

MOUNTAIN OF ORE

MAGNITUDE OF THE COPPER-GOLD DEPOSITS IN PHOENIX MINES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK IN KNOB HILL AND OLD IRONSIDES

Phoenix, B.C., May 30.—Here in densely wooded mountains, which rear their summits heavenward nearly 6,000 feet above the sea, nature has distributed her mineral riches—gold, copper and silver—with a lavish hand. It is a region where titanic forces aeons ago held sway uplifting metamorphic rocks, creating yawning fissures as a vent for subterranean overflows, and in the cooling process diffusing or concentrating the precious metals by precipitation or chemical reaction. Broadly speaking true fissure veins are not characteristic of the Boundary country; rather are the blind ores found in distinct mineral zones. The entire region "as on a scroll" tells the tale of its aqueo-igneous origin. Even the observer with a dilettante knowledge of geology will readily perceive that a stupendous series of changes have occurred in the vicinity of Phoenix—not the faded Phoenix of antiquity but Phoenix, the young colossus destined to have a world-wide fame. Ten years have barely elapsed since

HENRY WHITE, an adventurous prospector, aimlessly followed a deer trail up the steep ascent from Boundary creek. On a warm July day in 1891 he came across an immense outcrop of whose character he could not be deceived. Then and there he located the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides. Twenty years earlier Mr. White discovered the now famous Homestake mine in the Black Hills, but failed to locate, considering the distance of 250 miles from transportation to market, besides the territory was infested with hostile Indians. Having missed one fortune through a failure to appreciate the rapid development of the west, he was prepared for any future opportunity.

Six years elapsed before the exploitation of these properties was seriously begun. The task of raising the capital was undertaken by Mr. Jay P. Graves, of Spokane. How well Mr. Graves succeeded is well known. His association with Mr. S. C. Miner, of Granby, Que., a "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY,"

resulted in opening up a group of mines probably not surpassed on the continent. Other investors of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Montreal with equal faith contributed to this great enterprise controlled by what is known in popular parlance as the Miner-Graves syndicate. The original group has been added to, and now it comprises the Fourth of July, Aetna, Phoenix, Victoria, Grey Eagle, Triangle, Banner and Tip Top. All these properties adjoin one another. The Grey Eagle is the southern extension of the Knob Hill. The total area of the group is practically one mile in length with a width of 3,300 feet. The upper-town of Phoenix with its bustling population of 1,200 is situated on the Fourth of July and Phoenix claims.

The mineral zone traversing the group has been uncovered by the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Grey Eagle. Its precise width has not yet been discovered, but it will probably approximate 250 to 375 feet.

THIS ZONE OR DEPOSIT (for it can scarcely be called a vein) runs south 14 degrees west, the dip of the footwall being 68 degrees east.

Mining in Phoenix reveals marvels that have no parallel elsewhere. Iron deposits in Minnesota are mined on the surface, but no locality has hitherto witnessed the quarrying and transport on a vast commercial scale. This spectacular feature—the uncovered zone, the clang of air drills on the glittering surface crowded with miners leave a vivid and lasting impression on the mind of the casual visitor. It is a noteworthy fact that once the stumps and thin earth covering are removed or "stripped," everything beneath is of shipping grade. The mineral is so uniform in the sorting is required, the gangue usually found not being in evidence.

Up to December 31st last

THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS comprised 10,033 feet. Sinking and raising represented 1,846 feet, the balance having been crosscutting and drifting. During the current year crosscutting and drifting to the extent of 738 feet have been done; and in the same period sinking and raising gave another 434 feet. Up to May 16th last the total underground development amounted to 11,245 feet. Various estimates of the amount of ore in sight have been made. Day P. Graves, the general manager, recently declared that without further development a smelter with a daily capacity of 1,200 tons daily capacity could be supplied for a period of between six and seven years. Other estimates, less conservative, range from 12 to 20 years. The diamond drill has demonstrated the depth and permanency of ore reserves for at least half a century, the total vertical depth gained (all in ore) from the apex of the mountain being 1,487 feet.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Issued two years ago of the ore in the Knob Hill based on scores of assays placed it at \$8.24 per ton in gold, copper and silver, but this is considered well under the mark as areas 10 to 150 feet long in all the mines produce \$16 ore. Ask the man in the street at Phoenix and he will convince you that the average value of the ore is \$16 per ton. This authority will try to demonstrate that the cost of producing ore does not exceed 85 cents per ton for the entire group.

