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British Columbia Mining Critic.

"I am Nothing, if Not Critical."—Shakespeare.

WEEKLY EDITION.

Vol. I, No. 33.

VANCOUVER, B.C., SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NOTICES.

All communications intended for THE EDITOR should be sent direct to

THE EDITORIAL OFFICES,
319 CANNIE STREET,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The British Columbia Mining Critic is published weekly in the interest of Mining, Finance and Commerce, and for the protection of investors.

Subscription, Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

FRANK S. TAGGART,
Managing Director.

British Columbia Mining Critic

Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

Publishing Offices: 401 and 403 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

EDITORIAL.

A VERY DUBIOUS PROMOTION.

Yet another very doubtful British Columbia mine company promotion has recently been placed on the London money market under the name of the Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited, of the Slocan, and with a board of directors mainly composed of the members of the boards of the Dominion Mining Development and Agency Company, Ltd., and the Duncan Mines, Ltd., both promoters of the new concern of the Queen Bess. A naval officer of Southampton, Eng., Capt. R. B. Needham, R.N., is at the head, though Mr. C. K. Milbourne, of Nelson, is appointed the Managing Director in British Columbia. The board also includes—as is usual with similarly organized British undertakings so planned as to give grasping promoters all, or nearly all, the possible profits of the venture—a man of title, in this case, however, only a baronet, in the person of a Sir Francis Blackwood, who is also like most of his colleagues, a member of the Dominion Mining Development and Agency Co., Ltd. The bankers and brokers of the Company are, however, constituting one of singularly few unexceptionable features of the undertaking, strong and influential, and doubtless act for the concern in the ordinary course of business, taking the Queen Bess to be—what it is not—a mining undertaking of an average type.

The authorized capital of the Company is fixed

at £120,000 in £1 shares, of which the vendors, who we shall hereafter note mean "to take most of the plunder," are to receive 33,333—or the equivalent taking the stock at par—of the respectable sum of £33,333 in part—and only in part—payment of purchase money, amounting in all to not less than £85,000, which they have decided to obtain if possible from, or at the cost of the ordinary type of British investor in mining concerns made hazardous by inflation of capital due to grasping promotion. The properties of the company include six mineral claims known as the Queen Bess group. Some of them are not full-sized, but they are in all stated to occupy an area of two hundred acres in the Slocan country, or the equivalent of rather less than four full British Columbia precious metal claims. The properties consist of the "Queen Bess," "Young Dominion," "First Extension," "American Girl," "Concord," and "First Extension Fraction," and are situated at Howson Creek, near New Denver and Three Forks. The mines are therefore located, it must be admitted, in a good district of the Slocan and might probably be expected under moderate capitalization and efficient management to yield dividend returns even with silver at its present low value. But, as we shall note, the Queen Bess Co. will be found to be over loaded with promoters' and other intermediary profits, which—this being a very bad feature of the enterprise—it is sought in part to conceal, in part to justify by reprehensible misrepresentations of fact accompanied by very extraordinary miscalculations of ore in sight and probable output for veins and ledges. These are mostly found in or based upon a report made by Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston, M.E., M.I.M. and M.M.F.I.M.E., to give him full credit as a man of very many initial suffixes, who is described in the Company's prospectuses as "an independent mining engineer of the highest repute in the district," but who is so little independent in regard to his connection with the gentlemen of the Queen Bess group as to be interested in the sale of the properties to the promoting companies which kindly provide most of the Queen Bess' directors. Mr. Campbell-Johnston is, indeed,—as we are informed—the vendor to the promoters of the properties, which he some time since transferred for the

comparatively modest sum of \$110,000, probably nearly if not quite the then market value. The Company's "independent engineer" is however quite ready to back his purchasers, the promoting companies whose countenance and control mean everything to the Queen Bess undertaking, and its shareholders, in assurances that the company makes a good "buy" of properties which he sold for an equivalent of less than £23,000 at a big advance price of £85,000, payable as to £33,333 in fully paid shares, and as to the balance—if the promoting companies can conveniently get it—from the shareholders wholly in cash, otherwise the option being the vendors' in part cash the remainder in shares. Mr. Campbell-Johnston's position in the affair is accordingly dependent rather than independent, a fact that like the very curious miscalculations that he makes in his report, discounts very considerably the value of his highly approving dicta concerning a property which he has every inducement to rate as he does, at its highest attainable value allowing, favorably for many more than usually doubtful contingencies.

On further examination of the Queen Bess Company's remarkable prospectus, it will be noted that the "independent engineer" recommends the obtaining of a working capital of £15,000 with a reserve of £10,000 for the purpose of developing the six properties and with a view also to erect a concentrator at the mines. Hence the directors—and this point would almost seem to have in part suggested the fixture of £85,000 as purchase money by the two promoting companies, of one or other of which most of them are members, propose to call for a first issue in all of £100,000 including their own paid-up shares and shareholders cash duly pursued for purchase money. So they leave for working capital the sum and only the sum fixed by the "independent engineer," though they provide for a possible further issue of £20,000 in shares for the purpose of the reserve that he suggests. The directors therefore, being no doubt modestly doubtful as to the hold they can secure on the British investing public, take care that after the promoting companies with which most of them are associated have absorbed the bulk of the company's funds and stock, representing possible funds, the confiding investing public shall only be asked to provide at best £35,000 for the working and development of the mine. So the directors leave slight margin to meet any possible underestimate of their "independent engineer," though, as we shall note, it were surely well so to do, in view of some remarkable errors of calculation and description made by him in his report and the plan issued with it by the Queen Bess directors. They rely, doubtless, on the suggestion, which they by implication make in their prospectus, of their being exception-

