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THE MINING REVIEW.

VOL. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

No. 24.

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WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES

MINING NOTES.

The Columbia and Kootenay, the Iron Colt and the Alberta may all be developed by means of the tunnel now being driven on the Alberta at the rate of five feet a day. It is expected that the Alberta lead will be struck in another 100 feet.

The new tunnel to tap the ledge on the Golden Drip at a depth of 350 feet has been begun.

The Frankie H., adjoining the Mascot or Columbia mountain, has been bonded by the Walters company.

The incline tramway, by means of which Le Roi ore will be loaded on Red Mountain cars, is nearly completed and will be in operation tomorrow. Shipments of nearly 600 tons weekly are being made, and this is about the full capacity of the present machinery. When the new hoisting plant, now on the ground, is in operation this output will be increased by at least 50 per cent. The compressor plant located on Black Bear ground is now working.

The new machinery for the Silver Bell is being installed, and within a few days the shaft will be pumped out and work on the claim will be resumed.

The War Eagle management is at present devoting more work to development than to the production of ore, and very rapid progress is being made in the lower workings. It will take some months to complete the work as intended. In the meantime the shipping of ore will not suffer. At present 250 tons a week are taken out, and this amount will be increased.

The machinery for the Iron Colt is on its way from the manufacturers.

The shaft house on the Red Eagle is completed, and machinery will be installed in a few days.

The management of the O. K. have agreed to allow the Le Roi Company to use their stamp mill in making a concentration test of the ore of the big Red Mountain mine.

American miners in the camp look with the greatest disfavor upon the alien labor bill and the Coils amendment, and on Friday last held a mass meeting and adopted a strong resolution condemning the measure. A copy of the deliverance was telegraphed to President Cleveland.

The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate is making excellent progress on the Sunset, and some very fine ore is being taken from the west drift, which is in 70 feet.

The Violet and Maggie, adjoining the Southern Cross and Wolverine consolidated properties on Lookout Mountain, will be developed by the Royal Victoria Gold Mining Company, in which W. A. Campbell is interested. The Violet is an exceedingly promising property.

□ The miners on the Giant are now drifting on the vein at a depth of 40 feet. The drift is in 20 feet and in good ore. The vein is over ten feet wide.

The Iron Hope Company has contracted for an additional 30 feet in the shaft, which is now down 30 feet and has a good showing of ore. The Iron Hope adjoins the Zilor in the south belt.

An interesting discovery was made the other day in the Deer Park shaft. At a depth of 50 feet, past which the work had been carried without any encouraging showing, an elbow of rock protruding from the side of the shaft was shot out. The shot disclosed ore of a different character to that surrounding, and assaying as high as \$120; It seems likely that the Deer Park has a valuable ore body near the surface, in addition to the high-grade ore found in the lower workings.

□ The Sullivan claim, located on Sullivan creek, has been purchased by the International Gold Mining Company, which will develop the new acquisition as well as the Snowdrop.

The Gopher-Homestake tunnel is in 135 feet, and the whole face is in ore.

No ore is being shipped from the Josie this week, as the drainage tunnel is being worked from both ends.

Three eight-hour shifts are working on the Great Western shaft, which is now down 25 feet:

The Ibez tunnel is in 80 feet.

Two shifts are working in the tunnel on the Ottawa, which is now in 75 feet.

The tunnel on the Victory is now in 140 feet, and the showing of ore is first-class. Ore from this ledge is capable of concentration and assays \$55 and \$60. Mixed ore assays \$20 and solid ore over \$35.

The St. Paul tunnel is in over 130 feet. The ledge is expected within a few feet; but the tunnel must be driven 150 feet further to strike the big White Bear ledge.

GOLD MINING AS A BUSINESS.

The great majority of the people are interested more or less in mining, from the prospector with his grubstake to the wealthy capitalist; its influence is felt in all trades and professions. Men of many classes become prospectors and hunt over the mountains for the metals which nature placed there, more especially for silver and gold, the latter of which, because of a fictitious value it has acquired by reason of its seeming scarcity and its uselessness for any purposes but for adornment and money, has by custom become a means of exchange and barter.

