

New York, and their reports tally in all main essentials. In fact the only point to which they take exception is "the amount of ore in sight," and we would like to explain to our readers how this might possibly be deducted. The claims are located over a hill, the base line of which is 7,000 feet; the apex of the hill is about 500 feet above this line. Along the line of the ledge is a body of from 3 to 4 feet of good copper ore, which shows wherever the vein is uncovered, which is very frequent all along the line of the claims. Reduce this to a parallelogram and it will make roughly, 7,000 feet by 250 feet by 4 feet in thickness—roughly 222,222 cubic yards. The ore goes somewhat over half a yard to the ton, so that presuming this ore body to be continuous, which apparently it is, there would be about 400,000 tons. Besides this there are other ore bodies which show similarly all through the hill on line of the claims. Of course it was quite a mistake to take this as an ascertained fact; nevertheless it may be presumed that this is so. Had the "Record" gone to respectable sources for their information they might have found out long ago that the Company were thoroughly satisfied with what the promoters had placed before them, and were now working a large force of men at Standard Basin. We hear from Mr. Beach that they have taken in a large amount of supplies and intend working the property all the winter. It is no fault of J. M. Kelly's and the "Record" that British Columbia obtained the advantage of this eastern capital to help to develop it.

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KLONDIKE TENDERS ACCEPTED FOR CLAIMS ON DOMINION CREEK.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—(Special).—The following are the tenders accepted for placer claims on Dominion Creek, Yukon territory, for which public competition was invited: Claim 1 A, below upper discovery, 15 feet, Charles Langlais, \$25; claim 2 A, below upper discovery, 19 feet, A Blain, \$500; claim 3 A, below upper discovery, 30.5 feet, A. Blain, \$1,200; claim 8 A, below upper discovery, 87.4 feet, Henry Aylen, \$600; claim 15 A, below upper discovery, 42.25 feet, A. Blain, \$1,000; claim 31 A, below upper discovery, 43 feet, A. Blain, \$1,300; claim 1 A, above lower discovery, 12 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$20; claim 2 A, above lower discovery, 59.1 feet, E. H. Searle, \$500; claim 6 A, above lower discovery 35 feet, Horner & Rowland, \$600; claim 1 A, below lower discovery, 56.3 feet, Chas. Langlais, \$250; claim 8 A, below lower discovery, 34 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$200; claim 9 A, below lower discovery, 39.25 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200; claim 11 A, below lower discovery, 94.4 feet, Chas. Langlais, \$400; claim 13 A, below lower discovery, 68.5 feet, Narcisse Perodeau, \$300; claim 20, below lower discovery, 202.1 feet, Jos. D. Clarke, \$1,300; claim 21 A, below lower discovery, 71.9 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200; claim 22 A, below lower discovery, 60.7 feet, E. H. Searle, \$1,500; claim 26 below lower discovery, 120.66 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200; claim 68 below lower discovery, 97.7 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$30; claim 69 A, below lower dis-

covery, 40.5 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$30; claim 70 A, below discovery, 12.3 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$5; claim 74 A, below discovery, 21.3 feet, Wilfrid Gratton, \$250; claim 75 A, below discovery, 24.7 feet, Wilfrid Gratton, \$250; claim 76 A, below discovery, 500 feet, F. Beauchene, \$400; claim 77 A, below discovery, 449.8 feet, F. Beauchene, \$350; claim 166 C, below discovery, 33.8 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$25; claim 18 A, below discovery, 614.7 feet, Simard & Remington, \$2,000; claim 78 A, below discovery, 3.0 feet, Christopher Ellis, \$100; claim 80 A, below discovery, 431.3 feet, George Curran, \$1,010; claim 87 B, below discovery, 387.9 feet, E. H. Searle, \$1,000; claim 89 A, below discovery, 35.1 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$25; claim 101 A, below discovery, 119 feet, Jos. Barrette, \$240; total, \$18,050.

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DAWSON TELEGRAPH.

