ENGLAND HAS THE CAPITAL

Ontario Has Simply to Show Her Wealth

AND THE MONEY WILL COME

Mining Journal Suggests Lectures to be Delivered in London

And the Principal Commercial Centres, Thus Giving Knowledge to the English People South African Mines Going Ahead—Meeting Held at Belleville to Boom the Mines in Hastings—Rich Strike Near Madoc—General Mining Topics.

In the opinion of a writer on the staff of The London Eng., Mining Journal, who has visited Ontario's gold fields, Canadian capital is going to prove so inadequate to the proper development of this province's numerous rich claims that unless English capital come to our aid many a splendid property will have to cease operations for need of the sinews of war.

Continuing, the writer says:

"Fortunately, no very great difficulty is presented. All that is required is for the promoter to turn his attention to where there is an abundance of capital waiting for investment, and that place is England; and, once let the fact become generally known throughout England that the greatest mining experts of the day, who have visited the gold fields of Ontario, have proclaimed them the richest in the world, and 'second to none,' then, and not until, will capital come to Ontario in a continuous flow. Accordingly, it is of the utmost importance that capitalists and investors in England should be made acquainted with the fact that Ontario does contain vast mineral wealth, and, as I suggested in a previous article, the Government should send a representative of the Ontario Bureau of Mines to England to deliver lectures on the gold fields of Ontario in London, and the principal commercial centres, as the best means of diffusing such knowledge among the English people. There is every prospect of a brilliant future for Ontario; the fertility of her gold fields is inexhaustible, far surpassing her sister provinces. We have all the essentials for succesful mining in the shape of water, fuel, and labor, and it behooves all persons connected directly or indirectly with the mining industries to do all in their power to urge the Government to bring these facts prominently before capitalists and investors in England. The Government must make its own market as the individual is obliged to, and must convince capitalists and others, who lead off in investments, that they are determined to push forward the province.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Transvaal Mines Said to be Only Temporarily Unpopular.

According to an English authority the prospects for the mines of South Africa are good, despite their temporary unpopularity in London. The future of the mining industry in the Rand is absolutely and indissolubly bound up with the future course of legislation decided upon by the Rands. It seems now to be agreed upon all hands that the ameliorative measures which were hoped for, and even promised—none the less positively because in somewhat vague language—in the course of the optimistic review which followed the Jameson Raid, have not yet been fulfilled. Thus obdurate upon the more exclusively political side, the Transvaal Government are not likely to be more propitious in their attitude to mining. The dynamite monopoly still continues to impose its unnecessary tax upon the earning capacity of the mines, while the Netherlands Railway Company still exacts, in the heavy scale of its charges, an even larger contribution from the same source. If these were the only weights on the shoulders of the mining operator, considerable though they certainly are, he might continue to struggle on in a fairly comfortable manner. The conditions affecting the employment and supply of native labor, however, have the effect of additionally handicapping the miner. The 65,000 odd hundreds of natives who are now employed upon the Rand gold fields are paid a considerably higher figure than elsewhere, as the result of a brisk competitive demand, and the fact that, whatever may happen, dear or cheap, the mine managers, if dividends are to be returned to the English shareholders, must have a plentiful supply of Kaffir labor. This scarcity, which is working such havoc with mineralogical development, is said to be directly due to negligence on the part of the Transvaal Government, the unfriendly attitude which the Boers maintain towards the "boys" going far to explain the hesitation of the latter to settle down in the Rand. The ease with which the natives have hitherto been able to obtain an unlimited supply of alcoholic liquors, with disastrous results both to their physique and the effective quality of their labor, is another disadvantage to be contended against.

Having regard to the small margin of profit which admittedly rules in all the Rand mines, and the fact that it is only by the most rigid economy that dividends are returned at all, the serious nature of the burdens remarked upon is at once apparent. Gold mining on the Witwatersrand is in far too robust a condition to languish under Governmental indifference, but the brilliant success which might under other and more propitious circumstances have been attained must necessarily be modified by matters as they now stand. Meanwhile, with these considerations, and the not altogether propitious situation before us in the political world, it is hardly to be wondered at that the South African mining market lacks some of the vigorous support which has latterly been uniformly accorded to it. Special influences affecting particular classes of shares being for the moment left out of consideration, the general tendency in the Kaffir section has latterly been into quiet and almost somnolent directions. This, it is true, need not be taken as other than the natural and inevitable reaction from other and brighter conditions formerly ruling, and with the solid qualities known to be inherent in the Rand gold industry cannot properly be taken as reflecting in any degree upon the permanent value of the securities in question.

