and $4.00 for shaft work. Hammersmen or ordinary miners $3.00. Pump men $3.00. Mine blacksmiths and carpenters $4.00. Engineers $3.50 and $4.00, accordto the size of plant which is being operated. Blacksmith helpers $3.00. Shovellers, carmen and surface roustabouts $2.50. In the city the ruling wages are about $2.50 per day for all kinds of work.

Buttes and Virginia Cities are not made in a day, and no impartial observer of Rossland, and the network of mines which surround it, believes for a moment that the town has nearly reached its zenith. When the Crow's Nest Pass railway is a reality, the Trail Creek camp will enter upon an era of prosperity hitherto unknown. This road, in addition to giving the district competitive freight facilities, will bring down the smelting charges with a thud, and thus permit the working of large bodies of low grade ores, now valueless. Time is now the greatest factor in Rossland's future. Rossland has a splendid future before it; the days of doubt and uncertainty are past. Conservative observers estimate Rossland's population in five years' time will amount to thirty thousand people. Present indications seem to justify such a prediction. At no time in their history did the mines, the backbone of Rossland's prosperity, present such a magnificent and encouraging appearance. New strikes on prospects, and the uncovering of richer and higher grade ore in the developed mines, are daily being made. Let us all hope that the many bright things that are now prophesied for the future will be fulfilled.

Business and Biographical Sketches.

Many Old Pioneers. Some Later Arrivals, and all Men, Firms and Corporations of Ability and Standing.

HUNTER BROTHERS,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

It may be doubted if in any other mining camp in the whole world its settlers have possessed greater advantages of civilization than are enjoyed by the miners and dwellers in the great Trail Creek mining district. In the majority of camps a scarcity of provisions and exorbitant prices have been the rule. Here there is an abundance of the best of everything, and at prices to compare favorably with those of much older communities. Among the individual merchants and firms whose enterprise and business ability have contributed most to bring prices to a reasonable figure, there are none who have done more than the subject of this sketch.

The brothers, James and Robert Hunter, established in business here in 1895. They had previously been in business at Coulee City, Washington, with a branch store at Conconnully, Washington, and are experienced general merchants.

Hunter Brothers' business property, 30 x 200 feet, fronting on the principal street of Rossland, is, with its basements, one of the largest in the city. The firm has also a commodious warehouse on the Red Mountain track, and is able to receive and ship goods in quantities.

The stock carried by Hunter Brothers is almost as diverse as are the needs of the community. That it is especially full and complete in all that pertains to miners' supplies might be expected; but we may add that being agents for giant powder, Goodwin candles, Canton and Black Diamond steel, and other specialties of the miner, this firm sells both to dealers and to miners all over this and adjoining districts. The firm is also agent for McClary's stoves and ranges, manufactured at London, Ontario. The stock includes, as well, a full line of plumbers' supplies and steam fittings.

Hunter Brothers have a completely equipped tin and sheet metal shop, where tinware, sheet ironware, and galvanized iron pipe and other mining supplies are manufactured both to order and for the stock.

The past two years have been eventful ones in the history of Rossland. It has twice doubled in population, in business houses and in producing enterprises, and it may be said without disparagement of others, that this firm has contributed in a marked degree to every industry and enterprise which has helped to make the prosperity of this city and great mineral district, and that the house has become an acknowledged leader in its several lines of trade.

James and Robert Hunter were born in Oxford county, province of Ontario. The deservedly high standing to which they have attained in business circles and as citizens has been gained by a course of fair and honorable dealing which has made the name of the firm a guarantee of integrity. They have, besides their main store in Rossland, a branch house at Sandon, in the Slocan country, the latter being in charge of Charles D. Hunter.

The merchant, the prospector, the miner, the home builder, and all those wishing goods in the several lines carried by this firm can make no mistake in dealing with Hunter Brothers. The firm's guarantee covers the lowest market price of the article sold, and its quality as well.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

If, as it is claimed, the stability and character of a community and its industries may be best judged by the character and standing of its banks, the great mining industry of the Trail Creek district may be regarded as permanent, and a bright future for Rossland a certainty.

That a comparatively new mining district and its trade center, scarcely more than two years old, should have attracted to their gates so great and conservative a financial institution as the Bank of Montreal, is no less surprising in itself than it is an endorsement of the most favorable published reports of the great mineral resources of this section of British Columbia. The three words, Bank of Montreal, have been in Canada for eighty years a synonym for honor and integrity, and in the commercial and financial world have commanded a confidence unsurpassed by any financial institution on the continent.

The Bank of Montreal was established in 1817, and was incorporated by act of parliament. It has a capital (all paid up) of $12,000,000.00, a reserve fund of $5,000,000.00, and $859,698.40 of undivided profits. The head office of the Bank of Montreal is at the city of Montreal, and its officers and directors and managers are among the most noted financiers of the continent. They are Rt. Hon. Lord Glencoe, G.C.M.G., President; Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President; A. T. Patterson, Esq.; Hugh McLennan, Esq.; Edward B. Greenshields, Esq.; R. B. Angus, Esq.; W. C. McDonald, Esq.; A. F. Gault, Esq.; W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.; E. S. Clouston, General Manager; A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; A. B. Buchanan, Inspector of Branch Returns; W. S. Clouston, Assistant Inspector; James Aird, Secretary.

The bank has thirty-nine branches in Canada, one in Newfoundland, two in the United States, and one in London, England. Its bankers in Great Britain are the Bank of England and a number of others of the most stable banks of the mother country. Its correspondents and agents in the United States are the greatest banks of New York, Boston, Buffalo, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon.

It is worthy of note, as showing the high regard in which the president of this great financial institution is held by the government of Great Britain, that he was one of those on whom Her Majesty bestowed Jubilee honors, changing his title from Sir Donald A. Smith to Rt. Hon. Lord Glencoe, G.C.M.G.

The Rossland branch of the Bank of Montreal was established in April, 1896.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

H. Stikeman, Esq., Montreal, Gen. Manager.

Rossland, like all Canadian towns having a business sufficient to justify the presence of a bank, has just cause to be proud of her banking facilities. The Bank of British North America, a branch of which was established in Rossland in April, 1896, had its beginning in 1836, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

The history of this great financial institution has for sixty years been closely identified with the history of Canada and the provinces, and it may truthfully be said that no single agency, other than the government, has done more to promote the development of the great natural resources of the Dominion than the Bank of British North America has done through its head office in London, England, its general manager at Montreal, and its branches at Quebec; Montreal, Quebec; Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston,

Hamilton, Brantford, London; Nova Scotia: Halifax; New Brunswick: St. John, Frederickton; British Columbia: Victoria, Vancouver, Rossland (Kootenay), Trail (sub-agency), Sandon, Kaslo, Slocan City; Manitoba: Winnipeg, Brandon.

The Bank of British North America has a paid up capital of £1,000,000, and a reserve fund of £275,000. The general business is conducted by a court of ten directors and a general manager. The court of directors held their sixty-first annual meeting at the London office, on March 2, 1897. The report of that meeting was in a very large sense a happy repetition of the many that have preceded it, all of which justify the statement with which we began this article.

The Bank of British North America's London bankers are the Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Agencies in America: New York agents—Messrs. W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, 52 Wall Street; San Francisco agents—Messrs. H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, 120 Sansome street.

The Rossland branch of this great banking institution has been a great factor, not only in facilitating exchanges and affording other banking accommodations, but, as well, in giving stability and standing to the great mining industry of the district, and in building a city of homes and business enterprises, where, but a few months before there was little but a wilderness.

THE HOTEL ALLAN,

Mrs. M. E. Allan, Proprietress.

The Hotel Allan is the pride of Rossland, and par excellence the best hotel of the British Columbia gold fields. It is the tourists' resort, the commercial travelers' choice, and a first favorite of the traveling public.

The Hotel Allan embraces two fine modern buildings, one of brick. It was designed and built with especial reference to its fitness for a first-class hotel suited to this climate. The house occupies one of the best business corners in Rossland, and is a popular place of resort for capitalists, mining men, financiers and business men of the city. The house has eighty-five guest rooms, is lighted by electricity, and has all modern improvements and conveniences. The halls are wide, the guest rooms large and well furnished, all outside rooms, and well lighted. The office, reading room, and a magnificent dining room, with ample capacity for seating over one hundred people, are on the ground floor. The bar and card rooms are the finest in the city.

The hotel was built by Mrs. M. E. Allan. The property is one of the best, both as to improvements and location, in Rossland. The building has modern plumbing and the most complete sanitary arrangements throughout. Mrs. Allan has personal charge in conducting her hotel, assisted by experienced clerks, steward, and efficient help in every department. Being herself an experienced public hostess, Mrs. Allan is enabled to choose her assistants wisely.

Mrs. Allan's maiden name was McLaughlin, and her native province, Ontario. She came to Rossland in 1896 from Nakusp, B. C., where she kept the Nakusp hotel. She resided for some time at Hastings, B. C., where she also kept a hotel. Besides her hotel business Mrs. Allan has valuable mining interests, and is developing some promising mining properties.

In assuming and conducting successfully so important enterprises in addition to the management of her hotel, Mrs. Allan has manifested a grasp of business affairs both gratifying and surprising to her many friends. She is a lady of education and culture, of graceful manners, with the ready and tender sympathies of a mother, and a tact and judgment in business affairs unusual in her sex.

It is hardly necessary to add, in concluding this too brief sketch of the finest hotel in this section of British Columbia, that ladies or gentlemen desiring first-class accommodation can make no mistake by putting up at the Hotel Allan.

MARTIN BROTHERS,

Hardware Merchants.

It may be doubted if there is a mercantile house in Rossland better or more widely known throughout the Kootenay country than that owned and conducted by Martin Brothers. This house was established in the spring of 1895, and is the largest establishment of the kind in Rossland. The business occupies the entire lower floor of the building in which it is located, and two warehouses besides. The salesroom is eligibly located at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street, and is stocked to its full capacity with everything pertaining to a first-class hardware stock in demand in this section.

Of the immense stock carried by this house we have space to speak only in general terms. Everything in the line of shelf and heavy hardware is carried, including stoves, ranges, builders' hardware, mechanics' tools, nails, mine and mill supplies, prospectors' supplies, blacksmiths' supplies, saws, belting, steel and iron, tin and agate ware, cooking utensils, novelties, and the thousand and one articles which go to make up the complete retail and jobbing stock of the hardware merchant. A specialty is made of powder, fuse, candles, and all the prerequisites of the miner and prospector.

It is worthy of note that the firm sells the justly celebrated Burrow, Stewart & Milne stoves and ranges, the James Stewart Manufacturing company's stoves and ranges, and the Copp Brothers company's heating stoves. These are all of superior quality, and have given gratifying satisfaction in Rossland and elsewhere. The firm sells and puts in furnaces, and will order any make of furnace the purchaser may desire.

The business also includes a manufacturing department in which tinware is manufactured to order and for the stock, and a sheet metal shop fully equipped for the execution of large or small contracts or jobbing, and for the manufacture of galvanized iron pipes for mines. Another department is devoted to plumbing and gas and steam fitting. In this connection it is pertinent to state that the firm carries a full line of plumbers' materials and supplies. Skilled workmen are employed in the shops, and none but first-class work is turned out.

Messrs. J. M. and W. C. Martin are natives of Renfrew county, province of Ontario. They served their time in a mercantile house at Ottawa, and have been ever since entering the mercantile business for themselves associated together, and known as Martin Brothers. They were pioneers to Calgary, N. W. Territory, and were for a number of years the leading hardware merchants of that place. Later they disposed of their interests at Calgary and went to the coast, and thence to Vernon, from which place they came to Rossland two and a half years ago. The firm still owns the leading hardware store in Vernon, and Mr. J. M. Martin will be long remembered as having been one of Vernon's most popular mayors. On coming to Rossland the Martin Brothers bought considerable real estate, of which the lot on the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street is a part. They at once erected the building they now occupy at that location, and put in a complete hardware stock. They are, as are nearly all of our merchants, interested to some extent in mining and real estate, and it is not too much to say their enterprise has had much to do with the growth and prosperity of Rossland.

O. M. FOX & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

The attractive modern retail grocery store, with its thousand delicacies gathered from every country and clime, has been developed within the last quarter of a century, and almost within the last decade. It is still unknown in many cities much larger than Rossland and it occasions surprise to strangers to find one or more here.

The fine modern store which forms the subject of this sketch was founded in November, 1896, by O. M. Fox, E. C. Lockwood, and W. J. Cusack, under the firm name of O. M. Fox & Co. The business occupies a large and well-filled salesroom, eligibly located on Columbia avenue, and an outside warehouse as well. The amount, variety and quality of goods carried in stock, the attractive manner in which they are displayed, and the careful and painstaking manner in which patrons are served, warrant us in saying this is one of the most complete modern grocery stores in the Kootenay country. While this house does a very large retail business, a glance at the stock reveals the fact that an extensive wholesale business is carried on. In this connection it is appropriate to state that this branch of the business embraces the whole of the great mineralized belt tributary to Ross-

land, and that a very considerable wholesale trade is done with mines and miners.

O. M. Fox & Co. are importers from England and the United States, and buying largely in carload lots, are able to quote very low prices to their retail as well as to their wholesale trade. The line of canned goods is especially full and complete, comprising California and Eastern canned fruits and vegetables. In fancy groceries, teas, coffees and spices, the best is the rule. Flour, salt meats, produce and all other staples, are handled in quantities, and a complete and well-selected stock of crockery, glassware, tinware, graniteware, and other needs of the camp and the home, completes one of the largest stocks of the kind in Rossland.

Mr. Fox was formerly connected with the Great American Importing Tea company, and the firm carries a full line of their popular goods, and is the company's sole agent for Rossland.

