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OUT FOR THE WINTER

Steamer Danube Arrives From the North With a Hundred Passengers.

Men Who Were on the Domville on Her Long Voyage Up the Yukon River.

One of the last big parties who will come from the Yukon valley this fall reached here yesterday on the steamer Danube. There were over 100 passengers on the Danube, half of whom are out from Dawson, the others beings picked up at the various ports between Skagway and Victoria, because the vessel called at all the Alaska and British Columbia ports. The Danube brought from the British Columbia ports 18,000 cases of salmon, while her chief cargo from Skagway was gold dust brought out by the fortunate miners and traders. Purser Bishop estimates that there was a quarter of a million dollars on board in dust and drafts, pretty well divided among fifty men. Mr. William Munsie, of this city, who took in a stock of provisions and has secured several claims, was among the returning party and Mr. M. Hamburger, another Victoria trader, also returned. Of the miners Dr. Bonner, of Ontario, and his partner, Charles Miller brought out about $50,000 and S. G. Lawton about half that much. The other sacks ran all the way from $20,000 to a few hundred dollars. The Klondikers had travelled from Dawson to White Horse on the steamer Domville, taking fourteen days to make the trip. She is the deepest draught vessel that has made the trip and being without a pilot most of the distance, was frequently in trouble. The steamer Willie Irving was due to arrive at White Horse two days later than the Domville and it was the general opinion that she would be the last boat to get up this fall, although the Flora had gone down with the intention of attempting another trip. The weather had turned quite cold at White Horse and snow was falling.

The Victoria-Yukon Company are getting ready to close down their mill at Bennett and a number of the men and horses came down on the Danube to winter here.

There was also quite a party from Atlin lake, including Mrs. Jonathan Merrifield, of this city, who went in to the new diggings with another woman as a companion and secured claims.

At Wrangel a number of men who came down the Stikine on rafts and small boats boarded the steamer. Snow has fallen on the summitt between Glenora and Teslin, and the miners encamped on the upper Stikine are getting ready to take their outfits over on the snow.

The Danube had considerable bad weather on the trip, heavy rains and gales prevailing. On Friday she left the tug Czar with the sangboat Samson in tow in Lowe inlet. The Czar is towing the Samson from the Stikine to the Fraser river. Spratt's Ark is still at Port Simpson and nothing could be seen of the wreck of the Boscowitz. It is thought that she slipped off the rocks into deep water.

THE ATHABASCA MINES.

Meeting of the Company in London—A Very Promising Outlook for Big Dividends.

Below is the report of a meeting of the shareholders of the Athabasca Gold Mine, Ltd., of London, taken from the Financial News of October 1st. The mines of this company are situated at Ymir, West Kootenay, and the capital for the development was furnished by the B. C. and New Gold Finds Co., Ltd., also of London. This is a company promoted partly by Lt.-Col. A. J. Gordon-Kane, and of which ex-Premier Turner, R. P. Rithet, Col. Prior, M.P., and T. B. Hall are the advisory board for the province. J. Arthur Turner formerly of this city, is the secretary of the companies. The securing of capital by the New Gold Finds Co. was materially aided by the association of the names of the advisory board with their enterprise, and instead of the abuse and vilification which has been heaped upon them by an irresponsible and malicious portion of the provincial press, they should be congratulated upon aiding the formation of companies of the high character of the New Gold Finds. Mr. Arthur Fell, the chairman and managing director, and his associates are among the strongest financial organizations of the great money centre of the world, and the success that is attending their first investment will naturally induce them to more largely participate in the development of British Columbia's mineral resources.

(From the Financial News, October 1.)

The first general (statutory) meeting of the shareholders of the Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, was held yesterday, at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. Arthur Fell in the chair.

