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PLANS OF THE B. A. C.

Governor Mackintosh Tells What He Has Accomplished.

THE CRITICS ANSWERED

Why He Did Not Purchase the Le Roi Mine and the Alaska Commercial Company's Business—Mr. Carlyle to Be Made General Superintendent.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A representative of THE MINER called on the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh yesterday, prior to his leaving Rossland en route to England. Being asked if he was in a position to express an opinion with regard to criticisms of certain English as well as Canadian newspapers upon the properties owned by the British America corporation, he said:

"Certainly I am in a position, and I also desire to reiterate the words used in my cable to the Most Honorable Marquis of Dufferin, namely, that the British America corporation holds the key to the treasure houses of the camp. I notice that your newspaper says that the people of Rossland are anxious to see me proceed with the unlocking act. Well, I have found no mines growing on shrubs in any part of the world, and while we hold the key, it will be necessary to do some work before using it. I am not so dense as to misinterpret the antipathy of certain speculators, as well as so-called experts, toward the British America corporation. It has accomplished what they were willing to accomplish had they been able to do so. It is one thing to criticise; it is quite another to be responsible for what you say and do. I am aware that numerous experts have been here, and left after making the remark that the British America corporation owned everything worth having, consequently they, perhaps, are not to blame for shielding themselves under a general expression that our properties are of no value. Another class of experts that come to Rossland are those who see nothing but know everything. I am willing to let the future vindicate the policy adopted by us, but I am not giving to publicly proclaim what the intentions of the corporation are without first consulting my co-directors. The mining men, not only of the United States but of Canada, should be the best judges and to them I am quite prepared to submit for a verdict with reference to our operations."

Properties of the Company.

"With regard to the properties the company now has?" the reporter ventured to suggest.

"The British America corporation owns the Josie, Columbia & Kootenay, and Thekla or Josie fraction; the Poorman, between the Le Roi, War Eagle the Centre Star; the Number One adjoining the War Eagle; You Know, Surprise and Lucky Queen adjoining Number One; Rockingham and West Le Roi adjoining the Josie, Le Roi and the Number One; the Nickle Plate and Ore-or-No-Go adjoining the Centre Star and Idaho; the Great Western and Golden Chariot adjoining the Nickle Plate, representing the ore zone, so far as known, north of Rossland townsite, and controlling a portion of the surface rights. We also own the Golden Dawn, in the vicinity of the Great Western; the Whoop-Up and other properties next the Velvet; the Argenteuil group on Salmon river, and a group on Wild Horse creek adjoining the Ymir group; a group in East Kootenay, and one of the very best properties on Christina lake, comprising the Algonquin group. I think that these properties will prove that no mistakes have been made and that those who put their money into the shares of the British America corporation will have no reason to complain or to regret it. We have purchased these interests on the advice of mining men thoroughly conversant with the mines and ore values of this district; certainly not on the advice of irresponsible newspaper writers and envious experts, thousands of miles from the scene of our operations, and therefore, naturally enough, when I cabled to London that we held the key to the treasure house, I did it conscientiously and with no possible desire to misrepresent or to mislead, but simply in the discharge of a duty, which was to caution our shareholders against making any sacrifices whatever when disposing of the shares secured by them.

"Some newspapers appear to think that the company made a mistake in not purchasing the Le Roi."

Why the Le Roi Was Not Purchased.

"I look on the Le Roi mine," replied Mr. Mackintosh, "as a splendid going concern, but I hesitated to advise our corporation to put nearly the whole of their capital into the purchase of one property, when I was absolutely convinced that by the expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars we could create four Le Rois out of the properties already controlled by us. You must remember that I did not come here as a tenderfoot. I knew what I was doing, and for nearly a year and a half had studied the camp carefully before I advised the British public to invest, and after I had had the opinion of the very best practical mining men. None of our mines have gone down to a sufficient depth to justify the absorption of the entire capital of a company in one property. For instance, the Centre Star promises to develop into just as good a mine as the Le Roi. The War Eagle is doing fine work, and had any mine reached a depth of 2,000 feet and still maintained the value of its ore body, I should have said the Le Roi was a good purchase. It may be worth a great deal more than has been asked for it, but that remains to be seen; however, I do not believe in the lottery business, so far as practical mining is concerned, and although my language may offend some, I am sure they will realize this fact, that any action I have taken springs from a sense of duty."