Wagons are run in the city and suburbs for the free delivery of all goods sold, and a very large local trade is done with hotels, restaurants and families, and with mines immediately surrounding Rossland.

The cosmopolitan character of Rossland is well illustrated in the personnel of this and many other of her leading business firms. Mr. Fox is a German by birth, Mr. Lockwood an American, and Mr. Cusack an Englishman. Mr. Fox was, previous to coming to Rossland, in business in San Diego, California. Messrs. Lockwood and Cusack were travelling for a New York house, the former having his headquarters at Spokane, Washington, and the latter at Victoria, B. C. It is interesting to note that the firm, in its membership, represents three of the greatest nations in the world, but it is of greater interest of patrons to know that both as a firm and individually, Messrs. Fox, Lockwood and Cusack command the entire esteem and confidence of the public.

HOTEL BELLEVUE.

W. H. Bell, Proprietor.

Among Rossland's many excellent hostelries, there is none more worthily popular with the traveling public than the Hotel Bellevue. The Bellevue is most conveniently located, at the corner of Washington street and Second avenue, less than a block and a half from the Red Mountain depot. The site is one of the most elevated occupied by any hotel building in Rossland, and commands an excellent view of the camp and surrounding country.

The Bellevue was built and opened to the public by W. H. Bell, the present owner and proprietor, in the spring of the present year. The building is a substantial, two story structure, containing besides the office, dining room and bar room, some thirty odd guest rooms. Mr. Bell has spared no expense in furnishing his hotel, and every room is fitted with new and attractive furniture and carpets. There are no inside rooms, all being light and airy, and commanding an unobstructed view from the windows. The house is fitted throughout with modern conveniences, including electric lights, hot and cold baths, electric bells, etc., etc.

Comfort of guests is the first law of the management of the Bellevue. Mr. Bell is his own manager, and conducts his hotel with a view of giving the best accomodations to be had in the city. The dining room is presided over by courteous and attentive waiters, the culinary department is in the hands of an experienced chef, and the table is in itself a compliment to the caterer. The bar is one of the best in the city, and over it are served the best drinks and fine imported cigars.

The Bellevue is conducted on both the American and the European plans. A free 'bus meets all incoming and departing trains, baggage, mail and telegrams of guests receive careful attention, rooms are reserved when ordered by telegraph, and every courtesy and convenience extended to the public by first-class hotels elsewhere is here observed.

W. H. Bell is a native of the Province of Ontario. He was formerly in the stock business at Quapalle, Northwest Territory, and it was from that place he came to Rossland a little over a year ago. As proprietor of the Bellevue, he has one of the best and most popular hostelries of Rossland, and his house is a resort for mining men, business men and commercial travelers. It is interesting to note that Mr. Bell has just built a dancing pavilion adjoining the hotel, and it will add no little to the popularity of the Bellevue, as offering a place of entertainment and recreation for guests of the house and others seeking an evening's amusement.

ROSS THOMPSON.

It is eminently fitting that this First History of Rossland should give biographical mention of one who not only gave his name to the town, but who was its founder as well. Ross Thompson was a farmer's boy, and was born in the county of Bruce, in the province of Ontario, Canada. He was taken when a child to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where he lived until his majority. Young Thompson had ample opportunity to observe the conditions necessary to the building of new towns in that province. His later experiences and observations in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and other mountain states, enabled him to witness the birth and rapid growth of mining towns.

We are justified in assuming it was this knowledge of the necessary factors of town building, supplemented by a habit of close observation, no less than his faith in the Trail Creek district, of which Rossland is now the business center, that prompted Mr. Thompson to purchase a tract of land from the government, and lay out the town of Rossland. Be that as it may, Mr. Thompson had, in 1890, after spending a number of years in prospecting, mining, and other ventures in mining states and the provinces, come to the Trail Creek district as a prospector. If anyone had before that time thought of locating a townsite in the district, he had certainly taken no steps towards accomplishing it. More prospectors came in. The great Le Roi and other prospective mines showed increasingly favorable indications from year to year, and in 1894, Mr. Thompson, acting upon his own judgment, and alone, purchased the land from the government where Rossland now stands, and laid out the town. It is needless to add that he builded better than he knew.

Mr. Thompson showed his confidence by putting up the first building himself. He sold lots on favorable terms to investors, and in not a few instances gave lots to those who would build upon them. This liberality made the popularity of Rossland, which led to its doubling in population every few months, until it has grown from nothing, in 1894, to being a city of eight thousand inhabitants, in 1897.

Of Mr. Thompson's personal popularity, we may say it is only less wide than that of the city he founded. It is said of him that he is connected with and an officer in more companies and enterprises than any other man in British Columbia. It is gratifying to add that prosperity and fortune have apparently made no change in Mr. Thompson's manners towards his fellow men. His old friends still call him "Ross" as familiarly as when he handled the pick and drill, and everyone knowing him holds him in high esteem for his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

ROBERT SCOTT, ESQ.

Mayor of Rossland.

Robert Scott, Esq., Rossland's first mayor, came to Rossland in August, 1896. He was born at Galt, Ontario. He was three succeeding terms mayor of his native city, and, if we may rightly judge from The Evening *Reformer*, of March 27th, 1897, a Galt paper, his previous experience in municipal affairs has been such as to amply qualify him for the high duties as first mayor of our magic city.

Following, we reprint the passage referred to in the preceding paragraph:

"Ever since the announcement, made some time ago, that ex-Mayor Rob't Scott would be a candidate for the position of first Mayor of Rossland, Galt citizens have taken a more lively interest in Rossland matters, and have been eager to obtain news concerning the thriving young city of West Kootenay. People here are only beginning to realize the marvelous growth of Rossland, which in one short year has increased in population from a few hundred till at the present time there are not less than 10,000 persons resident there, and all indications point to a population of at least 20,000 within the next twelve months. What was a few months ago an unimportant mining camp will certainly rival Butte and Johannesburg, and we would not be surprised if there is a greater rush to Rossland and the different British Columbia mining camps than ever took place in the places mentioned.

"To be the first mayor of a city like Rossland is a distinction and honor that any man might covet, and if elected he

proud of. As our readers are aware, Mr. Scott, with his son J. H. Scott, is the owner of the Victoria Wheel Works, one of Galt's most important manufacturing industries, and when he went to Rossland a little less than a year ago, Mr. Scott announced his intention of remaining there if what was claimed for the new mining town proved correct. Such has evidently been the case, as he has invested largely in real estate, besides being associated with others in the ownership of what are claimed to be among the best mining properties there. Mr. Scott's friends would naturally like to see him elected as Mayor—not that they have anything against his opponent, Mr. Lalonde—but because he has always been one of our most enterprising citizens, and they also point with pride to his excellent record in municipal matters in Galt. In 1873 he represented Ward 3 in the council, and in 1875 sat as councilor for Ward 2. In 1876 and 1877 he was Deputy-Reeve, and was elected as Reeve in 1878, 1879, 1880 and again in 1892. He is the only gentlemen who ever filled the position of Mayor of Galt three years in succession, holding as he did this position during 1885, 1886 and 1887. That Mr. Scott was popular with the rate payers and made a good Mayor must be clear, when it is taken into consideration that in nearly every case he had a contest, but he is able to say he was never yet beaten in a municipal contest. Galt citizens will wish him still further success in his election to the Mayoralty of Rossland, and we make the prediction that if he is elected he will fill the position with credit to both himself and the City of Rossland."

GEORGE E. PFUNDER.

It is interesting as showing the favor in which this section is held by old miners that one may find in Rossland very many of the best and most experienced mining men on the Pacific slope. Among them we note a conspicuous example in George E. Pfunder.

Mr. Pfunder engaged in mining in 1867, thirty years ago, in Amador county, California, for the late U. S. Senator, Leland Stanford. He was with Mackay & Fair in the celebrated Comstock mine, at Virginia City, Nevada, and made one of the half dozen fortunes he has had there. He came to the Northwest in the employ of the late Captain Ainsworth, to take charge of the Blue Bell Mine, at Ainsworth, British Columbia, near Nelson. He has been in all the most noted mining camps from Mexico to the Canadian line, and since 1885, when he first came to British Columbia, he has been engaged in mining enterprises on both sides of the international line, he has, however, since 1895, made Rossland his business headquarters and place of residence.

It was but a natural sequence that Mr. Pfunder's mining experience and ability as a manager of mining properties should have brought him many favorable opportunities for investment in British Columbia, and we accordingly find him to a greater or less extent, interested in about twenty different properties. He is a stock-holder in the Colonna and manager of its properties, stockholder in the Monte Cristo Company, and manager of its properties, a stockholder in and manager of the Morning Star Company, a stockholder in and manager of the Detroit Company, a stockholder in and manager of the Erie, and is general manager of St. Paul properties belonging to Toronto people.

George E. Pfunder comes of Alsatian-German stock, and was born on the Rhine in 1849. He was brought by his parents to America when but three years of age, and, with the exception of being away at school, may be said to have grown up and lived among mines and mining people all his life. He began mining while yet in his teens.

In reviewing the success of Mr. Pfunder, we are reminded of a statement of one of the American consuls, viz: "The German excels in perseverence, patience under the most trying circumstances, industry and economy. These virtues enable him to accomplish great results in almost any fields of science, industry, or enterprise he may choose to enter." It need hardly be added that Mr. Pfunder is one of the busiest men in the Trail Creek district, and that he is an authority on mining processes and mining properties.

EDWARD C. FINCH, ESQ.

It is noteworthy as showing the interest which attaches to newly developing mining camps, that the rich mineralized section of which Rossland is the financial center has attracted to Rossland so many gentlemen of the professions and of the press. Edward C. Finch belongs to the latter class. He was, before coming to British Columbia, in 1896, a citizen of the state of Washington, where he was connected with the press for ten years.

Mr. Finch is an Ohioan by birth. He has, however, been many years on the Pacific coast, and during the thirteen years he resided in Washington, acquired an extensive acquaintance among the leading men of that and adjoining states, and attained considerable prominence in business and political circles. During the legislative session of 1895, in Washington, Mr. Finch served as chief clerk of the House of Representatives, having been elected to that responsible position by a unanimous vote of the republican and democratic members of the House.

It is, however, as a promoter of enterprises that we are to speak of Mr. Finch. It is interesting to note that he was a successful promoter of both public and private enterprises while a citizen of the state of Washington. In June, 1896, he came to Rossland, where he found so many of his former friends and business associates that it was not like arriving among strangers. The honorable and prominent part he had taken in enterprises on the other side of the line was in itself an introduction, and he was offered immediate opportunity to handle some of the many fine properties about Rossland and adjoining districts. After careful investigation of different properties, by the aid of experts, and becoming sufficiently acquainted in mining and financial circles to enable him to "set his stakes" intelligently, Mr. Finch bonded the Silver Queen Mine, one of the finest properties in the Cariboo Creek Camp, Slocan Division, West Kootenay, and, chartering The Silver Queen Mining Company, limited liability, obtained for that company a title to the property in fee. The Silver Queen was stocked at $1,250,000.00 with $350,000 in the treasury. The mine is now developed, No. 1 tunnel on the Black Fox claim having already been driven a distance of over sixty feet into the finest body of silver ore which has yet been shown in that rich district; and it is expected that The Silver Queen will before very long become a very profitable producer.

We could hardly conclude this too brief sketch of one of Rossland's now most popular promoters better than by appending the personnel of the officers and directors of THE SILVER QUEEN MINING COMPANY. They are: President, Hon. George E. Foster, M. P. and ex-Minister of Finance; Vice-President, C. C. Woodhouse, Jr., Esq., Engineer and ex-Mining Expert for the State of Washington; General Manager, Edward C. Finch, Esq.; Secretary-Treasurer, Leo H. Schmidt, Esq. Directors: Hon. Thomas Mayne Daly, Q. C., ex-Minister of the Interior; Edward C. Finch, Mining Operator; Richard Maxwell, Mine Owner; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., Ex-Minister of Finance; Wm. F. Hayward, Mine Owner; Joseph B. Dabney, President Keystone Gold Mining Company; C. C. Woodhouse, Jr., Mining Engineer; Leo H. Schmidt, Capitalist; R. W. Grigor, Capitalist.

We may add that while Mr. Finch is connected with a number of other Rossland enterprises, in all of which he takes more or less an active part, The Silver Queen is his chiefest pet, and engages his most constant attention.

D. M. LINNARD, ESQ.

There is hardly anything more interesting in the history of any town or city than is found in the personal confidence and struggles of those whose enterprise and labors have contributed most to its being and growth. Among the considerable number of prominent citizens who, in this respect, share in the honors of the founders of Rossland, none have done more for, or are likely in the near future to do more for the magic city than D. M. Linnard, Esq. Born in the state of Pennsylvania, educated to business in New York, and early associated with large enterprises, Mr. Linnard was one of many in the east, who, seeing the unmistakable evidences of progress and development in British Columbia, came to the Province in 1890.

British Columbia was then the objective point of many capitalists, and among

those whose purchased property and remained in the Province, D. M. Linnard is conspicuous for his unbounded recognition of its resources and confidence in the future of its towns and cities. It is an interesting fact in this connection, to state that there has hardly been a time since Mr. Linnard made his first purchase of property in Vancouver, that he has not had one or more buildings in process of construction in some town or city of the Province.

Mr. Linnard came to Rossland in May, 1895, and with the ken of a practical observer foreseeing its immediate future bought all the desirable property his funds in hand would justify. The wisdom of his selection is manifested in the fact that his purchase embraced nineteen business lots on Columbia avenue. It is significant, too, that he declined to sell at a profit of one hundred per cent. on his investment within thirty days after his purchase, and that he has since since sold some of the property at six hundred per cent. profit to friends who, with all candor, advised him to sell at the first opportunity. It may, too, be written, as a historical fact, that Mr. Linnard was the first investor in Rossland property whose action in holding it for a good speculative profit justified his confidence in the future of the place. Besides the first purchase of nineteen business lots, he bought an interest in the original town company, and a controlling interest in some valuable mining properties, and has since been actively and prominently identified not only with the community interests, but with the great mining interests of this and adjoining districts as well.

