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THE MINING REVIEW.

VOL. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., APRIL 17, 1897.

No. 31.

Cable address, "Walters," Rossland. Use "Lieber's," "Moreing and Neal's," and Bedford-McNeill's Codes.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

MINING NOTES.

The Trilby has all the appearance of a mine. Both shafts are in ore, and ore which gives very satisfactory results in gold. The ore is largely mixed with quartz and runs from \$8 to \$30 per ton in gold.

A very good showing has been developed on the Elba, which adjoins the Violet and Maggie on the south. There is a very strong vein and a seam of ore has been opened up which assays over \$20 in gold.

The tide of investment will swing back on the south belt again this year with renewed vigor.

Deer Park and Victory-Triumph seem to be the only two stocks in which there is anything doing in the east. Some of the higher class development companies are placing shares in good blocks, but the business of the ordinary brokers seems have come to a standstill for the present.

Four weeks ago had any one been asked to pick out three events which would make a good summer a certainty, he could not have hit upon greater favors of fortune than the discovery of a method of treating low grade silicious ores, the sale of the Kootenay mine and the strike of ore in the Crown Point tunnel.

D. M. Linnard returned to Rossland yesterday from London. He resolutely refuses to be drawn about the Homestake deal. Some deal has been made, however, though what it is has not yet been divulged.

As a smelter site Northport possesses many advantages. The mining interests of Rossland undoubtedly favor the construction of a smelter at Northport. It is the point of contact between the Rossland and Boundary camps. And it would be invaluable as a competitive center. Tariff uncertainty, and the uncertainty as to who is to control the transportation situation, are the big obstacles in the way.

Which company will be first in the field with a scheme to reduce the product of their own mines—the War Eagle Consolidated, the Le Roi or the Center Star?

The Kootenay mine is now in a position to make large shipments of ore and maintain them steadily, but until the snow goes they cannot remove a pound of ore from the mine, and what is taken out in course of development work they do not know what to do with.

An impression is very prevalent down east that the shareholders in the original War Eagle Company were badly used in the sale that was made to the present War Eagle Consolidated Company. With as long an interval between dividends as has actually occurred, would War Eagle stock have remained at anything like the price it commanded last summer? By transferring their holdings to the new company shareholders would have obtained a stock which rapidly rose in value and has been held to a good price right along. By taking money they realised much more than the present selling price of War Eagle would have or could have been under the circumstances.

D. W. Clendennan is writing up this country for several papers in Chicago. An interesting article from his pen appears in the last number of the Canadian American published in Chicago.

The Hon. A. W. Morris has bonded the Twin mine in the Ainsworth camp for \$35,000.

The trail to the Big Sheep creek camp is still blocked with snow. It will be some little time before supplies can be got through.

It is said that a smelter will be built at New Denver to handle the Slocan ores. A smelter at that point will be able to command a great variety of ores from the granite as well as the slate belt. And it will be in as favorable position as Nelson is now to purchase

as much of the pyritic ore from this camp as it requires, if it requires any.

Burns and Riley won the drilling match held this week for the championship of British Columbia. They drilled 35 1/4 inches.

Discoveries of mineral in the neighborhood of Ashcroft are reported.

A new development in the Orphan Boy case is the sale of the mine under a judgment obtained by him against the company for money advanced. Unless this is done in the interests of the shareholders the by-laws of the company have been badly drawn, if there is no means of redress contained in them.

British Columbia's next big mining boom is likely to centre round the Big Bend country. Last fall THE REVIEW predicted that this part of Kootenay would be heard from with no uncertain sound this coming summer.

It is understood that the suit between Loring and Soummann over a half interest in the No. One has been settled out of court and that the title to this piece of property is now clear. The No. One is the first westerly extension of the War Eagle and is a remarkably valuable piece of ground. It has been tied up in litigation since the summer of 1895.

The trail up Murphy creek from the Columbia river is now clear of snow a long way up, and prospectors with assessment work to do are already going into that country.

The Fuinell Collotto interest in the Golden Cross group at the head of Boulder creek is advertised for sale by the sheriff on the 19th instant. This group is a valuable piece of property.

Rossland mining men have been asked to adhere to an association organized in the upper country to protect the interests of mining in the legislature at Victoria. The scheme is a good one and should be supported. But things will never be run right until the mining districts are adequately represented in the legislature itself.

At the time when Mr. Hardman of Montreal denounced the men who had made Trail Creek and were responsible for the increase in Canada's output of gold, he made comparisons between Rossland and East Kootenay—very much in favor of East Kootenay. THE MINING REVIEW predicted that however good a country East Kootenay was it would never come out as a producer until a few Rossland mining men began operating there. Quite a number of these pioneers of production are going into East Kootenay this spring and the prospects of that section of the country look bright indeed.

C. F. Caldwell is down from the Kootenay Lake country. He has an option on a silver-copper property on Howson Lake from which he has some ore with that is truly wonderful. It is quartz, mixed with grey copper and silver glance. It assays between 200 and 300 ounces to the ton, about 6 per cent copper and varying sometimes high values in gold. The mine is close to transportation and has a large quantity of very rich ore on the surface.