This practically useless material is looked for in all parts of the world, and scientific knowledge has been craked and searched throughout for its cheaper extraction from the rocks, and from the various baser metals generally combined with it. Capital and brains have been used to work other metals to extract this from its various sources, using up a large amount of useful metal and labor in making a business which is of itself of little use to the arts and manufacture. The useful industries are taken away from the worker by the machinery used, and in their place the industry of gold production has become a business of such a magnitude that it opens up work for all in some way or another. The farmer supplies food and the raw material for clothing; the mills manufacture the articles required, and all are paid by a piece of metal which is used as a standard of value by a custom which has become more potent than the laws which have been enacted to maintain it as a standard. Even allowing the argument that gold of itself is practically useless, yet custom has created a seeming paradox by making it the most precious of all metals. All labor, all expenses of whatsoever kind, are paid by it or its equivalent in value. It has become the moving power of all business; it is used to procure all necessities; all luxuries is conducted on it as the final redemption value, and it is now practically king, for the largest owner of gold can do almost what he pleases; govern nations, make wars, paralyze or move all business transactions, and, consequently, money, or properly speaking, gold governs the business of the world.

Mining for gold and silver, under intelligent business management with good mining knowledge, need not be a speculative business.

This is the cause for which so many mines are abandoned as non-paying and where mine owners and small capitalists fail in their endeavors. Wherefore, gold mining gets a bad name, not from the mine as a rule, but from the fact that often a large sum of money for machinery is expended before the owners have proved whether they have a mine or not. Develop the mine first; find out how to work your ore, if good enough; then put on your machinery.

Work the mine on the same principle as a man would build a building for a business he had in view being sure of his business before he built. Make mining a legitimate business and not a speculative one, and the reward for all will come in increased work, good living and a general time of prosperity. Men have, by the general law of all nations, to get this metal. Why, therefore, not do it in a business-like manner? For those who make a business of it, intelligently succeed, while the failures as a rule come from want of knowledge and bad management.—Exchanges.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SUPPLIES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

In commenting upon a recent work by M. Babelon on "The Origin of Money," M. De Foville says in l'Economiste Francais that the author has given entirely too much credence to those ancient writers who describe the treasures of their time in hyperbolic terms, and according to whom Rome, Greece and Persia must have held far greater stocks of gold than are now in existence. In all ages writers have spoken freely and largely of treasures of gold and silver; it costs nothing and sounds well. But when we read that the Ethiopians made chains of gold to secure their slaves because the metal was more abundant than iron or brass, or that Harpalos was sent to Athens by Alexander the Great with 5,000 talents, or 150,000 kgs. of gold, we cannot accept these statements otherwise than as wild hyperbole.

Undoubtedly some great treasures of gold and silver were accumulated in the ancient palaces and temples; but it is not at all probable that the entire stock of the ancient world was equal to the amount now stored in the vaults of the Bank of France, for instance. The distribution and uses of the metals are very different now, but the stock is enormously greater.

It is curious to enquire whence the gold of the ancient world came. At the present time the chief supplies are from North America, Australia, Siberia and South Africa, all countries unknown to the ancients—unless, indeed, we find in the ancient mines of Mashonaland the Tharsis from which the Tyrian ships brought gold to King Solomon; and the Jewish writers evidently exaggerated the quantity of their gold quite as much as their heathen authors did their treasures. The classical writers speak of gold as brought from Nubia, Arabia, India, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, Thrace, Macedonia, Dalmatia, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Britain, Spain and Numidia. But all these countries today produce very small amounts. It may be said that the mines were exhausted by the old workings; but nowhere do we find evidences of very extensive mining, and it is certain that metallurgical knowledge was very much less in those days than now.

It is only necessary to refer to a few of the ancient histories. Thus the Terbelli, the Gascons of antiquity, claimed that in the basin of Arcachon, and in the valleys of the Rhone and the Ariege, it was only necessary to use the plow to turn out nuggets of gold from the soil. The Taurisci Novici, at the head of the Adriatic, one day found a placer so rich that gold in Italy lost one-third of its value. In the country of the Dardæ, Megasthenes, who accompanied there the engineer Gorgas on a mission from Alexander the Great, gravely tells us that people did not dig for gold, but simply caught the foxes and shook out from their tails the grains of gold which stuck to them as they trailed through the sand. Diodorus the Sicilian, a serious historian, says that Philip of Macedon obtained from Mount Bermion yearly 1,000 talents—30,000 kg.—of gold. But what has become of this mine which then furnished 100,000,000 fr. a year?

These and many authors are quoted to show how great were the quantities of gold and silver in use in various forms; but the citations only show that no reliance is to be placed on such statements as expressing actual facts.

One might almost believe that he was reading a West Australian company's prospectus.

The truth is that exact statistics are of modern and very recent growth. The ancient authors spoke of 1,000 talents when they meant a large quantity of gold, of 100,000 men when they meant simply a large number, without definitely indicating the actual figures, of the magnitude of which they had only a vague conception, and to use these figures as definite today is absurd.