Mr. Linnard chartered no less than seven mining companies, in all of which he retained large holdings. They are the Red Mountain View Gold Mining Company, limited; Mineral City Townsite Company, limited; The Rossland Syndicate, limited; Carbonate Silver Mining Company, limited; Gopher Gold Mining Company, limited; The Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, limited; and the R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, limited.

Mr. Linnard has been successful in interesting British capitalists in British Columbia mines. He spent two months in London last winter, and, among other deals, sold a one-third interest in the Gopher Gold Mining Company, limited, the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, limited, and the R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, limited. We understand that negotiations are now pending to unite all the interests of these three companies into a company to be chartered in London, with a capital of 150,000 pounds sterling.

One of Mr. Linnard's most important enterprises is The Rossland Syndicate, a close corporation of which W. G. Johnson, a retired English manufacturer, now resident of Rossland, is president, and Mr. Linnard, manager. The Syndicate has a very liberal charter, and the scope of its business is quite as comprehensive. It loans money, buys, sells and improves town and city property, bonds, develops buys and sells mines, and organizes corporate enterprises. The Syndicate owns valuable city property in Rossland and Kaslo. Among improvements now being made upon its property, it is building a large hotel at Kaslo.

Conspicuous as he is as one of Rossland's most trusted and energetic promoters of large enterprises, Mr. Linnard is more honored as one of its thoroughly respected and esteemed citizens.

HON. JOHN A. MANLY.

Of the early pioneers to the great mineral belt of which Rossland and Grand Forks are two of the principal centers of trade and enterprise, Hon. John A. Manly is one of the most widely known and distinguished. Born in the state of Ohio among the most enterprising people on the continent, and educated to the profession of a civil engineer at Ann Arbor, Michigan, young Manly received both by precept and education such incentives to exertion and enterprise as seldom fail to manifest themselves in the career of their recipients. At the age of twenty-one years, young Manly had become prominent in his profession, and at twenty-two, he, as Civil Engineer-in-Chief, built the Chicago & West Michigan Railway. From railroad building he engaged in the lumber business and manufacturing in Michigan, and subsequently organized a publishing company at Chicago, of which he was for a number of years the president.

It is more especially, however, of Mr. Manly's British Columbia life and enterprises that we designed to speak. At the beginning of this we are reminded of an oft repeated statement of his, viz: "No good country can be so remote and inaccessible from civilization that it can for a long time remain so in this age of enterprise." We are inclined to the opinion that the education, observation and experience which gave that thought to John A. Manly prompted him also to look for such an unoccupied country, and looking to the Northwest, he saw it in his mind's eye in British Columbia. His coming over rough and seldom used trails to the Kettle River and Kootenay country eleven years ago was the natural sequence of a thought over which the reader of these lines will do well to ponder. The writer having had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Manly at intervals of a few years during the last decade, remembers well how, at one of California's palatial hotels, Mr. Manly tried to impress his fellow guests with the great future in store for this section. He remembers, too, that while all admired the colored photographs of Mr. Manly's Kettle River ranch and his beautiful Holstein cattle, that they gave an unwilling ear to Mr. Manly's statements of the great mineral resources of this section. All can now see that had he been absolutely sure of his predictions, Mr. Manly could hardly have laid his plans more wisely.

The first necessity of all enterprises is food; to provide that for the coming rush of prospectors, miners and others whom he saw in the distance, Mr. Manly began ten years ago to stock his 4,000 acre ranch with cattle. The result was that when the rush finally came it found him prepared to feed it, and he did furnish much of the beef that was eaten in the district for three years from his own ranch. But he had builded even better than he knew; for having selected his Kettle river property solely with reference to its desirability as a farm and ranch, he has been greatly suprised to find upon it and in the mountains surrounding it, some of the richest mineral veins in British Columbia. The result has been that a new mining section has sprung into existence and the town of Grand Forks has sprung up on his Kettle river ranch, which, at less than twelve months of age, numbers 1,000 souls. Naturally and very fortunately for the town, Mr. Manly was made the first Mayor of Grand Forks. We say fortunately for the town, for we chance to know that his study and close observation of municipal affairs have given Mayor Manly advanced ideas on the duties and prerogatives of public officials, as well as of the people's rights to public utilities. We feel safe in venturing the assertion that free franchise hunters will find little opportunity to fatten on any town where John A. Manly has a voice in its municipal affairs.

Mayor Manly has not, however, confined his enterprises to the Kettle River country. He built and still owns the International Hotel at Rossland, and is the owner of much other valuable property here. He has mining property galore, and is a recognized prophet of prosperity. Perhaps, after all, the most interesting and satisfying thing we can say of Mayor Manly is that, being a man of wide experience, observation and information, his fortune has not made a fool of him, and that he is as approachable as the humblest ranch hand or other employee in any of his varied and many enterprises.

C. C. WOODHOUSE, Jr.

There is no calling or profession in life wherein a reliable man is needed more than in the profession of mining engineer. Upon his judgment and integrity large investments of capital are made and great undertakings begun. He may be a theoretical man without practical experience; in that case he will fail to accomplish good work, on account of the blunders he will make owing to his lack of experience. He may be a practical man with little theoretical knowledge; in this case he works to a disadvantage, by not understanding the fundamental principles of the profession. Therefore, in order to attain the highest degree of accomplishment in the profession of mining engineering the subject must begin young in school, and get a good education; then, upon this general knowledge for a foundation, he must take up the special branches of science which will especially qualify him for the profession, namely: assaying, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, surveying, mechanics and bookkeeping. This being accomplished at the age of, say twenty-one, he is now ready to begin

gaining practical experience, and of the latter he wants plenty. Ten years more practical work in the assay office, smelters, mills, mines and field will suffice to endow him with sufficient knowledge and experience to be rated as a good mining engineer. He can continue to study, practice and improve by experience, until his sun of life approaches the western horizon, when younger men willingly shoulder his burdens. There must ever be present the qualification of honesty in the mining engineer; one who would misrepresent facts or sell out is like unto the pilot who will ruthlessly lead the ship on the shoals for the sake of plunder.

C. C. Woodhouse, Jr., mining engineer, at Rossland, has been over the road outlined in the above remarks. He, with Fred M. Wells, an explorer of some repute, is working out a five years' mining partnership contract, with Mr. H. E. Forster, a wealthy Canadian gentleman. Together they constitute The Kamloops Mining and Development Company, limited liability, of Rossland. After two years' work, the Company is able to pay 500 per cent. on the original capital invested.

Mr. Woodhouse's father was one of the pioneer mining camp merchants in the western United States, and young Woodhouse was born and reared in a mining country. He was educated for his profession at Knox College, Illinois. Since leaving school, he has seen over fifteen practical years' service in the mines, mills, smelters, field and assay offices in the western United States and two years' in British Columbia. He conducts a first-class mining and assay office in Rossland, with a good office staff, and reports on properties throughout British Columbia. His reports are conservative and reliable, and large sums of money have been invested upon them. His past record is his future recommendation to the public.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPLORATION, Limited.

There is hardly better evidence of the esteem in which British Columbia mining properties are held in England by conservative investors, than may be found in the personnel of The Canadian Pacific Exploration, Limited. The governing board is composed of Lord Powerscourt, chairman; A Joshua, Esq., London; Dr. J. H. Trouncer, London; T. Edwardes, Esq., London; H. McLean, M. P. for Cardiff; G. H. Haywood, Esq., London; B. Rey, Esq., Paris, France, and H. B. Cheslyn Callow, Secretary.

The head office of The Canadian Pacific Exploration, Limited, is at 88 Cannon street, London, Eng. The company was chartered in London, with a capital of five hundred thousand pounds, for the purposes of exploration, location, purchase, sale, development and working of mining properties in Canada. Of something more than twenty properties, now owned or under the control of the company, most of them are in the Kootenays, among which are some fine properties.

The Company's Canadian office is located at Rossland, in its own building, which is one of the best on First avenue. The office is tastefully fitted, with many of the modern conveniences, and is one of the neatest and roomiest in Rossland. This office and the Canadian business are in charge of W. H. Corbould, as general manager and A. B. Irwin, as local secretary. Both are too well known in British Columbia mining circles to need introduction or encomium, but it may be added that Mr. Corbould is a London, England, man, whose experiences as a mining engineer and manager of mining properties have been many and valuable. Mr Irwin is an American, who, having been one of the pioneers of the Trail Creek district, is one among the best informed men in the district on Kootenay properties.

ALEXANDER LYNCH.

Aside and apart from the actual and increasing output of the mines of the Trail Creek district, and especially of those immediately adjacent to Rossland, there could hardly be a better promise of the continued prosperity of the district and the future of Rossland than is found in the fact that so great a number of old and experienced mining men are engaged in mining and in business in the district. Among those in business in Rossland, few, if indeed any, have had more extended experience and observation in, and of the many mining sections of the West than Alex. Lynch. Abbreviated names are the rule among mining men, hence, although having headed this article with Mr. Lynch's full name his many old-time friends will better recognize him as Alex. Lynch.

Mr. Lynch was born in Montreal, and left that Province for the gold fields of California in 1855. He has since spent more than forty years among mining men and in mining camps. He was one of the six discoverers of the celebrated Stunkeen mines, in 1862; he was in the Boise basin in 1863; he was at Wild Horse Creek in 1864; and in 1866 with the rush to the Big Bend of the Columbia river. He went to Eureka, Nevada, in 1871 and was there in the palmiest days of that phenomenal camp. He returned to the north as far as Baker City, Oregon, in 1875, and becoming interested there, secured some valuable mining property, a part of which he still retains. His next venture was at Silver City, Idaho, in 1878.

The railway building boom, then at its zenith, needed experienced men as foremen and contractors. Many men were attracted from the mining camps, and Mr. Lynch was among the number. He secured valuable contracts from both the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific railway companies, and establishing his headquarters at Spokane, in 1880, became a railway builder, and made that city his home until he came to the Trail Creek district, 1893, and established a general store at Trail.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Lynch furnished the supplies to the townsite company for its surveyors and for the erection of the Clifton Hotel, and that the firm of Lynch & Stewart opened the second or third store of Rossland in that part of the Clifton House now occupied by the dining room.

Mr. Lynch is at present, and has been since 1897, associated with Thomas Wilson in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Thos. Wilson & Co., Mr. Lynch having the management of the business. Of the many personal interests and individuals that contributed to making a city of Rossland, there seem to have been few conflicting ones, and it is alike creditable to all of the old pioneers that they, all and each, have a good word to say of each other. We may, however, without reflection on any one, say that none among them all stand higher in the esteem of their old time friends and of the public than this old pioneer miner, railway contractor and merchant, Alex. Lynch.

P. BURNS.

It may be safely stated that there is not another name in the mining sections of British Columbia that is so frequently mentioned as that of P. Burns, the cattle king of the Kootenays. The reason is found in the fact that Mr. Burns feeds the people. It is also asserted with every appearance of truth, that the miners of British Columbia are, as a class, the best fed laborers in the world. One of the prime reasons may be found in the fact of there being such a splendid stock country in British Columbia and Alberta, and the facility with which, under a single management, the best beeves, mutton and hogs are furnished to the butchers.

It is cause for hardly less surprise at the fact than recognition of his executive abilities, that Mr. Burns furnishes fresh beef, mutton and pork at wholesale to all the retail butchers in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Ainsworth, Quartz Creek, Salmo, Three Forks, New Denver, Silverton, Ymir and Slocan City. He brings butchering stock largely direct from his own ranch, near Calgary, Alberta, to his slaughterhouses. To do so, he is necessarily continually buying. In many instances he buys a ranch and brand outright.

Patrick Burns was born in Kirkfield, Ontario. His business career in British Columbia, while having been so largely in furnishing supplies to the mining towns and camps of the Kootenays, is no less marked by his having bought property in all the towns named, and his having erected buildings in most of them. Among those owned by him in Rossland, is the Burns block, which he built in 1896, and is one of the finest blocks in the city.

Mr. Burns' large and successful business is one of the many evidences in Rossland that gold may be legitimately gathered

here by many who do not dig for it. We may add, however, that Mr. Burns is, like almost all business men in a mining section, to some extent interested in mining properties; but that such holdings are more or less incidental to his more important business enterprises.

Mr. Burns first came to the Kootenays in 1892. His first business venture was at Nelson in that year. By 1895, his trade had extended to the Trail Creek district, and he established a branch a Rossland. His trade has since, as before stated, extended to every camp in the Kootenays.

P. Burns is still in the very prime of a young, vigorous manhood. If we may judge rightly from his genial, happy smile and manner, his numerous business cares sit very lightly upon him. He has beyond question served himself while serving the people; but it is the universal expression that he has served the people well, and no man in the Kootenays stands higher for integrity of purpose and character than Patrick Burns.

JOHN Y. COLE.

The noteworthy individual successes in the Trail Creek district seem, in many instances, to have been due quite as much to personal tact and ability as to exceptional opportunities. As an instance in point we cite Mr. John Y. Cole, a young man, who, coming to British Columbia in 1892 as an employee of the S. F. & N. Ry Co., and without previous experience in a mining camp, left that company to engage in prospecting and mining. His first work in the camp was employment as a hand in the I. X. L. mine, and so rapid was his advancement that he was within two months after begining work given entire charge as foreman of the mine.

But if Mr. Cole was tactful and competent, he was also fortunate, for within a month after his arrival in the camp, he, on one of his limited prospecting trips, located the now celebrated O. K. mine. After incorporating a company for the O. K. property, he sold out his entire interest in the property, in 1895. Mr. Cole was fortunate also in his purchase of the property known as the White Bear Mine, of which he is the general manager and principal owner.