The secretary (Mr. J. A. Turner) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: This is the statutory meeting of the company, at which as a rule, there is not very much to be said; but I think I shall be able to explain to you to-day a really remarkable progress that we have made since this mine was taken over by the English company. The Athabasca Gold Mine company was formed some two or three years ago, with the usual capital of an American company—$1,000,000—and it was worked in a small way; I believe almost paying expenses from the beginning, the ore being very rich. Last year, when I was in British Columbia, I heard of this mine, and found the opinion on all sides was very favorable regarding it. But at that time no business resulted. In the spring of this year, however, it came before the British Columbia New Find Goldfields, with which I am connected, and it was put to us that this valuable mine was lying idle, and that with proper capital it could be made into one of the best mines in British Columbia. After looking into it the British Columbia New Find Goldfields entered into an agreement under which it provided the capital to open up this mine and, what is more, it gave the mine the advantage of the services of its manager in British Columbia. He took possession of the mine in May last. The company was not publicly issued, but on May 17 the first allotment of shares was made. The manager, directly the snow was off the surface, put on as large an amount of labor as he could, because our anxiety was—knowing the mine was a rich one—to get a battery up before the winter came on, so that the crushing could then continue steadily throughout the winter. In British Columbia, in these high latitudes, you can only do outdoor work during the summer, but when you get the machinery covered in you can continue to crush throughout the winter. Our manager took possession of this mine in June last. He was told that there was £10,000 working capital available, and that out of this he was to do his best to erect a battery of 10 stamps, to put up frue vanners, of course the necessary houses, electric plant for lighting the mine, and flumes—because it was to be driven by water power—and a Pelton wheel. In addition to that we had to make a road of about two miles and a half to the mine in order to make it accessible. This road was rather an extra expense; it cost £1,200, but of that the government of British Columbia has refunded us £600, which we consider a very fair arrangement on its part. The manager had this £10,000 to do that work with, and he was told to do it if possible before the snow came in the autumn. You will hear from the telegrams and letters which I will read to you how this work has been carried out. From the latest telegram we have to hand the whole of it has been done, and the battery is running—I believe as from to-day. This is a result which I believe has never been communicated at a statutory meeting of any mining company, at least, that I have heard of. That you should start a mine and at the time of the statutory meeting be able to announce to the shareholders that your battery is up, that your water-race is completed, that the water power and the battery are running, is a result which I believe has never been accomplished yet by any mining company.

Having said that much, I will now turn to the mine itself. It is situated about three miles from Nelson, in the Kootenay district, which is the very centre of the mining country of British Columbia. The Hall Mine is only three miles away—that is a very large mine with a big smelter at Nelson, where this company's ore has been smelted—and seven miles away is the Fern mine, paying regular dividends, and the shares of which stand at 200 per cent. premium in the market. The great Ymir mine on the southwest, eight miles away, is now acknowledged to be one of the very biggest mines in British Columbia, and has a future certainly second to none. In the heart of this district is situated this Athabasca mine. It consists of four claims and three or four fractional claims, and on these claims there are from 14 to 16 reefs that have been proved; but, of course, it is manifest that we cannot work on all these reefs at once, so we have devoted our attention to two principal reefs. I have here a map showing the working of the mine, and I hope at the annual meeting to have a proper one exhibited on the wall; but we have not got that yet. The workings at present consist of two drives or tunnels into the mountain—an upper and a lower one; in both of these the last news is that we are in extremely rich ore. It will now read a few passages from some of the letters of the manager, beginning from August 12 last. On that day he says: "Mine—I sent you on the 6th a cablegram saying we had struck a new vein on the Athabasca of the richest ore yet found. I am very pleased to be able to confirm this message, and to report that the work we have since done on the vein has been very satisfactory. The vein lies in the schist formation, to the west of the upper workings, and may possibly prove to be an extension of the old rich vein from the point where it was faulted. Anyhow, the rock is of surprising richness; small samples of 3 oz. or 4 oz. when panned give a saltspoonful of fine gold. Moreover, the vein is of good size, though on this point we must do more work before making any statement. Mr. Riley says it is richer than anything he has ever found hitherto, and he thinks this may be due to its being further from the contact. I have been, as you know, for some time convinced that we should make our best discoveries in this formation. We have also found another vein close by of rich ore, but bunchy, and not to be counted upon yet. I brought down from the new vein a beautiful sample of ore weighing about 50 lbs., the cavities of which are encrusted with gold. If you wish to have it in the London office I can send it to you. We took the following assays from this new vein in the schist: One sample from spot where rich pannings were obtained, but with no gold visible, showed $369.20 in gold." A dollar is practically a pennyweight; so that is 369 dwt. "One sample taken across a foot (including the ledge) gave $74.40. These results are wonderful if they are anything like that. That we can quite understand. It is from this new lode that the manager, to test it, extracted 15 tons of ore and sent it down to the Hall smelter, at Nelson, and he cabled us on September 12 last—we have not got a letter later than September 9: "15 tons smelted have netted $1,730." That is equal to $115 per ton, or 5 oz. 15 dwt. I am not sure whether that amount is after the expense of smelting has been paid; if it is the results will have run considerably higher; but his telegram states that "15 tons have yielded a net sum of $1,730." If, after paying the smelting charges he got a cheque for that amount the yield per ton will, of course, be a great deal more; at any rate, it must have been at least $115 to the ton, or 5 oz. 15 dwt.

