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Vol. 1. No. 3.

March, 1889.

THE

# British Columbia Monthly

AND

## Mining Review.

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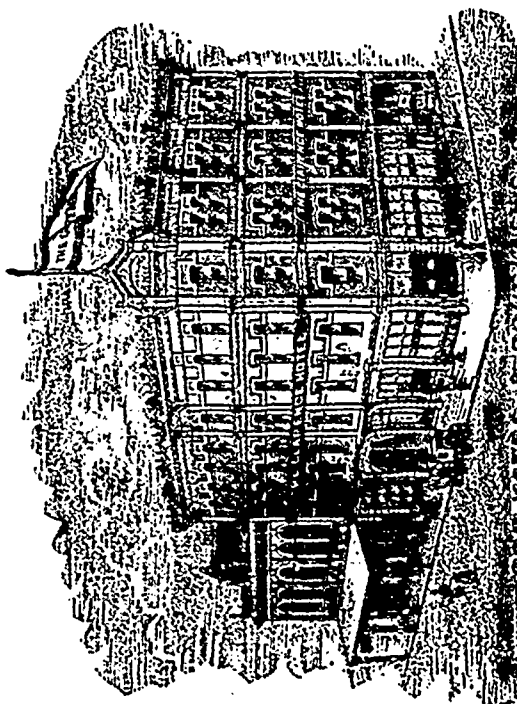
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# British Columbia Monthly

AND

# Mining Review.

Vol. 1.

VICTORIA, B. C., MARCH, 1889.

No. 3

## The British Columbia Monthly and Mining Review.

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA, B. C. ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

J. MONTAGUE LEET, - Editor-in-Chief

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### THE HIDDEN TREASURE,

OSOYOOS DISTRICT.

From all accounts, more particularly from recent developments, we are lead to believe that a new Era of promise is about commencing in this well known mine. The history of the Hidden Treasure for the last 30 years, (for it is thirty years since it was first located,) has been, about the same as the history of many mines in Montana, Colorado and other mining states and territories of the United States. The different changes that have taken place in the ownership of it, are paralleled by hundreds of other mines. In nearly all good locations, it is observed, that every change as a rule, brings new and stronger owners to the front. The Hidden Treasure, though it has passed through many stages, and several of its part owners in the past have made snug little fortunes out of it, is now in stronger hands than ever, and men whose connection with it is the best index of its value. The president, J. S. Chase, Esq, a wealthy American, and first-class business man, is not likely to be connected with any mine, or anything, having the semblance of weakness about it. The other Directors of the company, from their experience and well known financial standing, are also a further guarantee to the shareholders of the mine, that there was a good deal in sight before they bought in to it. The manager, Mr. John Morrison, who by the way, is well known to the writer, as a miner of long experience, and a shrewd, calculating man of business, is not likely to

go very far astray in his opinion, as to the value of mining properties, and he has the most implicit faith in the hidden treasure. The ore taken from this mine is high grade, it assaying nearly a thousand dollars per ton. An assay made by one of the most eminent assayers in America, E. E. Burlingame Esq., of Denver, reaches eight hundred and sixty-nine ounces per ton. Another excellent authority, Mr. Sutton of this city, has made different assays, the last of which is, seven hundred and sixty. Within the last few weeks, eleven inches of solid Ore has been struck in one of the cross cuts.

The manager, very recently reports finding a lead of white chloride in the other cross cut, and in it are encased pellets of silver ore, very few mines at the same stage of development, have shown richer Ore than this one. It is stocked for \$100,000,00, and when in the market its shares are taken freely at par. We do not consider it too much to say, that the hidden treasure is one of the very best properties in the province, and its prospects at present are of a nature, calculated to inspire confidence, not only in it, but in other properties throughout the province. We are looking for large returns from this mine, and if we did not believe fully in it, and in the men controlling it, this paper would not have been written.