THE feeling of hostility to the McKinley administration is growing in the United States. In the first place, his election did not restore confidence and increase business in the magical way it was expected to. And in the second place, the Dingley bill is not what the Democrats of the east who bolted in favor of gold monometallism want. From now on the issue is clearly defined, free silver or high tariff, and those who are in favor of neither will be squeezed out of the political field altogether. If the high tariff projected by the present administration does not bring back good times the silver Democrats, with Bryan at their head, will sweep the field.

THE GREATER SLOCAN.

R. C. Campbell Johnston describes the granite belt in the Slocan as follows:

"In describing this part as a granite belt, I use the term in its widest sense, including all varieties of rocks that carry two or more of the four constituents, mica, felspar, hornblende and quartz, without going into the details of slicing and putting them under the microscope, then traversing the four names of the above in various rotation. Granite is sufficient for us, as we are after mineral and must leave the discussion of eruptive and primary and other minute examinations to those with more leisure. What are the minerals and combinations of minerals that occur in this belt? Of course the veins are fissure and carry, broadly speaking, dry ores, requiring lead or wet ores to flux them, if smelting is decided upon as the cheapest treatment.

"Well, silver, as native in threads and nuggets and leaf, as argentite, as ruby silver, as alloyed with galena, antimony, copper and zinc, and in one place metallic arsenic, is in all the ores. Next gold occurs as traces in all, but predominates over the other values in many cases. It occurs native and sometimes, a rather unusual occurrence, in crystalline form. Most frequently the gold goes with iron pyrites and also with lead. On Ten Mile creek zinc carries the highest value in silver, running up to 400 ounces of silver per ton, while solid bunches of galena, unless carrying antimony, are very low grade. Grey copper and copper pyrites are good indications of richness.

"Now, as to the conditions of the relations between the country rock and the variety of ore. So far proved from the development, where the country rock is composed mostly of hornblende, with large crystals of felspar, there zinc high in silver is most frequent. Where quartz and mica predominate with that familiar iridescent gloss to the quartz, gold is the value. Where hornblende and quartz are about equally mixed, gold and silver exist more or less in equal values. As examples of this, in the first case of the hornblende predominating, take the Bondholder, Enterprise and Nepawa mines. In the micaceous quartz, take the Crusader, Alpine, Black Prince and all those on the eastern forks of Lemon creek. Lastly, in the case where the proportions are equal in quartz and hornblende, take the Exchange, Evening Star No. 2, Old Glory and many more. As to the character of the veins: To class all the veins as small is wrong; and to say that we have phenomenal ores, like those the newspapers tell us of in other localities, is also wrong. As proved in the district, the veins are sufficient to pay handsomely to mine them; not as rich per ton as the Sandon mines in the slate, but ton per ton five times as rich as many of the copper ores along the southern boundary.

"Now, as to the treatment of ore. Wet concentration in most cases is impossible on account of the sulphurated silver. Milling is not adaptable from the baseness of the ores and the great loss in slimes. The most feasible method, though in many cases it has been found difficult, seems dry concentration with a Clarkon-Stansfield centrifugal machine. Although it sounds peculiar, practice has shown it is best to use one of the machines to classify the ore and the identical machine again to concentrate. The cost of mining, covering management and all expenses, is \$10 a foot throughout in running a tunnel any distance, and \$15 a foot in sinking down to 150 feet. This is just half the cost of mining in the diorite belt and one-fifth more in the slate and compares very favorably with general mining. Machine drills are an advantage but not necessary."

A GOOD THING OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

One does not often look for the Boundary Creek Times, for humor in the advertisements of mining brokers—though some of them (the advertisements, not the brokers) are funny enough in all conscience. But the following, which appears in a Vancouver paper, is well worth preserving: "The Providence mine on Harrison Lake (Trewthelway's mine) will, D.V., be shipping ore to the Everett smelter about the end of May." Now, gentlemen, here's your chance! you've only to take the "D.V." for granted and buy shares to make a good thing out of Providence.

The R. J. BEALEY CO.,
LIMITED LIABILITY.

Mines, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance

CONVEYANCING GENERAL AGENTS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Limited Liability

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 Ixex 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 140 feet.

THE IBEX MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Contractors for the sale of Treasury Stocks of Mining Corporations in the Trail Creek District.

We are in a position to negotiate the sale of first-class mineral locations.

Agents for the Eastern Mining Syndicate of Ontario, Ltd.

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ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

Copper only	\$2 00	Lead, wet assay	\$2 50	Antimony	\$5 00
Gold and Copper	2 50	Silica	2 50	Arsenic	5 00
Gold only	1 50	Iron	2 50	Nickel	10 00
Silver only	1 00	Zinc	3 00	Cobalt	10 00
Gold and Silver	2 00	Sulphur	3 00	Coal Analysis	10 00
Lead, fire assay	1 00	Aluminum	3 00		

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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SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN

Nelson & Fort Sheppard.