At that time the manager said that the only thing that caused him anxiety was that the main shaft had not struck the reef; but a cable arrived on September 17 last from the manager: "Have struck vein in main shaft fully 2 feet 6 inches wide, of very fine quality." The latest letter we have to hand is dated September 9, and in this letter he says: "I came into town yesterday, and was present at the sampling of a shipment of ore to the Hall Mines smelter. The shipment was of 15½ tons, and I made it partly as an experimental test on the extension of the No. 2 vein beyond the slip, and partly because the proceeds will be welcome. In the case of such rich ores as we believe this to be the extra cost involved is largely compensated for by the complete recovery in the smelter. I shall not have the returns for a day or two, but will send you a cable when I receive them." Then he says: "The developments in the mine on No. 2 vein continue to be highly satisfactory. In the main tunnel we have now drifted about 30 feet along this vein, which is about 2 feet wide, swelling out at times to about 3 feet, which is larger than it was ever found to be at the shallow depth. Its value should be satisfactory, judging from its appearance and the gold which is freely visible in the stone. The ore which was shipped to the smelter was obtained from this vein from a tunnel starting from the surface. Nothing could look better than the ore at this point, and I am confidently expecting handsome returns from the smelter. Besides this development work on No. 2 vein, we are opening out the old stope on No. 1, and crosscutting from the bottom of the shaft. I am not able to report anything satisfactory at this point." Then we cabled him that the meeting would take place to-day, and asked him for the latest news. In response to that, the following cablegram was received yesterday: "The development of the mine fully justifies expectations which have been formed. I have sufficient quantity of high-grade ore for six months. New stamps will be at work the day after to-morrow." This was dated September 27, and was received on the 29th; so I gather that by to-day our 10-stamp battery is running, and running on rich ore; but whether it means two ounces or three ounces to the ton, we cannot say. Also we must bear in mind that the ore has hitherto been all smelted, and by smelting you get out the whole of the gold, whether refractory or anything else. It is, however, a very expensive process, and we shall not get anything like the whole of the gold from a battery over plates; we may get 60 or 70 per cent. By the Frue vanners we shall make a further extraction, and then the concentrates from this will be sent to the Hall smelter and smelted there. Of course, it is impossible to tell yet what percentage we shall have recovered at the end of all this, but we hope it will be something like 80 per cent.

This mine is, of course, much more like the rich West Australian mines than any of the South African group; you must bear that in mind. There is very rich ore, but it is in narrow seams, and the ore runs more or less in chutes, which you must follow, and the ore is of extreme richness. Whether this mine will turn out to be another Brownhill, or anything approaching the rich mines of Western Australia, time only will show. We have this large number of reefs, but we are only using two out of the 16 at the present time. These two have turned out better and better as we have gone further down. It is always hoped and said that a true fissure vein grows richer as you go down; but I have known of no country where that is the case, except in British Columbia. I know of many mines which started at 3 dwt. to 4 dwt. on the surface with 6-inch ore, and by the time they have gone down to 20 or 30 feet they have a vein 10 feet broad, yielding 10 to 12 dwt. It is most encouraging in British Columbia to follow a lead from the surface, and many of the best mines, including the Ymir, had very poor ore on the surface, which steadily improved as depth was attained. I do not know that I have anything more to add, but I shall be glad to answer any inquiry that a shareholder may wish to make. Reports as to the result of the monthly crushings will be supplied to the newspapers as they arrive. No formal resolution can be proposed at this meeting; but I think there is one proposition that I should like to make, and that is that we should carry a vote of thanks to our manager and staff out there for having done their work so expeditiously and well, without exceeding either the time given them or the amount of capital placed at their disposal. We told them that £10,000 was available, and they have not expended up to the present more than £8,000. This is such an exceptional thing that I think we ought to pass a vote of thanks for the way they have carried the work through. As to the result of the working, that depends on the mine; it is not their responsibility; what they had to do they have done well. There is nothing, as I have said, to do at this meeting; but I think, after what I have said, we ought to propose a vote of thanks to our manager and staff in British Columbia, and I have great pleasure in making that proposition to the meeting.