A recent utterance of note regarding British Columbia is that of Mr. Walter R. Horncastle, of London, England, who, with his unique experience of company advertising, etc., may be well looked upon as an authority on these matters and well qualified to express an opinion. In his monthly circular he says, apropos of British Columbia, that the boom "will dim the lurtre of West Australia and South Africa."

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CAPITAL \$1,000,000, in Shares of \$1.00 Each, Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY - - - 300,000 Shares.

This Company has been formed to operate the Ibez Mineral Claim, adjoining the famous Silver Bell mine.

There are three distinct ledges on the property, including the main ledge of the Silver Bell.

Development work is now in active progress. Five men are employed.

First block of Treasury Stock on the Market at 6 cents.

Tunnel now in 50 feet.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

TRIUMPH MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District of British Columbia.
TAKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 7779, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this first day of December, 1896.
12-2-96. A. R. MACDONALD.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

VICTORY MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, District of British Columbia,
TAKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 7779, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.
And further take notice, that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this first day of December, 1896.
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Gold and Silver. 2 00	Sulphur 3 00	Coal Analysis 10 00
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Ten or more samples from same party in any one month, 30 per cent off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.
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No. 2, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—
Leaves Rossland 7:00 a. m.
Arrives at Trail 8:00 a. m.
No. 4, PASSENGER, Daily, except Sunday—
Leaves Rossland 4:00 p. m.
Arrives at Trail 5:00 p. m.
No. 3, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—
Leaves Trail 8:45 a. m.
Arrives at Rossland 10:00 a. m.
No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily—
Leaves Trail 5:45 p. m.
Arrive at Rossland 7:00 p. m.
Connection made at Trail with ALL STEAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.
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1,000,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00
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Secretary and Manager.

A. H. MCKAY,
Trustee.

The property of the company consists of three adjoining full claims, known as "Pure Gold Group," and named the "Pure Gold," "Trilby" and "Escort" mineral claims, all prior locations, with perfect titles, vested in the company. There is a well-defined ledge 30 feet wide, traceable through the claims for a distance of 2,000 feet. Six men are now at work on the Trilby and good assays have been obtained. Twelve feet from the mouth of the tunnel an assay of over \$20 was obtained. Work will be carried on without cessation, and good results are confidently anticipated.

Fifty Thousand Shares of Development Stock are now on the market at 5 cents.

Prospectus and full information will be furnished on application to

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The "Corliss Amendment."

The following expression of opinion from the Trade Review will be echoed by many who look upon the Alien Labor law as an outrage:

"The way in which a law primarily founded upon the principles of equity can be distorted into a weapon against the honest toilers of a neighboring and friendly country by the perverted zeal of a few government officials anxious to make political capital for themselves by pushing its provisions to the utmost, is proved by the recent introduction of the Corliss amendments to the Alien Labor law, which aim at absolutely prohibiting Canadians from securing employment in the United States, and at deporting those who are already working there.

"When the Alien Labor law was first enacted, Canada did not enter into the ideas of its framers at all. The law was intended to prevent trusts and large employers of unskilled labor from sending to Europe for large batches of Slavs, Poles and Huns to take the place of American laborers. It was never intended to prevent English speaking men and women from seeking an honest living across the border. It remained for men of the De Barry and Mahony class to extend and pervert its meaning, until today the uncouth, half-educated foreigners can pour unmolested into the United States, while the educated and law-abiding Canadian is ruthlessly hunted out and deported. All this time Canada does not protest. We watch American miners and workmen coolly invading our country in swarms, and never grumble if our own people have to stand to one side to give them room. And we put up patiently with all the slights and slurs that always fall to the lot of the uncomplaining.

"Now, the matter has come to a point where it is worth enquiring whether this policy of abject submission had not better be abandoned. The necessity for legislation of this kind is much more marked in Canada than it was in the United States. American workmen have invaded our territory much more extensively than Canadians have theirs. British Columbia is full of miners who have come to Canada from Montana, Colorado and other mining states, most of them under engagement before reaching the country. Further, these American miners have precisely the same privileges as Canadians in the pre-emption of mining locations. If the Americans will not allow foreigners to own property in their country, why should we allow them to own property in Canada? why should we go further than this and give them valuable privileges for nothing? Any American citizen can come into British Columbia and claim hundreds and thousands of acres by merely taking out a \$5 license, the same as Canadians do. The mineral wealth of British Columbia appears to belong to the Americans as much as it does to us. Is it not time our government devised some legislation to discriminate against foreigners in regard to our natural resources as well as in regard to the labor that rightly belongs to our own people.