The White Bear Mine adjoins the Le Roi, and is one of Rossland's most valuable properties. Its machinery equipment is among the best in the district, and its ore exceptionally good. The development work done includes a 170-foot vertical shaft and a drift of 150 feet on the 100-foot level. The principal vein is from ten to twelve feet across, and runs $18.00 to the ton in gold and two to three per cent. in copper. The White Bear Company has an incorporated, paid-up capital of $2,000,000.00, with $500,000.00 in the treasury.

John Y. Cole was born in Oneida county, New York, but has been many years in the West. He was educated in the public schools of the Dakotas and the state of Washington, and for occupation has turned his hand to whatever it found to do, having been a farmer, in business, a railway train hand, a prospector and a miner. While making no pretense of being an expert, it may be said of Mr. Cole that he is one of Rossland's practical mining men who have succeeded without expert knowledge. It may be added, also, that he stands deservedly well in mining and business circles.

LOUIS BLUE.

Lumber Producer and Dealer.

Louis Blue is one of Rossland's most prominent and enterprising business men. He was one of the early comers to the camp, and has been, perhaps, more closely identified with the building of Rossland than any other one man—the founder of the town not excepted. He built his saw mill, which is situated at the foot of the north slope of Red Mountain, on Stony Creek, before the townsite of Rossland was platted, and was, until comparatively recently, the only lumber dealer in the Trail Creek district.

Besides his saw mill and lumber yards on Stony Creek, Mr. Blue is the owner of sawmills at Ymir and at Greenwood City, Boundary Creek. He is a producer of native lumber, in larger quantities than any other man in the Trail Creek district. He can, therefore, successfully meet all competitors, both as to quality and as to prices. He supplies the bulk of lumber consumed in the Trail Creek, Ymir and Boundary districts, and ships, besides, to other districts throughout the Kootenay country. His mill at Stony Creek, being less than two miles from the Red Mountain Ry. tracks, at Rossland, and his mill and yards at Ymir being practically on the railroad, he possesses superior advantages for receiving and forwarding.

Mr. Blue recently built and equipped, near his sawmill, on Stony Creek, Rossland's first steam laundry, known as the Queen Steam Laundry. The laundry business is owned and conducted by the firm of Blue & Hirsh. This is an enterprise of which Rossland has long felt the need, and the ready response to the solicitation of the management for patronage is at once an evidence of the appreciation of Rosslanders for a thoroughly modern laundry, and an assurance of the success of the enterprise.

Another of Rossland's new industries, in which Mr. Blue is largely concerned, is the Lion Brewery, which has just been completed and put into operation. Mr. Blue is president of the Lion Brewing Company, and the best fortune we can wish this great concern is that it may enjoy the same unbroken success that has attended the many other enterprises with which his name is so prominently connected.

Louis Blue was born a countryman of the patriot Kossuth; but, while yet a boy, was brought by his parents from Hungary to the United States. He grew to manhood in the state of New York, and engaged in merchandising in the great metropolis. Eleven years ago he came west, and made his home in Spokane, Washington. Three years later he founded the town of Kettle Falls, one of the prosperous little towns of northeastern Washington, situated at the confluence of the Colville and the Columbia. He was one of the first aldermen of Kettle Falls, and a portion of the town is now known, in honor to its founder, as Blue Town.

Mr. Blue has been eight years in the lumber business. Like nearly all of our prominent citizens, he is interested to some extent in mining and other enterprises, but only as matters of secondary consideration. He prefers to be known, as he is called throughout the Kootenays, "Blue, the lumber man."

CHARLES. O. LALONDE.

Among the prominent merchants who have purchased real estate in Rossland, none have taken a more active part in promoting the growth of the town and in the interests of schools and public utilities than Charles O. Lalonde, the importer and dealer in boots, shoes, trunks, rubber goods, etc.

Mr. Lalonde came to Rossland in 1895, and established the pioneer boot and shoe store of the place. Boots and shoes were then sold by all general merchants, hence, in spite of Mr. Lalonde's very complete stock, he found at first slow sale for his goods. This fact, added to his faith in the future of Rossland, led him to purchase business property and engage in building, the result of which has been most gratifying. One of the largest and finest business blocks in the city is known as the Lalonde & Rodier Block.

Mr. Lalonde's outside ventures did not however, take his attention entirely from merchandising, and it is gratifying to note that his boot and shoe business, having constantly increased with the business of the town and the increase of population, is now the one of the largest of the kind in this part of British Columbia.

Charles O. Lalonde was born in Vaudreuil, Province of Quebec, Canada. He left his native Province in 1875, and settling at Port Arthur, Ontario, became a clerk in a mercantile house, from which position he engaged in business for himself. He became a leading citizen as well as prominent merchant of Port Arthur, and besides holding other positions of trust, was three times a member of the Port Arthur City Council.

There are many former residents of Port Arthur in Rossland. It was but natural they should have favored Mr. Lalonde for office in the municipal government in Rossland. Their wishes, together with the earnest solicitation of many other friends, led Mr. Lalonde to accept a place on the city school board, a position for which he is especially well qualified, and to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the position of Rossland's first mayor.

It is, we think, permissible to say that the high personal esteem in which Mr. Lalonde is held by so many of the best people of Rossland ought to be ample compensation for his defeat for the mayoralty. We may add that Mr. Lalonde's business and property interests are such in Rossland that he could hardly feel less desirous of seeing a wise municipal government of the city and its permanent prosperity, in his private capacity as a property owner and citizen, than he could have desired as mayor.

WM. McQUEEN, B. A.

City Clerk and Treasurer of Rossland.

Wm. McQueen, Rossland's first City Clerk, was a farmer's boy, and was born in the county of Huron, Province of Ontario, in 1862. Inheriting a taste for study, common to his Scotch ancestry, the farmer boy became a school teacher at the age of eighteen, and later completed his education at the University of Toronto, at Toronto, Ontario. After finishing his university course, young McQueen again took up his work as teacher, which he followed as a profession up to the time of his resigning his position in the Park Hill, Ontario, High School, with a view of coming to Rossland, B. C.

Mr. McQueen arrived in Rossland in February of the present year, and although a comparative stranger, was honored by the appointment to his present position of trust and responsibility, scarcely three months following the date of his arrival.

THE QUEEN RESTAURANT.

George W. Myers, Proprietor.

It has been our purpose in preparing the business sketches for the First History of Rossland to give those which are representative in their lines. In the subject of this sketch, the public will recognize a leader.

"The Queen" was established in July, 1896, and was purchased by Mr. G. W. Myers, the present owner, in September, 1896. It may truthfully be said that it is the peer of any restaurant in Rossland. The culinary department is presided over by a skilled chef, and the tables are bountifully supplied with the best the market affords of everything. A specialty is made of short orders, and in this line "The Queen" stands alone in its excellence. "The Queen" is furnished to seat twenty people at one sitting. There are private booths for those desiring them, and the service is all that can be desired.

G.W. Myers, proprietor of "The Queen," was born in Maryland. He has, however, been on the Pacific coast for a number of years, and was, immediately before coming to Rossland, a successful merchant at Everett, Washington.

By the character of the patrons he attracts, no less than by his success in conducting "The Queen," Mr. Myers has shown himself well qualified as a caterer to the public palate, and, as well, a reliable and successful business man. The reader can make no mistake in patronizing "The Queen," especially for short orders.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Jackson & Almstrom, Proprietors.

It is an interesting fact that Rossland's best buildings have been built and are owned by former prospectors and miners. Among the hotel business this is conspicuously so, the last prominent instance being in the building and furnishing of the Central Hotel, completed in May, and now just opened to the public.

The Central is not one of Rossland's largest hotels, but it is a little gem with 40 guest rooms and all modern improvements, including furnace heating, electric lights, electric call and return call bells, baths, rooms single and en-suite, and every comfort and convenience of the modern first-class hotel. The furniture is all new, the parlor, dining room, office and many of the guest rooms command one of the most attractive views in the city.

The Central is a fine, modern three-story structure, with a wide veranda, extending completely around two sides of the building. The location, only one block from the business portion of the city, but far enough to avoid the noise, is all that could be desired, and, as the building fronts on two streets, practically all the guests rooms are outside rooms. The offices, writing room, dining room and bar are all on the ground floor. The parlors are on the second floor, and, like the forty guest rooms, are all that could be desired in size, sunlight, ventilation and furnishings. The house has scientific sanitary plumbing throughout, and conveniently located baths with hot and cold water. In short, the Central Hotel is strictly first-class. It is conducted on both the American and European plans, and guests are provided with every convenience and luxury obtainable in any mining town in British Columbia or elsewhere.

The Central was built, and is owned and conducted by August Jackson and J. E. Almstrom. Mr. Jackson is an old prospector and miner, who, coming to Trail Creek in 1891, engaged in prospecting and mining, and was here at the laying out of the town in 1894. He is well-known in mining and business circles, and has contributed in no small degree to the building of Rossland. Mr. Almstrom, who came more recently to Rossland, from St. Paul, Minn., is an old hotel man, and, as such, is very well known to the traveling public.

Messrs. Jackson and Almstrom built and own the Central Hotel in co-partnership, and will conduct it in like manner. Their bus meets all arriving and departing trains, and every courtesy and attention will be shown to guests in the care of their baggage and in every other possible manner.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn."

The International Hotel is only less celebrated than Rossland. The latter is known throughout the commercial world as the center of one of the most richly-mineralized sections on the continent of North America; the latter is known to all visitors to the magic city of Rossland, and is famed abroad for its good cheer and hospitality.

The International is a two-story structure of sixty guest rooms, with modern improvements, wide halls, the largest public reception room in the city, well-stocked bar and attractive billiard room, and, connected with them, a large and well-appointed concert room for the free use and entertainment of guests.

To be known and fully appreciated the International must be enjoyed. A distinguished "globe-trotter," in speaking of the International, said: "I can find a hotel having more pretensions and capacity in almost every city on the continent; but there is only one like this, and for good cheer and entertainment there is not another on the continent to compare with the International Hotel at Rossland."

The International was built in 1895 by Hon. John A. Manly, a personal sketch of whom will be found on another page.

It is almost needless to add that the International is easily one of the most popular hotels and resorts in Rossland. Free concerts and theatricals are given every evening, and the best of everything in the way of refreshments is served by polite and attentive waiters.

ROSSLAND'S ELECTRIC PLANT.

The electric plant of the Rossland Water & Light Company, limited, consists of the following:

A large, heavy frame building, 32x100 feet, with sheet iron roof, covers the entire plant. A battery of three boilers, 80 horse-power each, with a large duplex Worthington steam pump and feed-water heater occupies the first forty feet from the east end of the building, which is partitioned off from the dynamo and engine room. The steam pump is used only in case of trouble with the water mains, the water and light company being one corporation.

At the power-house there is an hydraulic pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch on all pipes. Fire hydrants are arranged at various points in the building, and nearly every one of the employees are familiar and thoroughly versed and drilled in the manipulation of

hose and other fire apparatus. They are prepared to answer the call of their chief at any moment of the day or night, thus forming, under the excessive pressure and system, one of the most efficient fire brigades ever organized. Another unique feature that is worthy of note, in connection with the plant, is a 24 inch Pelton water motor, substantially built to operate under the above pressure. This motor is belted to the main counter-shaft, and assists the engine during heavy load. This is of considerable value and importance, as 50 HP. is obtained from this little wheel, working under the given head.

The engines are a beautiful pair of Corliss engines, with one main crank shaft and a fifteen foot driving wheel hung between them. They were built by the Edward P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, who have won the enviable reputation of being one of the best (if not the best) machinery builders in the States. A 26 inch double leather belt, of the celebrated "Crown" brand, of Robin, Saddle & Haworth, Montreal, transmits the power generated by these engines to the main counter-shaft, which runs the full width of the building, and to which are belted the four Edison dynamos. Two of these dynamos are of 750 light capacity each, and the other two are of 750 lights for the pair.

The machines are connected upon the "three wire" system, and the arrangement of switches on the switch-board is such that the smaller machines can be thrown in together in multiple, either on the positive or negative side, thus taking the place of either of the large machines in case of a burn out; or they can be switched in on the bus bars, one on each side of the system. Thermostats are placed on all the principal bearings and connected with an annunciator in the chief's house, which is close to the plant. As soon as any of the bearings rise to a given temperature, the alarm is given, and the bearing getting hot is registered on the annunciator.

The above plant is only intended as a temporary one, as the company have in view a long distance transmission scheme for purpose of giving light and power to the West Kootenay district. Nevertheless the present plant, in equipment and design, is worthy of a better fate than consignment to the bone yard when its rival the transmission plant, takes possession of the field.

J. R. MILLER.

J. R. Miller, the pioneer commercial traveler to the Kootenays, is spending a month at the Allan House, and besides holding the key to one of the hotel's largest sample rooms, is looking over his real estate interests.

Mr. Miller first came to the Kootenays with his samples, in 1888. He represents a half dozen manufactures, more or less, and travels from Montreal. He makes two trips each year to all the cities, towns and mining camps of the Kootenays, and extends his trips to Vancouver and Victoria.

J. R. Miller was born in the Province of Ontario, and now claims a residence at Winnipeg, Manitoba, but he is so widely and well known he might claim a citizenship in other Provinces, and especially in British Columbia.

Commercial travelers, as a rule, are not investors, but Mr. Miller is an exception, for besides owning a valuable mining claim, he has made large investments in town and city property in British Columbia. He owns a few lots at Nelson, at Sandon, at Kaslo, at Trail, and in owning thirty-five lots here, is said to be the owner of more real estate in this city than any other one man in Rossland. This fact is no less a compliment to Rossland than an evidence of Mr. Miller's clear ken into the future of the town at a time when there were many doubting Thomases. We need not forbear to add that Mr. Miller might find it to his interest to become a Rosslander in fact, as he evidently is in faith. He has many warm friends here, and would be welcomed by our merchants, especially if he kept up his line of samples and continued to wear his usual genial smile.