Red Mountain R'ys.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

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Leave.	ROSSSLAND	Arrive.
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9:00 a.m. NELSON	5:20 p.m.
7:30 a.m. SPOKANE	6:30 p.m.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY

Time Table in Effect February 4, 1897.

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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RUNS:

Two Fast Trains Daily between St. Paul Minneapolis and Chicago and Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with all lines running east and west. For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent, or

James C. Pond,

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Or George S. Batty,

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The Pure Gold Mining Co., Limited.

Capital Stock :
1,000,000.

1,000,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock:
400,000 Shares.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

Mines, Christina Lake, Trail Creek District

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President.

J. M. O'TOOLE,
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D. D. BIRKS,
Treasurer.

ALBERT P. HUNTER,
Secretary and Manager.

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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 40 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

ALBERT P. HUNTER, Sec. and Man., Rossland, B. C.

A NORTHWESTERN VIEW.

A correspondent of a Calgary paper is responsible for the following:

"The visitor to Rossland comes away with mixed feelings. In the first place, there is no question about the fact that she has got the boomiest kind of a boom on her hands. The situation in two sentences is this: The working mines of Rossland, with their present payroll, would support a town of perhaps a thousand people. She has already seven thousand and will have double that before the summer is over.

"More than half the people in Rossland have no legitimate justification for being there, except perhaps that they can't get out. Hundreds of men are either looking for jobs or begging. They have nowhere to sleep but on the floors and chairs of saloons. In every line of business, except hotels, there are four men where there ought to be only one. Hotels will pay for a year or two, but many of them will be worthless when the tide turns. Bankrupt stocks of merchandise are already on the market. More money is being spent over bars and in houses of ill-fame (which contain nearly 400 inmates) than would build a town. You can't walk down the principal street at dusk without being asked for a quarter to buy a meal. There are more mining brokers in Rossland than would fill the largest jail in Canada. How they live is an unknown problem."

The mixed feelings of this gentleman are not of so much importance if his ideas were not also badly mixed. There are about 1,400 men working underground in and around the Rossland camp. This means a legitimate population of 6,000 people. There are in the town between 7,000 and 8,000 people. This number is not excessive when the area of tributary country is considered and the amount of prospecting and surface work to be done as soon as summer begins. Business is not overdone to the extent indicated by the correspondent. March and April are always dull months in a mining country where there is as much snow to melt as in West Kootenay. There is no boom in Rossland, but the undercurrent of business is strong, and there is no one here either desirous of leaving or in the least degree nervous about the future of the town.

GOLDEN SIBERIA.

Nearly all Siberia is more or less a gold-bearing country. In Western Siberia the production in recent years has somewhat decreased, owing to the movement of prospectors and miners eastward to the richer regions of the Trans-Baikal and the Amour country. The center of greatest activity at present is on the upper tributaries of the Amour—the Onon, the Amgoun and the Bielaya—but more or less work has been done down the great river as far as Khabarovsk and the Oussouri, while the rich grounds in the upper valleys of the Lena have been opened up to some extent.

The limitations of Russian production are found in

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

the crude methods employed and the scarcity of labor. At present only the richer placers are worked, and those only in a desultory and imperfect fashion. It is the opinion of many experts that almost as much has been left behind as has been taken out. A further limitation is found in the rigorous climate, which restricts work to a few months in each year. In the Trans-Baikal the alluvial ground is perpetually frozen, the summer heats thawing it out only a few feet below the surface; beyond that depth the ground must be mined like rock.

The rapid extension of the Siberian railroad which is now in progress and the settlement which follows the railroad will permit the introduction of machinery and furnish more and better labor; while the extension of Russian influence over northern Manchuria, in which all the southern affluents of the Amour rise, will largely extend the area open to working. Production cannot increase rapidly, however, until better methods of mining and treatment are introduced. American mining engineers and their appliances could doubtless effect a very great change in a few years; but the way is not yet fully open for them, though several are already there or are under engagement to go there.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

Mr. Laurier is to be congratulated on the stand he has taken in this matter. The Tupper government proposed to build the road for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and then present it to them. The Laurier government proposes to grant the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a subsidy of less than half that arranged for by their predecessors and exact in return the surrender of certain privileges now enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the strict control of freight rates as well. It is to be hoped that Mr. Laurier will stand firm. West Kootenay is being rapidly covered with lines of railway and

sadly needs a trunk line. But we want that trunk line to be built for the advantage of the country, and not the riches of the country exploited for the advantage of a railway company. The Crow's Nest Pass road will eventually be built, even if no subsidy at all is given. Lots of capital can be secured on so good a guarantee of a paying investment. In fact, no subsidy would be required to secure its immediate construction if railway promoters were not in the habit of expecting to make dollar for dollar on the cost of construction as profit for themselves. This is the great argument for government construction, ownership and control of railroads. But this being impossible, the Laurier government is in a position to demand good terms on the bargain, and has only to stand firm to obtain them.

CANADIAN MINES IN ENGLAND.