UP AT SUDBURY.

What is Going on Around That Thriving Centre.

It is reported from the north that President Quibell of the Gold Mining Co. of Sudbury has purchased the McVittie coal mine in Fairbank township for $75,000, the original owners accepting stock in the new company in part payment.

The discovery of several deposits of mica in the western portion of Nipissing is likely to prove important. The mica is found in the "contact" between the Laurentian and Huronian formations in strikes of granite or gneiss, with large quantities of feldspar associated. The quality is said to be equal to the best North Carolina brand. It turns out in large clear white crystals and has, when trimmed, a market value of from four thousand dollars per ton up.

DOWN IN HASTINGS.

Bellevilleans Want Their Mining Regions Developed.

At an enthusiastic public meeting in Belleville the other day it was decided to take measures to attract British and Canadian capital to the mining region lying north of that city, and the following were appointed a committee to arrange a plan of campaign, and meet the Ontario Government in regard to the matter: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mayor Johnson, Aldermen Hungerford, Brown and Falkiner, Messrs. J. M. Hurley, M.P., H. Corby, M.P., W. B. Northrup, U. E. Thompson, D. B. Burdett, D. R. Leavens, T. S. Carman, Joseph James, J. McFee, F. Landenberger and A. M. Chisholm.

Besides abounding in deposits of free and arsenical gold ores, iron and other minerals, the region is thought to contain oil, and boring has been begun on Green's farm in the Oak Hills, twelve miles north of Belleville.

Besides the big English syndicate now operating at Deloro, a second one is contemplating establishing reduction works in Hastings county.

Near Madoc.

In a letter to Mayor Johnson of Belleville, from Mr. A. F. Wood of Madoc, the statement is made that a very rich strike has been made at the Craig gold mine near Bannockburn. The mine is located about seven miles west of Bannockburn, and is the property of City Clerk Robertson and Col. Jas. Brown of Belleville, Mr. Peter Vancleek of Madoc and Mr. James Maitland of Bannockburn. Several years ago an expert went over the property and pronounced it to be a good lead. He at that time offered $15,000 for it, but was refused.

SAMPLING ORES.

Suggestion as to How to Find the Value of Some.

A writer in The Engineering and Mining Journal says:

Some months ago, when chemist for the Missouri Furnace Company of St. Louis, I was sent to Iron Mountain, Mo., to sample certain piles of jigged iron ore. This ore varies, from particles the size of sand to lumps as large as hickory nuts. Former experience with this ore had taught me that it would be practically impossible to get an average sample of each pile by tunneling in the usual way. The ore had laid for years, exposed to the elements, and the outside alone would show a different analysis from that which was inside and partially at least protected from weather influence. To move the pile was, of course, out of the question, but I hit upon a plan which gave, I think, as reliable results as could be attained in any way.

I experimented with iron pipes, by driving them into the ore piles. Trial showed me that for this ore a 2-in. pipe gave the best results. The first pipe used lasted for the boring of only five holes, the sledge upsetting the end of the pipe badly, causing it to crack in the weld.

The noon following my first morning's work I had the blacksmith make a collar and pin, for a new section of pipe. The collar was made of 3-8-in. iron, 1 in. wide, and was shrunk on the outer end of the pipe; the object being to protect the pipe. The pin, or plug, was also made of iron, and should comfortably fill the pipe for about 6 in. A shoulder on the pin transmits the blow of the sledge to the pipe. I used a pipe 12 ft. in length and drove it 12 ft. deep at intervals of 10 ft. into the ore piles. Two men using 6-lb. sledges could drive 25 holes a day in this ore.

To draw the pipe from the pile, where I could do so, I used a mule. In places where the mule could not go, the pipe was pulled by two men. A stout chain, with a ring on the end slipped over the pipe, facilitated matters. The ore will core in these pipes, and, after drawing, by raising the pipe to vertical position, it was easily removed by a few raps on the pipe with a hammer.

By this means a continuous sample was obtained, and the correct proportion of coarse and fine materials was kept. I also used a pipe with marked success sampling fine jig ore. This ore resembles sand in degree of fineness and was the product of bumping tables.