### DUTY ON MINING MACHINERY.

We print below and in full an article from one of the ablest journalists in the Dominion of Canada, Henry Lawson, Esq., editor in chief of the *Victoria Colonist*, and the trenchant, lucid, and logical manner with which Mr. Lawson gives expression to his views and the views of the people of British Columbia should certainly have some effect in the quarter which it is necessary to reach. If it be necessary to go to the Polls upon this question, the wants and rights of the people being systematically disregarded—then it will not be our funeral, but the keynote to the requiem of those who will not hear. It is an open secret that if the duty be not taken off mining machinery a requisition will, later on, be got up asking the Delegation from B. C. to resign with the view to testing the Province upon this question of such vital importance to every man, woman and child in British Columbia. We are prepared to make the statement that a Plebiscite upon this question would result in returning candidates, every one of whom would vote against any government opposing

the free entrance of mining machinery to the Province. With such men as the Hon. John Robson, D. W. Higgins, M.P.P., the Hon. Mr. Beaven, John Grant, M.P.P., and a few others we might name, at Ottawa, how long would such things be permitted. This crying injustice done to the struggling, and nearly choked Miner. Let the people of British Columbia speak in trumpet tones to ye moss-backs at Ottawa. We cannot refrain from saying that Mr. Prior deserves well of the people of this Province for his persistent advocacy of one of their paramount questions.

### AN ILL-USED INDUSTRY.

(Colonist.)

We are glad to see that the Legislative Assembly passed unanimously a resolution declaring that "it is desirable that representation should be made to the Federal Government requesting them to exempt from taxation all such machinery which is not made in Canada which may be imported into this province for quartz mining purposes." The interest of one of the most important of the industries of the province demands that every obstacle in the way of its speedy and complete development be removed. Nature makes the work of the quartz miner difficult and expensive enough without Government interfering to retard his progress and lessen his prospects of success. For this is exactly what the Government does when it imposes a tax on mining machinery which must be imported from the United States. Quartz mining is an infant industry in British Columbia; it is not by any means a strong infant, and it promises to be a very hard one to rear. Those engaged in this infant industry, on the success of which the prosperity of the province in a very great measure depends, have the very best claim to look to the Federal government for help. The leading feature of its policy is to foster infant industry. It does this with respect to many industries which may be said to have passed the period of infancy. It shields them from outside competition at the expense of the consumers of the Dominion. The tariff has been revised expressly for their benefit. The manufacturers of sugar, of cotton, of hardware, of iron, of woollen cloth, and of a hundred other articles, are protected by the Government. Why, then, should an exception be made against the worker who slowly and laboriously extracts gold from the rocks of a mountainous region? None of the producers we have named are required to work under such unfavorable conditions as the quartz miner. None of them have to encounter one-tenth part of the obstacles which the quartz miner must surmount, or to bear one-hundredth part of the hardships and privations which they must endure. Yet they are assiduously cared for by the Government, while the miner is not only neglected, but discouraged and oppressed. We can hardly think that the

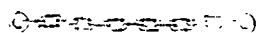
Government is so narrow-minded and so pedantic as to believe that there is no way of fostering an infant industry, but by imposing a tax in its favor. But from the policy hitherto pursued, we are almost forced to that conclusion. Other industries of far less importance to the provinces in which they are carried on, than quartz mining is to British Columbia, find no difficulty whatever in getting a higher duty placed on the products of foreign industries of the same kind; but when the British Columbia industry modestly asks for an exemption from a most burdensome tax, it is coldly heard and meets with a direct refusal. Exemption from federal taxation is just as necessary for the development of the quartz mining industry as the imposition of a protective tax for that of the eastern manufacturer. This must be plain to every man who is capable of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject. The object of the Government is to give the infant industry a chance. This is done by removing obstacles out of its way and giving it a clear field to work in. The obstacle in the way of the manufacturer is the foreign competitor. He is kept out of the way by a heavy tax. The obstacle in the way of the quartz miner is, strange to say, one of the Government's own creation. The Government places on the shoulders of the British Columbia infant, long before he can walk alone, a heavy burden of taxation and then cruelly and unreasonably leaves him unaided to climb over impediments of no ordinary nature with that load on his back. The thirty per cent. duty on mining machinery which is not manufactured in Canada, is a load which the infant industry of British Columbia ought not to be asked to carry. The only way in which the Government can help it is to take that load off. A protective tax can do it no good, it does not ask for or expect a bounty. All that it requires is that the Government, which protects and aids all other industries, will not encumber it with a burden which it should not in justice be made to carry. What have British Columbia quartz miners done that the Government should make an exception of their industry? As to the other industries it helps; theirs it does its best to hinder.