The Dominion Government telegraph line to Dawson is open and ready for business. T. G. Goulding, Manager of the local office of the Western Union, this morning handed "The World" the following copy of rates to Dawson: From Bennett to Cariboo Crossing, 50 cents per ten words and five cents for each additional word; Tagish, 60 and five; Miles' Canyon, 75 and 5; White Horse, 75 and 5; Lower Laberge, \$1 and 10; Hootalinqua, \$1.25 and 10; Five Fingers, \$2 and 15; Fort Selkirk, \$2.50 and 15; Dawson City, \$3 and 15; route from Skagway, Alaska to Bennett, \$1 and 5.

This is the regular schedule of rates announced by the Dominion Government, and therefore applies to the C. P. R. as well as the Western Union. The arrangements of the former office have already been announced. Manager Goulding this morning said that his office would transact business for their patrons here, mailing messages to the manager of the office at Skagway, who would transmit them to Dawson, at the through rate of \$4 per ten words and 20 cents for each additional word. The arrangements made will no doubt be a good deal of benefit to local merchants.

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A COMMON SENSE POLICY.

An Ottawa despatch recently says: "The Dominion Government has under way an order-in-Council permitting lead, when sent to the United States to be refined, to be returned to Canada free of duty. This is an important concession in favor of a Canadian industry."

It is much more than an important concession in favor of a Canadian industry. If true, it will revolutionize the lead and galena mining industry of the Slocan. Lead in the Slocan will be raised at a profit in so far as the difference between the price under present duty and the price with duty off as proposed by the order-in-council. It virtually means that the lead market of Canada, which is yearly growing more important, will be supplied exclusively from Canadian mines, which in itself should be a sufficient inducement to encourage the industrial development of lead in the many lines of manufacture in which it enters.

THE BIGGEST YET.

The "dad" of Klondike nuggets was brought down from El Dorado Saturday night, and is now on exhibition at the Klondike Hotel, says the Klondike "Sun." It weighs 72 ounces and 8 grains, and is worth \$16 per ounce, \$1,158. Its extreme length is 5 3/4 inches, width 2 3/4 inches by 2 3/4 inches, width 2 3/4 inches at the heavy end and tapers down to about 1 3/4 inches at the small end. It shows a good deal of quartz. This is the largest nugget ever found in the Klondike, and was taken about a month ago by Peter George and Lewis Swanson, who had been given the claim for \$10,000. They took out of the claim for \$10,000, sending it. They have now taken out 84 ounces and \$10 besides the nugget brought down Saturday. This claim has been known as a blank on El Dorado, not because it was an absolute blank, but because the rich pay streak usually found in that creek had not been located. John Nelson and Harry Smith bought a half interest in it two years ago, paying \$12,000. The work done this summer would indicate that big pay was there, as in adjoining claims. Several large pieces of gold have been taken out of Bonanza and El Dorado valued at \$500 to \$600. This is the dad of the bunch.

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MINING IS A BUSINESS.

Mining is a legitimate business, says the "Western Miner" of Denver, and not more speculative than most other lines of business, and more profitable than most other lines of business. It requires skill and good judgment, backed by some little capital to insure success. With these, success is almost a certainty, taking the shrewd business man who will investigate first, before he leaps, and there is no reason why the percentages of success in mining should not be almost ten-fold what they are in any other line of business. Of course, the man who constructs a pyritic smelter where the ores carry an average of less than 12 per cent. sulphur and less than the required amount of iron, will be very certain to make a failure of his enterprise; or the investor who, like many eastern investors, builds a large mill before he has opened up the mine to prove that it will furnish the requisite amount of ore to keep the mill running, will make a failure; or the man who puts his money into a secret process guaranteed to save more value than is shown by an ordinary fire assay, always loses his money; or the man who follows the fake process fiends is bound to lose money; but the man who buys a mining property after it has been developed sufficiently to show what merit it has, and buys it after careful investigation by competent mining engineers and on their advice, and who afterwards uses average business judgment in the management of the property will make a success, at least seven times out of ten; whereas, it is said that 95 per cent. of the men who embark in commercial pursuits make failures. Of course, in many cases it may be said that failures were attributable to the fact that the man