"Some of the English papers appear to criticize adversely the announcement by Lord Dufferin that the Alaska Commercial company's business was not taken over by the British American corporation?"

The Alaska Commercial Company.

Mr. Mackintosh laughingly replied: "It so happens that the critics were not the purchasers. Any man behind a desk, with a pen in his hand, can indulge in the expression of his views with perfect safety, insofar as danger of financial loss is concerned. I have been a journalist for 30 years, but this I can say, that in matters of this kind I have always endeavored to become conversant with the subject before I ventured an opinion. In the case of the criticisms referred to, my impression is that our critics have first expressed their opinion, and in a few months from now will become thoroughly conversant with the subject they have attempted to dilate upon. You must remember that the great dividends drawn by the Alaska Commercial company of San Francisco from its business were from the seal contracts it had with the government of the United States. The development of the Yukon gold country certainly gave an impetus to recent operations. This very fact must make it apparent that where there are large dividends, competitors will throng, and flood not only the fields but the waterways leading to the Yukon. Where there were only two companies, there will be a hundred; and that this competition will be strong and geective is proved by the further fact that the Dominion government is giving large subsidies—the wisdom or unwisdom of which I will not at present refer to—for the construction of railways leading to the Yukon, and the running in connection therewith of fast steamers and traffic boats. Then, again, the route from Edmonton will be opened up. Neither the Dominion government, the Canadian Pacific railway, nor any other corporation can prevent this. The Northwest people know what they are about, and it stands to reason that a short route entirely through British territory will be an established fact in the near future. Other routes may open, and that being so, it was natural enough that the British directors, after considering the entire situation, hesitated to commit themselves to what was at best a speculative project under the circumstances. They first had to secure the money from the British public, which they did, and then they had to consider the wisest method of expending it. The properties we have secured in the Rossland camp have not cost more than was paid for one mine last year, and naturally journalistic critics and disappointed seekers after bonding property question our action, while in their hearts they know that we have done a plain, businesslike thing. I need not say that we have other objects in view, but we prefer, after mutual discussion, to settle them ourselves, without reference to any adverse opinions. So far, I must say that every honest newspaper in England, that is, newspapers that know what they are talking about, as well as many newspapers in Canada, have treated us very fairly; but you know, all their criticisms, all their objections, cannot remove the immense riches of this camp from the bosom of the rock."

THE MINER representative asked if he had noticed an article in the Mining Review of Ottawa.

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Yes, a gentleman showed me some clippings from that journal, and while I know the editor to be a respectable gentleman, I am not aware that he has ever even taken the trouble to examine the Rossland camp; or, in fact, any other portion of the Kootenay country. That gentleman is a believer in Nova Scotia gold producing properties, and I only hope, for the sake of that province, that the expectations of some may be realized; still when I find Sir Charles Tupper and other prominent Nova Scotians inducing their friends to invest in East and West Kootenay I take that as some sort of proof that they have a firmer belief in the west."

The Future of the B. A. C.

"Then you have no doubt whatever as to the future of the British America corporation?"