Mr. Neame: I should like to second that. I understand the manager to say that he has six months of rich ore in sight to go ahead with?

The Chairman: That is so, according to the last telegram we have received.

A Shareholder: What is the amount of capital already subscribed?

The Chairman: The British Columbia New Find company guaranteed the £10,000 working capital. There was a little prospectus issued, but the shares have never been offered to the public.

The Shareholder: £10,000, you say, was guaranteed?

The Chairman: Yes, £10,000 was guaranteed, of which £8,000 has been expended so far upon the erection of machinery, etc.

The Shareholder: Of course there have been subscriptions?

The Chairman: Yes, the shareholders of the British Columbia New Find took up a considerable portion of this capital.

The Shareholder: And the other has been privately subscribed?

The Chairman: The company has subscribed itself, and a few people took a few shares, but practically it is all in the company's hands. A little was subscribed in Glasgow, through Mr. Brown, one of our directors down there, and one or two of his friends. If there are no more questions of any kind, I will put the vote of thanks to the manager and staff to the meeting. I may say that our manager is at work at 5 o'clock in the morning, and seldom gives up before 9 at night; there is no question of an eight-hour day out there.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

A Popular Teacher Speaks About Paine's Celery Compound.

The Great Life Saver Cures Even at the Eleventh Hour.

Mr. Belyea's Letter Should be Read by all Sufferers.

Gentlemen:—In the winter of 1884 I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders. Since then it became seated, and I gave up all idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicine prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail.

Some three months ago I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better. Sleep, which in my early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but not so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves.

I have taken three bottles of this glorious medicine, and to-day I can say that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of those piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. Let me say to any person who may read this testimonial, in this province or elsewhere, that if you discredit this statement, just write me and I will only be too glad to inform you of what has cured me of neuralgia and a shattered nervous system.

Yours respectfully,
LEVERETT A. BELYEA,
Hampstead, N. B.

VERY TEMPTING MINES

Price of Le Roi Stock Advancing With Each Delay in Completing the Transfer.

British Rivalry for Control of the Minority Stock—Smelter for Sayward.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review of the 12th inst. says:

"It is mighty uncertain now whether the British America Corporation will ever again be in a position to secure the minority's stock in the LeRoi company," said Colonel Turner to-day. "We gave the British America Corporation an option several days ago on our holdings at the rate of $8.12½ per share. The negotiations included slightly more than 200,000 shares. The exact ngure, I think, was something less than 204,100. The block comprised the holdings of Senator Turner and W. J. Harris, as well as my own and several others. It was a three-day option and expired on Friday noon. The British America Corporation did not take it up. The officials told us that Whitaker Wright himself would be here in about a month and would personally conclude the purchase. If Whitaker Wright ever gets the stock he will have to pay considerably more than $8.12½ per share for it. It can't be had now for less than $8.50, and it is not certain that Mr. Wright can get it for even that figure."

"Why can't Mr. Wright buy the stock for that figure if anybody can?"

"Well, for one thing," said the colonel, "the stock is now under option to London people who, it is understod, do not look with any particular friendliness towards Mr. Wright, and I fancy that they will take it up. The option is for the full block of shares owned by the minority and the price is $8.50 per share. It will expire on Saturday night. The Londoners wanted the stock and asked us for a price. We told them that they could have it on a basis of $8.50. We agreed to hold the offer open to them at that figure until the end of the week."