"Canadians have certainly some rights that Americans are bound to respect, and, possibly, if we changed

our policy of quiet submission for a more vigorous and determined line of action, we should at least command more respect. Our attempts at conciliation have been met with harsh and arbitrary enactments levelled deliberately at our people. Our workmen will shortly not be allowed to even earn an honest living within their borders. Is it not time, then, that steps were taken to keep Canada for Canadians, and to initiate legislation which, if not quite as drastic as those contained in the American enactments, will yet be sufficiently vigorous to protect our rights? Nothing is evidently to be gained by inaction."

Glad They're in Canada.

The fact that the new Yukon diggings, the Clondyke district, are in British Columbia, will be hailed with delight by the pioneers of the Yukon, says the Alaska Searchlight. We regret exceedingly that we should ever have to make such a statement, but the truth of it will be readily recognized by all who know anything of the history of the country. For years the Yukon has been a large gold producing region, but not one dollar has our government expended in building trails or in assisting the miners in any way. All it has ever done has been to give these people deputy collectors of internal revenue and customs and a poor mail service one season. Now there will be a radical change. The Canadian government will doubtless pursue its regular wise and liberal policy, build trails, provide courts, etc. It is a lamentable fact, but nevertheless true, that the Yukoners before another year has rolled around will sing "God Save the Queen" more heartily than ever they sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee." When will the United States learn that the allegiance a subject pays his country is measured by the treatment he receives? The whole thing is a matter of reciprocity. We live in a practical age rather than one of sentiment.

ON CARLYLE'S REPORT.

Says the Globe, referring to the provincial mineralogist's report:

"Mr. Carlyle makes the obvious deduction from the conditions as he found them that were so much has been done as in the Slocan, practically without capital, there is immense scope for the employment of money in developing claims that are not susceptible of surface operations. Then there is the most important fact that ore has been found in all the geological formations in the district, a knowledge of which will lead to prospecting and probably to valuable discovery in parts of the country hitherto thought to be barren of mineral. The clear and precise terms in which the report is compiled cannot fail to leave upon the mind of the reader the impression that wealth in fabulous amounts is to be drawn in the future from the mountainsides of Kootenay, and that the judicious employment of capital in developing the resources of a country so rich will result in a season of prosperity not alone for the western province but for the whole of Canada."

THE DEMAND FOR SILVER.

While short crops, famine and general poverty are likely to limit the power of India to buy silver this year, there seems to be a larger demand from China and the Straits, with some increase from Japan also, so that the call for silver from the east shows no marked change in the total. There is a variation in the course of the movement, however, which has reduced eastern orders in the London market. The shipments of silver from San Francisco direct, though less than had been expected, have still been very considerable. There has also been a large shipment from Australia to China and the Straits, and for some months past practically all the silver from the Broken Hill mines has been taken for the east. The lighter shipments from London have indicated, therefore, a change in the direction of the movement rather than any cessation in demand.

At the same time, a recent effort to work up some speculation in the metal, on the basis of a probable demand for coinage in Russia, has dropped entirely for want of support. Russia is coining a large amount in pieces of one rouble, 50 and 25 kopeks (about 50, 25 and 12½ cents respectively) to serve as subsidiary coins in her new system, but the silver required is already on hand, and little, if any, more will have to be bought.

The price of silver has been very steady for some time past, and the indications are that little change is to be expected at present.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

COPPER STOCKS DECREASING.

The slight increase in the stocks of copper on hand which was shown near the end of last year has disappeared, and the visible supplies show a decrease instead. This indicates no diminution in the European demand for the metal, which continues extraordinarily active. There are signs of a growing demand in this country also as business revives, and there is, for the present, not much chance for an over-supply. The uncertain factor is how much longer the consumption in Europe will keep up at the present high level. The demand for electrical work is increasing rather than diminishing. In France and Germany, and even in England, the electric street railroad is just beginning to take hold, and a large amount of work of that kind is promised; in fact, it will take two or three years at least to carry out all the projects now started. In other kinds of electric work there is also great activity. For the manufacture of war material a demand will be maintained as long as the nations of Europe keep up their armies on the present footing. These two have been the chief causes of the great demand for copper, and they seem likely to continue active for some time yet.