Some care must be taken in drawing the pipe, particularly when it has been driven downward, as in that case sudden starting will cause part of the ore to remain in the pile. I found, by exercising caution, I could draw the pipe at an angle of 30 degrees and be sure I got all my core. With a very wet fine ore, the pipe could be driven downward on a much greater angle.

With my acquaintance with Mesabi ore, it seems to me, some such method would be very applicable for sampling, both in the mine and for car lots. I see no reason why ores of other metals, which are in a similar mechanical state, cannot be sampled in this way. Also cements, clays, etc.

I personally lay great stress on accurate sampling, for if your samples are wrong, the subsequent chemical results are worse, for they are misleading.

Sullivan Creek Mines.

John Henderson, owner of the Denmark and Beaver claims, on Sullivan Creek, which have been incorporated under the title of the "Queen Victoria Gold Mining Company,' was in Trail this week, and will leave shortly for Lincoln, Nebraska, his old home. He says they have 55 feet of tunnel, which is going through a lead 65 feet. An assay is made to every two feet, the last one showing $24.80 in gold. The company was incorporated three months ago and the work already done was accomplished within the last two months.

The property is within seven miles of Rossland, and is close to the "Heather Bell" group, of which Mr. Henderson was the locator. Supplies are on hand for two months ahead. All the operators along Sullivan Creek have subscribed to a fund for a wagon road, and the Government will be asked to lend some assistance.—Rossland Miner, Feb. 6.

Mr. I. E. Suckling, at the northeast corner of King and Yonge-streets, Toronto, is the official broker for the celebrated "Heather Bell" and other Sullivan Creek properties.

British Strikes in 1895.

The annual report of Mr. J. Burnett of the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade, on strikes and lockouts, "shows that there were 876 disputes resulting in stoppage of work during 1895, and these involved 263,778 workpeople, as against 1061 disputes and 324,245 workpeople in 1894. As regards results, 203, or 34.6 per cent. of the disputes ended in favor of the workpeople, as against 35 per cent. in 1894; but in these successful disputes 24 per cent. of the persons affected during the year were involved, against 22.1 in the preceding year. The aggregate number of days lost in 1895 was 5,542,652, compared with 9,222,008 in 1894 and 31,205,002 in 1893. The average duration per head of disputes in 1895 was 21.6 days, as against 29.5 in the preceding year. The value of the aggregate number of working days lost, worked out as wages, would amount to about £1,120,000, compared with £2,000,000 in 1894. The percentage of persons concerned in the disputes of 1895 which were settled by conciliation or negotiation was 74.8, as against 56.7 in 1894."

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure. ed

Two Mines Under Operation: "Trail Hunter" and "Cromwell."

The CROMWELL 3½c Mining and Development Company.

The "TRAIL HUNTER"—1¼ miles from Rossland, South Belt.
The "CROMWELL"—On Salmon River, Nelson Mining District. In addition to these valuable claims it is the purpose of the Company to acquire other meritorious properties as they may be presented.
Do not miss this opportunity to buy at first price. Write for prospectus.

SILVER BELL 7c—A client has placed a block of this stock in our hands for immediate sale.
IBEX 5c—Adjoins the Silver Bell and has the same ledges.
RED EAGLE 10c—Shows remarkably high assays and promises to be a great mine.
INTER-OCEAN Mining and Prospecting Co. 10c

Toronto Mining Agency, 69 Yonge St. TELEPHONE 2204
OUT-OF-TOWN AGENTS WANTED.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

Work of the House of Industry—Toronto's Tramps—Property in Rear Will be Sold.

The monthly meeting of the House of Industry Board was held yesterday, Rev. Dr. Potts presiding. Present were: Revs. A. J. Broughall, Wm. Frizzell, A. H. Baldwin, A. Hart, A. Williams, J. Gillespie, J. Scott Howard, ex-Mayor Kennedy, ex-Ald. Frankland, Jolliffe, Carlyle, Messrs. J. H. Paterson, John Price, Beverley Jones, A. MacMurchy, and Ald. Crane and Hubbard.

The report of the Executive Committee recommended the sale of all the houses on the rear property, with the exception of the shop on the corner of Edward and Chestnut-streets. The report was adopted.

The casual-poor report was read, showing a total of 306 persons admitted to the casual ward during the past month—301 males and 5 females. One hundred and fifty of the total number of tramps belong to Toronto.