Since August 21st last the Granby smelter at Grand Forks has treated nearly 150,000 tons of Phoenix ore. The company has made no official statement of the values, but insiders pretend to know that considerably over \$1,900,000 worth of matte has been produced. This would harmonize with the belief prevalent in Phoenix respecting the

RICHNESS OF THE CAMP.

As the ore is self-fluxing it has the advantage of minimum treatment charges, and the mines and smelter recently passed down the hill its development was accomplished by means of shafts. The original or No. 1 shaft, sunk about the centre of the claim, has attained a depth of 200 feet. No. 2 has reached the 400-foot level. It is situated on the side line between the Old Ironsides and the Victoria and 250 feet east of No. 1 shaft. No crosscutting has yet been done below the 300-foot level. The bottom is 825 feet vertically

below the apex of the hill where ore is known to exist. But as already mentioned diamond drills have disclosed the same ore body at an additional depth of 662 feet, giving a proven depth of 1,487 feet vertically. The ore body was first encountered 80 feet east of No. 1 shaft on the 200-foot level where drifts were run north and south along the footwall 300 and 600 feet respectively.

At a point 70 feet east of No. 2 shaft drifts were run parallel to these footwall drifts and at every 200 feet north and south on these drifts crosscuts were made connecting the drifts, thus blocking out ore in areas 200 feet square. There are two of these blocks on the north end and one on the north side. One drift and one on the north side in both directions have been driven far enough in both directions to make another block of each but crosscuts have not yet been driven to make the connections. The total length of

THE MAIN CROSSCUT on the 200-foot level is practically 1,900 feet going east from No. 1 shaft. On this level there are four stopes on Old Ironsides ground and three in Victoria ground, making a total of seven stopes, giving a distance of 720 feet between the north end of the north stope and the south end of the south stope. The distance between the east end of the east stope and the west end of the furthest stope is 370 feet.

From this level a drift was run 1,000 feet from No. 2 shaft to a point where an upraise to the surface is now being made. This upraise will be converted into a central five-compartment working shaft and is fully described elsewhere. At the 250 or intermediate level of the Old Ironsides on the north side of No. 2 shaft is one stope 180 feet long and so far

AT ITS WIDEST PART it is 83 feet, with ore on all sides. This ore is precipitated in chutes to the 300-foot level and thence is raised through No. 2 shaft.

On the 300-foot level a crosscut was run east from No. 2 shaft a distance of 520 feet. The first stope was commenced 200 feet from the shaft. At this writing 200 feet is 170 feet long with an average width of 80 feet with four sets of timbers and averaging 35 feet in height. From the south end of this stope a drift is being run south which will be connected with the 200-foot level by an upraise, a distance of 400 feet south of the shaft. The same crosscut on the 300-foot level will meet the new working shaft. No. 2 stope on this level is 480 feet east of

NO. 2 SHAFT.

Thus far it has attained a length of 130 feet with a width of 25 feet with one set of timbers.

All this "prospect" work on the entire group was accomplished by means of a plant of only 20 air drills. An air drill compressor with an additional capacity of 40 drills will be installed during the fall months.

W. A. HARKIN.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Boiler-Makers' Gain—Death of Captain Clarence Cox.

Salt, Victoria, June 6.—(Special.)—Joseph Salt, aged 24, was found dead in bed this morning. It is supposed that he died in an epileptic fit.