ally benevolent and philanthropic, since they state that their purchase money represents less than the value of the ore actually in sight, which, put by them at \$474,500, nearly doubles the "independent engineer's" own figures, which in themselves are based on methods of calculation very like those which represented the famous concern of the Galena Mines, Limited, to be possessed on its formation as a company, of immense values in the form of ore in sight. Which ore in sight has, as too often happens with things that are in bulk rather visible than attainable, failed to materialise, save to the extent of a percentage as small as the dividend in an exceptionally bad bankruptcy. Were it not that just as a "bird in the hand is worth at least two in the bush, and a dollar in value of ore gotten out is usually worth at least four dollars of ore merely "in sight," especially when estimated by "independent engineers" who happen to be considerably interested in a company's deal, we should really esteem the gentlemen who are at one and the same time Queen Bess directors and directors of the vendor companies to be individuals of an exceptionally benevolent type. But one knows, of course, the report of the "independent engineer," showing this on its face, that these estimates of ore in sight are obtained by occasional short tunnel and face working exposures at none too frequent intervals, no sufficient allowance being made for possible narrowings of ledges, pinchings out of ore ledges and a hundred other contingencies which may well reduce enormously the actual results from "ore in sight." And, as we said, the "independent engineers'" report is on its face more than usually inaccurate, even for one that is obviously designed to suit the purpose of promoters who mean to get all they can out of a concern, whatever the outcome as regards the investing public. Thus, according to the "independent engineer,"—we quote from his "Description of the Queen Bess Claim"—four tunnels have been driven "more or less"—nice little saving clause—"along the vein." When, however, we turn to the plan annexed we find that only three tunnels, and the first of these a very short one of 35 feet, meet No. 1 vein on the "Queen Bess" claim, the fourth tunnel meeting the same vein in the Young Dominion claim. The "independent engineer" is therefore soon shown to be by no means careful "to join his flats," to use the suggestive metaphor of the stage carpenter, for he quite fails to make his report agree with the plan annexed. Then again, his report says that tunnel No. 4, already shown not to run as he suggests: into the Queen Bess, but tapping instead the Young Dominion claim, traverses a distance of 333.6 feet. The plan says 320 feet, and here again report and plan fail to correspond. It is also somewhat significant to note that the "independent engineer"

admits that 164 feet of the tunnel run into zinc ore—a troublesome matter, as if there happens to crop up amongst the mine ledges a good deal of zinc, there may, as in the suggestive case of the Galena Mines flotation, be the "dence and all" for confiding shareholders to pay. The various crosscuts and other exposures made on vein 1, tunnel 4, show greatly varying widths and values of silver-lead deposits, yet the "independent engineer" has no difficulty in estimating that tunnel 4 shows 1,400 tons of galena worth \$46,000. Little of this ore is in any other than a strained and purely technical sense that is eminently calculated to deceive any but a mining expert, really in sight. Yet down go the figures \$46,000 as a certainty for the company's investors in the form of gross returns. Limits of space and other considerations forbid large entrance into the details of the "independent engineer's" report on the ore exposures shown in vein 1 by tunnel No. 3, which again differs as to its length, the plan showing 425 feet, the report 431.2 feet. But here though his crosscuts show big variations in width of vein and assay values, the independent engineer has no difficulty in asserting that \$103,500 of ore are actually in sight. But he really surpasses himself when he sums up his valuation of the ore in sight exposed by tunnel 2 on vein 1, which he reckons at \$105,000, made up by taking, as he writes, "3,042 tons at \$60 a ton," figures which would bring out the total of ore in sight, according to his methods of observation, as \$209,898 instead of the \$105,000 which he gives. What further need is there of showing that the "independent engineer's" calculations are extraordinarily and broadly inaccurate, when, by his own figures, he makes in one important calculation an error of \$104,898, and brings the total to one-half what it should be, if his own estimates of tonnage and values happen perchance to be fairly correct. Perhaps, however, the "independent engineer" wished, like the hero of one of the laughable Ingoldsby Legends, to "draw it mild," and feared to strain too far the credulity of the British investing public, by working out to the full the results of his own "boom" valuing. It would really look too well—altogether too generous—more especially if the somewhat embarrassing point happened to be brought out, that the "independent engineer" himself not long since sold the properties for the comparatively modest sum of \$110,000. It is notable also that no work has been done on the African Girl or Concord claims, and what virtually amounts to little more than nothing on the First Extension and Fraction; and the "independent engineer" also by inference admits that there is little save ore in sight calculating value to be found in tunneling, "the present tunnels 'being all too crooked for the cheap handling of ore,' and it

being "as cheap to run new ones as to straighten out the old ones." Hence it cannot be said that "the independent engineer's" own statement proving the contrary, that the big difference in price between the sum at which he sold and that at which the present vendor companies propose to sell to the Queen Bess undertaking, is due to valuable mine improvements. One last point may here be noted, that although the engineer's report shows the title to the mines to be good, all the claims have not yet been surveyed, thus at any rate showing that the title is only partly good and not absolutely completed, full surveys being for this necessary. This, however, is a comparatively slight inaccuracy for the "independent engineer" to make. And as the London, Eng., correspondent of the Canadian Mining Review says, the whole business had to be rushed, in order doubtless to get at the British public at an apparently favorable moment for promotions of a kind not to be too closely investigated. So the prospectus and its accompanying report were neither made accurate nor—as was probably thought undesirable—too largely explanatory. On this subject the correspondent in question speaks as follows: We may as well quote his words: "Two other companies brought out by one group, were the Duncan Mines, Limited, capital 120,000 pounds, issued 50,000, a prospectory development, mining and agency company, and the Queen Bess proprietary Company, Limited, capital 120,000 pounds, in shares of 1 pound each, 66,667 of which were offered. This company proposed to acquire a group known as the "Queen Bess claims," situated in the Slocan. In this case we had a parent and its first offspring appealing for the support of the public check by jowl. We fancy that the whole thing was rushed, because it was afterward found necessary to make certain corrections by post in the prospectus of the latter company. These companies were really brought out by the Dominion Mining Agency & Development Company, which is represented in British Columbia by Captain Duncan, and in London by a Mr. C. S. Drummond."

As, therefore, we have shown, and the directors of the Queen Bess Company have themselves in part admitted the fact that they and their "independent engineer" have been both exceptionally careless and reticent as regards the statements made and neglected to be made in their prospectus and annexed report and plan, and as all the figures show that the investor is to take virtually the whole risk, the promoters, who are themselves to control the concern, taking certainly the cream of the possible profits, the promotion of the Queen Bess is one of a too numerous group that are likely to do serious injury to British Columbia mining development by the aid of British capital. We can only

hope that the response of the British public to the offers of its far from disinterested and, apparently in a very true sense, irresponsible directorate will either fail or by now have failed to provide the promoters with the wholly extravagant profits for which they are keenly on the "still hunt." The Queen Bess is evidently a good company for the ordinary British shareholder, who is not a "plunger" on big risks, to keep very well out of.