The superintendent's report told of 404 new families relieved during the month, among them 912 children. The coal distribution was 304 tons, coke 434 bushels, wood 52 cords, bread 13,245 loaves, rice 840 lbs., oatmeal 840 lbs., sugar 210 lbs., tea 105 lbs.

Out of 772 work orders issued, 233 complied.

The treasurer's report showed a balance overdrawn of $240, in addition to which accounts were passed to the amount of $3872, showing a total indebtedness of $4112.

At present there are 94 inmates in the house—72 males and 22 females.

The Out-Door Poor Committee presented a report, recommending that one cubic yard of stone be broken by applicants for coal and wood, instead of two yards, as formerly. This recommendation was adopted.

Revs. Dr. Potts, John Gillespie, A. H. Baldwin, ex-Mayor Kennedy and ex-Ald. Jolliffe were appointed a committee to interview the Mayor and corporation, to ask for a money grant to carry on the relief of the poor.

Are Women as Honest as Men?

Numerous distressing cases of kleptomania that have come to light in London recently have led English journals, scientific and other, into a discussion on the causes and cures of shoplifting. The British Medical Journal suggests the stationing of policemen in uniform in the stores as a deterrent, but concludes that the shopkeeper who first tries this remedy will lose all his customers. The Spectator moralizes as follows on the subject indicated by our title, moved thereto by the fact that in most if not all the cases of kleptomania recently developed women have been the offenders:

"Women of a certain kind have always been addicted to shoplifting, and their inclination has always attracted attention, partly from its extreme inconvenience to shopkeepers, whose very business compels them to expose their goods to this risk, and partly, we imagine, because men are so accustomed to trusting the honesty of women that this particular aberration from their usual habits excites a sense of surprise. Women have much less opportunity of stealing than men, as they could hardly take to burglary, highway robbery, or the work of the footpad; women, we notice, are rarely accused even of snatching jewels or purses from other women, though they can approach them so closely. They are besides, we feel sure, more honest. They feel the temptation of money less, and the sense of its importance, and of their own trusteeship in regard to it, much more. That is the universal opinion of the Continent, where women are implicitly trusted with the till; and we notice that the practice is spreading here, so that charge of the cash receipts of shops is becoming one of the most frequent of female employments. * * There are no bold female swindlers, but they generally swindle by using their capacity for histrionics. The charges of embezzlement alleged against women are extraordinarily few, while their honesty as servants, when they must often be grievously tempted, is really marvelous. The ordinary well-to-do housemistress takes no more precautions against her maids' thievishness than against her daughters', and, if she is a shrew, dilates upon every fault possible except this one. Nine times out of ten when a maid steals it is under the influence of some man outside, a remark which experienced policemen say is true even of the street-girls who are frequently charged with the offence. Women, in fact, steal much less frequently than men do. * * *

"Is it possible that the animus furandi, as the lawyers call it, the actual motive for stealing, differs in the sexes in kind as well as in degree? We have an idea that this may be true, and that the woman's desire to thieve is excited by a wish to possess the visible article stolen, while the man's is aroused by a craving for the pleasures or the idleness which the article stolen will purchase. He seeks money, in fact, while she seeks things."

Niagara Power.

Editor World: In all the published correspondence upon this subject the only letter to point out the fact that Canada can command 5000 horse-power only for 100 years from the date of the arrangement between the Power Company and the Park Commissioners is that of Mr. W. A. Robinson, which appeared in the issue of The Globe of the 11th inst. Col. Shaw, the President of the Canadian Power Company, in his letter to the press, states that if any person or persons will contract to take 5000 horse-power (price not mentioned) the work of development will be commenced immediately. In other words, the company ask, as a condition precedent to commencing operations, that the amount of power, which, alone by the terms of their contract, they are bound to develop before Nov. 1, 1898, for Canadian use will be purchased more than eighteen months in advance. Why should this condition be imposed? Surely, it is little enough to ask the company to live up to the terms of their agreement. It is not a question of consideration to the company, which it has been urged is due to them owing to the amount which they have expended as rental. The company have merely carried out their contract so far. If there is to be any sentiment about the matter, it should lean toward the people of the Province of Ontario, not towards a corporation for the most part foreign, which has admittedly made an exceedingly good bargain for itself, tied up for 100 years a large provincial asset and created a monopoly of the vast power at Niagara Falls.

According to expert opinion, power can be developed on the Canadian side more cheaply than American power was developed, and should be supplied at cheaper rates in proportion, but by the terms of the agreement the company are merely required to supply power at the same rates as obtained on the American side of the line.