ROBBINS & LONG.

Assayers and Chemists.

It may be doubted if there is another assaying firm in the whole of the world-famous Kootenay country the individual members of which enjoy a better reputation for their scientific attainments and valuable experience than those of the firm of Robbins & Long.

Chas. P. Robbins was born in the state of Idaho, and spent his early life in the mining sections of his native state. He was for a number of years connected with the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, at Eureka, Nevada, and was, prior to coming to Rossland three years ago, located in the Cœur d'Alenes of Idaho. His reputation had preceded him to British Kootenay, and on arriving in Rossland, met with immediate recognition. Up to a year ago he was well known as assayer for the celebrated War Eagle mine, and since as a member of one of Rossland's leading assaying firms.

Leo H. Long is a native of the state of Utah. He has been among the mines since his childhood, and like his business associate, Mr. Robbins, came to Rossland from the Cœur d'Alenes. He arrived in this district two years ago, and was also connected with the War Eagle mine up to the time he became a member of the firm of Robbins & Long. His experience in the mining districts of Utah, Montana, Idaho and British Columbia has been extensive, and like Mr. Robbins, he may be said to be a graduate of the school of practical experience.

The firm's office and laboratory are eligibly located on the south side of Columbia avenue, four doors west of Spokane street. The laboratory and furnace room are modern in equipment, and the facilities are unexcelled in the Trail Creek district. Messrs. Robbins & Long devote their whole time and personal attention to their business, and one or both members of the firm may always be found at the office during business hours.

The firm has a large clientage among mine owners and brokers, as well as with prospectors and the general mining public. Ore is received for assay from all over British Columbia, and all reports on ores are guaranteed to be correct. This firm still does assaying for the War Eagle mine and for various others which are no less well known.

It is permissable to say in conclusion that Messrs. Robbins and Long are pleasant gentleman, and that their prominence as a firm is second only to the high personal regard in which they are held by their many friends and patrons.

N. P. SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Scott & Plue, Props.

The N. P. Sash & Door Factory is one of Rossland's new enterprises, having been built in April and May of the present year, and put into operation about June 1st. The mill is equipped throughout with the best wood working machinery money can buy, and the work turned out is the best that can be done by master mechanics with the best modern equipped plant.

This is a custom mill, and a general planing mill business is done. The scope of work is too broad to admit of going into details in the space accorded to this sketch, but we may name as specialties the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, turnings, brackets, screen doors, windows, etc. A specialty is also made of fret work and grill work, bank office and saloon fixtures, etc.

The facilities of this planing mill are unexcelled in the Trail Creek district. It has a capacity for about twenty-five workmen, and none but skilled mechanics are employed. Messrs. Scott & Plue are master mechanics, and have personal superintendence of the mill. They will be glad to submit designs and estimates on application for work in their line, and the acceptance of a contract by them may be taken as a guarantee of satisfaction.

It is a fact worthy of note that this mill in no sense enters the field as a competitor with its patrons. The management confines its work almost wholly to manufacturing, and many of its best patrons are contractors and architects.

The N. P. Sash & Door Factory is located at the corner of Second avenue and Davis street. Being on the Red Mountain tracks, it possesses exceptional facilities for receiving and forwarding—quite an item, when it is realized that Messrs. Scott & Plue ship their product all over the Kootenay country. They buy altogether from local mills, and solicit home patronage.

John Scott is a native of Oregon, and W. D. Plue of the "Empire" state. Mr. Scott has been in the saw mill business all his life, and came to Rossland from his native state. Mr. Plue was formerly a contractor and builder of Portland, Oregon.

THE ROSSLAND.

"Jerry" Spellman, Proprietor.

The Rossland dates from 1894, and was the second hotel built in the then struggling village of Rossland. The house has always been only less popular than "Jerry" Spellman, its owner and manager, and as such has from pioneer days been the favorite resort and common meeting place for "old-timers."

The bar of the Rossland is supplied with the finest wines, whiskies, ales, porters, beers and other liquor that money can buy, and its stock of imported cigars is second to no other in the city. Many a mining deal has here been proposed and closed, with an accompaniment of Hot Scotch, Canadian Club and Havana cigars. Such places of popular resort serve to relax tense nerves and o'erwrought brain, and it may be doubted if they do not play as important a part in the development of the great natural resources of the Northwest as other concomitants of a live mining town to which much more importance is commonly attached.

J. C. Spellman, proprietor of The Rossland, having first seen the light in the "Woollen Nutmeg" state of New England, was by birth a Yankee, but by adoption and by twenty years residence in the mountains and on the Pacific slope he has become a typical western man, with all the geniality and bon homie that comprehensive term implies. Mr. Spellman was formerly in business for some years in Spokane, and more recently at Boundary City. He came from the latter place to Rossland in 1894. He has still important mining interests at Cedar Creek, near Boundary City, and, besides being interested in some of Rossland's developed mines, is the owner of some valuable prospects. Mr. Spellman is exceptionally well acquainted with the mines being worked in the district, and, as well, with prospects awaiting development; and we may add there is no citizen of Rossland to whom a stranger may go for information with a greater certainty of getting an impartial statement of facts respecting the mines and prospects of this great mineralized belt, than to J. C. Spellman.

MUTUAL COLLECTION CO.

Harrry E. Lippmann, Secretary and Manager

Very few of Rossland's young business men are better known, and none more favorably so than Harry E. Lippmann, secretary and manager of the Mutual Collection Company. Mr. Lippmann is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been seven years in the mountains, five of them having been spent at Butte, Montana, where he was connected with the Mutual Collection Company of Montana.

He has been nearly two years in Rossland, and since February of last year has held a position of trust with Hunter Brothers, one of Rossland's largest mercantile firms.

Mr. Lippmann has quite recently organized the Mutual Collection Company of Rossland, as a branch of the Mutual Collection Company of Montana. This is a thoroughly up-to-date enterprise, and and will be a great convenience to business men, as well as to the public generally. The general plan of the business puts the Rossland secretary and manager in communication with the company's attorneys throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The company's legal advisors here are Harris, McNeill & Deacon, solicitors and barristers.

The company takes collections at all points in Canada and the United States, for a moderate commission, and makes prompt remittances of collections to to clients. No advance fee is charged, and if collections are not made clients are put to no expense. These very liberal terms should, with so competent and popular a manager, make the Rossland branch of the Mutual Collection Company a success.

A. S. KERRY & CO.

Lumber Dealers.

There is probably no name in the Northwest better known to the lumber trade than that of A. S. Kerry. Mr. Kerry is a large sawmill owner, and as president of the company of which we are writing, is an exporter of lumber to China and Japan.

The Rossland branch of the business was established in December, 1895, and is conducted under the joint management of Messrs. Rosleaf and Kibler, manager and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the company. Mr. Kerry, who resides permanently in Seattle, conducts the main business of the company at that point.

The scope covered by the business of the Rossland branch embraces the sale of rough lumber, kiln-dried finishing lumber, lath, shingles, doors, windows, lime, brick, etc. The company is also Rossland agent for R. Miller, of the Butte Mills, who is a large producer of native lumber.

The success of the Rossland house dates from its establishment, and it is safe to say there have been few buildings erected in Rossland since the begining of the present year, in which this house has not placed some of its material. This is especially so in the case of lime, in which article, we are informed, A. S. Kerry & Co. are the leading dealers in Rossland. The well-merited reputation for fair and honorable dealing Messrs. Rosleaf and Kibler have won for the Rossland branch is in harmony with the high esteem entertained for the parent house at Seattle; and in conclusion we cannot do more than to commend this house to the continued confidence and patronage of the public.

ROSSLAND'S FIRST BREWERY

John Murphy, Proprietor.

A chronological history of Rossland, from its founding to the present time, would have to be measured by weeks or days rather than by years or months. From the erection of its first building, the progress of the town was so rapid that some new enterprise was born every week, and almost every day. Among those enterprises whose early advent occasions surprise, John Murphy's Brewery is one; for it was in operation and was selling beer as early as May, 1895, less than one year from the platting of the town.

Mr. Murphy came to the camp from Calgary, N. W. T., in 1894, and, finding an old acquaintance and friend in Mr. Ross Thompson, remained here. He assisted in the survey of the town, and, asking no concessions, bought two of the first lots sold by the town company, upon which to establish his brewery. Needless to add, Rossland's first brewer has enjoyed a trade equal to its capacity from its first brew to the present writing, and notwithstanding its formidable competitors, it is "still in the ring," producing lager beer, steam beer, ale and porter. There is a bottling plant in connection with the brewery, and patrons are, therefore, served with bottled goods as well as keg goods.

John Murphy was born in the Province of Nova Scotia; but he has been many years in the West. He was in the Northwest Territory as early as in 1878. He was for some time employed in sawmill and railway work and had his first experience as a brewer at Banff Hot Springs, N. W. T. He came to British Columbia in 1888, and, as before stated, to Trail Creek in 1894.

Mr. Murphy employs skilled and experienced German brewers. He uses the best of imported malt and hops from the States, the former coming from San Francisco and the latter from the hop fields of Washington. The products of his brewery compare favorably with the best beers, ales and porters of commerce, and he has built up a trade fully equal to the capacity of his brewery, which will likely hold for a long time, notwithstanding the recent building of larger and more pretensious breweries in Rossland.

THE PIONEER STABLES.

Geo. Baker & Co.

As the name implies, The Pioneer Stables were the first livery stables established in Rossland, having been built and stocked in the summer of 1894. They are

also the largest and most completely equipped stables in the camp, and the building occupied is the finest in use for livery purposes in the whole of the Trail Creek district.

For the past two years The Pioneer Livery Stables have been owned and conducted by Geo. Baker and Wm. Shorver under the firm name of Geo. Baker & Co. Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Shorver are old and experienced liverymen, and are well-known throughout the Trail country.

In point of stock, vehicles and the general paraphernalia which constitute a first-class livery stable, no expense has been spared. The rolling stock includes buggies, surries, hacks, buck-boards, mountain wagons and everything usually found in the best stables of mountain towns. From twenty to twenty-five horses are kept for livary purposes, among them gentlemen's and ladies' driving horses, saddle horses, pack horses and experienced mountain horses.

The firm makes a specialty of supplying hunting, fishing and prospecting parties with horses and outfits, and does a very large business with miners and prospectors. They will furnish experienced drivers, acquainted with the surrounding country, who will accompany patrons when desired.

Besides doing a general livery business Geo. Baker & Co. board horses by the day week or month, and care for private rigs, giving them the same careful attention their own vehicles receive. They also buy and sell horses, and it may be doubted if there are two better judges of horses in the Province than Messrs. Baker and Shorver.

We should not omit to mention the fact that the Rossland-Trail Stage, which runs between Rossland and Trail, is owned by Geo. Baker & Co., and is conducted as a part of the livery business. It is interesting, too, that the railroad does not visibly affect the business of this stage route, so many preferring the open air and pleasant drive to the trip by rail.

Geo. Baker was born and raised in the city of Philadelphia, but has lived many years in the West. He was a pioneer to the Kootenay country, having come here as early as 1890. He came to British Columbia first in 1885. Wm. Shorver is a native of the Hoosier state. He was an early comer to Rossland, and like his partner in business is more or less interested in mining and real estate.

WM. R. BEATTY,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

There are few business or professional callings in which so marked a change has taken place in the last two decades as in that of the undertaker and embalmer. Volumes have been written about the lost art of embalming possessed by the Egyptians, but modern science has so far surpassed the ancients in the art of embalming that regrets for the lost art of the Egyptians are no longer heard.

Wm. R. Beatty was Rossland's first undertaker. He was born in the state of Delaware, and studied embalming at the Philadelphia School of Embalming, from which institution he is a graduate. He has been in the undertaking and embalming business all his life, and for the past ten years has been in the West. He came to Rossland from Spokane, where he was for a number of years in business, in June, 1895.

Mr. Beatty is a dealer in and maker of all kinds of undertakers' supplies, including wood and steel caskets, coffins and burial cases, trimmings, burial robes, etc. He has had adequate facilities for performing the last, sad offices for the dead in accordance with the best modern system of embalming and interment.

Mr. Beatty owns the building he occupies, which is located in Commercial Court. It was built expressly for its purpose and use as an undertaking establishment, and the rooms are provided with the latest improvements to the end that the mortal remains may be embalmed in the best manner possible known to modern science.

When it is remembered that Mr. Beatty is a graduate of the celebrated Philadelphia School of Embalming, and that he he has had a life-long experience in the undertaking business, it is redundancy to say that he is thoroughly skilled and efficient in every department of his business. He makes a specialty of shipping remains, and takes pleasure in rendering any services possible to the bereaved. We should not omit to add that Mr. Beatty owns a fine hearse.

M. W. SIMPSON.

Malty-Ward Simpson, proprietor of Rossland's leading news, book and stationery store, established his business in 1896. Up to that time Rossland had not had a first-class store of the kind, but the time was rife for it, and Mr. Simpson's venture met with universal appreciation and his store has since its opening been known as a place where the latest and best in daily, weekly and monthly publications can always be found on sale.

This house is recognized as headquarters for school books. The stock of library and miscellaneous books, although not large, is well chosen in works suited to private libraries, as well as in holiday books of every description in their season. All the leading periodicals of England, the United States and Canada are carried and subscriptions are received for all of them. In office supplies the line is very complete and includes all kinds of filing devices, inks, mucilage, letter and pencil tablets, blank books, etc. In addition to carrying in stock everything usually found in a first-class book and stationery store, Mr. Simpson carries a choice and complete line of imported and domestic cigars and tobacco. A very complete line of maps of the British Columbia mining sections is also carried in stock.