When all the facts of the case are considered it is not surprising that the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has unanimously declared in favor of exempting quartz mining machinery from taxation. In this its members faithfully represent the opinion of every inhabitant of the province, no matter what his occupation may be. British Columbians feel keenly the injustice of retarding the development of the quartz mining industry, and the Federal Government would raise itself greatly in their estimation if it would relieve that industry of the burden it is compelled to bear. This it can do in perfect consistency with its own principles and policy and without doing the slightest injustice to any other Canadian industry.

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

We speak in a great measure by the book when we state that there is no part of British America where farming has been made to pay so well, as in this Province. During the last ten years many farmers, who came to the Province poor, are now comparatively wealthy. Numbers of instances proving the truth of this statement may be found on Lu Lu and Sea Islands, at Ladners, Langley, Chilliwack and other places. The rich alluvial land, of the Fraser, in oats, hay and potatoes, yield double as much per acre as the most fertile lands in the rich Province of Ontario, which has hitherto been looked upon as the great agricultural Province. When we consider the beautiful and equable climate of British Columbia, and its rich agricultural lands, we are struck with amazement, when told, that although the Province has been opened up to settlement for more than thirty years, still within the last half dozen years agricultural lands have more than quadrupled in value. Some farms that were bought for less than ten dollars an acre six years ago, are now worth eighty dollars per acre, and the farmers in the country are generally much better off than their brethren in the Eastern Provinces. What we wonder at is, that the agricultural capabilities of the country were not sooner made known. At the present time, however, a farmer coming to the Province with an idea of farming at all extensively must have considerable Capital. In the East one hundred acres is considered a very good sized farm. Many different farmers in British Columbia have from five hundred to fifteen hundred acres and some much larger. Everything in the way of farming is done on a much larger scale here than in the East. We have been on several different farms on Lu Lu and Sea Islands and at Ladners, where the owner would clear more off the farm in cash in one year than any farmer in the East would in twenty years. Of course there is more capital required. We know one farmer on Lu Lu Island who, in the year 1887, sold

eight thousand dollars worth of hay, alone, and, clear of all expenses, had five thousand dollars to the good. In the East where farmers work like slaves from year to year for two or three hundred dollars this statement would hardly be credited. It is nevertheless true; then again in addition to the attractions held out by the large profits of the farmers in this country, along the Fraser and on and near the Pacific Coast the climate is simply delightful. These two things in conjunction must form an important factor in bringing to this Province a class of wealthy farmers and others from the East who have an eye to business, as well as health.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT.

If we receive the encouragement which we flatter ourselves we are entitled to, and have the right to expect, it is our intention to increase the size of this paper, and improve its appearance generally, commencing with the April number. Every man, woman and child in B. C. is interested in the development of the great prospective interest of the Province; namely: Quartz mining. Our object in the publication of this journal is, in a very great measure, to advance this interest; therefore, logically speaking, we should have the co-operation and support of everyone in the Province. PUBLISHERS.