The demand for copper from India has been only moderate. This is chiefly supplied from London, the eastern supplies being taken from stocks there rather than from producers. It might be well to enquire whether this trade might not be supplied directly, to our own advantage.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

FOR a picturesque liar give us Dr. Verner of Toronto. This young gentleman, a newly fledged medico, came to Rossland a week or two ago, and stayed in the camp, according to his own confession, four days. He went back to Toronto, where he fell into the hands of a Telegram reporter and told a tale which stamps him as a worthy disciple of Ananias. "The whole place is a blooming fake," he said to the Telegram, which was of course exceedingly glad to have this endorsement of the opinion it has editorially expressed. "There are hundreds of people walking around there doing nothing," said Verner, "and every line of business is overcrowded." If the doctor can point out a town of the same size of Rossland any place on earth where hundreds of people cannot be found walking around the streets doing nothing, we will give him a year's subscription to THE REVIEW gratis. "The climate is horrible," he wailed, "there is four feet of snow on the ground, and it either snows or rains every day." This is news to most of us. And another complaint was that he "saw lots of Toronto men walking around the streets who did not know where they were going to sleep at night." Whether it was the Toronto men or the streets who did not know where they were going to sleep, cannot be told, but people in the camp are of the opinion that the Toronto men here are holding up their end fairly well. We have not heard of one of them wandering around the streets in the condition pictured by Dr. Verner. "Stocks that are quoted at 16 and 20 cents here you can get out there for about two cents," said the doctor, but he did not particularize. We will make another offer to the doctor. If he can give us one such instance, we will present him with a genuine gold mine in full working order. We are not aware of any stock, save the promoters' stock in some new companies, being sold at two cents, or anything near that figure. And following that statement is this, which will certainly startle the mining men of this camp: "Most of the mines have been tested, too, and they are no good. There are only about two or three thousand people in the place, and here is about five hundred coming in every day, while seven or eight hundred are going out." That will be another startler for the deluded people of Rossland, who, until now, have imagined they could count seven thousand noses; but now they learn, on Dr. Verner's authority, that there are only five hundred, or possibly fifteen hundred people in the town, in addition to the fifteen hundred miners working underground; but the cause of all the doctor's woe comes out in his next statement: There are thirteen doctors in the place. Of course most of them are selling stock, though "nearly everyone in the town has mountain fever or something of that kind. Yes, everybody is sick, and

[Continued on page 5.]

MARKET REPORT.

A great deal of stock changed hands during the week and prices improved. Butte, Big Three, Eastern Star, Juliet, Monte Cristo, Monita, Phoenix, St. Elmo, Silverine, and White Bear are all higher. Selling of Homestake has forced that stock down to

14. and Poorman, another first-class property, has fallen from the same cause.

COMPANIES.	CAPIT- LIZATION.	PAR VALUE	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 15
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Beaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Brit.-Canadian Goldfields.....	2,500,000	1 00	40
B. C. Gold King.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Bluebird.....	600,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	15
Caledonia Con.....	500,000		
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	t 15
Cambridge.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C.....	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	*
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	t 04½
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	18
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	55
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	27
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	48
Cumberland.....	500,000	1 00	*
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
Delacola.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	17
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	8½
Giant.....	500,000	1 00	15
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	8
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	15
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	14
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	6
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Hall Mines.....	£300,000	£1	7 00
Hilltop.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Helen.....	600,000	1 00	5
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	5½
I X L.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	45½
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	31½
Junbo.....	500,000	1 00	56
Juliet.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Kohinoor.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia.....	40,000	10) 00	*
Kootenay London.....	1,000,000	1 00	12½
Le Roi.....	2,500,000	5 00	7 50*
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	14½
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Montezuma.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 4½
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	24
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	7½
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	61½
Nest Egg Firefly.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Novelty.....	1,000,000	1 00	8½
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	30
Orphan Boy.....	700,000	1 00	t 15
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Pure Gold.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	t 11½
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	6
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	40
R. E. Lee.....	2,000,000	1 00	15
Rochester.....	500,000	1 00	
Rossland Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	9
Silver Bell.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	9
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12½
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	t 62
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	*
Victory-Triumph.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	17
War Eagle Con.....	500,000	1 00	10
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	18
Waneta and Trail Creek.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	16½
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	6
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Zilor.....	1,000,000	1 00	15

Dividend paying properties appear in italics.
An asterisk denotes that there is no stock on the market. t denotes treasury stock.

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North Fork and Wild Horse districts, showing Claims..	\$1.50
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LEADING FEATURES :

Incorporated December 9th, 1896, under the great Imperial Companies Act.

Entire Capital Stock, "Treasury."

There being no Promoters' Shares.