Mr. Mackintosh said: "I speak in all seriousness, and no amount of questioning, nor any number of doubting Thomases will change my firm conviction that the purchases of the British America corporation will within a reasonable period exceed by hundreds of thousands of pounds the value of properties either in Australia, Africa, or any portion of the United States. My advice, so far as shareholders in our corporation are concerned, has been and will be, to place perfect faith in what they have done when investing their money. It is absolutely puerile for experts, who either have never been here, or did little to make themselves conversant with the mines, to attempt to belittle the operations of the British America corporation. It is more than puerile, it is disreputable, for any class of journalists to attempt to make the public believe they know whereof they are writing, unless they have first been to this camp and examined for themselves. The interests are so diverse; there is so much rivalry; so much disappointment on the part of agents and others who come here and find they cannot accomplish what they wish for half the money or for twice the money, and it is wrong for them to revenge themselves upon the camp by abusing those who are actively working."

"Is it true that Mr. Carlyle will be the chief mineral adviser of the British America corporation?"

"Yes; Mr. Carlyle has accepted the position of general superintendent and supervising mineralogist of the British America corporation. Every mining man knows him, and I feel that we have secured the very best properties for development and the very best man to guard our interests in connection with them. The very fact that I can talk so plainly and candidly concerning our operatious here in a community thoroughly conversant with the values of various mines, should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that no mistake has been made. After our entire program is known, the very men who spoke lightly of our operations will be obliged to change their tunes, but I imagine this will not cause them superhuman effort."

SOLD FOR $275,000

The British America Corporation Gets the Columbia-Kootenay.

DEAL CLOSED YESTERDAY

The Transaction Consummated at a Special Meeting of the Trail Mining Company In Chicago—The History of the Group.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Columbia-Kootenay group passed into the hands of the British America corporation Monday. The purchase price was $275,000, and outside of the War Eagle deal it was the biggest mining transaction yet made in the camp.

The group was owned by the Trail Mining company, which held a special meeting in Chicago yesterday, to consider the British America's offer for the mine. Its proposition was accepted, and Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, the Canadian director of the B. A. C., was telegraphed the result. He immediately wired back the first payment on the property and the deal was closed.

The group, which lies about a mile and a half northeast of Rossland on Columbia mountain, is one of the best known mining properties in the camp. It includes the Columbia, the Kootenay, the Copper Jack, the Tip Top and the Kootenay fraction, and has been extensively developed by two tunnels and a shaft. An immense body of ore has been uncovered. In fact, the property has been considered the typical medium-grade propositions of the camp. The main ledge runs northeast by southwest, with a dip of from 45 degrees to 75 degrees to the northwest. On the surface the ledges are heavily stained with iron and streaked with decomposed sulphide ores, including much pyrrhotite with a little copper and some arsenical iron. The country rock is the diorite customary to the district, although it ranges in texture from very fine to a very coarse grain. In the underground workings the ledge is massive iron ore streaked with calcite, quartz and more or less gangue. In sections of the mine mineral is encountered that has yielded smelter returns of over $50 per ton.

The plant consists of a 30-drill compressor and three 125 horse power boilers, and is valued at $20,000.

History of the Group.

The group was located by Phil Aspinwall, one of the pioneer prospectors of camp, who bonded it to A. E. Humphreys in the spring of 1895 for $60,000, with a cash payment of $6,000. Mr. Humphreys did some work on the property but did not take up the bond. Subsequently A. B. Irwin, now the resident manager of the Canadian Pacific Exploration, limited, who was then in the Slocan, saw the group, and was so well pleased with it that he went to Chicago and organized the Trail Mining company with a capital of $250,000, in $100 shares. It is the only instance in the camp of such a capitalization.

Among those who took an interest in the venture were Mason, Hoge & Co., who had a contract to cut six miles of the great Chicago drainage canal. Late in the summer of 1895, Messrs. Mason and Hoge came out to Rossland, and acting for the Trail Mining company, bought the Columbia and Kootenay group for $40,000 cash. At that time it was the largest cash deal ever put through in the camp.