Toronto World: "Mr. W. Hanson Boorne, of Vancouver, who has just returned from London, England, where he has spent the last three months in the interest of Canadian mines and mining, has been interviewed by the *World* as to the outlook for Canadian mining industries in the British markets. He said that the stock market of England is at present very sensitive, and on account of the Transvaal troubles and consequent present loss to shareholders and investors, they are looking skeptically upon mining ventures generally. He says, however, that many of the leading brokers and investors are taking a deep interest in British Columbia and Ontario, and familiarizing themselves as far as possible with the transactions made and the work carried on.

"There is, Mr. Boorne adds, a movement on foot to establish an association to handle Canadian mining stocks and shares, which promise to be very helpful in the direction of establishing public confidence, and gives promise of being controlled by an exceedingly strong board. The organization is not as yet sufficiently far advanced to enable one to give names and figures."

THE MINING REVIEW

A weekly newspaper devoted to the mining interests of Trail Creek District.

Published every Saturday at the office of The Mining Review, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

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Display, one insertion \$1.00 per inch
Contracts, 1 inch \$3 per mo., 2 in. or more, \$2.50 an in. per mo.
Quarter page \$7.50 per insertion, \$25 per month
Half page \$12.50 per insertion, \$40 per month
Full page \$20.00 per insertion, \$70 per month
Business Cards, first page \$5 per month
There will be no deviation from these rates.

All business communications should be addressed to A. R. MACDONALD & CO., Proprietors, The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

VOL. 1. APRIL 17, 1897. No. 31.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JOHN HIRSTON has been elected mayor of Nelson and the council has been chosen from among his supporters. The contest was watched with the keenest interest throughout Kootenay. For the Kootenay country as a whole, and the town of Nelson in particular, no man has done more than John Houston. In West Kootenay's long struggle for recognition he has always been the leader, and every instance in which a question arose as to the interests of the people has vindicated the singleness of his purpose and the correctness of his judgment. Houston is a man of many enemies, and his enemies have often been in evidence against him. But every true friend of Kootenay is a friend of his. And no friend of Kootenay but is delighted that Nelson has accorded him the honor which is no more than his due.

CALL a spade a spade and not an agricultural implement; call the lieutenant-governor the lieutenant-governor and not a pirate and a highwayman; call a member of the government a member of the government and not a thief. The editor of THE MINING REVIEW has been threatened with all the pains and penalties which the outraged majesty of parliament can inflict for calling a spade an agricultural implement.

THE British Columbia Southern Railway is represented at Victoria by the Hon. Col. Baker, minister of mines; the Dunsmuir interest and the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway by the Hon. C. E. Pooley, president of the council; the Columbia & Western by the Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, not to mention His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a director and presumably large shareholder in the company. The Victoria gang which runs this province is divided into three classes: (1.) Charter mongers; (2.) ornamental figureheads; (3.) legal workers. If any franchise is required by which some of the resources of the province will be alienated without compensating advantage, it is necessary to procure one of two members of these classes. They are easily and cheaply procured, because they have long ago become callous to the prostitution of their representative functions.

It is a suggestion worthy of notice that when "God Save the Queen" is sung in honor of the lieutenant-governor of this province, it should be understood to read God save the Columbia & Western Railway Company.

THE comparison between Canada and the United States at the present time is a remarkable one. On the one hand we have a government which has the respect of the people, a steady inflow of capital and men, and every industry quickening with new life; on the other, a body politic rotten with corruption and distrust, stagnant industry and the menace of foreign dislike. To bring the country through the United States need a man, and that man must be a Hercules.

If the details of the settlement of the Crow's Nest Pass question are correct, Mr. Laurier has shown his usual happy faculty of making the best of a situation.

It will occur to thinking men of all shades of opinion that Canada has got a statesman to direct her affairs. He has settled the school question and the Crow's Nest Pass question. The tariff question is still a rock ahead, but there seems to be a certain amount of confidence felt that this question will be handled with the same delicacy and wisdom that have characterized Mr. Laurier's action hitherto.

THE Railway Loan bill proposed by the government of British Columbia has passed its second reading. The bill has given no satisfaction throughout the province. It has been adversely criticised in nearly every quarter. One remark, made by Premier Turner in support of it, shows remarkable ignorance of the conditions of the country. He said the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway had advanced the Slocan twenty years in development. That is absurd nonsense. The Slocan country would have justified the construction of that railway before now without a cent of government aid. Nor was it a very happy reference in connection with new railway enterprises. The province wants no more railways financed with public money as the Nakusp & Slocan Railway was financed.

THE premier of this province gives the editor of this paper the credit of saying what he thinks and not merely insinuating it. The facts are enough without any expression of opinion. Every foot of land worth having in the mining districts of British Columbia has been deeded away to railway companies. It has been deeded away without consideration. Take for instance the British Columbia Southern charter. The conditions under which this charter was given were the consideration to be received by the province for the benefits bestowed. Not one of these conditions has been fulfilled. Colonel Baker is a large and direct beneficiary under this charter. In what moral category does that place Colonel Baker as a public man? Edgar Dewdney occupies the dual position of representative of the Queen in British Columbia and a director of a company which is one of the largest beneficiaries (without consideration) under a grant of public land. In what moral category does that place Edgar Dewdney as a public man? The damning accusation, which it is impossible either to palliate or deny, lies in the facts, not in any names hurled against these men. They need no names except their own to brand them.