Mr. Simpson is a native of England, and was educated a book-keeper and expert accountant. Immediately following his graduation he accepted a position with a London commercial house, where he remained for six years. He came to Canada in 1873, and stopping in Hamilton, Ontario, worked at his profession there until 1888, when he went to Manitoba, and engaged in the agricultural implement and grain business. He arrived in Rossland from Manitoba in April, 1896, and very soon thereafter established his present business.

THE ROSSLAND MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY.

E. H. Ragland, Manager.

It may be doubted if there is another single enterprise in Rossland that has been so closely identified with the building interests of the city or that has had so much to do with the construction of our residences and business blocks as The Rossland Mill and Lumber Company.

This was the first industry of the kind in Rossland. The plant comprises the latest improved machinery, and no expense has been spared to make this mill one of the best in this section of British Columbia. Only the most skilled and competent workmen are employed, and the best of materials used. At the present writing, there are employed about eight skilled mechanics, drawing an average pay of $3.00 per day. All lumber is bought at wholesale, and every facility afforded to reduce the cost of production to the minimum and make the quality of the product all that it can be made by A1 materials, the best modern plant and the most skilled workmen.

The company does a general milling and contracting business. Regarding the class of work done, we may say it is uniform in excellence, and has won for the company a most gratifying reputation.

As is indicated by its name, the company is a dealer in lumber. In this connection, it is proper to state the Buckeye Lumber Company, of Spokane, Washington, owns an interest in the business and supplies the yard here at a minimum cost, thus enabling the management to meet all competitors, both as to prices and to quality.

E. H. Ragland, manager of The Rossland Mill & Lumber Company, established the business in February, 1896. He was formerly a contractor and builder of Los Angeles, California, but came to Rossland from Spokane, Washington. In view of his former experience in the line it is not surprising Mr. Ragland makes contracting and building a prominent feature of the Company's business.

It is not too much to say, in conclusion that Mr. Ragland's praiseworthy record in Rossland justifies the statement that any contract he may make will be carried out in the most workman like and satisfactory manner.

EMPEY BROTHERS.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

This is not only one of the leading houses of the kind in Rossland, but in this section of British Columbia as well. Besides being wholesale and retail grocers, Empey Brothers are commision merchants and wholesale dealers in hay, grain, vegetables and other products of the farm, garden and dairy. Their specialties are fancy groceries, staple groceries, fancy butter, fresh eggs, cream cheese, cured meats, cured fish, poultry and game, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and confectionery.

Empey Brothers have two salesrooms, one on Columbia avenue and one on First avenue, and have a large fire-proof warehouse on First avenue. They are importers and large buyers in car-load lots, and are, accordingly, able to sell everything in the several lines carried by them at the lowest market price. They run two wagons for the delivery of goods in the city and suburbs and to nearby mines. Their capital is ample for all the needs of their business, and the firm stands equally well in business and financial circles. They have a large and increasing wholesale trade with merchants and mines all over the district, and an important retail trade with families, restaurants and hotels.

F. E. and F. A. Empey are natives of the state of Michigan. They came to the mountains in 1886, and for the past ten years, previous to coming to Rossland in September, 1896, were in business in Cœur d'Alene City, Idaho. The Empey Brothers are both young men, and, in their career and business success, exemplify the saying that "the West is the young man's country."

LOCKHART & JORDAN.

Importers and Dealers in Furniture, Carpets and Undertakers' Goods.

Among the number of business firms that have engaged in trade in Rossland since the beginning of the present year, none are more worthy of conspicuous and favorable mention than Lockhart & Jordan. The stock carried by this house is so plainly indicated in the head of this article, that it only remains to say that it is the largest and most complete stock of the kind in this part of British Columbia and includes everything in the line of furniture, from the plain but serviceable quality used by the laboring man's family to the most exquisitely carved and upholstered furniture which adorns the homes of the wealthy. The extensive stock of furniture is supplemented by a general line of carpets, floor cloths, matting rugs, mats, draperies, win low curtains, shades and cornice poles, lace curtains and fixtures, upholstery, beds, bedding, pillows, toilet crockery, etc.

The firm is a buyer in car-load lots from the best factories of Canada, and is, as well, an importer from the United States.

The business occupies two well-filled floors, one being wholly devoted to furniture, and the greater part of the other to carpets, mattings, portieres, curtains, etc. Undertakers' goods form an important but inconspicuous part of the stock, and funeral directing, embalming and undertaking are a part of the business of the firm. In this connection, it is pertinent to state the firm owns two fine hearses, one white and one black.

C. B. Lockhart and J. M. Jordan, while comparatively young men, are both experienced merchants. Mr. Lockhart was born in Ontario, Canada, but was a pioneer of British Columbia's new era, having come to the Province in 1885. He was first connected with the furniture business at Brandon, Manitoba, was for a number of years in the furniture business in Victoria, B. C. He is also also a a skilled undertaker, and a graduate of the U. S. College of Embalming.

J. M. Jordan is a native of the state of Georgia. He received his education in his native state, and having engaged in merchandising before attaining his majority, and remained in it until he wound up his business with a view of coming to British Columbia, also received his business training there. Arriving in British Columbia in February of last year, he made an extended trip throughout the mining sections of the Province, and, settling upon Rossland as the most promising town, he decided to engage in business here. Accordingly, having become acquainted with Mr. Lockhart, they united their interests, and purchasing the first large and complete stock of furniture, carpets and undertakers' goods ever brought to Rossland, opened their commodious store for trade for May of the present year.

JAMES PRICE.

Merchant Tailor.

James Price first came to Rossland in 1894, and in April of the following year established the pioneer tailoring business of the camp. He had been the leading tailor of Nelson since 1893, and on starting in business here found many old patrons, who had come with the rush to Rossland.

As he was the first, so is Mr. Price the leading tailor of Rossland. He carries a large and well selected stock of the finest imported goods, and keeps fully abreast of the times both as to style of cut and the latest and most fashionable patterns. His stock includes the best English, Scotch, French and Irish goods, and it is not too much to say the display of trousers, suitings, vestings and overcoatings is the most attractive in the city.

Mr. Price is an experienced cutter, and does all cutting and fitting himself. He uses the celebrated John J. Mitchell system, and the latest Mitchell fashion plates are always on display for inspection. All garments are made under Mr. Price's direct supervision, and none but the most skilled journeyman tailors are employed. Mr. Price makes no misfits.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Mr. Price counts among his patrons many of the best dressed gentlemen of Rossland and the contiguous camps, and among his regular customers many men of official standing, mining men, financiers and business men.

James Price was born on the Emerald Isle. He came to the United States in 1868, and has since traveled in nearly all of the states. He has been employed as cutter in some of the best-known tailoring establishments of the West, and has been in business for himself several times. Mr. Price bears an excellent reputation in Rossland business circles, and is no less esteemed as a courteous gentlemen and worthy citizen.

WM. ROLLS.

Druggist.

The pharmacy owned and conducted by Wm. Rolls had its beginning in March 1896, and has become recognized as one of the leaders in the drug business in Rossland. The stock of drugs and medicines carried includes everything usually found in a first-class drug store; and everything known to the trade and in demand in this section, in the line of patent and prepared remedies, toilet articles, druggists' sundries, etc., is kept.

Putting up prescriptions is an important feature of the business, and it is worthy of note that all prescriptions are submitted to close inspection before being registered or filled. This department is provided with drugs of the very highest grade of purity, and no others are in any case used in putting in prescriptions for physicians or for the public.

It has been said that a thorough knowledge of the business is the best capital a druggist can have. Wm. Rolls is certainly a capitalist in this respect, for he is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and has had many years' experience in the trade. He is not only a skilled prescription pharmacist, but a manufacturing chemist, as well. Of the many preparations manufactured by him we cite the following, which are now household words all over the Trail Creek district: Alaskan Balsam, Berbereen, Cholera Cordial and Rolls' S. & L. Pills. The last named are sold to wholesalers all over British Columbia.

Wm. Rolls is a native of the Province of Ontario. After receeing his diploma from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, he almost immediately entered the trade and came to Rossland from the coast where he had been in successful business for more than a decade. While he devotes his time and personal attention to his business here, like the majority of our merchants, Mr. Rolls is to some extent interested in mining, and is the owner of valuable property. His success here

has been amply merited by a course of fair and honorable dealing, and he occupies a prominent place among the leading and respected merchants of Rossland.

QUEEN STEAM LAUNDRY

Blue & Hirsh, Proprietors.

The Queen Steam Laundry was built by Louis Blue and operated by S. Hirsh for the firm of Blue & Hirsh. This is the only steam laundry in Rossland, and has but recently begun business.

The modern steam laundry may be said to have had its birth in Troy, New York. It was there that the first modern laundry machinery was made and the first modern laundry operated, and it is in Troy that the most perfect laundry machinery now in use the world over is manufactured. It is, therefore, appropriate to state that the Queen Steam Laundry is newly equipped with the latest improved machinery, most of which came from the Troy manufactures.

Though recently established, this laundry has already built up an important business, and gives employment to from ten to a dozen people. Only the most skilled white labor is employed, and the best wages are paid. Wagons are run for the accommodation of city patrons, and laundry is called for and delivered free of charge.

While doing all manner of laundry work in the very best style, the specialty of this laundry is fine family and gentlemen's work. Respecting the class of work done, we may say that it is uniform in excellence, and approaches perfection as nearly as can be done by competent experts operating the best modern machinery.

Louis Blue, the senior member of the firm of Blue & Hirsh, is too well and widely known to need introduction here. He is a prominent citizen of Rossland, and is closely identified with the interests of this section. Mr. Hirsh was formerly a merchant of Tacoma, Washington, and on coming to Rossland, his association in business with Mr. Blue is ample introduction for the people of the Trail Creek district.

E. A. ROLF,

Dealer in Sash, Doors, Glass, Mouldings and Builders' Supplies.

As there is no business more inseparable from the progress and prosperity of a new community than that which contributes to the building of homes, so there is no class of men more justly deserving of favorable mention in a first history of any community than those connected with the builders' trades. It is, therefore, with pleasure we cite the subject of this sketch.

It may be doubted if there is any other one man who has been so intimately associated with the building interests of this city as E. A. Rolf. Coming to Rossland in February, 1895, when the town consisted of a few dozen huts and shacks scattered here and there, he may be said to have begun business here with the beginning of the town. He is, by trade, a carpenter and builder, and for the first year of his residence here was employed as foreman for a leading contractor. In January, 1896, Mr. Rolf established his present business, and has since been known as one of Rossland's leading supply men.

Mr. Rolf has on hand at all times a full and complete stock of sash, doors, mouldings and builders' supplies. He buys on both sides of the line, principally from Winnipeg, Vancouver, Tacoma and Portland. He has a shop back of his stock room, where odd sizes and special patterns of sash and doors are manufactured to order, and employs a competent workman in this department.

Mr. Rolf was born in the "Empire" state. He came west in 1893, and came to Rossland from Spokane, Washington. He is a thorough business man and his past record in Rossland justifies the statement that he is a man of sterling integrity as well.

COLUMBIA BREWERY

Graden & Gaul, Proprietors.

The Columbia Brewery was built in September, 1895, and was Rossland's second brewery. It was operated by Messrs Dreyer & Hoffmeir until March of the present year, in which month the present firm Graden & Gaul succeeded to the plant and business.

The output of the Columbia Brewery is lager. The brewery is well equipped, and no inferior materials are used. The firm imports malt from San Francisco, and hops from the rich fields of Washington. Mr. Gaul is a scientific brewer of long experience, and it is not too much to say of the product of the Columbia brewery, that it is superior to many of the imported beers of commerce.

Messrs. Graden & Gaul do not at present sell to the trade, but will in the near future enlarge their facilities and extend their business accordingly. At present, they sell from the tap, and the path to their brewery is well beaten by carriers of "growlers." Their place is a favorite resort for prospectors and miners who want to get the worth of their money, and lovers of the amber beverage cannot do better than to "rush the can" at the Columbia brewery.

John Graden is a native of Switzerland, and Henry Gaul of Germany. They are both from the Sound country, where Mr. Graden was engaged in the general merchandise business and Mr. Gaul was a well-known brewer.

RICHARD PLEWMAN.

If we may judge from the considerable number of men, who, having been educated for other callings, have finally engaged in mining enterprises late in life with exceptional success, it would seem that, as in commercial pursuits, banking and other branches of business, a thorough business education is necessary to success, so also is it no less necessary in all legitimate mining enterprises.

Richard Plewman was born in Ireland, was educated to business in England, and for over twenty years, first as a commercial traveler for English firms in the leather factoring business, and afterwards representing his own firm, he traveled all over England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1887 he came to Toronto, Canada, where most of his family now reside. His acquaintance with influential members of the Victoria Consolidated Hydraulic Mining company, one of the largest and strongest companies of the kind in Canada, led to his going to the Cariboo country in 1895. The experience and observation in mining gained in two years' connection with that company, together with the favorable reports of the Kootenays, led him in January, 1897, to come to Rossland as a more desirable field for engaging in business on his own account. His knowledge of men and affairs, and his antecedents being such as to commend him to influential people, and the time being favorable, it is hardly surprising that within a few months after his arrival here, a comparative stranger, Mr. Plewman should be secretary of La Regina Mining company, official broker of the Cumberland Gold Mining company, and has been nominated by the Old National Bank of Spokane for the receivership of the O. K. Mining company, and is one of Rossland's prominent and most trustworthy brokers and dealers in mining stocks and mining properties.