### CONTRIBUTED.

Americans generally receive unqualified credit for the marvelous progress that they have made in quartz mining in their territory, while the fact is overlooked that foreign enterprise and foreign capital has been the chief factors in opening up their great and varied mineral resources. Hundreds of millions of pounds sterling of English capital have been invested and employed during the last quarter of a century in opening and operating those mineral properties, whilst large and numerous investments have been made by French, Dutch and German capitalists in the same direction, giving a powerful and substantial stimulus to the developing of those mineral resources, thus creating large mining com-

munities and in turn paving the way for the development and expansion of trade and other resources of the Union. Although the beneficial results attained by our American cousins by the absorption of so much foreign capital in their mining industries is incalculable, the beginning of the end is only been reached. American mining journals are continually clamoring for the attention and investment of capital (foreign) in their tin prospect mines of Dakota and other mineral regions of the territories. British gold invested in Australia, Africa and America in quartz properties have yielded astounding results and has proved a powerful factor in stimulating and developing the resources of the respective countries that received the benefits of the Investments. Seeing our American neighbors have reaped such substantial results from the investments of foreign capital in their mineral regions would it not be judicious on the part of our Legislative Assembly to set aside an appropriation to be expended in the collection of specimens of our mineral resources and after being sorted and labelled they could be forwarded to the moneyed centres of England and the continent, there to be set up in conspicuous places. This would be a practical method of advertising the evidences of our mineral wealth, and would doubtless have a tendency to attract the attention of capitalists to investigate the great possibilities of the mineral resources of the Province. Doubtless, miners would cheerfully respond to an appeal for samples of ores and would gladly assist the Government in making the collection one worthy of the Province and of its vast and varied mineral resources.

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## GOVERNMENTS AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

After many years experience, and sizing up, from time to time the different Governments, or Ministries, in Canada and England—countries with which we are most familiar—we have come to the conclusion that, as a rule, they each and all do the best they can, or rather, *know how to do*. At times, doubtful methods to retain office have obtained; but in such cases even all the members composing the Governments were not to blame. The difficulty is in Canada as a whole, and in many of the Provinces, many members of the Government are not equal to their positions; in other words incompetent. I have known several men during the last thirty years, in the different Governments of Canada who had not the slightest aptitude for higher political life. Men, who upon many questions were not even fairly informed; men without character, position, or education; men, in short, who were simply a disgrace to their country, to themselves and a satire on Representative Government. It is an open secret that at Ottawa, both Liberal and Conservative Ministries have had in them, men who were only little less than despised by the very Leaders who selected them, but who had, as a matter of expediency, and to conciliate certain interests, to be taken into the Ministry. The thirst for power and place which crops up from time to time in some of our Leaders seems to overtop every other consideration, and to satisfy this ambition the country must be sacrificed. Surely, this is not as it should be. In England it only obtains to a very limited extent; in Canada it is otherwise and obtains to a great extent. We have known, as we have said before, that in some of the Local Ministries of Canada, as well as in the various Dominion Ministries, men of very inferior intellect, of no education, and not even fairly informed on any single question of political economy. We ask the question: "Have we not the men? Is that the reason?" No, nothing of the kind. The truth is, and we all know it, that there are hundreds of men in Canada and dozens in British Columbia who could take good, and some distinguished positions in any representative English-speaking body in the world. And yet, for certain reasons, they decline the positions, or are not, possibly, invited to occupy them. Ignorance, partizanship, and over-ambitious leaders in conjunction, will, in time, bring any country into disrepute. Canada is fast getting there.

*Vancouver World:* A gentleman is now in this city trying to make arrangements for the establishment of a grist mill adjoining the Vancouver Mill Co.'s site.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

In our next issue we trust to be able to give readers a brief outline of the political life of Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B. Mr. McDougall is a near relative of Erastus Wiman of New York, who is one of the ablest political Economists in America and the apostle of Commercial Union. Mr. McDougall is acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most independent politicians that Canada has ever produced, and one that will not be swayed from an independent course to gain place or power. If Canada had produced half a dozen such men in political life the miserable methods adopted by some Leaders would not have taken the root they have. In the language of the late Lord Macaulay:—

"When none are for the party;

"When all are for the State;

"When the rich man helps the poor man

"And the poor man loves the great."