On the Vancouver steamer on Saturday Captain John Irving handed the Victoria license boys a \$50 note.

Captain Clarence Cox, a well-known navigator of this port, died yesterday morning, aged 38.

The sitting of the Imperial board to enquire into the claims of those making application for Imperial pensions was held in the drill hall today. The board consisted of Surgeon-Major Robertson, Vancouver, and Surgeon-Major Hart, Victoria. Only one applicant appeared.

Four of the crew of H.M.S. Condor who were put ashore at Panama while ill with yellow jack on the voyage to Esquelmat, have already rejoined their ship, and another was expected to arrive on the Walls Walls from the south today. Lieut. Winthrop, the only officer attached, came north a few days after the Condor, and there are now only three left at Panama. These are expected in the near future.

The boiler-makers here have started better terms from their employers, getting \$3.50 per day of 9 and 8 hours, according to the work done. The new schedule came into effect at the Star yard a day or two ago, where the U. S. cutter Grant is being repaired. The terms apply only to jobs from the other side. There is no advance in wages, but a reduction in hours. The employers agreed to all the demands of the men, with the exception of the demand for double pay for extra time.

NO PLAY ON SUNDAY.

A Gentleman of Yonkers Arrested for Golfing.

New York, June 3.—The police of Yonkers, N.Y., have arrested Benjamin Adams, a member of the board of education of that place, on the charge of playing golf on Sunday. The Sunday law crusade began several weeks ago and has been pushed by one side and opposed by the other with fierce energy. It was started because of Sunday baseball playing.

THE CRUSHER

In turn, after reducing the ore to a size not exceeding four inches, will dump the ore automatically into the ore train. When the ore reaches the smelter the same automatic process transfers it to the ore bins, sampler, and finally into the furnace. The economy effected by avoiding rehandling is obvious. There would seem to be no limit to the daily output in view of the exceptional facilities afforded for mining simultaneously at a half-dozen places on these properties.

There is, besides the proposed central five-compartment shaft, the main Knob Hill tunnel, the Old Ironsides Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, besides the series of surface quarries extending up the mountain side. According to the dip, the mineral zone extends through and beyond the northern portion of the group on which the city of Phoenix is built. This portion of the ground has

HITHERTO BEEN NEGLECTED,

but can easily be reached owing to the trend of the hill from the lower workings of the Old Ironsides. It would not be unreasonable to predict that if circumstances warranted the undertaking, a maximum output of 10,000 tons a day could be reached, a limit far exceeding the capacity of any group of smelters in any one district.

As the Old Ironsides is situated further down the hill its development was accomplished by means of shafts. The original or No. 1 shaft, sunk about the centre of the claim, has attained a depth of 200 feet. No. 2 has reached the 400-foot level. It is situated on the side line between the Old Ironsides and the Victoria and 250 feet east of No. 1 shaft. No crosscutting has yet been done below the 300-foot level. The bottom is 825 feet vertically

STATE OF TRADE

EASTERN PORTS REPORT A GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE SEASON.

BANK CLEARINGS IN GENERAL SHOW A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE.

Toronto, May 31.—The bank clearings in the principal cities in Canada report the following totals: Victoria, \$724,671; increase 42.5 per cent. Montreal, \$14,862,998; increase 13.8 per cent.

Toronto, \$9,916,291; increase 3.5 per cent. Winnipeg, \$1,170,816; decrease 36.1 per cent. Halifax, \$1,490,116; increase 12.8 per cent. Hamilton, \$634,746; decrease 14.0 per cent. St. John, \$915,183; decrease 2.3 per cent. Vancouver, \$766,189; decrease 10.6 per cent. Quebec, \$1,279,889.