The same paper follows up the story on the 13th as follows:

"Colonel Turner's interview on the status of the Le Roi deal wired from Rossland and published in the Spokesman-Review yesterday created no small sensation in local Le Roi circles. The members of the Turner faction in the city would not discuss the matter, in fact some of them were of the opinion that the colonel had talked not wisely but too much and that the effect would not be beneficial.

There are well posted men in the city who fully believe that London syndicates opposed to the Whittaker Wright interests are again seeking to gain control of the minority stock of Le Roi. At first thought the reason for such persons wanting to secure control of the minority of the company involved in litigation as is the Le Roi is not apparent. A reporter sought for enlightenment on that point yesterday and obtained it from one of the small stockholders of the Turner faction.

"You see," he began, as he leaned across the table confidentially, "the 'Whittaker Wright group,' as our English cousins in London designate the London & Globe Corporation and the B. A. C., is not a prime favorite over there. Mr. Wright, like every successful man, has bitter enemies. If the market can be manipulated to his disadvantage his enemies will not hesitate to put up thousands of good gold to accomplish it. The B. A. C. shares are low, quoting at about 16-9 to 17-6. Their rise depends upon the securing of the Le Roi mine as a whole and not simply the majority stock with a Washington state injunction tied to it. The market is stagnant, waiting for the outcome of the present negotiations. The high officials of the corporation have been put to serious straits to explain to the anxious public why the Le Roi has not been acquired. No doubt you have noticed the speech which Lord Dufferin made to the stockholders of the London & Globe the other day, in which he made some queer assertions regarding the Le Roi transactions.

"Well, all this goes to show that the B. A. C. future depends much upon the Le Roi. Governor Mackintosh sees this and he believes the corporation had the opportunity of its life when it was offered the shares at $8.12½ last week. But the London crowd became dissatisfied for some reason not made plain at this end, and the word came back that the options would not be taken up and that all deals would be declared off until Whittaker Wright arrives in Spokane about November 10. That kind of monkeying was calculated to make us happy and so when other London people wanted an option on the stock it was freely given at $8.50 per share."

"Who has the option?"

"I'll not tell you that. Suffice it to say that it is no friend of the Wright interests. As I understand the scheme the purchasers will take the stock for the purpose of bearing the London market. The B. A. C. stock depends on the Le Roi. Let Le Roi go off a few points and B. A. C. goes tumbling at a fearful rate. You see therefore that the purchasers may run B. A. C. down until it is in a panicky condition and may buy it at their own figures, practically. Then the Le Roi stock may be turned over to the B. A. C. and the stock of the latter will go soaring to the immense profit of the manipulators. It is a game which requires considerable ready cash, but the cash is forthcoming, and I am persuaded that the deal will go through. The conditions in London are such that the B. A. C. stock may be readily manipulated as I have outlined."

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

The speech which Lord Dufferin made to the shareholders of the London & Globe, referred to in the interview, contains the following concerning the holdings of that corporation which is the co-partner of the B. A. C., in British Columbia properties:

"I may now refer briefly to our interests in British America. As you are aware, we have a very large interest in the British America Corporation. It was announced in the prospectus of that company that we would co-operate with them, and, as a matter of fact, we have taken a joint and equal interest in the East and West Le Roi and Columbia-Kootenay groups, as well as in the Le Roi itself. This co-partenership is mutually advantageous, as the British America Corporation could not handle them all alone. Great good fortune has followed us here, and these groups have developed in a very promising manner. Numerous cables from the resident director and the chief engineer announcing one rich strike after another in the groups, and the discovery of reefs as much as 35 feet wide, have been received, and the latest of them says:

"'On the present appearance and prospects of development work we will have four Le Rois.' (Applause.) In reference to the Le Roi mine, you as well as ourselves have no doubt heard many rumors, some of them of the most fanciful character. This is a matter which intimately concerns the British America Corporation as well as ourselves, and you will be glad to hear something in reference to the mine. The facts, then, are, that the British America Corporation did buy the Le Roi mine, and insisted upon having a special meeting of directors and shareholders of the Le Roi mine called in America, to whom the whole agreement for sale of the property was cabled verbatim, in order that it might be incorporated into the power of attorney given by the directors in America to their colleagues here, whom they had sent over for the express purpose of arranging the sale of the mine. When this contract was signed under this power of attorney the fact of the purchase was communicated to the shareholders. Afterwards on a legal technicality, it was found that the contract of sale might be impeached, and so the British America Corporation and our company decided to purchase the shares at a proportionate price, instead of the mine itself. The British America Corporation and ourselves consequently now control about 400,000 out of a total of 500,000 shares (applause), and some three-fourths of these are already actually paid for.

"We expect to acquire other shares shortly, and our chief engineer, Mr. Carlyle, is already in possession of the property and is actively developing same on a large scale. We are advised that the Le Roi mine has greatly increased in value in the hands of our engineer since the original contract for purchase was made. These are the facts as to this great mine, the Le Roi, and I am quite satisfied that the shareholders of both the London & Globe Company and the British America Corporation may safely leave them to be dealt with by the directors of those companies."

SMELTER AT SAYWARD.

Waneta, B. C., Oct. 10.—Last week James Breen and H. C. Bellinger, of the Northport smelter, were at Sayward, four miles above this place, looking over the location in the interests of the British America Corporation of Rossland, which is said to contemplate the erection of a smelter there. But little interest was taken in the visit at the time by the people here, but now the rumor that the smelter is to be built forthwith is confirmed in a measure by the presence here to-day of General C. S. Warren, of Spokane, and H. D. Merry, of Rossland, who are both connected with the B. A. C. They have been looking over the same ground in behalf of the big corporation. It is believed here that a smelter will be built at Sayward or Fort Shepherd. The only thing that will bother is to obtain good lime for a flux.

Last week parties were at Erie to see if the north fork of the Salmon river could be turned so as to flow into Beaver creek to make sufficient flow of water the year round to warrant the building of a smelter at Sayward.

THE YMIR MINES.

Favorable Attention Attracted by Their Exhibit at Spokane Fair.

A large chunk of ore weighing upwards of 150 pounds in the centre of the Ymir exhibit at the fruit fair is from the famous Ymir mine which is the leading property in that lively young B. C. camp. This property is owned by the London & British Columbia Goldfields, which is a close corporation and does not say much about its property. A report was made July 1st last to the company by Mr. Kendall, a mining engineer employed to inspect the mine, showing that the ore in sight was 93,600 tons, valued at $1,123,200. The manager, J. Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, is authority for the statement that the average assay across a 35-foot ledge for the week ending August 13, was $135 per ton. The property is being equipped with a 40-stamp mill. The Ymir display is a notable one. It comprises specimens from 40 mines and prospects and it is impossible here to name them all or to describe the values they contain. The exhibit is in charge of D. A. Cameron, who has spent nearly two years in the camp, and who is thoroughly acquainted with all its properties great and small and he takes much pleasure in explaining the exhibit to visitors. The display is the only catalogued exhibit in the building. The catalogue tells what development has been done upon each property, what the assay values are width of ledge, name of owner and other important facts. From the catalogue the following statements are culled:

"Two years ago but little was known of this famous mineral belt. During the fall of 1896 considerable excitement was caused in the district by the rich discovery of high grade ore found in the Elise mine and the bonding of the Ymir mine by the London and B. C. Goldfields Limited. Since that time such properties as the Ymir, Puerto Rico, Dundee, Tamarac, Bullion, Jubilee, Porcupine, Wren, Blackcock, Wilcox, Tennessee and Ellise have been extensively operated upon by foreign as well as local companies with such gratifying results that to-day Ymin is acknowledged by mining men as the most promising mining camp in British Columbia. The companies owning the Ymir, Puerto Rico and Dundee mines are at the present writing pushing forward as rapidly as possible the construction of stamp mills and concentrators at their respective mines, and upon reliable authority it can be safely stated that the Ymir, Puerto Rico and Dundee will be shipping mines by the first day of November of this year. This is a remarkable record for so young a camp.