[Since the above was written it is learnt, per Mr. C. K. Milbourne, the Company's managing director, that his board's first estimate of ore in sight at \$474,500—which estimate it was afterwards sought tardily to correct—was based on a misapprehension of the "independent engineer's" figures, which should have made the total of ore in sight \$208,500. As a fact, making an allowance for the "independent engineer's" big mistake in multiplication hereinbefore noted, one set of his figures, added together, brings the "ore in sight" to a value of \$254,500. Later in the report the "independent engineer" gives the worth of "ore in sight" as about \$220,000, plus an "enormous speculative value." So confused are in fact his calculations, that the attempt to harmonise these—a thing ultimately found to be impossible—was verily hard enough to be followed in the "wee sma' hours" by a bad attack of editorial nightmare. The report as a whole may almost be described in the language of the famous "Lord Dundreary, as one of those things that 'no fellow can understand'"—a circumstance, however, not wholly to the disadvantage of a concern which evidently means to appeal in the main to the "fool" class of investor.]

DAWSON CITY SPEAKS OUT.

The hardworking gold miners of Dawson City are emphatic in their protest against the enforcement of the proposed Dominion royalties of ten and twenty per cent. respectively on the output of the Yukon placers, as also in their opposition to the limitation in the length of claims to 100, instead of as formerly 500 feet; whilst they also object to the proposed Government reservation and subsequent disposition of a fixed proportion of future claims, on the ground that this will aid capital unduly at the expense of the very hardy labor of the far north gold country. We do not propose at this moment to discuss the last of these positions but simply to consider what the two former imply, for they are specially significant in view of the expected enormous rush to the Yukon during the next spring and summer.

The Dawson miners emphatically declare with one voice that less than two and a half per cent. of Yukon claims staked to date—some 40 in fact of more than 1,800—have been proved exceptionally rich. Some others have, they say, proved profitably productive, but not extraordinarily so, considering

the character of the mines, their short productive lives, the hardships of the climate, the short productive season of each year, and the excessive cost of living, albeit very uncomfortably, in a land where the bare necessities of life cost at least quadruple what they do in more temperate regions.

They add that a very large majority of the 1,800 claims located are "practically unknown quantities" as regards productivity, and further assert that the world-famous rich placers on Bonanza Creek have most of them working lives of from one to two years only. So sure are, apparently, the miners that their inferences are correct that they declare that they will sternly resist, even to dangerous strife, the imposition of the royalties and carriage into effect of the new Yukon regulations.

Some discount must be allowed and made on these statements of the Dawson miners, they being largely interested parties; but the really moderate gold shipments from the Yukon to date, surely not more than \$2,500,000 at most, seem very largely to corroborate their assertions that the general gold productiveness of the land has been grossly exaggerated by "booming" returned miners and correspondents—more especially by a few specially lucky gold seekers—and that it is accordingly necessary not only that the royalties be reduced but also necessary to give incomers a fair chance in so hardy, costly and difficult a land, that the length of claims be not limited as proposed to 100 feet, but restored to the old and larger lineal dimensions of 500 feet.

There is at least sufficient behind these hardy miners' contentions—disregarding altogether their threats to use force in resisting the new regulations—to make many of a host of would-be Yukon gold seekers pause at least a while ere they persist in their determination to seek for that far northern region in many "teens of thousands."

INVESTIGATING TAKUSH.

A party of Vancouver prospectors is, with specialist aid, now investigating further on the spot the value of some seemingly rich gold bearing deposits in the neighborhood of Takush Harbor, the scene of an ill-fated lumber enterprise, to the inception of which there hangs a very strange tale, and it may devolve upon us to narrate the facts at an early date.

It is to be hoped that the gold will pan out better as to cash values than the scant and doubtful cypress of the locality proved itself as regards lumbering. The very barrenness of much of the rocky land about Takush suggests that it may perhaps be good for mining.

It is stated that the ore houses of the Howard Fraction mine, of the Slocan, are now quite full and a first shipment will consequently soon be made.

Current Mining News.

Contributions from any part of British Columbia and the mining districts of a reliable nature will be published in these columns, and we request that mining men write us about the progress of the mines of their district. We desire to publish all mining news.

VANCOUVER'S SMELTER.

There is still no definite news to hand announcing the formation of the proposed London company, and it begins to appear as though a hitch has again occurred in bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

ANOTHER CARIBOO MINE DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney, the pioneer free-milling gold mine of the Province, have now declared another dividend of \$16,000, equivalent to 2 per cent. This brings to the respectable total of \$189,000 the dividends paid by the mine.

POORMAN RETURNS.

The Trail smelter returns from the first shipments of two cars of ore from this mine, representing a weight of thirty-six tons, are now to hand, showing a value of \$706 66 or \$19 58 per ton. Four more cars of ore are now en route to the smelter, and meanwhile the mine is being worked by a modest force of four men.

NELSON SHIPMENTS.

Nelson and its subports shipped during November ore matte and bullion of a value of \$824,362, of which \$359,375 represented the worth of ore exported, \$436,517 that of matte shipped, and \$28,470 the value of the bullion exports. The figures indicate steady advance all round in precious metal mining in the district of which Nelson is the export center.

THE WAR EAGLE.

This noted Rossland mine is apparently again on the eve of better things, judging by reports recently to hand to the effect that rich ore deposits have again been struck and will soon be developed. Greater depth of working is, it is stated, making prospects very much more hopeful and removing some of the doubts cast upon the mine, as a result of far from assuring directorial statements and advance predictions, bearing their own refutation on their face. The War Eagle owners now declare that they have no longer any intention of putting up a smelter, and are apparently awaiting the action of the C.P.R. capitalists in this direction. Shipments from the mine continue small, pending the provision of cheaper facilities of transport and treatment.

THE C.P.R. AND EAST KOOTENAY'S LEADING MINES.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Sullivan Group Mining Company last week, held at the office of the Le Roi, in Spokane, it was reported upon reliable information, that surveyors of the Canadian Pacific are running lines up Mark Creek and the St. Mary's River, from the main line of the Crow's Nest Pass road to the North Star and Sullivan group mines. Officials of the Canadian Pacific have stated that this branch will be built next year. Another discovery of galena and carbonate ore was reported on the Sullivan group, and the company is figuring on letting a contract for fifty feet more of shaft work. The company owns three claims—the Hope, Hamlet and Shylock, in the Fort Steele country. The shareholders, who are largely composed of well-known Le Roi men, including Senator Turner, Col. W. W. D. Turner, Colonel Ridpath, Major Armstrong and Colonel I. N. Peyton.