Totals, \$30,069,110; increase 5.2 per cent. Quebec is not included in the totals, because there is no comparison with last year. A fairly good spring trade has been done at Montreal this week in seasonal lines, although the weather throughout the country has not been such as to encourage purchases at all points. The butter market is rather quiet, but imperative for retailers to buy stocks. Reassuring crop reports from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and a favorable statement of the condition of Manitoba, make the outlook for the fall trade satisfactory. Travellers out with fall samples are reporting a fair amount of business. Values of staple goods are generally steady. The butter market is rather easier. Business in cheese is largely confined to Quebec goods, which are lower than Western, but cables are quiet and cheese is rather slow at the moment. The demand for money is good and rather active.

At Quebec business is generally reported favorable. Fall orders continue to come in. In hardware circles prices are reported firm, and a steady volume of business is being done. In the wholesale grocery line, sales are reported up to the mark. Prices are steady. Recent cables from Barbadoes report a half-cent advance in molasses. The latter is quoted at 29 cents a gallon. There is a fair amount of old stock on hand, and it is probable that the first cargo of new stock will reach port during the week. There are present 10 ocean freighters in the port. Large quantities of grain continue to arrive over the Great Northern. The latter's resources are being heavily taxed.

At Toronto trade has been a little more active this week in spite of the wet weather. Owing to the lateness of the season, retailers have been forced to send in sorting orders, because they expect increased activity in summer goods as soon as the weather gets hot. The firmness of the market for staple goods is proving an inducement to retailers to place their orders early. The outlook for trade generally is very encouraging. There is a good demand for money and rates are firm.

At Hamilton this week shows some expansion. Travellers are sending in some nice orders for the current season, and fall business is already being booked in considerable volume. Retailers have been fairly busy and have been replenishing stocks to meet the immediate wants of customers. Labor is well employed and rates are running firm, with orders in sufficient volume to keep them busy for some months. Country remittances are fair for this season.

Business at Winnipeg has assumed a more cheerful aspect owing to the encouraging reports of the growing wheat and the large estimate of the crop already made. The wholesale trade is devoting its attention to the sorting business, which is fairly active. Travellers in the province with fall samples are sending in a fair number of orders. New settlers are arriving. Labor is well employed. The outlook for building is particularly bright.

There has been a fair amount of trade passing at London this week. The porters at Hamilton this week shows some expansion. Travellers are sending in some nice orders for the current season, and fall business is already being booked in considerable volume. Retailers have been fairly busy and have been replenishing stocks to meet the immediate wants of customers. Labor is well employed and rates are running firm, with orders in sufficient volume to keep them busy for some months. Country remittances are fair for this season.

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VANCOUVER DRILL HALL.

Vancouver, June 3.—(Special.)—In response to the city council's resolution protesting against the alleged faulty construction of the drill hall, Hon. J. Isaac Tarte has wired from Ottawa that the city council has nothing to do with Dominion public buildings, and I shall certainly not allow any outside interference with works under my control. I have given orders to that effect today.

The Indian passion play celebration was begun at Chilliwack today by a reception to Bishop Denton.

CITIZEN REFLIEMEN.

The Citizens Rifle Association is ready for business, and the two teams entered for the Canadian Rifle League matches would have shot over the ranges yesterday had it not been for the fact that there is a dearth of Lee-Enfield ball ammunition in the city. The decision of the militia department as to issuing a stand of arms to the association is now anxiously awaited.

W. H. BULLOCK-WEAVER.

W. H. Bullock-Weaver, chief of provincial police, with headquarters at Nelson, was in the city yesterday on business.

IF IT'S CATARRH

Here is a Cure RELIEF IN 10 MINUTES.

Too many people daily with catarrh. It strikes one like a thunderbolt, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the most efficacious, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't dally with catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes.—17. Sold by Goodve Bros.

THE FRASER FALLING.

Quemadelle, June 3.—The river fell a foot last night. Weather cool and showery. Soda Creek, June 3.—The river fell about a foot last night. Weather cool.

FROM THE CAPITAL

THE SKAGWAY RATE WAR SETTLED AND OLD FIGURES RESTORED.

SEATTLE MACHINISTS REFUSE TO LIFT THE GARONNE BOYCOTT.