"A mining engineer of national repute lately, after examining the Dundee mine estimated that there were 25,000 tons of ore exposed in opening up the property so far, and further stated that there is a great possibility of the Dundee becoming a remarkably rich mine.

"From careful observation, after examining the different mines in operation throughout the camp, it is safe to say that within one year Ymir will have at the least calculation 10 shipping mines.

"We have had no wildcat boom. The camp has steadily improved upon the merits of its mines.

"The town of Ymir has a population of 1,000 souls. The different lines of trade and business are all represented. There are nine first-class hotels, four general stores, three barber shops, one bank one drug store, a public school, two churches and one newspaper. Situated on the banks of the Salmon river, on all sides surrounded by high mountains, the grandeur of the scenery is sublime and the healthy climate unsurpassed.

"It will be noticed that the character of the ore is varied. It is a peculiarity of the Ymir camp that high values in gold are found in ores carrying zinc blende, galena, iron and copper pyrites. The samples shown, with few exceptions, are surface showings. We invite the attention of mining investors to the wonderful resources of the Ymir mining district, and we feel satisfied that upon personal examination you will find that this pamphlet does not misrepresent the future possibilities of the Ymir camp."

All the properties mentioned above and many more are represented in the display, which occupies a central position in the fair, where it attracts the attention of every visitor. The specimens are not meagre little scraps of ore, but huge chunks weighing over 100 pounds in many cases. A notable display is from the Puerto Rico mine on Barrett creek, which is being equipped with a stamp mill. This ore is 86 per cent. free milling Smelter returns on a 20-ton shipment gave $86 per ton in gold.

The Tamarac is another leading property represented by a fine showing. The mine is two miles above Ymir and is owned by the Kenneth Gold Mining Co., of Rossland. A 20-stamp mill is to be erected at once. The ore is said to average $22 in free gold per ton.

Spokane capital is not much interested in Ymir. The Flossie R. mine is a notable exception, however. It is owned by the Salmon River and Porcupine Gold Mining Company of this city. A choice sample is shown. The ore averages $60 in gold from a large number of assays as reported by the company.

Mr. Cameron expresses himself as well pleased with the good which he is sure will follow the display of the Ymir ores at the fair. The exhibit was made by public subscription on the part of the citizens of the camp, and they elected Mr. Cameron to come along in charge of it. He was loud in his praise of the courteous treatment accorded him by Manager Stuart of the mineral department, and in this he is joined by all the exhibitors in that part of the fair.—Spokane Review.

SOME DID WELL.

Few Sealers That Made Good Catches Nearing Home.

With 1,768 sealskins under her hatches, the largest catch made in Behring Sea this year, the sealing schooner Victoria, Capt. Haan, sailed into the harbor yesterday afternoon. Capt. Haan found the seals northwest of the islands, and all the schooners which visited that vicinity did well. The Ainoko is coming home with 1,600 skins, the Hatzic with 800, and the Umbrina with 1,200.

MONTHLY REPORT.

Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., in their freight and shipping report for September, say: During the past month there has been some inquiry for vessels to take general cargo, but practically no demand for grain carriers, either at San Francisco or in the North. In the latter quarter there has been an unusually fine crop, but freights have failed to respond, partly because of the firmness with which grain is held, and partly, no doubt, owing to the want of encouragement from consuming markets. Lumber market rates have been maintained fairly well, and quotations are either unchanged or only slightly down from last month. There is reported to be a very well defined shortage of logs, shared by all exporting mills, and this is having considerable effect, both on the freedom of shipments and the price of finished lumber. The David Morgan, of the prospective salmon fleet, having been given up for lost, she has been replaced by the Celtic Race, of which the charter is now announced, at a lump sum.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Cutch arrived from the North yesterday with 5,000 cases of salmon for this port.

The schooners Mary Taylor and Umbrina passed in yesterday. The former had 720 skins and the latter 1,200.

On Monday morning the steamer City of Kingston will bring over 100 tons of millstuffs for the Brackman & Ker Co., so she may be a little late in arriving. She will stop at the mill wharf on the way in.

PRACTICE AT THE FORTS.

The Big Six-Inch Guns Will Be Fired on November 5.