THE PROPOSED SMELTER COMBINE

At the conference of leading smelter men and refineries recently held in New York, it became clear that a big combine is intended to be formed which mining men interested particularly in silver will in their own interest be compelled to watch closely. Those present at the conference said:

"We are meeting simply for the purpose of creating harmony and union among the smelters. It is true that we are looking toward consolidation, but not consolidation in the sense of a silver trust. What we want to do is to establish the smelting and refining companies into joint agencies, so that the prepared metal may have readier sale. Our idea is to have a committee in which each company will be represented, which shall indicate where each amount of stock shall be placed. Each company being of equal standing with the others and having equal authority, there will be no such severe competition as there has been in our former experiences."

On the other hand it is said the object is to form if possible a combination selling agency to control the price of silver futures. The price of silver for future delivery is always less than the price for cash silver, and the smelters want to equalize prices.

It is said that the smelters hope by their combination to stiffen the price of silver and eventually reduce the output, although they deny the report that they intend to try to form a silver trust.

The following companies were represented at the conference: Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company, Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company, Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, Great National Mexican Smelting Company of Monterey, Mex., and Alius Cante, Mex.

ROSSLAND MINES.

Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star—Best Information Obtainable from Owners and other Sources.

DEER PARK.

The Deer Park is located on the summit of Deer Park mountain in the south belt, a mile and a half southwest of Rossland, and has one of the largest mineral deposits in the camp. It is developed by a shaft 145 feet deep, and 95 feet cross-cut. Its machinery consists of a 40-horse boiler and a 20-horse hoist. Supplies are laid in for an all-winter's work. The great body of ore is low grade, but is reported improving as depth is gained.

SUNSET NO. 2.

The Sunset No. 2 is owned by the Canadian Goldfields Syndicate, limited, and situated in the south belt on the east slope of Deer Park mountain, one-half mile from the business center of Rossland and just above the C. & W. track. It is being vigorously worked with a force of 25 men and two machine drills. In the tunnel five and a half feet a day is being driven and in the shaft four and a half feet. On the 20th of November there was 380 feet of work done, besides stripping the vein and other prospect work. This property has a two-drill compressor, hoist, pumps and everything necessary for the economical development of the mine.

LE ROI.

The Le Roi mine has become famous as the greatest gold producer in Canada. It has, besides putting in extensive and expensive machinery, paid for over 4,500 feet of work, built necessary buildings, purchased and nearly completed a smelter and paid \$400,000 in dividends. It is situated on the southeast slope of Red mountain, within the corporate limits of Rossland. Capitalization of the company is \$2,500,000, divided into 500,000 shares, par value \$5 per share. The mine is held at \$5,000,000.

It has its own electric light plant, and its ore bins are built on the C. & W. track with a tramway to the Red Mountain railroad. The principal stockholders are Col. I. N. Peyton, Senator George Turner, Col. W. W. D. Turner, Wm. J. Harris, Col. Wm. H. Ridpath, L. F. Williams, Maj. J. M. Armstrong, E. D. Sanders.

CENTRE STAR.

Owned by Centre Star Mining Company, Oliver Durant, manager. Capitalization \$1,000,000, shares par value \$1 each. No stock on the market. There has been repeated refusals of par and premium. The mine is situated in town, half mile north of the business center. It has four separate and distinct ledges, which are developed with over 4,500 feet of tunnels, shafts, drifts and cross-cuts. There are many thousand tons of ore on the dump and in sight waiting favorable conditions for treatment. This is

one of the first locations in the camp and one of the most valuable. The latest and most improved machinery is installed on the property.

WAR EAGLE.

This mine and the Crown Point are owned by the War Eagle Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Toronto. It adjoins the Le Roi on the west and has done over 5,500 feet of development work and paid \$175,000 in dividends. The present management prefers to hold their ore until the company builds a smelter or can get better freight and treatment rates. It recently paid \$700,000 for the mine. It has all the necessary conveniences, machinery, etc. The Columbia & Western railway is built to the mine.

THE LILY MAY.

The Lily May was the first location in this camp, May 27, 1889. It is now owned by the Lily May Gold Mining Company, Senator George Turner, president, W. J. Harris, manager, and Frank Kizer, secretary and treasurer. It is located in the south belt, two and a half miles south of town. Development work consists of over 300 feet of tunnel and shaft. There is 150 tons of shipping ore on the dump, which will average \$20 a ton. Mine provided with hoist, compressor plant, machine drills, etc.

GEM, TIGER AND UNCLE SAM.

Owned by John Cromie, Brig. Atkinson, A. B. Campbell, Thos. Coffey. Located on one ledge in the south belt, in line with the Crown Point and the Homestake. Gem has a 50-foot shaft and 50 feet of open cut work. Tiger, 300-foot tunnel, 40-foot shaft and 100 feet open cuts, while the Uncle Sam has a 25-foot shaft and 150 feet of surface work.

EUREKA AND EL DORADO.

Property of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company, H. P. Jones, president, J. C. Coe, secretary, E. Coldwell, treasurer, all of Rossland. Located seven miles south of Rossland on the U. S. side. Shaft 80 feet, tunnel 100 feet, with five men working. Ore iron-copper, carrying gold and silver, assaying from \$10 to \$37. Capitalization \$1,000,000.

MONTE CRISTO, COLONNA AND VIRGINIA.

These three properties are owned by Eastern Canada capitalists, and are represented here by George Pfunder, as general manager, and Harold Kingsmill, secretary and treasurer. They are all situated on Monte Cristo mountain, about a mile north of Rossland.

The Monte Cristo has over 1,800 feet of tunnel, shaft, rise and cross-cut work. It is provided with two compressors, one seven and one four drills.

Colonna has 1,000 feet of work and is furnished power by the Monte Cristo. Forty men are employed on the two properties.

Virginia: Over \$13,000 was expended on the

Virginia by former owners. Recently the late purchasers commenced a double compartment vertical shaft, which will be provided with cages, the first in the camp.

All three of these claims are valuable and promise fair to make dividend paying mines.

ANNIE E.

This claim is owned by the British Lion Mining Company, George A. Fraser, secretary and treasurer. It is located on the east slope of Deer Park mountain, south belt, adjoining the Gold Hunter and Grand Prize. It is Crown granted and has a shaft down on the vein 90 feet. Ore assays from \$6 to \$10, and is regarded as a good prospect.

Rossland Mines Galley 2

THE UNION.