That events and business move fast in Rossland is well indicated by the fact that two such old and conservative institutions as the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America should actually race with each other for the advantage of a day in opening. Imbued with that spirit of alertness Mr. Plewman began business. His energy, his enterprise and his wide and influential acquaintance in mining and financial circles gained him an immediate clientage and brought to him many propositions to incorporate companies and promote enterprises. He accordingly secured the services of a reputable firm of consulting engineers, and having a careful examination of properties made, accepted or rejected propositions in accordance with the engineers' official report. The wisdom of Mr. Plewman's plan of procedure is seen in the fact that every company with which his name is connected will stand the most searching test as to properties upon which the capitalization is made, the protection of treasury stock, and the peremptory pooling of all promoters' stock.

Mr. Plewman has now in the press a catalogue of sixty mining properties for sale by him. It is the most comprehensive thing of the kind yet issued for Rossland, containing every variety of mineral claims, from the mere prospect priced at a few hundred dollars to the best Red Mountain properties, running all the way up to $300,000.00.

Mr. Plewman has his office and consultation rooms in the Imperial Block. He uses Clough's and Bedford McNeill's codes, and his telegraphic and cable address is "Plewman," Rossland.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Among the early comers to the Trail Creek district and to Rossland, few, if indeed any, have done more toward the development of our mines and the building of our city than the subject of this sketch.

J. B. Johnson first came to Rossland in August, 1895, when the now metropolis of the Kootenays was an infant village. After spending a few weeks in reconnoitering the district and its wealth of natural resources, Mr. Johnson became thoroughly convinced the camp had in store a sunny future, and if we may judge by his readiness to assist in worthy public enterprises for the good of the community, his confidence has not once wavered, even during the darkest days of the camp.

Satisfying himself on the permanency of the camp, Mr. Johnson began to look about him for the most profitable investments then open, and soon became extensively interested in both city real estate and valuable mining property. He opened his real estate and brokerage office here in the fall of '95, and was one of the small van of pioneer brokers of the district.

Mr. Johnson was one of the locators of the Big Four mining properties, now bonded to W. S. Corbould, of the Canadian Pacific Exploration, Limited, and is the owner of a number of very promising claims near Rossland. In connection with his real estate and general brokerage business, he acts as general agent for the Bruce Gold Mining Company, in which the Goodeve Brothers are extensively interested, and of the Leap Year Gold Mining Company, incorporated at London Ontario. He also acts as general local agent for some of the "old line" insurance companies, of which the more important are the Norwich Union of England; The National, of Ireland; The Phœnix, of Hartford and Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company. The rental and collection feature of his business is very important, and demands much of his attention.

J. B. Johnson was born in London, Ontario; but has been twelve years in British Columbia. He came to Rossland from New Westminster, where he was formerly engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. Of his standing and reputation in Rossland, there could hardly be a better index than the vote of our citizens at the late election, when Mr. Johnson was chosen to serve one of the city's first aldermen.

Hon. T. MAYNE DALY, Q. C.

British Columbia is distinguished for the character of people she attracts to her gates, as well as for her phenomenal wealth of natural resources. Among those in Rossland who have achieved honors and distinction before casting their lot with us, none are more widely or favorably known throughout the Dominion of Canada than the subject of this sketch.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly is senior member of the law firm of Daly & Hamilton, of Rossland, solicitors for the Bank of Montreal. He was born at Stratford, province of Ontario. He was educated at the Upper Canada College, at Toronto, and chose as a profession that of barrister-at-law. Having gone with the rush to Manitoba, in 1881, he became one of its influential and honored citizens. He was Mayor of the city of Brandon for the two succeeding terms, beginning in 1882 and 1884, and was a member of the Dominion Parliament from Manitoba, from 1887 to 1896. He was, in 1890, appointed a Queen's Counsellor, and was a member of the Canadian Government, as Minister of the Interior and Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, from 1892 to 1896. In view of the foregoing, it is not too much to say Mr. Daly has honored the city of Rossland by becoming one of her Commissioners of Police.

It might go without saying that Mr. Daly was attracted to Rossland by the fame of the richness of our mines. It naturally follows, too, that upon his arrival here in January, 1897, he became almost immediately identified with the great mining industry of the district. As an evidence of the universal esteem and confidence in which he is held by mining men, investors and the general public we append the following partial list of mining companies, with which he is connected as an owner and an officer:

1. The Brandon & Golden Crown Mining Company.
2. The Algonquin Consolidated Mining Company.
3. The British Columbia Southern Prospecting Co.
4. The Rossland-Green Mountain Mining Co.
5. The Silver Queen Mining Company.
6. The Rossland-Slocan Development Co.
7. The Detroit Consolidated Mining Co.

JOHN S. CLUTE, Jr.

Barrister and Solicitor.

John S. Clute, Jr., is a native son of British Columbia. He was born at New Westminster, on March 23d, 1867, and was educated and grew to manhood in his native city. After his graduation from the Collegiate Institute of New Westminster, he took up the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of Judge Bole, now local judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and was in 1893 admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the Province. Immediately following his admission, Mr. Clute began the practice of his profession in New Westminster. His first venture outside of his native bailiwick was in the summer of 1895, when he came with the rush to the Trail Creek district. Arriving in Rossland, he found himself to be the second regularly admitted barrister and solicitor in the district. Mr. Clute is somewhat prominent in fraternal circles, and the many brotherly greetings he received and the friendly welcome by old neighbors who had preceded him, added to the promise of an immediate clientage, decided him to "hang out his shingle" in Rossland.

While it is a fact that Mr. Clute began his professional career in Rossland under most favorable auspices, it will also be admitted that he has amply deserved his success, and his professional high standing in professional, business and social circles. He practices in all the courts of the Province, and has a large and increasing clientage extending well over British Columbia, into the eastern provinces, to the States and even to England.

Mr. Clute's admirable social qualities make him especially popular in fraternal circles. He is a willing worker in the A. O. U. W., and is District Deputy for the District of Kootenay. He is a prominent member of Lodge 21, K. of P., and is a Mason in good standing.

It has been said in another column that Rossland is fortunate in the personnel and in the character of her professional men, and that they have most of them come from their Alma Mater in the eastern provinces or from English schools. We may add, in concluding, that British Columbia has just reason for pride in her native sons.

JOHN KIRKUP, Esq.

The name of Jack Kirkup will go down to history not only as a fearless peace officer, but as the one name that has contributed most to the exceptional regard for law and order that has up to the present time prevailed in the Kootenays.

John Kirkup was born near Ottawa, Ontario, in 1855. He grew to manhood and learned the trade of a carriage maker in his native Province. He went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1876, and for a time operated a ferry on the Red River of the North. The following year he came to British Columbia and went to work at his trade in Victoria. His first position as a peace officer was on the police force of Victoria. After about a years' service of that city, he in 1881, became a member of the Provincial force. His duties as a government officer brought him to the Kootenays, where his name and fame became a warning to evil doers and a guarantee of law and order to all. He was one of the first Government constables for Yale district during the construction of the C. P. railroad, and became widely known as "Jack" Kirkup, "Sheriff of the Kootenays."

Mr. Kirkup came to Rossland in March 1895, direct from Victoria, but indirectly from Revelstoke, where he had been in the Government service for the preceding nine years. He came in accordance with the Government appointment as Recorder. He, however, retained his position with the Provincial Police, and, accordingly acted as chief constable of the town until its incorporation, in April of the present year. Mr. Kirkup makes as capable and popular a Recorder as he has always been a peace officer. His modesty of demeanor and warm heart comport well with his fine physique and six feet, three, of stature; and it may be said of him that he is so kind of heart as he has ever been honest and fearless in the discharge of his duties.

FORIN & GALT.

Barristers and Solicitors.

P. McL. Forin and A. C. Galt, leading barristers and solicitors of Rossland, formed a co-partnership in May of the present year. Besides their mutual professional interests, Forin & Galt are owners of some valuable mining properties now undergoing development, and are interested in several promising mining companies.

P. McL. Forin came to British Columbia in 1891, and to Rossland in May, 1896. He was born in the Province of Ontario. He was educated at Belleville High School, and at the Toronto University, and studied law at the Inner Temple, London, England. On returning to Canada, he came to British Columbia, and engaged in the practice of his profession at New Westminster. He subsequently removed his office to Vancouver, and came from Vancouver to Rossland.

A. C. Galt is also a native of the Province of Ontario. He was educated at the Upper Canada College, and at the Toronto University, and had attained distinction in his profession, at Toronto, where he practiced for a number of years before coming to British Columbia. Mr. Galt came to the Province and to Rossland, in 1896. He is a member of the family of Galts, well-known in Canadian politics and for the number of its able professional men.

Among the many favors of Chance or of Fortune, for which Rossland has reason for gratification, the character and standing of its professional men is not the least. Some have come from their Canadian Alma Mater, or a more celebrated school in England, some from both, as in the case of Mr. Forin; some have won honors in the older provinces before coming; all, without a known exception, are men of commendable attainments and worthy character.

W. J. NELSON.

Barrister.

The year 1896 marked the arrival in Rossland of many men prominent in mining, business and professional circles. W. J. Nelson is one among the latter who remaining, has established himself permanently and will practice his profession in Rossland and in all the courts of the Province.

Mr. Nelson was born at Brampton, in the county of Peel, Province of Ontario. He was educated in the best schools of his native Province, and studied law at Osgood Hall, Inns of Court, at Toronto. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Toronto; but went as a member, and officer of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Canada, in 1885, to assist in quelling the Reil rebellion. On being mustered out of the service, he resumed the practice of law, as a member of the firm of McDonald & Nelson, Barristers, of Toronto, which firm acted as agents for the Attorney General of Canada, in the Province of Ontario. In 1890 having withdrawn from the firm, Mr. Nelson went to the Northwest Territory and engaged in the practice of law at Moose Jaw, where he became prominent both as a barrister and as a citizen.

Mr. Nelson came to the Trail Creek district in August, 1896. It might also go without saying that he very soon became interested in mining to the extent of investing, and that he owns and has interests in some valuable properties. It is worthy of note, however, that his investments and mining interests are more as incidental to exceptional opportunities offered him and incidental to his residence in a mining district, than as indicating that he will allow the alluring promise of mining to interfere with his chosen profession.

Having practised in the courts of two Provinces, and having eaten salt with men of all ranks of life from Premiers of the Dominion, to cowboys of the Northwest Territory, Mr. Nelson is a man of wide experience, and is exceptionally well qualified both as a barrister for the Province and as a valuable citizen of Rossland. As a criminal lawyer, he ranked first in the Territories, and many a guilty cow-puncher and bronco-buster owes his liberty to Mr. Nelson's advocacy.

F. R. MENDENHALL,

General Mining Machinery.

Notwithstanding all that has been written of the wonderful richness of our mines and the magic city which they have built, neither could ever have been but for the machinery which has rendered possible the development of the former and the consequent building of the latter. It is fitting then that the agency which has furnished the means whereby were made Rossland and her mines should occupy a prominent place in a historical review of the camp.

F. R. Mendenhall is the pioneer machinery agent of Rossland. He came to the Trail Creek district in the summer of 1895, and in October of the same year began business as an agent of the Canadian Rand Drill company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and the Jenckes Machine company, for which companies he is now general agent for the whole of British Columbia.

If Mr. Mendenhall was fortunate in securing the general agency of the Canadian Rand Drill company and the Jenckes Machine company, those corporations were no less fortunate in securing Mr. Mendenhall as their general agent for British Columbia, for there is now more Canadian Rand and Jenckes machinery in use in British Columbia than all other makes of machinery combined. In proof of the preceding statement we append the following list of well-known mines which Mr. Mendenhall has fully or partially equipped with machinery.

Le Roi.....	cost of machinery..		$150,000.00
War Eagle	"	"	30,000.00
O. K.	"	"	20,000.00
Red Mountain	"	"	7,000.00
Cliff	"	"	5,000.00
Kootenay&Columbia	"	"	25,000.00
Iron Horse	"	"	2,500.00
Alberta	"	"	—
Commander	"	"	5,000.00
Crown Point	"	"	15,000.00
Palo Alto	"	"	2,000.00
Red Eagle	"	"	2,500.00
Blue Bird	"	"	2,500.00
Nest Egg	"	"	10,000.00
Silver Bell	"	"	2,000.00
City of Spokane	"	"	4,000.00
Monita	"	"	4,000.00
White Bear	"	"	4,000.00
St. Paul	"	"	1,000.00
Georgia	"	"	1,500.00
Great Western	"	"	—
Morning Star	"	"	—
Hattie	"	"	—

Mr. Mendenhall's office is eligibly located on Columbia avenue, Rossland, and his commodious warehouse on the Columbia & Western track affords exceptional facilities for receiving and forwarding machinery. The stock in store is always sufficient to meet the immediate demand and is being constantly replenished from the factory. Mr. Mendenhall attends in readiness to supply rock drills, air compressors and all kinds of general mining machinery at a day's notice.

F. R. Mendenhall was born in the "Buckeye" state, but has been west for the past ten years. He was, before coming to Rossland, connected with the Parke & Lacy Manufacturing company's branch at Spokane, Washington. His experience has ably fitted him for the responsible position he holds as general agent of such great corporations as the Canadian Rand Drill company and the Jenckes Machine company, and it is not too much to say Mr. Mendenhall has made the names of those companies, in British Columbia as elsewhere, a synonym for quality and durability in mining machinery.

C. M. WELLER.

Sanitary Plumber.

C. M. Weller is a native of Wurtenberg Germany, but came to the United States when a youth. He was for a number of years a resident of the state of Kansas and later of Tacoma, Washington, from which place he came to Rossland in August, 1896. He was formerly connected with the leading plumbing establishments of Tacoma, and on arriving here immediately set up shop and began business on his own account.