The date for holding the practice with the six-inch guns at Fort Macaulay has been fixed, and in reference to the battalion order already issued on the subject, an additional order has been issued by Lieut.-Col. Gregory, which states:

"Officers commanding Nos. 2 and 3 companies will furnish the following additional numbers: No. 2—One trumpeter, one orderly to battery commander, and two spare numbers. No. 3—One observer, one drum reader, one dial number and two spare numbers.

The detachments for 6-inch guns, together with the numbers above mentioned, will parade for drill at Fort Macaulay at 3 p.m. on Saturday, October 22, and Saturday, October 29. Major Williams will perform the duties of battery commander, and Capt. McConnan, Lieutenants Hibben and Drake will perform the duties of gun group commanders.

The officer commanding No. 1 company will see that the detachments from his company are exercised in field gun drill. All officers, detachments and numbers detailed from Nos. 2 and 3 companies will parade at Fort Macaulay on Saturday, November 5, at 3 p.m. to perform the practice authorized on 6-inch H. P. guns. Dress, clean fatigue; belts will be worn to and from the fort.

The following extract from general orders is published, for general information:

G. O. 96, 5th B. C. Regt., 1st Battalion—Provisional second lieutenant Percy B. Fowler is permitted to retire 30th August, 1898. To be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of captain, John Norman Spencer Williams, Esq., vice Plumerfelt, retired, 16th September, 1898.

GOLD COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Gordon Hunter Has Resigned the Office to Which He Was Appointed.

Mr. Gordon Hunter, who about a week ago was appointed gold commissioner for the Yukon, vice Fawcett, resigned, has telegraphed his resignation to Ottawa. Mr. Hunter was forced to take this step by the condition of his wife's health. Owing to the lateness of the season, it was impossible for Mrs. Hunter to take the trip in to Dawson with her husband, and her state of health was such that he did not feel justified in leaving her alone for the winter. He, therefore, wired his resignation to Minister Sifton yesterday.

$7 to $10 a Week in leisure hours; any one can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toques, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, whole or spare time. Write to-day. Address, THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., 15 Lytler Lane, Toronto.

What better can you drink than
JOHN JAMESON
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"Own cased" very old Black Bottle
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Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES
Blue.....One Star
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Of all dealers
Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S.—
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1886.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Etc.
Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

NOTICE.

George A. Pritchett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee's and Executor's Act, notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of George A. Pritchett, late of Glenora, Cassiar, B. C., who died on the 7th September, 1898, administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar, and Duncan McKinnon, of Wrangel, Alaska, by the will of the said George A. Pritchett (deceased), dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1895, at Wrangel, Alaska, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon, at their residences aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898. And notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of the above mentioned day, the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George A. Pritchett amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have then had notice, and the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have had no notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1898.

(Signed) JAMES PORTER.
(Signed) DUNCAN MCKINNON,
Administrators of the Estate.
Date of first publication, Sept. 28, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.
September 8, 1898. s15

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast district, commencing at W. McKenzie's N.E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to W. McKenzie's N.W. corner; thence east along W. McKenzie's north boundary 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. ERNEST TEMPLE.
Kitamaat Arm, August 20th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. R. F. NEWTON.
September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. P. Hayliff S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement. H. P. S. Hayliff.
September 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described timber lands, situate in the district of Cassiar, B. C.: Commencing at a post on the west side of Pine creek, about one-half mile north of Pine creek discovery camp, and the same distance from the creek; thence northwesterly 40 chains to base of mountain range; thence southwesterly 240 chains; thence southeasterly 40 chains; thence northeasterly 240 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres, more or less. W. G. MITCHELL.
Dated August 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in the district of Cassiar, British Columbia, commencing at a post marked W. G. Mitchell, southeasterly corner; thence northeast 40 chains to Junction of Pine creek with Lake Surprise; thence in a northwesterly direction 40 chains along the shore of Lake Surprise; thence 40 chains in a southwesterly direction; thence 40 chains in a southeasterly direction, to point of commencement.
W. G. MITCHELL.
Pine Creek, Lake Atlin, Sept. 8th, 1898.

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Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

BOYS BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, by selling $2.50 worth of laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.