The Union is located three miles north of Rossland and is owned by H. P. Jones, Hugh McGlynn, Mike Morris, E. Cronyn, J. A. McDonald. A shaft has been sunk on the vein 85 feet, with a tunnel and open cut of 35 feet. Surveyed and Crown granted.

BLUE BUCKET AND PRIMROSE.

Owned by Harry P. Jones. Located five miles north of Rossland, and a near neighbor of the Highland. The Primrose shows an iron capping 75 feet wide, and the Blue Bucket shows a seven-foot quartz ledge on the surface.

ELECTA AND CHIEF SETTLE.

These properties belong to the Germania Gold Mining Company and are located on Green mountain, just north of Red mountain, three and a half miles from Rossland. There is a 90-foot shaft and a 30-foot cross-cut on the Electa. The ledge is large and well defined, and assays have been obtained as high as \$300 a ton.

THE BLACK PRINCE.

Owned by the Black Prince Mining Company, J. A. Kirk, president, Hector McPherson, vice president, G. A. Fraser, secretary and treasurer. Located on the north side of the Columbia river, three miles below Trail. Work consists of a 40-foot shaft, 60-foot tunnel and about 100 feet of open-cuts. Assays \$13.

THE ELBA.

The Elba is situated on Lookout mountain, in the south belt, just south of the Crown Point and is owned by the Elba-Trail Creek Consolidated Mining Company, Robert Barr, local manager. There is a shaft down on the vein 100 feet and a contract let for another 100 feet, with nine men working.

[N. B.—We are indebted to the Rossland Record for the above information.]

It is rumored that a Manchester syndicate have offered \$70,000 for the Victoria-Texada Gold Mining Company's property.

A DOUBTFUL DISCRIMINATION.

A well known North Coast mining man, learning that 160 acres of land in the Frederick's Arm district had been taken out of the British Pacific Reserve and sold by the Lands and Works Department to Mr. J. Cobeldick, the well-known mine capitalist, of Kamloops, recently enquired of the Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, if it would be similarly possible for himself, as a man connected with mining, or for any other intending bona fide settler, to buy even 80 acres of the considerable area in the British Pacific Reserve, the land to be obtained on like terms to those granted Mr. Cobeldick. The reply was certainly not. The applicant did not happen to be a resident of Kamloops with the influence of Mr. Cobeldick and the advantage also of an acquaintance with the Hon. G. B. Martin, the Province's Minister of Lands and Works. Hence, apparently, the discrimination. A royal commission into ministerial methods of management and mismanagement of the Province's public domain would, if made sufficiently searching, reveal, it is clear, no end of abuses. There certes "kissing goes by favor," and one mining man "persona grata" with the Provincial Government easily obtains concessions promptly refused to others.

THE TANGIER MINE, LIMITED.

It is stated that whilst £25,000 value was lately submitted for subscription to this stock in London, no less than £53,000 were offered. No fewer than 25,000 shares were subscribed by 28 signatories, amongst whom military and naval men were conspicuous, the list including an admiral, a major general, four colonels, two majors and two captains. Amongst the first subscribers for the stock were also the Earl of Essex, Lord Aberdare and Sir R. G. Head, Bart. Mr. Grant-Govan, therefore, succeeded in attracting the attention of a contingent of very influential men to the support of this mine venture, which is to work ground next the Waverley mine in the Albert Canyon.

THE GALENA MINES.

The London correspondent of the Canadian Mining Review says: "At the Vancouver syndicate meeting Mr. Conuskey had a dismal tale to unfold about the Galena mines. The shares fell to sixpence, afterwards recovering to two shillings and sixpence." The British public seem at last to be getting at something like the true worth—a very small one—of Galena Mines shares.

ALL GOING TO THE STATES.

It is stated that all the Le Roi ore got out after February 1st next will be shipped to Northport for smelting.

MINING DEVELOPMENTS AT LYTTON.

Many Californian miners are now turning their attention to the Yale district and more especially to the vicinity of Lytton, although prospectors prior to last summer seemed to have overlooked this promising locality, perhaps because lying too near transportation facilities, "distant fields being, more over, always greenest."

All available land at Lytton is now being staked as town lots, the population having increased one-half in the past two months as a result of mine prospecting and expected early consequent development.

One-half interest in claim Mount Albino No. 2 near the Faith mine has been purchased from P. Patrone for \$1,000. Work will be commenced at once, \$2,000 being expended in development.

The Golden Queen, situated 1½ miles southeast of Lytton, is stated to assay \$50 in copper, \$19 in gold and \$6 in silver. The owners, who are Californians, are much elated and intend developing the proposition at once.

These are but pioneer claims in what bids to become in the early future a mining center of considerable importance.

KLONDIKE PROSPECTING VIA ASHCROFT.

It is stated that the Cassiar-Klondike Prospecting & Development Company, an American organization, with head offices in Spokane, will, at the instance of Eastern States capitalists, equip men to prospect the Cassiar and Yukon regions in the course of and along the overland line of route, making north from Ashcroft. The first of the company's parties will consist of 15 men, and leave Spokane on February 15th, passing a few days later through Ashcroft. Mr. M. J. Burns conducts the first party, the aims of the company being chiefly directed toward quartz mining, for which probably they will find larger and easier opportunity in Cassiar than in the frozen Yukon.

MASS MEETING AT DAWSON CITY.

The Klondyke miners have at an orderly mass meeting held at Dawson City on the 23d September, particulars of which are just to hand, protested vehemently against the imposition of the proposed Dominion Royalties of ten and twenty per cent. respectively, and also against the reservation of alternative claims to the Government. They declare that the former proposal is based on abstruse, exaggerated boom reports of the value of the Yukon placers, and declare that of 1,800 claims located up to the date of the meeting only forty have been proved to be really rich. Some others they say will pay fairly, regard being duly paid to the great

cost and hardship involved in getting into and living in the Yukon, whilst most are yet as regards values "practically unknown quantities." And as to the claims on Bonanza Creek, the fame of which has grown world wide, they allege that it will be found that the productive lives of these will be very short, only as a rule extending over one or two years. The miners accordingly declare that the royalties will prove altogether excessive and cruelly exacting, as well as operate unequally as between placers of long and short productive lives respectively.

They will even, so say the miners, if enforced prove prohibitive of working development in many cases and drive men from the British Yukon into Alaska. The reservation of claims to the Government will, they also assert, place many of the best opportunities in the hands of capital at the cost of needy labor. They finally urge that the attempts to enforce the regulations will assuredly result in resistance even to bloodshed.