THE Globe gives between two and three columns to the question of disallowing the British Columbia Southern charter, sprinkled with abuse of Mr. McInnis. Mr. McInnis is a good, vigorous denunciator, filled with a hatred of humbug. The Globe is a pillar of society whose reputation was made by the same enthusiasm and attitude as will make Mr. McInnis. We recommend Mr. McInnis a course of lben. It will give him much satisfaction in his present frame of mind. Later on, when he is a pillar of society himself, he will not read lben, and if he is at all of a retrospective turn will look back on his present sensations with much good-natured irony.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the legislature does not restrict the right to locate mineral claims to those who are British subjects. The advantage to the province is not the nationality of the man who locates a mineral claim, but the fact that it is located. The fact is that nearly all the great mines of this country have been located by skilled prospectors, men who knew how to find what they were looking for, and skilled prospectors have been instrumental in opening up the productive camps. These men, while they are aliens, give their time, labor and experience to the province. They should be welcomed and encouraged. The more of them there are in the country and the more of them induced to come, the quicker will British Columbia realise upon its splendid future as a mining country.

MARKET REPORT.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange this week have been heavier than since its organization, though business is not yet of very great magnitude. Prices, however, are well maintained, giving evidence that values have been ascertained. Sales of treasury

stock in good companies continue brisk, though no new field is as yet open.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR VALUE.	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	13½
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	03½
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	9
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	9
Caledonia Con.....	500,000		
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	7
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	04½
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	20
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	47
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	49
Cumberland.....	500,000	1 00	* 49
Deer Lake.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Delacola.....	1,000,000	1 00	2
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	5½
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	6
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	8½
Giant.....	500,000	1 00	15
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	4
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	11½
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	13
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	8
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	4½
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	8½
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	3
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
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	46
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	46
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	59
Juliet.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Kohinoor.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia.....	250,000	100 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	12
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Montezuma.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 4½
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	18½
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	58½
Nest Egg Firefly.....	1,000,000	1 00	9
Novelty.....	1,000,000	1 00	7
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	06½
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	26
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Pure Gold.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	10
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	6¾
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	27
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	52
R. E. Lec.....	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	07
Silver Bell.....	1,000,000	1 00	6
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	8
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	2 55
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	8
Victory-Triumph.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	10
War Eagle Con.....	500,000	1 00	
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	25½
Waneta and Trail Creek.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	18
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	6½
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	09½
Zilora.....	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.

Results Talk.

The management of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, now have over 150 feet of underground development to their credit in the rich Sunset No. 2. From the beginning there has been no "let up" in the exploration and development of this fine property. The work is to be pushed more vigorously, if possible, until the Sunset is a regular producer of pay ore in quantity. With pay ore in quantity comes increased share values and dividends. As an investment, therefore, the fully-paid, absolutely non-assessable shares of The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 cents per share, appeal most forcibly to every intelligent investor.

Order shares, prospectus and general information from

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

H. O'HARA & CO., 24 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

SAWYER, MURPHY & CO., 106 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

Or through any reliable Bank or Broker.

THE STRIKE ON THE CROWN POINT.

Of all the claims which lie between the R. E. Lee and Lookout Mountain, the Crown Point is the one which has had most money spent in its development. It was located in the end of April, 1895, and shortly after its discovery preliminary surface work discovered an enormous outcrop of good ore. On the strength of this it was bonded to Humphreys and Yawkey for \$75,000. They sank a shaft on the main outcrop and at a depth of about 60 feet the ore was cut off, and in spite of sinking 70 feet further and drifting in all directions no more ore was discovered. The bond was thrown up and the property fell back into the hands of the Crown Point Gold Mining Company, of which the original owners were the chief shareholders. No development work at the bottom of the shaft was attempted. The ore which had been taken out was shipped. Then during the summer of 1896 the control passed into the hands of George Gooderham, and also the bond on the Tiger. A new shaft was started some way to the west, and the crosscut tunnel in which the ore has now been found was also begun. The Tiger tunnel, which ran into the hill at a different angle, was also continued. The ore played out in the new shaft. The crosscut tunnel discovered nothing and work on the Tiger was most unsatisfactory. In fact, the Crown point has been, until very recently, one of the sickest looking mining propositions ever seen. It is very questionable if any western mining capital could have been found willing to take the chances of finding that ore at depth. Now the ore has been found below the possibility of serious breaks, and the Crown Point bids fair to make a great mine. The strike will have a most inspiring and beneficial effect on mining development on the south belt generally. The Trilby, Prince of Wales, Southern Cross group, Violet and Maggie, Detroit Fraction and Iron Queen, the St. Marys, Spotted Tail, Cambridge, Uncle Sam, Gem and Mammoth, and many other claims all have their prospects of successful development distinctly improved by it.

