

The International Gold-Copper Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

CAPITAL STOCK, - 1,000,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.

TREASURY, - 350,000 SHARES

TRUSTEES.

A. C. SINCLAIR, R. C. MACDONALD and J. S. PATTERSON, ROSSLAND

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

Organized for the purpose of developing the SNOW
DROP MINE, located in the South belt, about 3½ miles
from Rossland, and adjoining the Summit mine.

STOCK:

The first block of stock is now offered at the low price
of 1½¢ The second block of stock will go on shortly at 5¢.

Full information upon application.

Address all communications to

WM. BENNISON & CO.

MINING BROKERS,

Sole Agents. - - - - - ROSSLAND, B. C.

Remittances may be made to the Manager of the Bank
of B. N. A., Rossland, B. C.

A. E. BARRETT.

W. F. NEWELL, M.R.

W. T. McDONALD

BARRETT, NEWELL & McDONALD,HEAD OFFICE,
SPORANE, WASH.**MINING BROKERS,**

IN OFFICE OF

California and Big Three Gold Mining Company,

Burns' Block, ROSSLAND, B. C.

**NOW OFFER 50,000 SHARES OF THE TREASURY
STOCK OF COLONNA GOLD MINING
COMPANY AT 12½ CENTS.**

We strongly recommend this purchase to investors. The

Colonna Gold Mining Co.

is capitalized for 1,000,000 shares, par value, \$1.00, 200,000 shares of which is
Treasury stock. Officers of Company are: President, Chas. Schmidt, Butte,
Mont.; Vice-President, A. Klockmann, Rossland, B.C.; Treas., Louis Lienemann,
Butte, Mont.; Sec'y, Harold Kingsmill, Rossland, B.C.

Situation—Buckeye No. 2 on west slope Monte Cristo Mt.; size 22 acres.
Bounded by the well known properties Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Silverine and
Eddie J. claims.

Title—Absolutely perfect, company possessing crown grant and has no in-
debtedness, bonded or otherwise.

Stock Pooled—Individual stock pooled for 3 months from Oct. 1, 1896.

Veins—Three separate veins on Buckeye, 6, 18 and 25 ft. wide, running full
length of claim. The Colonna or South vein has been traced 1000 feet, an ex-
tension of the Evening Star vein, by whom it is being developed.

Ore—Is auriferous copper in sulphide form. It is generally a massive
chalcopryrite in quartz and calcspar gangue.

Assays from this ore run as high as \$40 gold, 20 per cent. copper, and \$85
gold. These assays are not picked.

*The Buckeye is first mining property in camp placed on market with body of
pay ore actually in sight.* Twenty tons already on dump, commanding a premium
at Trail Smelter on account of its copper.

Development—Shaft 25 ft. deep, showing solid copper ore at bottom. A
tunnel along hanging wall 47 feet, headed for shaft tapping ore chute at depth
125 feet, opening vast stoping area. Open cut 250 ft. east discloses 4 feet \$60
gold and copper ore. Arrangements have been made with Monte Cristo Co. to
use two air drills, Monte Cristo Co. furnishing the power.

We strongly recommend this purchase and request investors to visit the
property to verify facts as stated.

PROSPECTING NEARLY OVER.

West Kootenay has been favored this season with
an Indian summer of wonderful duration and beauty.
Now, towards the end of October, there is not a speck
of snow on the highest peaks, but this is a condition
of affairs which must shortly cease. The first wet
weather we have, the higher ranges will put on their
winter nightcap and the prospector's attention must
be diverted from what is above the ground to what is
underneath. The extension of the mining area of
Trail Creek district has been one of the great features
of the year and will doubtless be of succeeding years.
But for this season that extension is doomed to sud-
den arrest at the hand of nature. It is therefore a
good opportunity to roughly cast up the gains which
have been made in outlying districts during the past
summer. Four main camps have been specially
prospected this summer from Rossland as a center,
Murphy Creek, Champion Creek, Waterloo and that
enormous stretch of country roughly known as Sal-
mon River.

Murphy Creek has so far, produced one great pros-
pect, the Heather Bell. But a great deal of surface
work and some elaborate development has been done
on Murphy Creek. Still its standing as a producer is
yet a matter of the future, but its chances are good
and growing better. Property on Murphy Creek has
distinctly improved this summer. China Creek and
Burnt Pass have received a little attention as append-
ages to Murphy Creek, but have, so far, not war-
ranted any furious excitement.