It is manifestly to the advantage of the Power Company that their American lands should be improved and their works and plant operated to their full extent before Canadian development is thought of. One of the chief assets of the company is to be able to say to prospective purchasers of bonds that they control all the power at Niagara. This argument is now being used in floating the $2,000,000 issue of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used in extending their American plant, no provision being made for Canadian development. If the Government will refuse to extend the time to complete, as asked by the company, without a doubt work will be commenced at once and the contract carried out. If the franchise lapses owing to the company's failure to perform their part of the contract, the province is the gainer. Instead of monopoly we shall have competition. Who can tell what this may mean to Canada a few years hence, when we look back at the strides made in electrical science during the past few years?

The narrowest view to take of the matter is from the standpoint of revenue. The present rental means to Ontario approximately 1 cent per capita per annum.

Fred W. Hill.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 11, 1897.

Get On With the Work.

Editor World: You would be doing a service to workingmen of this city if you would stir up the people who are delaying the work which has to be done on the new City Hall. Why is it that when men are walking the streets in want of bread almost, they are not put to work clearing out the basement of that building? The weather has been most favorable for work of that sort, and men could do a better day's work in such weather as we have had than in the hot summer days. What manner of man is this architect, anyway, who, when everyone else is trying to help out in these hard times, does not take care that work back? There has hardly been a steady week this winter when the stonecutters would not have been working at the tower if a contractor had been doing it. Now, let the architect get a move on. The last amount of money was voted to prevent delay and give work to our idle men at the time when they need it most. At least, that is the opinion of

One Who Voted.

For Working Women.

At the last monthly meeting of the Southern Branch of the Y.W.C.A., the committee reported that during the past month special efforts had been made to become acquainted with the women employes in the industrial establishments of the city. Invitations were largely given to them to spend a social evening in the parlors of the Boarding House and Noonday Rest, corner of Richmond and Sheppard-streets. Owing to various hindrances, the attendance was not as large as was expected, but those present spent a very pleasant evening with music (vocal and instrumental), recitations and social intercourse. Thursday evening has been set apart for recreation, and the ladies in charge will be there weekly, after 7 o'clock, to cordially welcome any who may wish to spend the evening and become acquainted with them. The number who daily avail themselves of the excellent dinner in the dining hall, and the use of the cheerful room during the noon hour, is increasing, also the number of permanent boarders. At all times there are transient boarders, who obtain situations. These frequently return to remain awhile when their health demands a rest.

Dyspepsia or indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of headache. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief, and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmalee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock." ed

Charity Concert.

The work of visiting the sick and poor and providing for their needs in the way of clothing, food, etc., is always commendable, and should bring out a large audience in Broadway Hall on Thursday evening next, 18th inst., when a charity concert is to be given by the King's Floral Band of College-street Baptist Church, whose work is as given above. Miss Ethel Shafer, elocutionist, and a variety of excellent talent will provide the program. The tickets are 15 cents.

Honors for Miss Snively.

Miss Mary A. Snively, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses, has been elected president for 1897 of the Association of Superintendents of Nurses' Training Schools for Canada and the United States, which held its annual convention at Baltimore this week. The association will meet next year in Toronto.

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Deer Park, 23c (going higher); Vulcan, 4c; Yale, 4c (small block); Ottawa and Ivanhoe silver mines (Slocan), 12½c; The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, 10c; The British-Canadian Gold Fields (500 shares), 19c; Santa Marie Slocan silver mine, a splendid buy, 5c; Monita (1000 shares), 20c; Colorado Dev. (500), 28½c; Monte Cristo, 16c; Silver Bell (500), 7c; Ibex (1000), 5c. tf

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Situated on the Scramble Vein at Rat Portage—Ontario's Bonanza.

Those wishing to take advantage of the present sale of Treasury Stock must have their applications in by Monday, 22nd February, on which day this sale will be closed.

Office: Room 8, 71 Bay Street, Toronto.

Mining Shares
The following number of shares on hand will sell at close figures:
1000 BONDHOLDER.
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At 15c in 500 Share Lots.
Victory=Triumph
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Call or write for prices on White Bear, St. Paul, Deer Park, Waneta and Trail Creek, Rossland G. M. & Dev. Co.
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Agents wanted.
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Agents on Victoria, Chicago and New York Mining Stock Exchanges.
Special attention given to "Trail Creek" properties. Information, references, or special quotations on any stock cheerfully given upon request. Correspondence solicited.
Buy and sell mines and mining stocks on commission only.
Special mining expert's report given on any mine in this section.