OUR LONDON COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Forbes George Vernon, late chief commissioner of lands and works, now "agent general" of British

Columbia in London, is an institution of which this country has some reason to be proud, his political career having been fraught with special distinction. It is, therefore, with unusual interest that we peruse his valuable report for the year 1896, and extract therefrom the statistical information, which he imparts with pardonable pride, that during the twelve months ending 31st December he received no less than 813 letters, he received no fewer than 737 visitors, and distributed the colossal number of 4,255 pamphlets. Worked out on general average principles we find that this means per working day of 300 days in the year:

Letters received.....	3.10 per diem
Letters dispatched.....	2.71 per diem
Visitors received.....	2.46 per diem
Pamphlets distributed.....	14.14 per diem

Just think of it! Three letters received, two letters answered (Forbes George doesn't answer them all evidently, we couldn't expect it at the price), two visitors entertained and fourteen pamphlets distributed during every blessed day of the year, Sundays and holidays excepted. It's wonderful, especially when

one comes to consider that all this work only cost the province the trifling sum of \$4,529, "not forgetting" forty-two cents. We congratulate the "agent general" upon the exhaustive nature of his report and only regret one thing, i.e., that he did not tell us what was the sex of his daily visitors. This is a tantalising omission which he will doubtless make good next year, always provided the legislature continues to afford him the opportunity of doing so much for so little. Inland Sentinel.

George Forbes Vernon is too much occupied in feathering his nest as a mining company promoter and drawing down his guineas for attendance at board meetings to look after the business of his office.

NOTICE.

Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on Sheep Creek, commencing at a post marked "A. B. Anderson's N. E. Corner Post," close to B. H. Lee's S. E. Corner Post, running thence South eighty chains, thence West forty chains, thence North eighty chains, thence East forty chains to point of commencement.
Said land is situate in the Osoyoos District of British Columbia.
Dated this 10th day of April, A.D. 1897.
A. B. ANDERSON.

B. H. Lee, Notary Public. A. B. Anderson.
LEE & ANDERSON,
Mining Brokers and Real Estate Agents.
BOUNDARY CREEK MINES A SPECIALTY.
Agents for
GREENWOOD CITY LOTS.
S.E. Cor. Lincoln and
Columbia Ave. Rossland, B. C.

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REVIEW

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\$1.25 FOR SIX MONTHS.

SOUR DOUGH ALLEY.

The Rosslander says: "For many years this alley was an Indian trail, and the early settlers built along this path, following its configurations, which accounts for its curves. Its name, Sour Dough alley, old settlers say, arose from the fact that some prospectors who lived on the alley ran shy on provisions and were compelled to subsist for quite a period on bread made from flour that had turned sour in consequence of having been wet."

As Sour Dough alley is going down to fame as one of the last, and by no means the least, picturesque features of western mining life, its history should be cleared of misunderstandings. Sour Dough alley was not Sour Dough alley until after the advent of sawn lumber. It was the course of the government wagon road between Trail and the Le Roi mine. It became a street on this account. There are no log cabins on Sour Dough alley and none of the early prospectors built on it. It derives its name from sour dough bread, the best kind of bread where yeast is not obtainable, and familiar to every prospector. People built on it, as it was on railway land, who could not afford to buy lots or live at hotels. It was not known as Sour Dough alley until late in the spring of 1895, and the name was first applied by Harold Kingsmill, who at that time was editing the Record newspaper. The idea in the name is that the people who lived there "batched" and presumably used sour dough to make bread with. Sour Dough alley is a little side street such as you very seldom meet with, and although it is doomed to disappear shortly, it will linger in the recollection of every one identified with the early history of Rossland.

MINING PROGRESS IN ONTARIO.

Following is a list giving the number of stamps in operation, or in place, or in process of being put in place (that is, on the ground) at the present time in the Rainy Lake district of Ontario.

Little American, 5-stamp.
Lyle, 10-stamp, now being moved to Little American.
Foley, 20-stamp.
Ferguson, 3-stamp.
Preston, 2-stamp Alosa, equal to 5-stamp.
Lucky Coon, 5-stamp.
Saw Bill, 10-stamp.
Lake Harold, 10-stamp.
Empress, 20-stamp.
Hawk Bay, 10-stamp.
Sultana, 10-stamp, expected to increase to 40.
Gold Hill, 10-stamp.
Golden Gate, 20-stamp.
Regina, 10-stamp.
Ophir, 10-stamp.
Neepawa, 10-stamp.
Crawford, 10-stamp.
Haycock, 2 Tremania, equal to 5-stamp.
Rat Portage Reduction Works, 20-stamp.
A custom mill, with cyanite and chlorination process.