If such a time ever comes it is then that men like the Hon. Wm. McDougall will be fully appreciated and understood.

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There is about 6 feet of snow on the level at the summit, and the rotary snowplow has no trouble in keeping the cuts clear.

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*EASTERN KOOTENAY.*

During the past year considerable progress has been made in opening out mineral claims in many localities in this promising mineral region. From Golden on the Canadian Pacific Railway the numerous mining camps throughout this entire valley are reached chiefly by river navigation by Armstrong's "Kootenay Line of Steamboats." These steamers are well equipped and ply on the headwaters of the Columbia River amidst surroundings of mountain scenery of the most grandly picturesque description. This beautiful valley extends between two lofty chains of mountains in a southeasterly direction for over two hundred miles to the American boundary, and has considerable area of unoccupied lands suitable for agricultural and ranching purposes. The development of mineral claims is principally prosecuted in the Selkirk range, and many promising localities give unmistakable evidence of valuable and extensive deposits of mineral wealth. Southeasterly of the Columbia Lakes is an extensive carbonaceous region where large and extensive seams of coal of extra fine quality have been located, prospected and acquired, and so soon as railway communication opens up a market for the sale and disposal of these vast deposits of black diamonds the pecuniary benefits that will accrue to this section of Kootenay in particular and to the country generally will be incalculable.

On Wild Horse River, Findlay Creek, Bull River, and Skukum Chuck Creek numerous mineral claims have lately been discovered and located; Assays of which samples of ores have given results of the most satisfactory and encouraging character. On the headwaters of Toby Creek a number of locations was made late in the season of '88, and an effort was made to develop the claims. The ledge of argenteriferous galena on which those locations have been made is supposed to be twenty-four feet in width between walls of slate and granite. This vein matter has a pay shoot of six feet heavily charged with mineral averaging seventy ounces of silver with a considerable amount of gold per ton. These mineral claims are situated about twenty miles from steamboat navigation and are easily accessible through a fine valley where a wagon road or tramway could be cheaply constructed as the gradients are easy. Abundance of rich nutritious grasses is obtainable and timber plentiful. This section of country presents a virgin field for prospectors and doubtless other and valuable mineral claims will be secured as the district becomes better known. Windermere Mountain attracted considerable attention last summer and numerous locations were recorded and an effort was made to develop them. The ores are principally copper and carry heavy percentages of that metal. Claimholders imagine there is some-

thing uncanny or unearthly about this locality and strange and weird noises have been repeatedly heard proceeding from its sides generally in the witching hours of darkness, caused in all probability from witches and fairies holding their vigils. Horse thief Creek has a number of promising claims located on ledges of argenteriferous galena. Farther northward Spallumcheen Butte rises out of the Columbia Valley in close proximity to the navigable waters of the Columbia. Here are numerous mineral claims partially developed, but with the exception of Jones and Wells great galena ledge nothing of importance as regards development work is transpiring this winter. However, Jones and Wells have taken out considerable quantity of ore for shipment to the smelter. What the actual value of this ore product will be when treated in the reduction works we are unable to conjecture, but should it prove a profitable investment a vigorous prosecution of the development and shipment of these ore products would be at once originated. On Jubilee Mountain Mr. Charles F. Law, representing a Toronto company is vigorously sinking a shaft on the Constance Alanta claim employing two shifts of miners. This mountain has a remarkable showing of mineral croppings (for four miles) its entire length and considerable activity was displayed last season in opening out claims. The claims on this mountain are conveniently situated. None of the mineral claims being more than two miles in a direct line from steamboat navigation. The ores are principally copper glance and peacock copper carrying heavy percentages of that metal with more or less silver and gold intermingled. There is a strong possibility of this Mountain developing into one of the best mining camps of Kootenay. Considerable work has been done on Big Butte and a number of shafts sunk in different localities.