The new owners did no work until the spring of 1896, when they installed a 30-drill compressor, that had been used on the Chicago drainage canal. It was the largest plant up to that time in the camp. Operations were carried on actively, and some ore was shipped to the Trail smelter. F. Aug. Heinze, attracted by the suitability of the ore for smelting, got a bond on the property at a figure said to be $500,000, and worked in it very extensively with a force of about 80 men until September last, when he surrendered his bond. The shipments during the year 1897 aggregated 2,079 tons. Since Mr. Heinze severed his connection with it the property has lain idle.

A Great Property.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, the Canadian director of the British America corportion, which has secured the property was seen last night by a MINER reporter.

"The Columbia and Kootenay has not been purchased without careful examination," said Mr. Mackintosh. "The property was examined by John James, an English expert; Captain Wm. E. Hall, the late superintendent of the Le Roi, and others, all of whom recommended the mine, but I refused to complete the sale without an extension of time for further investigation. I believe the Columbia and Kootenay contains the greatest body of gold and iron ore that has ever been discovered at the same stage of development in any camp. It is splendidly equipped, and will without doubt be one of the monarchs of our mineral region, for the very best judges are convinced that with proper management and expert working it will become an immense paying proposition."

It is an open secret that Mr. Mackintosh has exercised more than his customary caution in the purchase of the property, and it is generally conceded in local mining circles that he has made a most excellent investment.

The Good Friday Sold.

A control in the Rossland Good Friday company, owning the Good Friday on the west slope of Red mountain, was purchased Friday by a syndicate represented by Emil F. Voigt. The sale was made on the basis of $150,000 for the property. Fifteen men commenced work yesterday, and the force will be doubled as soon as possible.

The Good Friday company was incorporated for $1,500,000, and the deal yesterday involved about 1,100,000 shares. The purchasers were desirous of buying the claim outright, but the original owners would not consent to part with all their holdings, and they retained about 400,000 shares among themselves.

The stock brought 10 cents per share, of which 10 per cent was paid yesterday, and the remainder will be paid inside of four months.

Although the company was incorporated, practicaliy all the stock was held by Geo. Pahl, B. E. Barinds and Frank Watson of Spokane, W. J. Harris of Rossland, L. Lavinskey of San Francisco, and E. S. Topping and Frank Hanna o Trail.

The deal was consummated at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. Voigt, who put it through, but in anticipation of the transaction 15 men commenced work on the claim yesterday morning. Three shifts will be kept at work in the tunnel, which is in about 100 feet, and men will be employed opening up the surface. A long tunnel will be started to traverse the whole claim from corner to corner, a distance of about 1700 feet, and as the lay of the ground affords a fine tunnel site, a depth of 800 feet will be gained in this way.

As soon as the snow clears away, a 30-drill compressor plant will be installed, with a view not only to furnishing power for the Good Friday, but for the neighboring properties as well. There has been a keen demand for a compressor on that side of the mountain, and the installation of so large a plant will be viewed with general satisfaction.

The property has a remarkable surface showing, with huge outcrops of solid ore on the top of the ground. An open cut on the ledge resulted in taking out from 20 to 30 tons of ore, assaying on an average about $20. The ore is a sulphide, carrying some copper and a good deal of galena, but it is believed that the galena will disappear with depth. The ledges are covered by a mere shell of iron capping, about a quarter of an inch thick, under which lies the ore. The sellers and the purchasers alike are confident that they have a great property in the Good Friday.

Mr. Voigt, through whom the purchase was made, and who will have charge of the development of the property, declines to announce the identity of his principals, but he says though that they will in all likelihood secure other promising properties in the camp.

The Good Friday was for two years involved in litigation as the result of a forest fire which burned away the location posts on the claim. The main showing was subsequently claimed by both the Good Friday and the Indiana people. For two years the case dragged along, but last spring a compromise was effected. The present Good Friday, made up of the old Good Friday and the Indiana, is practically a full claim, lacking only a few rods of containing 52 acres.

Meeting of the Union Gold Mining Co.