MONEY MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

Strange what force wealth lends to one's opinions. While yet a beggarly carpenter out of a job, with no companionship but that of a hired burro, and no earthly possession but the scanty outfit of a prospector the now famous millionaire Stratton wended his way into the Oripple Creek gold camp, a tramp would have laughed at his opinion in mining, and it was not until he accidentally stumbled onto the Independence, which has made him a multi-millionaire, that any prospector would have given him a penny for his thought. But now things have changed. It matters not that Stratton is a accident; it matters not that, heart sick and unschooled in the miner's craft, he was on several occasions about to give up in despair. His accidental fortune has made him a new man, and large mining syndicates and men of wealth and influence eagerly catch at any hint which he may let drop, and his opinions are sought for far and wide. Although there are hundreds of poor prospectors in Cripple Creek today who are better posted than Stratton, they are pushed aside and the accidental rich man is sought out.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from date hereof the undersigned intends applying to the stipendiary magistrate for West Kootenay District for a license to sell liquor by retail, on the premises known as Barney's ranch, at Barney, situated at the intersection of the Dewdney trail and the Northport wagon road, five miles from the town of Rossland.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1897. B. O'BRIEN

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LD.

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter.)
Head Office: McKinnon building, Toronto, Canada.
Rossland office: Columbia avenue, near Grand Union Hotel.
Represented by GEO. GURD, Secretary.

CHAS. W. CLUETT,

ASSAYER.

REAR OF GROCERY,
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

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We are prepared to print STOCK CERTIFICATES, PROSPECTUSES, PAY ROLLS, VOUCHERS, ORDER BLANKS, and other Mining forms.
Our work speaks for itself.
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Agents for Deer Park Treasury Stock.

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Buying and selling orders on all British Columbia Mining Stocks.

Write for close quotations on War Eagle Consolidated, Two Friends, Orphan Boy and Victory-Triumph.

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MINING OPERATOR.

MINES EXAMINED AND REPORTED ON.

SMITH-HEWITT BLOCK. | ROSSLAND, B. C.
Columbia Ave.

BUCK & BOUILLON'S

NEW 1897 MINING MAPS—Showing Mineral Claims

Map of Mines in vicinity of Rossland and Trail—best map of Trail Creek Camp ever published \$1 00
Map of Kettle River, Boundary Creek, and portion of Colville Reservation, from Christina Lake west to Rock Cr 2 00
Map of Trail Creek Mining Division, from Columbia river west to Christina Lake..... 1 50
Map of North Fork of Salmon River and Wild Horse Creek 1 50
New map of the Slocan Division, giving more information than any map ever published..... 2 00
Map of Deer Park, lower Arrow Lake..... 1 50
Map of Murphy and Sullivan Creeks..... 1 00
Also agents for other publishers mining maps.
Maps of new districts made from time to time as we can procure reliable information.

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Mining Engineers, Draughtsmen and Map Publishers,
Stussli Block. ROSSLAND, B. C.

J. B. CAMPBELL.

MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKER.

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Latest information from the mines. Write for quotations on mining stocks.

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... IN THE STOCK OF THE ...

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DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD. LY.

WILL BRING

PROFITS...

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 Ex-Minister of the Interior
 First Vice-President—R. Scott
 Ex-Mayor of Galt, Ontario
 Mayor of Rossland.
 Second Vice-President—Jos. B. Dabney
 Treasurer—Geo. E. Toms
 Secretary—R. C. McDonald
 Mining Engineer—J. L. Parker

Its Directors are men of known experience, ability and integrity.

Its operations will not be confined to one section of British Columbia, but wherever promising prospects are to be exploited its representatives will work.

There are many undeveloped mines in this province awaiting development.

The object of the Rossland - Slocan Mines Development Company is to acquire and develop potential mines.

Working bonds have been secured on a number of properties and development work will be vigorously prosecuted on such as are favorably reported on by the company's engineer.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUS ADDRESS

R. C. McDONALD, SECRETARY.

P. O. BOX 696.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

COPPER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The total copper production of the world is estimated by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co. in their annual circular just issued at 373,208 long tons, the greatest ever reported. In 1888, according to the same authority, the total supply was 258,026 tons, and in 1892 it had increased to 310,472 tons. In 1893 there was a slight decrease, to 303,534 tons, but since then there has been a continued gain, the figures being 324,506 tons in 1894, and 334,285 tons in 1895, with a gain of 38,923 tons, or 11.7 per cent. to the quantity above given for 1896. The figures for the leading countries, with the proportion of the total furnished by each, are as follows for two years:

	1895.		1896.		Changes.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.
United States...	172,300	51.6	203,891	54.7	Inc. 31,593
Spain and Portugal...	54,950	16.5	53,325	14.3	Dec. 1,625
Chile...	22,075	6.6	22,500	6.3	Inc. 425
Japan...	18,430	5.5	21,000	5.6	Inc. 2,570
Germany...	5,555	1.6	30,065	8.1	Inc. 24,510
Mexico...	11,620	3.5	11,150	3.0	Dec. 470
Australia...	10,000	3.0	11,000	2.9	Inc. 1,000
South Africa...	7,050	2.1	7,450	2.0	Inc. 400
Other countries...	21,275	6.3	21,825	5.9	Inc. 550
Total...	334,285	100.0	373,208	100.0	Inc. 38,923

The figures for the United States are those furnished by Mr. John Stanton as statistician for the companies. It will be seen that this country furnished last year considerably over half the total supply of copper, its output being nearly four times as great as that of the next producer in rank. Its gain over 1895 was 15.5 per cent., and this constituted 81.2 per cent. of the world's increase.