Absolutely no personal liability following the Shareholders.

Shares sold at TEN CENTS are actually Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

Empowered to do a General Mining Business anywhere for profit.

Ample Capital Stock to enable successful accomplishment of any undertaking.

Every Share participates in all of the Syndicate's operations.

Will not risk all of its working capital upon success or failure of any single mining undertaking.

Begins business with control and vigorous development of the justly celebrated Sunset Group of rich Gold-Copper properties at Rossland.

Owens the "Jennie," a Slocan property, the clean ore from which assays \$80 to \$650 per ton.

Is officered by men, more than one of whom, in any emergency, can step into the breach and do expert work, whether the "sharpening of steel," the use of any mine workman's tools, or the conduct of financial operations of magnitude be necessary.

Orders and Remittances for *Fully-Paid, absolutely Non-Assessable Shares* of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 cents, may be sent direct, or through any bank, to

THE WALTERS COMPANY, Ltd., Rossland, B. C

No Order Filled for less than FIVE HUNDRED SHARES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

[Continued from page 4]

they want to get back to Toronto, but they started in and they hate to give in and come home." What is becoming of the sick people while the doctors are selling mining stock, Verner does not deign to tell, "Some of the mines," he admits, "are grand," and he even says the Le Roi is a great mine, though, so far as can be learned, he saw nothing of it save the view from Columbia avenue. Because he could not at once jump into a paying practice, the doctor took the train for home and poured his tale of woe into the willing ear of a Telegram reporter, winding up the story with the statement: "The whole thing is a cruel boom fake as far as business or social life is concerned." Such idiotic falsehoods cannot fail to make their author a laughing stock. There are hundreds of men in Toronto who have been in Rossland, and there is not one of them, even though he has been only a day in the camp, but can, and will, absolutely deny the mendacious statements of the disappointed doctor. Men like Verner should not be allowed to stray from home.

CURIOUS FORMS OF COPPER.

While in Tacoma last week George Forster, says an exchange, secured one of the most interesting specimens of ore ever seen in this city. It was taken from some point on Mount Rainier, and the men who made the discovery claim it was taken from a ledge several hundred feet wide. The rock is brownish yellow, seems soft and oily to the touch, and is thought to be a form of lava. It contains beautiful specimens of native copper, which lie in thin sheets in crevices in the ore. Some of these sheets are as large as a man's hand, and seem to be pure copper, but they are as thin as paper.

"I have no doubt that plenty of money could be raised for the development of the claims from which this was taken," said Mr. Forster. "It is a proposition which has an enticing appearance to persons not familiar with mining. Possibly if some one were to

go down on the vein he might open up a large deposit, but I would not want the undertaking." Native copper was found in the Le Roi near the surface, but it seems to have disappeared altogether from the lower workings.

The same was also noticeable in the Cliff mine, specimens of native copper as wide as a man's hand being found in the upper workings.

In the Lake Superior copper mines the copper is found in such a pure state that it is not profitable to mine; in fact, it is left in the workings until such a time as modern ingenuity shall devise some means by which it can be extracted. It is impossible to blast it out with powder, and men can not make wages in chipping it off.

In some ancient workings recently discovered in Cook county, Mich., no implements or tools were found. These old copper miners extracted the ore, as did all of the ancients, by building a fire on the vein, heating it to a high temperature and then cooling

it suddenly with water, which would have the effect of loosening the ore; in this case the copper was broken out with stone hammers.

The finding of native copper is not uncommon, fine specimens having been found in almost all copper mines.

The three feet of ore struck the other day in the St. Elmo crosscut carries a high copper percentage and improved gold values.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

EMERALD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the town of Rossland.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Hirschel Cohen, free miner's certificate number 75864, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section thirty-seven, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1896

N. F. TOWNSEND.

B. H. Leo, Notary Public.

A. B. Anderson.

LEE & ANDERSON,

Mining Brokers and Real Estate Agents.

BOUNDARY CREEK MINES A SPECIALTY.

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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

\$1.25 FOR SIX MONTHS.

Testing Ores.