Victoria, June 1.—(Special.)—The Danube brings news that 1,200 tons of freight and 2,000 people are waiting for the opening of navigation at White Horse, bound in. She left on Monday.

The deputation which went to Seattle to attempt to have the boycott on the Garonne lifted has returned. President Logg of the Trades and Labor Council says the men there think they can force Moran's hand by maintaining the boycott, and hence refused to accept the suggestion of the Victorians to lift it.

The rates to Skagway have been restored to the figures obtaining before the rate war began. Hereafter only the Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamers will call here. The new rate will take effect on the 15th, which left here last night for Vancouver en route for Skagway. Passengers here paid the out rate of \$10, but Vancouver passengers will have to pay \$15. Second class tickets will be \$16 as before. These terms were reached at a meeting of the companies yesterday. The agreement provides that the Victorian and the City of Seattle, of Dowdell's line, will stay out of Canadian ports. The Pacific Coast steamers, however, are allowed to remain in the business. The outcome is regarded as a victory for the latter company, on whose initiative the rate war was inaugurated. All the smaller companies were anxious to reach a settlement, as the bulk of the Klondike trade will be done in June, and at the recent ruinous rates there has been no profit in steaming.

The United Victoria ball teams scored a distinct triumph this afternoon, when they defeated the team from the University of Washington. Profiting by the defeat at the hands of Vancouver, the Amities and Victorians amalgamated, and the result was the strong team which vanquished the Washington boys today. Holness was again pitcher, but Schwensen took the place of Barnsley behind the bat. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 3-3, but this was proved in the 10th inning by Victoria adding one more, while Washington failed to score. The final result, therefore, was 4-3 in favor of Victoria. An immense crowd witnessed the match.

The first cargo to be taken at Glasgow direct for this port, per sailing ship, is to be loaded shortly on the four-masted barque Springbank, consigned to Robert Ward & Co. here. A large part consists of Scotch liquors and tweeds. The cargo will be completed at Liverpool. The Springbank has an enormous capacity.

GROWING REVENUE

DOMINION RECEIPTS FOR PAST MONTH EXCEEDED THOSE OF LAST MAY.

Ottawa, May 31.—(Special.)—Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway of narrow or standard gauge from any point on the White Pass and White Horse in Yukon Territory & Yukon railway situated between Carleton Place and Porcupine Creek, in British Columbia. Benjamin Russell M. P. is the solicitor.

Last session of parliament provision was taken for the appointment of two police magistrates for Yukon, one to be located at Dawson City and the other at White Horse. C. D. McAulay of Belleville has been appointed police magistrate for Dawson City, and the appointment for White Horse is now under consideration. It will probably go to George Taylor of Bothwell, Ont.

Workmen today while engaged in digging a cellar unearthed a stone about three feet in length and one and a half in width, bearing the inscription: "April 7th, here fell D'Arcy McGee. The stone has been viewed by a large and curious crowd."

Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards, has been gazetted military secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General from May 25th.

Canada's revenue keeps growing. The returns of customs revenue for the month of May amount to \$2,428,515, compared with \$2,261,183 in May, 1900, an increase for the present month of \$167,332.

Edward Miall, commissioner of inland revenue, has been superannuated, Gerald, assistant commissioner, succeeds him.

It is understood that King Edward has issued an order making His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York his representative during his visit to Canada, and in that way he will take precedence over His Excellency the Governor-General, who is the Sovereign's representative here.

When the news reached Comaplix and Thomson's Landing, those towns promptly emptied themselves of all their male inhabitants. Yesterday forty locations of mineral claims were recorded in the government office at Comaplix.

There is now no doubt of an exceedingly rich gold belt running through the Lardeau. It has been traced from Lardeau creek to the headwaters of Isaac creek, and has some phenomenally rich gold mines on it, of which it is only necessary to mention a few, such as the Eva, Oyster, Criterion, Golden Pile, etc. On the Eva there is over one thousand feet of tunnels, up raises, etc., and there is enough free milling gold ore in sight to run a twenty stamp mill for two years, ore which has averaged across the face of different tunnels, \$55, \$60 and \$18.