The annual meeting of the Union Gold Mining company was held in the office of the company in this city Tuesday. There were 500,000 of the 600,000 shares of the capital stock of the company represented at the meeting. The following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Hugh McGlynn, Michael Morris and Edward Baillie. The annual report of the secretary-treasurer was read and accepted and it was ordered filed. It showed that the affairs of the company are in a satisfactory condition. The board of directors then assembled and selected the following officers: President, Michael Morris; vice-president, Hugh McGlynn; secretary-treasurer, Edward Cronyn. The property of the company consists of a claim near Blue's sawmill, that has been developed by an 80-foot shaft and other work. The ore assays from $10 to $100, and the property is one of considerable promise. It is more than probable that it will shortly be sold, and the directors have been empowered to do as they deem fit and proper in the premises.

Work Resumed on Salmo Consolidated

James Chambers, general manager for the Salmo Consolidated Gold Mining & Development company, returned on Friday, having seen work fairly started on the continuance of the company's No. 2 shaft, by the contractors. When Mr. Chambers left, a distance of five feet had been completed and the shaft was then, as before, all in good ore.

NO GAMES OF CHANCE.

The Nelson Authorities Prohibit Even Nickel-in-the-Slot Machines.

NELSON, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—At the regular meeting of the Nelson city council held this afternoon the resignation of the city clerk, C. E. Sealy, was accepted and J. H. Strachan was appointed in his stead. The chief of police was instructed to notify all saloons, hotels and public houses where gambling is carried on that the same must be stopped at once, and that the law regarding gambling be strictly enforced. The mayor stated that on Saturday last he had notified all owners of nickel-in-the-slot machines to close down at once or they would be prosecuted. Considerable discussion ensued as to what constituted gambling, the decision arrived at being any game of chance where money is involved. Alderman Hillyer opposed the resolution, stating if men were weak enough to risk their money in such games they should be allowed to do so. Alderman Teetzel, the mover of the resolution, stated that there were half a dozen gambling places running every night in the city, and if the chief of police did not do his duty in the matter of enforcing the law the council should get some one who would. The resolution finally passed, Alderman Hillyer opposing.

Neil Keith's outfit came in from Goat landing and is being shipped today to the Teslin Lake railway construction.

The Nelson fire brigade are making great pregarations for their first annual ball, to be held in the fire hall on the evening of February 17.

Leutgert Is Guilty.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—The Leutgert jury have brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at life imprisonment.

FROM OTHER CAMPS

Work Commenced on the Winnipeg & Eureka near Nelson.

THE TROUT LAKE PLACERS

Improvements in Progress at the Fern—Cyanide Plant to Be Installed—Free Gold on the North Fork of Kettle River—North Star Shipments

EAST KOOTENAY.

The Coronado group, the phenomenal property near Fort Steele discovered last summer by W. H. Fletcher, which is being developed by D. D. Mann, is showing some very rich grey copper.

The North Star has 3,000 tons of ore at the steamboat landing. The force at the mine is being constantly increased.

Good ore, running from $35 to $110 in value, has been struck on the Mabel on Sand creek and Bull river.

Work will be pushed on the Dibble group next summer.

The St. Eugene has 15,000 tons of ore on the dump, and a concentrator will be built in the spring.

SLOCAN DIVISION.

A new company is to be organized to operate the Noble Five mine in the Slocan. James Dunsmuir has bought all the outstanding claims against the company, and the management will be in entirely new hands.

The Queen Bess is putting on some 50 or 60 more miners, and is going to make a vigorous effort to rank high as a shipper henceforth.

The Montezuma mine is running through about 75 tons per day, giving the most satisfactory results, and the tramway is working perfectlv. About 75 men are employed in the mine and mill The mine workings look welf, and it is expected that ore will be encountered in the lower tunnel, which will give a depth of nearly 400 feet, in a short time. Manager Mitchell is well pleased with the outlook.