In Spain the output of the Rio Tinto mines was 33,000 tons, a decrease of 500 tons from 1895; the production of the Tharsis was about the same in both years, while the Sevilla and the other smaller mines showed a slight falling off. The figures for Germany do not agree with those of Messrs. Aron Hirsch & Son, the latter being larger by 4,240 tons, a very important difference.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact connected with 1896 was that the increase in supplies was all absorbed without difficulty, and the price was well maintained throughout the year. Consumers in Europe seemed to take all that was offered, and the increase all went to them, the consumption here being light throughout the year.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

JAPAN AND SILVER.

The price of silver has shown an almost continuous fall since the opening of the year and has now reached 28½ pence in London and 62½ cents in New York, the latter price showing a decline of 2½ cents per fine ounce since December and 6 cents as compared with the corresponding date last year. A part of this decline may be due to the smaller purchasing power of India on account of short crops and famine, though the shipments to India have not shown quite as great a decrease this year as might have been expected, the loss being about 16 per cent. In great part, however, the decline has been speculative, or rather sentimental, and based upon the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, coupled with the apprehension that a large surplus from that country would be thrown upon the market. It hardly appears that such an anticipation is correct. Japan has not been a large buyer of silver for some time and does not appear to have a heavy stock. In December last the total amount of currency in that country was estimated at 278,454,000 yen, the value of the yen being about 50 cents. Of this, however, 202,058,000 yen were in paper and only 76,396,500 yen in coin, chiefly silver. Nearly all of this silver will be needed for the new subsidiary coinage of one-yen and smaller pieces which it is proposed to make, as the five-yen piece will be the smallest gold coin. Since silver at 32 to 1 with gold is undervalued as compared with average commercial value, the tendency should be for silver to go out of circulation, where gold, the overvalued metal, could be used.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

THE COAL HILL CAMP.

Coal Hill derives its name from a deposit of excellent coal found a few years since about three miles south of the town. A tunnel was run to a considerable distance, but the broken up condition of the seam and an insufficient thickness led to its abandonment. This was the first discovery of mineral of any kind made on the mountain, which is probably destined to become one of the principal mining camps in the province. It is situated in the midst of a pastoral

country which, since the advent of the first white settlers, was only deemed valuable for pasturing cattle. Starting from Kamloops a constant succession of grassy, rolling hills, dotted with pine trees, ascend to an elevation of 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. From every point of view the scenery is of the most pleasing and picturesque character, which never fails to attract the admiration of the beholder. The mountains of the gold range are here clothed about two-thirds of their height with bunch grass, the support of numerous herds of cattle. Above that the timber line intervenes, embracing within its limits an abundant growth of pine and fir, principally the latter. The country is everywhere accessible to persons riding on horseback and an excellent wagon road already exists, to which an extension of about a mile will intersect some of the principal claims and afford all the facilities that will be required for transportation.

The general trend of the veins is east and west. They lie in a diorite formation and exist under similar conditions to those found in the Rossland district, accompanied by the characteristic iron capping, which is a prominent feature of those deposits. The ore is also of the same character, being chalcopryite, assaying from 5 to 30 per cent. in copper and from \$4 to \$8 in gold. The vein matter is diorite. The lodes average in width from four to twenty feet and the locations may extend over an area of about twenty square miles. Fuel is abundant and an unrivalled climate, in addition to short railway communication completes the advantages which very few mining camps possess. Two hundred claims have been recorded to date. The first discovery was made in June by Louis Bennett, who brought some of the ore to Kamloops and described in a vague manner the situation of the vein from which it was taken. Unaware of its value he left shortly for the mica mines at the headwaters of the Thompson river, without taking any steps to locate. This led to a search on the mountain, which resulted in the mineral claim known as the Python being staked and recorded. The richness of the deposits soon spread and within two or three weeks numerous prospectors were roaming in every direction in quest of mineral wealth.—From the Annual Report of Gold Commissioner Tunstall.

The Investing Public

Is requested to consider the following facts about the

VICTORY=TRIUMPH Gold Mining Company

The Victory may now rank as a developed mine.

The tunnel is now in 160 feet on ORE ALL THE WAY.

The ore is low grade, but when concentrated will yield large profits on treatment.

From a point 90 feet in to the face of the tunnel there is a continuous body of paying ore. A considerable percentage of it will pay to ship as it comes from the mine.

The following statements about the Victory can not be challenged:

1 That the LARGEST BODY OF ORE has been opened up at the LEAST COST compared with any mine in British Columbia opened during the last two years

2 That every foot of work done is bringing more ore in sight than on any mine in British Columbia at the same stage of development.

3 That as an early dividend payer the Victory compares favorably with any property in process of development.

4 That the SURFACE CROPPING ahead of the tunnel gives every reason for supposing that within the next two months a wonderful chute of ore will be opened up at a depth of over TWO HUNDRED FEET.

Treasury Stock now 15 Cents.

For full information write to the Secretary of the Company,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

ORDER STOCK FROM YOUR BROKER.