The following are given as effective tests for various ores:

Lead and Silver.—Take a piece of the ore to be examined, powder it and pass it through a fine sieve. Take 25 grains, or thereabouts, of the powdered ore, place it on an iron spoon and roast until no smell of sulphur arises. Place the sample in an evaporating dish and add twice the quantity of nitric acid, diluted with a little water. Heat over a lamp until citrous acid fumes subside, dilute with a little more boiled rain, snow, ice or distilled water, and allow it to settle. If cloudy, the solution must be filtered. If clear, carefully pour off the solution from the sediment into a glass or test tube. Divide it into three portions in three different glasses. Add to one portion a few drops of common salt solution or muriatic acid. This will precipitate lead and silver, if any, as a white chloride, add the salt solution until the precipitation ceases. Pour off the solution and wash the precipitate with boiling water; this will dissolve it, if lead, leaving the silver in the residue, pour off the solution from the precipitate and add ammonia to the precipitate, which will dissolve it, if silver. The chloride of silver, if exposed to the sunlight, turns to a darker shade of color than the chloride of lead, and in that case will not dissolve in ammonia. It should, therefore, be done quickly and under cover.

Gold.—To the original and undissolved ore add (aqua regia) on part nitric to two parts hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, to cover the ore. Digest for half an hour gently over a lamp, add water until cool and place it in a glass or test tube. Now add a few drops of chloride of tin solution; if gold, a purple color will be shown—"The Purple of Cassius." This, on shaking, if too much of the chloride has not been added, will disappear. Add a little sulphate of iron solution, and it will form a brown precipitate, which will not disappear on shaking.

Copper.—Add ammonia to a portion of the first solution, and, if copper is present, it will give a blue color.

Iron.—Add to another portion of the first solution a little of the ferro cyanide of potassium solution (yellow prussiate of potash). If iron is present, a deep blue color will be shown (Prussian blue).

A NOTE ON THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

Mr. William Skey, analyst to the home department of New Zealand, writes to the editor of the Commercial News as follows:

"Kindly publish for me the singular and unexpected fact that aqueous solutions of cyanogen do not exert the least solvent action on gold or silver. Of course, as the gas decomposes there is a slight solvent action, but even this is far too slow and destructive of the gas to make extraction of gold a commercial success. This must prove to be interesting to cyanide men. I found this fact while engaged as an expert in the case of the Government vs. McDolin & Co., and published at here September 17th last in a paper to our Philosophical Society."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY.

The exact terms of the Alaska boundary treaty, which was signed on Saturday and has been sent to the senate, says the New York Tribune, are to be regarded with the utmost interest. They are scarcely less important than the arbitration treaty, for they will make it clear whether any mention of the Alaska boundary dispute should or should not be made in the latter instrument. If the boundary treaty provides for the ascertainment and demarcation of the entire line, no such mention need be made, for the arbitration treaty is not to be retroactive and can have no bearing on a matter already otherwise in a way of settlement. But if it provides for only a part of such work, the propriety of remitting the remainder to the action of the arbitration treaty may well be called into question.

That the latter is the case there is some reason to suspect. The statement is made that the treaty signed on Saturday provides merely for the demarcation of the 141st meridian of west longitude, and this, it is added in most maladroit fashion, "it is believed will settle the controversy." Settle nothing! The 141st meridian has no more to do with the Alaska boundary controversy than with the canals of Mars. There has never been the slightest dispute over that meridian, any more than over the equator or the north pole; nor over the fact that it marks the boundary between the two countries from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean. The Alaska boundary controversy relates to the other part of the divisional line, the southeastern half of it, the crooked, winding line that runs from Mount St. Elias down to Dixon entrance, parallel with the coast, and defining the "pan handle" of the territory.

That, and not the 141st meridian, is the disputed boundary. The questions to be solved concerning it are whether Portland canal in the old treaties means Portland canal or Behm canal, and whether the line of coast, to which the boundary line is to be parallel at a distance of so many leagues, is to be reckoned the mainland coast or the outermost margin of the fringe of islands. Upon the answer of these depends the ownership of Juneau City, Revilla Gigedo island, Fort Tongass peninsula and vast tracts of valuable coal and timber lands and coast fisheries. If this treaty provides for a settlement of that dispute, well and good; if not, it is of no importance whatever so far as the boundary controversy is concerned.

CONCENTRATING OUR LOW GRADE ORES.

To treat the low grade ores of Rossland both profitably and economically has been a question which has been discussed by metallurgists and others who are interested in the camp. Several methods of treatment by smelting and matting have been discussed, but up to the present no practical method has been adopted aside from that now in use at Trail and other smelters of the country. A well known metallurgist visited the camp five years ago and his report was substantially as follows:

The ores, as a class, are low grade, and to get the greatest value from the product some means of local treatment must be devised. The camp is a local treatment one.