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MINING SHARES FOR SALE.
Cariboo M.M. & S. Co. (dividend 4th March) ..... .40
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Subject to previous sale.
R. COCHRAN, Tel. 316. 23 Colborne-st.

ESTATE NOTICES.

STAMP.

JUDICIAL NOTICE to Creditors of The Georgian Bay Sawing Salvage Company (Limited), in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named company are required on or before the first day of March, 1897, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, if any, to Arthur Clifton Nef of 28 Wellington-street west, Toronto, the liquidator of the said company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidator are by their solicitors, or personally, to come in before the undersigned Master-in-Ordinary and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

THOMAS HODGINS,
Master-in-Ordinary.
333
Dated this thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1897.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate the Dominion Building and Loan Association of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, a building society already incorporated under Chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, for the purpose of enabling the said association to carry on business anywhere in the Dominion of Canada, with all the powers of a loan company and building society. Dated at the City of Toronto aforesaid, this 1st day of February, A.D. 1897. MACDONELL & BOLAND, 2 Toronto-street, Toronto, Solicitors for the said applicants.

Metropolitan Street Railway.

On and after Saturday, Feb. 13, inst., the cars will leave the C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street, for Richmond Hill, and intermediate points on the Metropolitan-street railway extension, as follows:

C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street, 7.20 a.m., 9.40 a.m., 2.40 p.m., 5.40 p.m.

Returning, leave Richmond Hill for C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street, 8.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m.

The service from York Mills to C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street at 10.05 a.m., 3.05 p.m., and 6.05 p.m., will be cancelled on and after Saturday, Feb. 13, inst.

C. D. WARREN, President,
J. W. MOYES, Manager,
ed Metropolitan St. Ry.

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Kootenay Explor. Co., 11c; Cromwell Dev. Co., 3½c; Deer Park, 22c; Golden Cache, $1.65; Yale, 3½c; Monte Cristo, 16c; Mayflower, 16c; Colonna, 25c; Juliet, 12c; Snowdrop, 3½c; Butte, 4½c; St. Elmo, 12c; R. E. Lee, call; Ibex, call; Montezuma Mining Co., 4½c; California, 12c; Big Three, 12c; Silver Bell 7c.
Call for special quotations on
Colorado Gold Mining & Dev. Co.
Gold Hill Exploration & Dev. Co.
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Princess Gold Mining Co.
Victory-Triumph, Kelley Creek, St. Paul, Saw Bill, Minnehaha.
Mining claims for sale.
Write for prices on any other stocks.

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If you want to invest in gilt-edged Mining stocks call or write for prospectus. We recommend as good investments:
IRON COLT—
Four feet of pay ore ..... 20 cents
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$30,000 plant in position good as Golden Cache ..... 15 cents
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A shipping mine ..... 20 cents
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Has the Le Roi vein; plant in position and working night and day ... 12½ cents
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Pay ore, and $4000 worth of work done ..... 17 cents
Minnehaha 16
Silver Bell, St. Elmo, Northern Bell are good properties.
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The Minnehaha is adjoins the dividend paying Cariboo mine ..... .10
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Ottawa and Ivanhoe	12½	Colonna	.25
		O. K.	.33
Dellie	12½	Josie	.55
Cariboo McK.	.50	Mayflower	.16
Golden Cache	$1.65	Vulcan	.05
Golden Queen	.08	R. E. Lee	Call
Eureka Con.	.08	B.C. Gold Fields	Call
North. Belle	.11	Grand Prize	Call
Butte	.04½	White Bear	Call
Deer Park	Call		

Mining Claims in Cariboo and Kootenay.
A. M. BANTING,
28 Bernard-avenue, Toronto.

E. S. TOPPING . . .
TRAIL, B. C.
HAS FOR SALE TOWN LOTS IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK.
Mining Claims for sale near Rossland, Trail and in the whole Columbia basin.
WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES.

Mining Snaps For To-Day

Ontario Gold Fields	11¾c
Kootenay Expl. Co.	11c
Silver Bell	7½c
Ibex	3½c

Above shares in 100, 200 or 500 lots.
Apply to Box 356, Strathroy, Ont.