On Champion Creek serious development work has
been undertaken by three companies, the Black
Hawk, the Gladiator and the English syndicate now
in control of the Free Coinage and Jeff Davis. The
first of these has sunk a shaft 72 feet and between 60
and 70 feet struck a body of pay ore. The Gladiator
is down 32 feet and has put in a pump to handle the
water encountered. On the Free Coinage a crosscut
tunnel, calculated to reach the ore at a depth of 100
feet, has been started and is now in 75 feet. This
tunnel will do much to prove the district of Champ-
ion Creek. On Bear Creek, which might be consid-
ered part of Champion Creek camp, very little has
been done as yet.

Waterloo camp is not so prominently before the
public as it was at one time. It is to a large extent,
as yet, untested. It is not generally known that the
Waterloo camp was spotted as a likely country for
mineral as far back as 1891, by some prospectors who
made their way across the Rover Creek mountains
on Kootenay river. But at that time low grade show-
ings were not much in favor.

At the present time public interest is centered on
Salmon River and particularly on Wild Horse Creek,
and the impression is growing that one of our great-
est mining districts will be opened up there, among
men who are not generally carried away with un-
founded enthusiasm. Great activity in that country
is to be expected during the winter and spring.

This has been a rapid glance at an enormous tract
of country. It shows two things, first that gold is not
picked up ready minted in those hills. It takes time
and an infinity of patience to develop a camp, how-
ever promising, even when it can borrow prestige
from the Rossland mines; and second, that in these
outlying districts there are as great opportunities as
Trail Creek ever afforded. Because it stands to
reason that where one good prospect has been dis-
covered others will be found, and that where one
mine has been opened up others will be. Kootenay
has a vast reserve of virgin resources which are a
standing advertisement of inducements to the capital,
brains and enterprise of the whole world.

THE LOWEST PRICE ON RECORD.

Tin prices in New York last week reached the
lowest point on record, the quotation on Friday, Oct.
2, being 13 cents per pound for spot sales and 12½
cents for future deliveries. The average quotations
for parallel dates have been 14½ cents in 1895, 16¼
cents in 1894, 20¾ cents in 1893, and 20¾ cents in
1892. The fall in five years has therefore been 7¾
cents per pound or 36.2 per cent. The present pros-
pect is that the price will continue lower, even if there
should be no further decrease.

Various causes have contributed to the reduction in
the values of this metal. The opening of new sources
of supply in the Dutch East Indies, and the fall in the

price of silver cheapening the cost of production,
which is now chiefly from silver-using countries, have
largely increased the output of the metal, which has
grown a little faster than the demand. Just at the
present time also the tin-plate manufacture in Great
Britain is in a state of great depression, largely be-
cause the exports to this country have been cut off
by the competition of our new plants, while these
works are also suffering from the general depression
of trade.

We may add that the British production of metallic
tin, which has long since ceased to be a factor in the
trade, continues to decrease. With the exception of
the small quantities which come from Australia and
Bolivia the market is now supplied from the old dis-
tricts of the Malay Peninsula and the more recently
opened mines of the Dutch islands. It is a curious
fact that the mining of tin is at the present day very
largely in the hands of the Chinese, who are spread-
ing so rapidly over the far east and are obtaining con-
trol of the mines in the Straits settlements and else-
where because they are there the only race of steady
labor. —Engineering and Mining Journal.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COPPER MINES.

A note by M. Berthelot, recently published in
Comptes Rendus, says that the copper mines of Sinai
are the most ancient of which history makes mention.
According to authentic documents they were worked
from about 5,000 years B. C. until the end of the
Kamesseides (about 1,300 to 1,200 B. C.) Their pos-
session had been the object of several wars, but they
have been abandoned for 3,000 years on account of
the poverty of the ores. It was from these mines that
was obtained the sceptre of Pepi I., a king of the
Sixth dynasty. This sceptre, made of pure copper, is
preserved in the British Museum. The adits still ex-
ist, as well as the ruins of the furnaces, the crucibles,
the huts of the miners and some fragments of
their tools. In the specimens obtained by M. de
Morgan there occur three ores, turquoise, copper, hy-
drosilicate and sandstone impregnated with copper.
These actual ores are superficial and form a cap, de-
rived from the alteration of deeper pyritic beds
which the ancient miners failed to reach. The tur-
quoise contained 3.32 per cent cupric oxide; the cup-
riferous gritstones are equally poor. Among the
debris have been found remains of furnaces and cru-
cibles, slags and cinders, fragments of tools. Nor is
there evidence of the use of fluxes. Some of the
fragments of tools contain arsenic, which was used by
the Greek and Egyptian alchemists for hardening
copper. It is interesting to note that metallurgical
procedures similar to those of our days had been
reached empirically 7,000 years ago.