A long petition was drawn up and a delegation appointed which will if necessary proceed to and state the case at Ottawa. Meanwhile, at the request of Gold Commissioner Fawcett, the meeting decided first to submit the miners' case and the petitions embodying it to Major Walsh, the territorial administrator, as soon as possible after his arrival in the Yukon. The report of the meeting, which reaches British Columbia via San Francisco, adds that the Dawson camp remains in a state of the greatest excitement, indignation against the proposed Dominion regulations being practically unanimous.

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Mining Stock Quotations

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COMPANY	CAPITAL	PAR VALUE	PRICE
TRAIL CREEK.			
R. C. Gold Fields	\$2,500,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 11
Bowyer	750,000	1.00	10
Big Three	3,500,000	1.00	10
Bruce	1,000,000	1.00	10
Busto	1,000,000	1.00	3
Calcedonian Con.	500,000	1.00	05
California	2,500,000	1.00	8
Coltie Queen	750,000	1.00	5
Centre Star	500,000	1.00	20
Colonna	1,000,000	1.00	20
Commander	500,000	1.00	18
Crown Point	1,000,000	1.00	12 1/2
Deer Park	1,000,000	1.00	12
Delaware	1,500,000	1.00	20
Eastern Star	500,000	1.00	20
Enterprise	1,000,000	1.00	20
Eric	1,000,000	1.00	04
Evening Star	1,000,000	1.00	8
Georgia	1,000,000	1.00	15
Gertudo	500,000	1.00	10
Golden Drip	500,000	1.00	10
Great Western	1,000,000	1.00	8
Hattie Brown	1,000,000	1.00	4
High Ore	500,000	1.00	4
Imperial	1,000,000	1.00	05
Independent	1,000,000	1.00	00
Iron Horse	1,000,000	1.00	15
Iron Mask	500,000	1.00	31
J. K. L.	1,000,000	1.00	10
Justice	700,000	1.00	27
Kimbo	500,000	1.00	05
Kootena - London	1,000,000	1.00	10
Le Roi	500,000	5.00	7 1/2
Lily May	1,000,000	1.00	18
Mayflower	1,000,000	1.00	10
Monita	750,000	1.00	19
Monte Cristo	1,000,000	1.00	19
Morning Star	1,000,000	1.00	07
Nest Egg	500,000	1.00	3
Northern Belle	1,000,000	1.00	10
O. K.	1,000,000	1.00	5
Palo Alto	1,000,000	1.00	5
Phoenix	500,000	1.00	8
Poorman	700,000	1.00	10 1/2
Red Mountain View	1,000,000	1.00	10
Rossland, Red Mtn	1,000,000	1.00	18
St. Elmo	1,000,000	1.00	4
St. Paul	1,000,000	1.00	8
Silverline	500,000	1.00	6
Southern C. & W. C.	500,000	1.00	20
Virginia	500,000	1.00	11
War Eagle Con.	2,000,000	1.00	1 1/2
West Le Roi	500,000	1.00	17
White Bear	2,000,000	1.00	11
AINSWORTH, NELSON & SLOCAN			
American Boy	1,000,000	1.00	15
Fern Gold	2,000,000	1.00	25
Hwy of Slocan	300,000	1.00	25
Arlington	1,000,000	1.00	10
Argo	100,000	1.00	13
Athabasca	1,000,000	1.00	10
Black Hills	100,000	1.00	21
Buffalo of Slocan	150,000	1.00	25
Bondholder	1,000,000	1.00	10
Alamo	500,000	1.00	10
Canadian M. M. and S. Co.	2,000,000	1.00	07 1/2
Columbia-Cariboo	1,000,000	1.00	15
Cumbria	500,000	1.00	10
Dardanelles	1,000,000	1.00	15
Dellie	750,000	1.00	12
Eldon	1,000,000	1.00	05
Elbe	1,000,000	1.00	05
Elben	1,000,000	1.00	07 1/2
Elkhorn	1,000,000	1.00	10
Eschequer	1,000,000	1.00	10
Goodenough	800,000	1.00	25
Gibson	650,000	1.00	17 1/2
Gray Eagle	750,000	1.00	10
Hall Mines	300,000	1.00	21
Idler	1,000,000	1.00	12 1/2
London	150,000	1.00	25
Minnesota	1,000,000	1.00	25
Nelson-Poorman	250,000	1.00	25
Northern Light	250,000	1.00	10 1/2
Noble Five Con.	1,200,000	1.00	13
Ottawa and Ivanhoe	1,000,000	1.00	12 1/2
Phenix Consolidated	1,000,000	1.00	05
Rambler Con	1,000,000	1.00	40
Reco	1,000,000	1.00	1 7/8
Slocan Reciprocity	1,000,000	1.00	08
Shearn Star	500,000	1.00	2 5/8
Santa Marie	500,000	1.00	05
Sheriff	1,000,000	1.00	24
Silver Band	250,000	1.00	12 1/2
Shearn Queen	1,000,000	1.00	10
Star	1,000,000	1.00	06
St. Keverno	1,000,000	1.00	04
Sunshine	500,000	1.00	10
Two Friends	240,000	1.00	30
Washington	1,000,000	1.00	25
Wonderful	1,000,000	1.00	04

COMPANY	CAPITAL	PAR VALUE	PRICE
LARDEAU			
Consolidated Sable Creek Mining Co.	\$1,500,000	\$ 1.00	\$ 10
TEXADA ISLAND			
Texada Proprietary	50,000	25	25
Van Anda	5,000,000	1.00	3 1/2
Victoria-Texada	150,000	25	25
Texada Kirk Lake	50,000	1.00	1.00
Raven	1,000,000	1.00	10
Gold Bar	100,000	10	
VANCOUVER ISLAND			
Alberni Mountain Rose	250,000	1.00	5 1/2
Ambrosine	500,000	1.00	1.00
Consolidated Alberni	500,000	1.00	12
Mineral Creek	500,000	1.00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill	750,000	1.00	05
Quadra	500,000	1.00	10
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd.	\$200,000	5.00	10.00
Cariboo Hydraulic	300,000	5.00	10.00
Horsely Hydraulic	250,000	5.00	10.00
Horsely Gold Mining Co.	1,000,000	10.00	10.00
Cariboo M. & D. Co.	300,000	1.00	25
Golden River Quesnelle	\$250,000	25	2.50
Victoria Hydraulic	300,000	1.00	85
LILLOOET DISTRICT			
Alpha Bell	500,000	1.00	50
Dominion Developing	22,500	1.25	21
Excelsior	500,000	1.00	25
Golden Cache	500,000	1.00	1.30
Lillooet Gold Reefs	200,000	1.25	25
Cayoosh Creek Mines	500,000	1.00	50
FAIRVIEW CAMP			
Tin Horn	200,000	25	65
Winches'er	200,000	25	25
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides	1,000,000	1.00	12
Golden Crown	2,000,000	1.00	20
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co.	1,500,000	1.00	10
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo	500,000	1.00	53

Dividends paid to date are as follows: Le Roi, \$675,000; War Eagle (Old Company), \$217,500; Rambler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$150,000; Slocan Star, \$50,000; Cariboo, \$189,000; Dominion Developing, \$158,158.