One of the promising properties on Springer creek is the Tail Holt, situated near the well known Howard Fraction. The character of the ore is much the same as that of the Howard Fraction, and a well defined ledge is in the face of the tunnel, which is now in a distance of about 50 feet. The property is owned by William Ferguson of Brandon.

The Payne mine laid off 75 men last week, the reason given being the freezing up of the water pipes of the crusher. Those on the inside state, however, that a deal of mammoth proportions to an English syndicate is the cause.

Stock in the Thompson group, on Four Mile creek, which is owned principally in Scotland, has been showing marked strength of late. The property is improving rapidly, development work only having been done. Sufficient stoping territory has been obtained to enable more men to be employed, and it is purposed to increase the force at once to 75. Shipping will then commence in earnest.

Work on the much-talked-of sampling works at Rosebery is proceeding in a dilatory manner.

Pete Larsen is the accredited purchaser of the U and I group of claims, on Ten-Mile creek, for $30,000. The group is about 14 miles from Slocan lake.

NELSON DIVISION.

J. A. Veach, superintendent of the Fern mine, says work at the mine is progressing favorably and large bodies of ore of good value are being uncovered. The next clean-up will be about the end of February.

Wilson Bros. of Nelson, who went to England last fall, have returned to Nelson. While in the Old Country they succeeded in organizing a company with a large capital to engage in mining operations in the Nelson district. They took up their bond of $5,000 on the Last Chance group on Toad mountain, one and a half miles from Cottonwood lake. This is a copper-gold proposition running high in copper, and looks very promising. There has been considerable development work done on the claims, and it is the intention of the new company to push work on the property, as it feels it has a good mine.

The tunnel is in 154 feet on the Wild Horse at Ymir, and the vein has widened until a crosscut is necessary to ascertain its width.

Work on the Leap Year claim on Rover creek, which was suspended about six weeks ago, will shortly be resumed. The company is making arrangements for sending out supplies to the claim. The tunnel is in 200 feet, and it is expected that the lead will shortly be struck.

The Winnipeg & Eureka Mining company, limited, has sent out a force of five men and a large quantity of supplies to its claims on Toad mountain, about two miles from the Silver King. It is its intention to open up the claim and drive a tunnel to strike the lead.

Charles Monroe reports that four feet of ore has been struck on the Arnot mineral claim. The ore assayed $9 in gold, three ounces silver, and seven per cent copper. The Arnot is about eight miles west of Nelson, between Bear and Sproule creeks.

THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

J. A. and Frank Coryell, P. L. S., have surveyed the Cascade water power, recently purchased by an English syndicate, which contemplates erecting a large electric power plant there. This company purposes furnishing power and building tramways to the different mining camps of the district.

A number of prospectors are making preparations to explore the head waters of the east fork of the North Fork of the Kettle river this spring, in the hopes of discovering free gold, which it is claimed is to be found in that district.

The Brandon & Golden Crown company consented to accept the mining plant from the Ingersoll-Sergeant company. The greater portion of the plant was left at Anaconda, awaiting the pleasure of the Golden Crown company. The Ingersoll company has accepted the terms offered by the Golden Crown.

Last week Guess Bros. assayed some ore from the Enterprise mine in Long Lake camp, and the result was as follows: Gold values, $5,849.27 to the ton; silver, 1,361.28 ounces to the ton.

A mining district which was never boomed and of which little is known is that surrounding the main Kettle river about 30 miles above Rock creek. The mineral indications warrant the conclusion that this district will take rank among the wider known mineral regions of southern Yale. The development work already done has proven that there are ores in quantity and quality. The shaft on the Belcher in this district, which is down 40 feet, is in two feet of solid ore, encased in another two feet of ore matter. Assays yielded from $11 to $22 in gold; they also contained copper values. The vein on the Belcher has been stripped for a considerable distance.