Manager Rust, of the Tacoma smelter, has experimented more particularly with the ores from the Le Roi, and as a result of the experiments has come to the conclusion that the ore can be concentrated with a margin of profit on every ton of ore. He has suggested to the Le Roi people that two cars of ore be treated by the O. K. mill to determine what percentage of value can be saved. Colonel I. N. Peyton said yesterday:

"The Le Roi people have been in consultation with Mr. Rust, and will make the experiment, provided they can get the use of the O. K. mill for one day."

Mr. Rust says that the experiments conducted by him showed that from 75 to 80 per cent. of the value can be saved, and the ore will net the company \$4 a ton more than the present methods of treatment.

The difficulty seems to be apprehended in getting the use of the mill for the larger experiment, and the result will be watched for with considerable interest by mine owners in the district who have thousands of tons of low grade ore on the dumps of the mines. Much of this ore will not run more than \$6 or \$8 a ton, and if concentration proves a success, the problem of getting the value from the low grade ores will have been solved.

AFTER DR. SELWYN.

Exasperation scarcely expresses the feelings of those who have had to contend with the adversely expressed opinions of Prof. Selwyn respecting our mineral resources.

For years he was head of the Geological Survey Department of the Dominion, and his reports respecting the various districts examined were strongly adverse to the idea that there were any gold deposits in western Ontario which would pay the cost of mining. He was also very pessimistic respecting the British Columbia areas examined under his regime. His incompetence to give a correct opinion having been demonstrated by actual operations, he has not the grace to keep quiet, but apparently in the dotage of an old man, or in an excess of peurility, reiterates his aforesaid opinions at the gathering of mining men in Montreal last week. This has raised a storm of protests from men of actual experience, and men who from a spirit of practical inquiry have made themselves competent to express a correct opinion. Prof. Selwyn condemned the Sultana property before any work was done on it, and a year and a half ago, when passing through Rat Portage, he was informed that the Sultana was paying well. But he would not be convinced. He still persisted that it would not last and that this district had no pay ore. The Sultana, however, our pioneer mine, keeps right on producing. The ore body is getting larger as depth is attained and the ore is also richer. Others are doing the same thing. In fact we have had no failures as yet, but we can name a number of conspicuous successes. Prof. Selwyn should have opened his eyes to facts or have bought a muzzle to hold his tongue. He has retired, apparently, into private life, and should have stayed there.—Rat Portage News.

"CAMBRIDGE"
TREASURY STOCK,
AT 8 CENTS.

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TREASURY STOCK.
AT 8 CENTS.

...BUY CAMBRIDGE

Treasury Stock,

AT 8 CENTS PER SHARE.

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property.

Title perfect.

Crown Grant in course of issue.

Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.

Steady appreciation in Cambridge Stock is a certainty.

No better speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.

Orders for Stock accompanied with remittances to

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130 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

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TREASURY STOCK,
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Treasury Stock

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PROVISIONAL DIRECTORATE.

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 W. J. GREEN.

Capitalization:

\$1,000,000 in One Million Shares, \$1 Each, fully paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock, 250,000 Shares.

A Block of 50,000 Shares of the Treasury Stock is now on the Market at 15 cents, subject to advance without Notice.

PROPERTIES Victory, Triumph and Triumph Fraction, eighty-five acres in all, located on Sophie Mountain, Big Sheep Creek, Trail Creek Mining District.

DEVELOPMENT: The Promoters of the Company are vigorously Prosecuting the work of development, and the showing on property is excellent. On the famous Victory ledge, which runs nearly 2,500 feet through the claims, there are several open cuts and a working tunnel now in over 100 feet. In this there are large bodies of solid ore, carrying gold, silver and copper, many assays exceeding the pay limit, while the ore improves from day to day, as depth is gained. On the Triumph there is a copper ledge, crossing the Victory vein at nearly right angles. This has the finest surface showing of copper ore, carrying gold, ever seen in the camp. On December 5th, when starting a working shaft on this ledge, the miners uncovered ore which assayed over 22 per cent. copper. Work on this shaft and the Victory tunnel will be continued without cessation, the promoters having placed sufficient funds in the treasury to guarantee the work for several months.

At a Depth of 8 feet Triumph Ore assayed 30.4 per cent. Copper and \$3.00 in Gold.

Total Value Approximately \$70.00 per ton.

VICTORY TUNNEL NOW IN 140 FEET. CONCENTRATING ORE ASSAYS \$55
 SOLID ORE ASSAYS \$35.42

VICTORY-TRIUMPH will make money for Investors.

F. M. GILLESPIE & CO., MINING BROKERS.

Agents for the Sale of Treasury Stock.

P.O. DRAWER T.

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