To Investors...

The COLORADO GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, in presenting their guaranteed stock, offer an investment yielding three times what the Savings Banks pay, just as secure, with every prospect of a much larger dividend and an opportunity of increasing the value of your investment many times over.

This is an opportunity seldom offered, and worthy of the serious consideration of those looking for an absolutely safe, yet profitable, investment.

So confident is the Company of its position and future profits that, in subscribing for the number of shares desired, it is not necessary to pay the full amount down unless you wish, as we will accept 25c per share, leaving the balance to be deducted from dividends declared until the stock is fully paid for.

We believe the cash and stock dividends declared within the next two years will more than return the present cost of the shares, leaving the fortunate holder with his stock at no cost to himself and greatly enhanced in price.

The body of ore in sight in our Kern County property is enormous in quantity, and by reducing the cost of mining and milling to less than $2.50 per ton, as the improvements about to be undertaken will do, should enable the Company to pay dividends of three times the present rate. There is no guess work about this, for our product being gold never varies in value, and knowing the cost of production enables us to estimate our profits with an absolute certainty impossible in any other business.

Send for our prospectus. It will interest you and is worthy of a careful perusal, showing, as it does, a company conducted on a business basis, and the most successful of its kind in the Dominion to-day. Personal interviews invited.

J. GRANT LYMAN, Managing Director
OFFICE OF
COLORADO GOLD MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO.,
22 KING-ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT. 613

River Range Oil Co. (LIMITED)
CAPITAL $10,000.
Divided Into 10,000 Shares of $1 Each.
President—FRED DIVER (Manager Central Press Agency).
Manager—E. H. PERKINS (of Cleveland, O.).
Secretary-Treasurer—HARRY COSS (Toronto).
Solicitors—Messrs. CLUTE, MACDONALD, MACINTOSH & M'CRIMMON.

The River Range Oil Co.'y has been organized to drill for Oil in the Bothwell oil territory. The Company has a lease of 74 acres in the oil belt, and a contract has been let for sinking the first well. The Company's property comprises the east half of the farm owned by Mr. George Swallwell, facing on the river. Various companies are drilling on each side of the Company's lot, and splendid wells have been struck. The most valuable property so far discovered is that of Messrs. Carmen and Fairbank, who are shipping 150 barrels of oil daily from a few wells. One of their wells has pumped 50 barrels a day continuously since it was drilled in August last. On the lot immediately west of the Company's property the Cleveland Oil Co.'y have sunk two wells, which together average 15 barrels daily. Mr. Ramsey, representing the Olean (N.Y.) Oil Co.'y, is drilling on the lot immediately east of the Company's. On the lot next further east Mr. J. R. Minhinnick, London, has struck a good well and has let the contract for sinking five more on the same lot. The Swallwell farm is in the centre of the oil belt. There is great activity in the district. Some 40 rigs are engaged drilling for oil, and all the desirable property has been secured by Canadian and American oil operators.

In Petrolea it pays to operate a well pumping one-third of a barrel a day.

Experts are agreed that the Bothwell oil field will be a permanent one.

The Company has 7000 shares in the Treasury. The proceeds of these shares will be used for sinking wells and buying new leases.

One-half of these shares, 3500, are now offered to the public at par.

For full particulars apply to

S. J. SHARP, Banker and Broker,
78 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Waneta and Trail Creek
GOLD MINING CO., LTD.
OFFICERS
C. O. LALONDE, Pres. A. S. GOODEVE, Vice-Pres. R. DIXON, Treas
D. D. BIRKS, Sec. W. C. ARCHER, Mgr. All of Rossland, B.C
CAPITALIZATION
1,000,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $1.00 EACH.
400,000 TREASURY SHARES, FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
PROPERTY
The Company own three adjoining full-sized claims, known as the Copper Group, situated almost opposite the town of Waneta, on the Columbia River, near Trail, B.C. The claims are prior locations, and title is therefore perfect.
Development is being rapidly carried on by a force of 7 men, and consists at present of one shaft down 30 feet and a tunnel in 25 feet, from which a vein of gold-copper ore a foot wide and of a very high grade is being sunk upon. The Company is free from debt and has funds in the treasury. Treasury shares, now 10 cents, soon to be advanced to 15 cents. Prospectus, with map and complete information, cheerfully furnished upon application to
F. H. THOMPSON & CO.
86 34 Toronto Street, Toronto.