The Silver Dollar, a property in the vicinity of the Belcher, has recently been bonded by an English syndicate, for $35,000. Five per cent. was paid in cash. Work will be resumed on the Silver Dollar in a short time. A tunnel has been run in on the property for 15 feet; there is a well defined vein, 10½ feet, and the average assays give the high value of $27 in gold.

TROUT LAKE DIVISION.

The Trout Lake Topic's reports on the placer diggings on the Lardeau are highly satisfactory. Archie McGillivray brought in six ounces of gold, the result of a clean-up of a little over two yards of gravel. One prospect showed as high as $11 to the pan on the Brown, Culkeen & Co's. claim. Nix, Verschoyle & Bourke are prospecting a claim near Ten Mile and report an average depth of two feet of pay dirt running from five cents to $2 to the pan. Cague, Alhgren & Ellen are working a mile above them and have dammed the creek and cut a ditch to operate the claim.

AINSWORTH DIVISION.

A payment of $20,000 on the bond of the Little Phil mine at Ainsworth is reported to have been made a fortnight ago.

Mining around Ainsworth is for the present confined to the No. 1, Tariff, Black Diamond and Albion. The Black Diamond is shipping from 40 to 60 tons per day to the concentrator and the Tariff is shipping about 100 tons daily to Pilot Bay.

The Albion last week commenced a shipment of 250 tons of ore to the Stevenson concentrator and the mine is yielding probably 20 tons of ore per day, carrying from 60 to 70 per cent lead and from 60 to 100 ounces of silver. The north drift, in which the men are now working, is in 95 feet on the vein and the face of the drift has four feet of fine ore.

Some time since L. J. McActee, the manager of the Twin, let a contract to Spokane people, for 200 feet of tunnel. After driving the tunnel 110 feet the contractors encountered a three-foot body of galena, giving assay values of $93 per ton. They then began drifting on the lead, and have followed it for a distance of 50 feet.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION.

A case is pending of much interest to mining men. Through the middle of the French Creek company's ground lies the bed of the creek, where the old workings were located at the time of the French creek stampede in 1866. The company did not take this ground up, thinking, no doubt, that it was worked out, but confined itself to the bench lands on each side. Now F. Vandall, S. J. Baker and M. Black are making application, each for a lease of a placer claim, the three comprising these abandoned workings. The company intended to send their tailings on to this ground, and will contest the grant of the applications.

Apex Group Changes Hands.

Harrison, Kennedy & Co. yesterday closed a deal with the Canadian Pacific Exploration, limited, whereby the Apex group of claims, situate on the head of Clearwater creek on the Salmon river, passed into the hands of the latter company. The group consists of the Apex, Silver Reef, Curfew and Acme fractions, and are free milling, running about $28 in gold. Considerable money has already been spent on development work. The owners were Messrs. Malone, Roy and Stimley of Nelson. The terms of the sale are withheld.

MINING NOTES.

The meeting of the Union Gold Mining company, which was to have been held yesterday, was adjourned until today at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is claimed that the Swansea Smelting & Refining company is the purhaser of the Rossland Good Friday property. This is the company that owns the large reduction works at Swansea, Wales.

Work has been resumed on the Foster property under the direction of W. H. Webb after a shut down of three months. The intention is to crowd the work on this property during the next three or four months. The showing is of a flattering character. The mine is located only a short distance from Northport.

Robert McGarvey of London, Eng., one of the stockholders in the Canadian Goldfields syndicate, is in the city on a visit for a few days. He visited the Sunset No. 2, one of the property of the Canadian Goldfields, yesterday, for the purpose of making an examination of the workings.

A man was sent to the Christina property in the Boundary country Tuesday with instructions to bring in 200 pounds of ore from the bottom of the shaft. The intention is to send 100 pounds of the ore to London, Eng., and 100 pounds to Toronto, so as to have determined by metallurgists the best process of working it. Recent assays of the ore from the Christina went so high that the company that is operating it feel that it has what in time will make a mine.