It is estimated that the profits of the mines subjoined have returned the sums placed opposite their respective names:

Payne	\$40,000	Goodenough	35,000
Idaho	240,000	Noble Five	60,000
Poorman	50,000	Northern Belle	20,000
Ruth	50,000	Antoine	10,000
Whitewater	91,000	Surprise	20,000
Washington	23,000	Monitor	15,000
Slocan Roy.	25,000	Last Chance	50,000

A GOOD OPINION OF THE WAR EAGLE.

Mr. Godwin Ordway, a well-known Rossland assayer and mining expert, has this to say of the War Eagle mine, Rossland, in a recent letter to the Canadian "Mining Review:"

"Work on the War Eagle under the able management of Mr. Hastings has discovered large ore reserves. It has been the policy of the present War Eagle company to do but little shipping and devote its energies to exploiting the ground; thoroughly block out its ore bodies, and then settle down to a speedy output, keeping the development work well in advance of the actual extraction of ore. It is said on high authority that next year the War Eagle will produce as much ore as the Le Roi is now raising."

This is decidedly better news than was until recently forthcoming as to the prospects of this noted Rossland mine.

CONCENTRATES.

The Bright Prospect Gold Mining and Development Company has been organized at Nelson with a capital of \$1,000,000. The property owned by the company is the Northern Light group of five claims at the main fork of Forty-nine Mile creek. A force of men will work the property all winter.

The Irene claim on Toad Mountain, near Nelson, has begun work and will continue development all winter. Assays run from \$20 to \$30 in gold to the ton.

The Julius Caesar on Toad Mountain has its winter quarters completed, and will have a force of men at work steadily.

There are reckoned to be in sight in the War Eagle mine at Rosslund 38,000 tons of ore worth \$1,105,000.

There are now nearly thirty-five mining properties at work in the immediate vicinity of Rosslund, says the Miner. The mere wild-cats and the worthless claims have been weeded out, and the properties now being developed have proven themselves to have real merit, and to contain with reasonable certainty the making of mines. No better evidence could be found of the esteem in which the camp is held in the financial centres of the world than the number of important mining deals now pending. The camp has proven its worth, and the tide of investments is now flowing this way. There are men now in the camp who have carte blanche to purchase any mining properties that may suit them. Price is no object so long as the representative is satisfied that the property is worth the figure asked. These men are moving slowly, but nevertheless it is certain that they will secure some of the good things in this camp before leaving here.

DISCOMFITURE OF HENRY.

Before the South African gentlemen are through with him, Henry Labouchere will wish that he had never taken writing lessons.

Many a man has Henry Labouchere pursued in his time. Mr. Labouchere built up a great reputation as a moralist by fiercely criticising big men, who were so stunned by the attacks of Truth that they could think of no better weapon against Labouchere than the libel law.

Thus the publisher of Truth serenely went on his conquering way, and was never touched by a thrust from any of his numerous enemies. In an evil hour Mr. Labouchere took after the South African gentlemen, and he has never known a quiet moment since. The South African crowd simply turned on Mr. Labouchere and assailed him with his own weapons. The reproduction of compromising letters in fac-simile was a weapon dear to Mr. Labouchere's heart. The South African million-

aires procured and published enough of Mr. Labouchere's letters to forever smash his reputation as a public moralist, and now the agents of the self-same gentlemen have got hold of all the letters Mr. Labouchere wrote to his old colleague, George Augustus Sala, and threaten the reproduction of these interesting epistles.

When Mr. Labouchere is not indulging in vain regrets that he ever learned to write, he is threatening injunction proceedings against his persecutors. And the Anglo-Saxon world is enjoying the discomfiture of Henry.

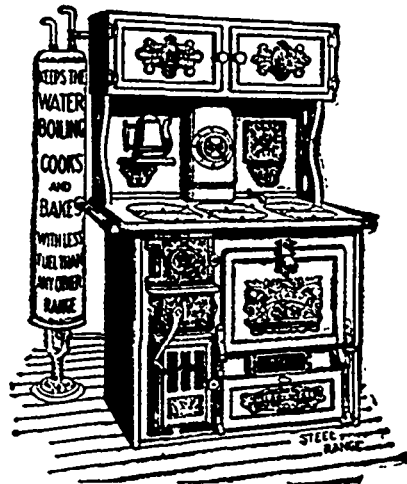
THE TIN HORN'S FIRST MILL RUN.

A practical clean-up of the results of the first crushing at this free-milling gold mine at Fairview is expected to be made ere the end of next week. The result is eagerly awaited by many interested stockholders in Vancouver and Victoria.

The Northern Light Group, on Forty-nine creek, near Nelson, is showing up well.

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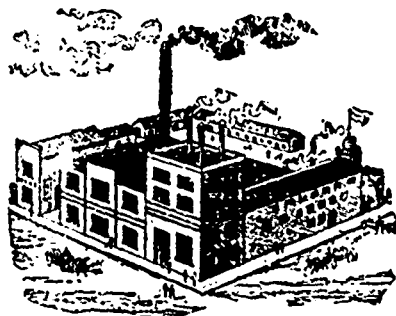
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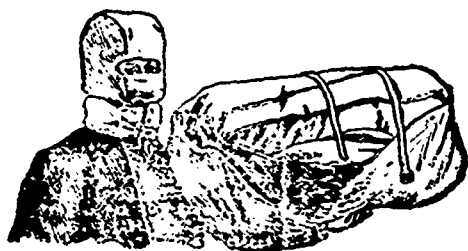
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MINING REGULATIONS

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INTERPRETATION.

"Bar diggings" shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

Mines on benches shall be known as "bench diggings," and shall, for the purpose of defining the size of such claims, be excepted from dry diggings.

"Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

"Miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen, but not under that age.

"Claim" shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump of tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

"Locality" shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon river) and its affluents.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

1. "Bar diggings," a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

2. The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream, and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim at or about high-water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high-water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post, upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 100 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the

hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legally marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. A bench claim shall be 100 feet square, and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post, upon which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

6. Entry shall only be granted for alternate claims, the other alternate claims being reserved for the Crown, to be disposed of at public auction, or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the Crown shall be immediate cancellation by the Gold Commissioner of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may at any time make for a claim. In addition to such penalty the Mounted Police, upon a requisition from the Gold Commissioner to that effect shall take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser.

7. In defining the size of claims they shall be measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

8. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, a creek and river claim 200 feet in length may be granted

A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel, situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned, shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked to a different level.

9. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining and the grant of the same shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

10. A claim shall be recorded with the Gold Commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the Commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

11. In the event of the absence of the Gold Commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

12. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule.

the hereto.

13. An entry fee of \$15.00 shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of \$100.00 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to locations for which entries have already been granted.

14. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gold mined shall be levied and collected by officers to be appointed for the purpose, provided the amount so mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed five hundred dollars per week. In case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds five hundred dollars per week, there shall be levied and collected a royalty of ten per cent. upon the amount so taken out up to five hundred dollars, and upon the excess, or amount taken from any single claim over five hundred dollars per week, there shall be levied and collected a royalty of twenty per cent., such royalty to form part of the Consolidated Revenue, and to be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course. The time and manner in which such royalty shall be collected, and the persons who shall collect the same, shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner.

Default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted upon the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the Gold Commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by cancellation of the claim. Any attempt to defraud the Crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for, by making false statements of the amount taken out, shall be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made. In respect of the facts as to such fraud or false statements or non-payment of royalty, the decision of the Gold Commissioner shall be final.

15. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof, or by any person acting in his behalf, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim, shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

16. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed, and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

17. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the Gold Commissioner and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

18. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal

be registered with and a fee of two dollars paid to the Gold Commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form J in the schedule hereto.

19. Every miner shall during the continuance of his grant have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by clause 14 of these regulations shall be payable; but he shall have no surface rights therein; and the Gold Commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

20. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner, be necessary for the due working thereof; and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

21. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the Commissioner, and the Gold Commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself that this provision is not being complied with, may cancel the entry given for a claim.

22. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the Crown it will be necessary for the person who applied for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface rights before entry can be granted.

23. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the Crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land, when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

24. When the party obtaining the mining rights to land cannot make an arrangement with the owner or his agent or the occupant thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights, it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent or the

occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator named by him, in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application from the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on such owner, or his agent, if known, or occupant; and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at, or sending by registered letter to, the last place of abode of the owner, agent or occupant. Such notice shall be served upon the owner or agent within a period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

25. (a.) All the arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owner or occupants of such lands, according to their several interests, shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations.

(b.) In estimating such damages, the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespective of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein.

(c.) In case such arbitrators cannot agree, they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(d.) The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final, and shall be filed with the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

FORM II.—APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR PLACER MINING, AND AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT.

I (or we), _____ of _____ hereby apply, under the Dominion Mining Regulations, for a grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations, in (here describe locality) and I (or we) solemnly swear:—

1. That I (or we) have discovered therein a deposit of (here name the metal or mineral.).

2. That I (or we) am (or are) to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief, the first discoverer (or discoverers) of the said deposit; or:—

3. That the said claim was previously granted to (here name the last grantee), but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than _____

4. That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion land.

5. That I (or we) did, on the _____ day of _____ mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of the mining regulations, for the Yukon river and its tributaries, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and that in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

6. That the said claim contains, as nearly as I (or we) could measure or estimate, an area of _____ square feet, and that the description (and sketch, if any) of this date hereto attached, signed by me (or us), sets (or set) forth in detail, to the best of my (or our) knowledge and ability, its position, form and dimensions.

7. That I (or we) make this application in good faith, to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining, to be prosecuted by myself (or us) or by myself and associates, or by my (or our) assigns.

Sworn before me _____ at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 ____
Signature . _____

FORM I.—GRANT FOR PLACER MINING.

No.
Department of the Interior,
Agency, _____ 18 ____

In consideration of the payment of the fee prescribed by clause 13 of the Mining Regulations for the Yukon river and its tributaries, by (A. B.) of _____ accompanying his (or their) application No. _____, dated _____ 18 ____ for a mining claim in (here insert description of locality).

The Minister of the Interior hereby grants to the said (A. B.) for the term of one year from the date hereof, the exclusive right of entry upon the claim (here describe in detail the claim granted) for the mineral-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the

proceeds realized therefrom upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by clause 14 of the regulations shall be paid:

The said (A. B.) shall be entitled to the use of so much water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (A. B.) any surface rights in the said claim, or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (A. B.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

.....
Gold Commissioner.

FORM J.—CERTIFICATE OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF A PLACER MINING CLAIM.

No.

Department of the Interior.

Agency, 18 . (B. C.)

This is to certify that of , has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated 18 , and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to (A. B.) of of the right to mine in (insert description of claim) for one year from the 18 .

This certificate entitles the said (B. C.) to all the rights and privileges of the said (A. B.) in respect of the claim assigned, that is to say, to the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realized therefrom (upon which, however, the royalty prescribed by clause 14 of the regulations shall be paid), for the remaining portion of the year for which the claim was granted, to the said (A. B.)

, that is to say, until the day of 18 .

The said (B. C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B. C.) any surface rights in the said claim, or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously, and in good faith, worked by the said (B. C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion Mining Regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

.....
Gold Commissioner.

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" 10:18 "	McGulgan	" 1:15 "
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Code, Moreing & Neals Superintendent.

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No. 2 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Rosslund	3:00 p.m.
Arrives at Trail	3:50 p.m.
No. 4 passenger (daily)	
Leaves Rosslund	11:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	12:00 a.m.
No. 6 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Rosslund	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	7:50 a.m.

WESTBOUND.

No. 3 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Trail	8:15 a.m.
Arrives in Rosslund	9:30 a.m.
No. 1 passenger (daily)	
Leaves Trail	12:30 p.m.
Arrives in Rosslund	1:30 p.m.
No. 5 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Trail	5:45 p.m.
Arrives in Rosslund	7:00 p.m.

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