In some cases it has been possible for prospectors to make good pay by pouncing the richest ore in hand mortars, and panning, and several of the owners who are too poor to buy stamp mills are talking of building arrastras. On the whole the future of this camp as a gold producer is very bright, and there is no reason why prospectors should go to Alaska for gold when we have abundance at home.

LACROSSE AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, June 1.—Vancouver won the lacrosse game from Victoria today by a score of 19 goals to 1.

P. H. Stevenson left yesterday for New York en route to Sweden, where he will remain for three months.

THE WESTERN TRIP

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND PARTY TO START ABOUT JULY FIRST.

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR SCHOOL FUND CONTROL.

Ottawa, May 30.—It is practically settled that the premier and a number of his colleagues will leave here on July 1st for the Pacific coast. Sir Wilfrid will probably be accompanied by Messrs. Sifton, Paterson and Tarte. The party will go as far as Dawson City, and return to the capital about September 1st.

The government of Manitoba some time ago applied to the Dominion government for control of the school lands of the province. The proceeds of sales of the school lands are now held in trust by the Dominion. The Dominion has refused to do this. What Manitoba now gets is three per cent interest on the school fund from the Dominion.

Staff Sergeant Hofferman, Regina, and Charles Wickham, formerly of Saskatchewan, Ont., have been appointed inspectors of the mounted police.

Napoleon Mathieu, notary, this morning was sent to jail for a year. He collected sums of money from poor people who believed they were paying dues to a burial society.

A GOLDEN LEDGE

FISH CREEK DISTRICT EXCITED OVER THE RECENT DISCOVERY.

Comaplix, May 30.—The gold excitement here is just as keen as ever, and a lot of men are out in the mountains staking claims on the gold belt, which is now known to strike across Fish Creek, taking in seven Mile, Nine Mile and Menhick creeks, going through Sable creek and thence on to Isaac creek.

Seeing the amount of good gold properties on the west side of Fish Creek it was only a matter of time before it was found on the east side also, and although it excited, it did not surprise anyone when the strike was reported.

The manner in which the present strike of free milling gold was made is rather interesting reading, and I give it as given to me by one of the original four.

It seems that on the 11th day of May four men, W. J. Butler, Dan Cameron, Owen Howland and Johnny Deroc, were travelling up Menhick creek with the view of staking some extensions on the sunset mineral claim, and when a mile and a half up the creek, one of them picked up a piece of quartz which was studded all over with gold. The trail here runs at the foot of a ridge or hog back, which they found was caused by a quartz ledge of extraordinary richness, and the vein being harder than the adjacent formation naturally stood higher. They proceeded to prospect the ledge and staked claims for each member of the party, but as there was considerable snow on the ground they agreed to keep the matter quiet for two weeks, by which time the snow would be gone enough and they could make all the choice locations for their friends. Also, for poor, weak, human nature. One of the original four in the hotel at Comaplix that night, filled up on liquid joy, the next day he went to the hotel and displayed to the assembled prospectors and miners chunks of gold quartz which dazzled their eyes and made their mouths water. They picked out all the information necessary from the joyful one, and then went to their bed rooms, ostensibly to sleep, but in reality getting out of the hotel as quickly as possible and heading for the gold strike. Some were so anxious to get out without the others knowing, that they let themselves out of the bed-room windows, and tying the bed sheets together, lowered themselves to the ground. Next morning the cook prepared breakfast for fifteen men, only to find they were all gone, even the proprietor.

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In some cases it has been possible for prospectors to make good pay by pouncing the richest ore in hand mortars, and panning, and several of the owners who are too poor to buy stamp mills are talking of building arrastras. On the whole the future of this camp as a gold producer is very bright, and there is no reason why prospectors should go to Alaska for gold when we have abundance at home.

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