Mr. Weller's shop is located on the S. W. corner of Spokane street and Columbia avenue, under one of the first hotel buildings put up in Rossland. It is equipped with all the latest improved machine tools and appliances for the modern plumbing shop, and is stocked with everything necessary in the way of lead and iron pipe, sheet metal for the manufacture of bath-tubs, sinks, washstands, water closets, tubs, etc.

Mr. Weller will gladly submit estimates for work in his line, and his praiseworthy record for the past year in Rossland justifies the assertion that any contract he may enter into will be executed in the most satisfactory manner and in strict accordance with specifications.

It might go without saying that Mr. Weller can furnish references. He has done much of the best work that has been let since he came to Rossland, in evidence of which we append the following brief but representative list: Hoffman House, Goodeve Block, Butte Hotel, Hotel Shaw, Hotel Cardiff, Western Hotel, Goff building, the Bank building at Trail, residences of H. S. Wallace, Charles R. Hamilton, barrister, H. Stevens and others.

Address C. M. Weller, Rossland, B. C., P. O. Box 271.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The officers of this smelter, which is located at Trail Creek, B. C., are: President, F. A. Heinze; Gen'l Sup't (also of Mr. Heinze's smelter at Butte, Mont.,) H. C. Bellinger. This smelter began work on Oct. 10th, 1895, and the first furnace was fired in February, 1896. There are now five furnaces in full operation, and additions under construction that will fully treble the capacity of the works.

The Smelter now comprises:—The Sampling Mill, daily cap. 300 to 500 tons; bin cap. in mill, 1000 tons. The ore passing through a 12x22 inch Blake crusher, to run through a trommel, whence the fines go to a Constant cylindrical sampler and the over size to a 9x15 crusher and rolls, and then to the sampler and into the bins, until the lot of ore is settled, from whence it goes to the calciners or the bins from which it can be drawn in the cars to the blast furnace. This sampler is inadequate for the amount of ore offered, and is now being enlarged so as to handle 350 to 550 tons per 24 hours.

In the *Roast House* is one O'Hara automatic calcining furnace, with foundations laid for a second. This furnace is 120 feet long over all, and has two 90 foot hearths, one above the other, 9 feet wide. One traveling chain passes along the center of the hearths, carrying 6 plows and 6 trolleys or chain carriages, at the rate of about 25 to 35 feet per minute, and as yet very little repairs have been required, the chain, plows and trolleys showing but little sign of corrosion in the furnace. Fifty tons of ore crushed to pass a half-inch ring are roasted per day, with a loss of 70 per cent. of sulphur contents, the ore taking 12 to 14 hours to pass through the furnaces in which ten fire places fired with wood supply the heat. Besides this furnace, there are in the furnace-room six circular calciners, such as is used in Butte, placed above the reverberatories, the ore automatically fed, passing over 6 horizontal revolving hearths that discharge alternately from the rim and center upon the lower one, thence into the hoppers below that are immediately over the hearth of the reverberatory. It is designed in this furnace that when once ignited no further fuel will be needed than the sulphur, but they must run continuously, and on account of irregularity, until recently, in the operation of the reverberatories, these calciners have not been used.

The dust chamber is 180 feet long, 10x12 feet inside with walls from the sides every 10 feet, not over-lapping, but having a clear space through the chambers to the chimney, which is 140 feet high and 8½ feet square inside.

Furnace Room, 60x310 feet, 68 feet to peak of roof. The ore is being smelted after two methods:—(*a*) In four reverberatories, hearths 14x22 feet, 40 tons each per 24 hours, in charges of roasted and unroasted ores, slag and limestone are now being treated. The fuel is wood, but as this is not yet dry enough to give the required heat, coal also is being used, over 70 tons a day, from the Anthracite Coal Co's mines, on the eastern limits of the Rocky Mountains, whence it is brought over the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Revelstoke, or Arrowhead, and thence in scows down the Arrow Lakes and the Columbia to the smelter, whence it is raised up an incline 160 feet by a small steam hoist with cable and car, to a trestle along which the car can be run to the shutes wherever needed in the works; (*b*) In two 38x144 Rect. blast furnaces, with a capacity of 200 tons each, floor water jacketed with 14 four inch tuyeres, ore is now smelted. As the amount of sulphur in these ores is low, and that in the pyrrhotite not available for fuel, as already it is a natural matte, a typical form of pyritic smelting cannot be used, but more or less fuel is necessary, and a very satisfactory grade of coke is got from Fairhaven, Washington, although it carries from 20 to 24 per cent. ash. A small amount of limestone is added to the charge, but at present a very acid slag, rather thick, but giving a good separation, is flowing, but very careful handling of the furnace is imperative.

The bluff on which the smelter stands is sand, but the top and face of the dump 120 feet high, is being covered with slag that flows in sand gutters from the reverberatories, or is wheeled out in the usual slag-pots from the blast furnace; but in a short time all slag will run from the furnaces into water troughs, be granulated and then swept out to the dump, which will be protected from scouring out by the slag covering.

In the engine room are one 165 H.P. Corliss engine and two 125 H.P. engines each electrical motors, built by the Canadian Electric Co. Power for engines is furnished by two Pelton wheels. Two No. 6 Root blowers are now used, but a No. 7 will be needed when the big blasting furnace is blown in. Power is transmitted by shafting, but mostly by wire cables running over large pulleys to different parts of the works. However, steam power may soon be replaced by electricity as a plant is to be erected at the foot of the dump and supplied with Pelton wheels and water under a 250 foot head. On a tributary of the Columbia, not far from Trail, a very large water power has been secured by Mr. Heinze, who proposes the installation of an electric plant for the distant transmission of electrical energy which may be brought to the mines as electricity has now become so successful and economical a factor in mining elsewhere. At present 200 to 220 tons of ore per day are now being brought down from Rossland by the Tramway, but this amount will be greatly increased.

From 175 to 200 men are now employed and when all these improvements are completed, this smelting plant will be well equipped and capable of handling 350 to 400 tons of ore daily; and if the demand increases, a still larger plant can easily be added. Again with the increased means of transport, and the building of roads into our mineral producing districts, access to other classes of ore may greatly better and cheapen the process of smelting.

Besides that with the Le Roi, contracts have been made with the War Eagle, Iron Mask and Crown Point. The recent refining of and making two gold bricks, one weighing 250 ounces and the other between 200 and 250 ounces, has created much comment throughout the district.

E. S. TOPPING, Esq.

E. S. Topping, Esq., "The Father of Trail" was born in Suffolk county, N. Y., in 1844. His life if written with regard to all the data at hand, would read like a romance. He was a sailor boy at eleven years of age. He was a contractor on the U. P. Ry. in 1867, at the age of twenty-two. He was an explorer and miner in the Yellowstone Park in the early seventies and was the discoverer of the Norris Geyser basin. In 1874 and 1875 he trapped and hunted in the Sioux country, and took part in some Fort Peace fights with the Indians. He was with Gen. Crooks' expedition as a scout, and was at the same time a correspondent for eastern papers.

Mr Topping was a pioneer to the Black Hills, and was fortunate in his locations and speculation. He returned to Montana in 1883, and accepted a situation as a collector of facts and as a writer for Bancroft's history. He about this time published a work of his own, entitled "Chronicles of the Yellowstone." The following four years were unprofitably spent in working delusive prospects in the Coeur d'Alenes.

Mr. Topping came to British Columbia in 1888. He had the misfortune to meet with an accidental gun-shot wound in his wrist, which laid him up for some months, and exhausted his ready funds. Nothing daunted, he began work as a fisherman as soon as he was able to get out, and with one hand only serviceable, cleared $100 per month fishing. He next took charge of a store, and having become a Canadian citizen, was appointed Recorder and Constable.

From this time on Mr. Topping's fortunes have attained a more rosy hue. He has a double title to the "Father of Trail." In the fact that it was due to his advice and insistance that the discoverers of the now famous Le Roi continued prospecting to a demonstration of the richness of the ore, and to the added fact that he had laid out and built the now thriving town of Trail, the first town in the Trail Creek district.

The town of Trail is most advantageously situated, not only for a trading point, but as well for smelters and for manufacturing sites. It is at the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia river. The town is connected with the mines, seven miles distant, by the C. W. Ry. and with all outside points by steamers on the Columbia. The largest industry yet in operation at Trail is Mr. F. A. Heinze's great smelter. A number of other industries necessary to a mining section, have been established, and the town divides honors with Rossland as a trade center; but it will probably be as a manufacturing and smelting point that Trail will excell all other places in the Kootenays.

In concluding this too brief sketch, it should be added that "The Father of Trail" owns and occupies one of the finest residences in the town, and is one of the most prominent, popular and esteemed citizens of the district.

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President, HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P., late Minister of Finance, Ottawa, Ont. Secretary, LEO H. SCHMIDT, Rossland, B. C.
EDWARD C. FINCH, General Manager, Rossland, B. C.

Silver Queen Mining Co.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

HEAD OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q. C., late M. P. and Minister of the Interior.
EDWARD C. FINCH, Mining Operator.
RICHARD MAXWELL, Mine Owner.
Hon. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P., late Minister of Finance.
WILLIAM F. HAYWARD, Mine Owner.
C. C. WOODHOUSE, Jr., Mining Engineer.
JOSEPH B. DARNEY, President Keystone Mining Co.
LEO. H. SCHMIDT, Capitalist.
R. W. GRIGOR, Capitalist.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—C. C. WOODHOUSE, Jr., M. E.

CAPITAL.

$1,250,000.00; shares, par value $1.00 each; treasury stock $350,000.00.

MINE.

The Silver Queen; location: Cariboo creek camp, Slocan mining division, West Kootenay, B. C.

TITLE.

All four claims have been surveyed for a Crown Grant, which has been earned and applied for, and will be issued at once.

DEVELOPMENT.

A total to date, August 20, 1897, of 160 feet of tunnel and 70 feet of open cut; a cook house, bunk house and camp; a blacksmith shop, ore dump and ore bunkers have been built, and a great deal of prospecting and stripping done.

SHOWING.

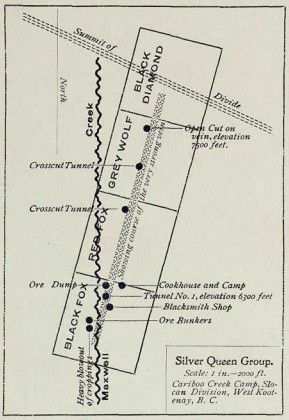
Two well-defined leads, one of which has been traced for about 3,000 feet, carrying great width and strong values.

ASSAYS.

From 22 oz. to 400 oz. silver, trace to $180 gold, small percentage of copper and lead.

PROPERTY.

Four full claims, viz.: the Black Fox, the Red Fox, the Grey Wolf and Black Diamond mineral claims, on Snow creek, in Cariboo creek camp, Slocan mining division of West Kootenay, B.C. Recorded at Nakusp, B. C.



TRANSPORTATION.

The output of the Silver Queen will find its way to the smelter via the Columbia river, which is but a few miles distant on an easy down grade. Upon this great artery of commerce, and but a few hours distant from the Silver Queen mine, one large smelter and refinery is in operation and another is under construction. Others are projected, and a brisk competition for the ore output of this vicinity does and will exist, thus assuring a minimum charge for its treatment.

FACILITIES FOR WORKING.

An abundance of timber suitable for all its needs is on this property. A small mountain stream crosses the Black Fox claim near the mouth of tunnel No. 1, affords an abundance of water for general purposes, while the turbulent Snow creek near by offers a plentiful and never-failing source of power for concentrators and other machinery.

PLAN OF WORKING.

The plan of working the property as laid out by its engineer, and now being systematically carried out, is in keeping with the magnitude of the proposition, and consists of an elaborate system of tunnels, shafts and stopes, together with a concentrator on Snow creek for treating the low grade portion of the output.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Great Mine.

C. C. Woodhouse, Jr., the famous mining engineer and mineralogist, after making a thorough examination of the properties of this company, was interviewed by a representative of a prominent eastern daily, and expressed himself for publication as follows: "I think the Silver Queen is one of the best mining propositions I ever saw. It is not a case of hunting for ore; it is one of mining high grade ore from the start. Upon the estimates I have made I find the actual cash value of this ore to be about $65 per ton. The cost of mining, shipping and treating it should not exceed $20 per ton, leaving a profit after all expenses and charges of about $43 per ton. I predict that it will develop into one of the greatest mines in the Slocan district."

A Very Large Shipping Mine.

The *Rossleander* recently said: "All indications go to show that the Silver Queen has a very promising property, which will develop with only a moderate expenditure of money into a very large shipping mine."

Of the Company's Capital Stock

350,000 Shares have been placed in the Treasury

For the purpose of providing a Development Fund. The proceeds of the sale of this stock can be used for no other purpose than that of placing the property on a shipping basis, purchasing machinery, etc. This Treasury Fund, despite the extensive development which the property has already received, is still intact. The Company have now decided to place on the market a block of . . . . . .

50,000 Shares of this Stock at Ten Cents per share

It is good! It is remarkably cheap! Send remittance through the Bank of Montreal at Rossland if you wish, or send direct to the Company. Address
EDWARD C. FINCH, GEN'L MANAGER,
Box 78, Rossland, B. C.

Looks Exceedingly Well.

Thomas H. Fraser, the noted South African expert, who now represents Scotch capital in British Columbia, recently visited the Silver Queen, and in an interview for the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* he spoke as follows of this property: "The Silver Queen group is showing up exceedingly well. The width of the lode is about 14 feet, of which several feet is solid mineral going high up in the hundreds in silver and gold. Development is being pushed."

—o—

A Silver and Gold Proposition.

Speaking of the Silver Queen the Rossland *Miner* recently said: "It is a silver and gold proposition, the ore carrying good values in those metals with a small percentage of copper and lead. The main lead opened to a depth of about 14 feet, carries five feet of ore across which many samples have been taken, the general average of which have been 96 3-5 ounces silver and over $4.00 gold."