Last but not least looms up the McMurdo District. This mineral region is rapidly and deservedly coming into prominence and in all probability this seasons operations will place this promising region in the foremost ranks of this Province's richest mineral localities. The ores are galena, carbonate and grey copper, giving assays from 50 oz silver to the hundreds as well as several ounces of gold per ton. Nearly thirty claims have been located and a number have been bonded for one year. This promising district is situated on the headwaters of the middle fork of the Spallumcheen and is distant twenty-five miles from Hog Ranch Landing on the Columbia and is reached by pack trail crossing the low range of foot hills between the Columbia and Spallumcheen River. At Field in the Kicking Horse Pass work is progressing satisfactorily. An average of twenty tons of ore per day is reported being mined and shipped to the smelter at Va-

discover, and doubtless when the spring advances this output will be largely increased. There are other localities that deserve attention, but space will not permit me to dwell longer in describing the vast and varied mineral resources of this magnificent mineral region. However, capital is absolutely necessary to the rapid development of its quartz ledges and place them on a satisfactory and profitable basis. Miners and claimholders are straining every effort to develop these mines, but the obstacles that have to be surmounted in constructing roads and trails through rough mountainous regions, and in opening out their claims, are of an expensive and formidable character, necessitating a continual drain on their financial resources which are too often slim and impoverished. Outside financial assistance is absolutely necessary to assist claimholders in transforming dormant unproductive mineral properties into ore-producing, valuable and profitable mines. J. M. KELLIE.

### MINERAL VEINS.

The inquisitive spirit of man, never content with the gifts with which he is surrounded, continually seeks to discover the source of their being and the cause of their existence. None, perhaps, has ever carefully examined a specimen of ore without almost involuntary questioning the laws and nature of its creation and formation, and a desire to solve the mystery of its existence is the result. Among the many different theories advanced to account for the formation of minerals and their deposition in the different forms of the deposit in which they are now found, none seem to have a more substantial basis or to present a more satisfactory solution of the problem, than the theory which may be denominated the lateral secretion theory. I am well satisfied from many investigations and observation that the material of the veins is contained in the country rock, and that constant currents of water carrying ore, forced through the rock, aided by chemical operations, bears with it the substance of mineral veins, which finding these fissures, or breaks in the rock, there deposit its burden or the material with which it is charged. Of course, in this deposit the laws of crystallization immediately exert their influence according to the particular method of operation upon these particles, as soon as they form within their range and influence. It is a well known fact that the earth and its rocky strata are constantly saturated and filled with the passage of water from the surface downward, and also laterally according to the laws of drainage. It is one of the chief means of disintegration and conveying particles for the construction of new forms which is known among the powers so actively at work on our earth. It is evident that this important factor

has been lost sight of in the investigations which have been made in endeavoring to find the cause which has been one of the chief agencies in changing and determining the physical construction and character of the globe upon which we exist. The rapid action and change which is made by the presence of water and moisture in chemical and positive forces, exerted upon the solid particles of earth, rock, mineral, and in fact of all substances with which it comes in contact, are too well known to need description, and when the matter is taken into consideration, the magnitude of its influence is readily apparent. The force and power of our mighty rivers bear out annually and deposit foundations of new continents in the midst of the ocean; mountains are literally removed and cast into the sea; the ponderous force of the waves continually changes the contour of our shores, and in view of this mighty visible manifestation of power, it is not too much to claim, that this same influence is performing a mighty work in the hidden recesses of the earth. If it be true, as is apparently determined beyond a question of the least doubt, that the material of our veins is present in the country rock, there is a good basis, in view of the well known solvent and conveying properties of this one agent, water, in connection with the chemical and other forces which it may bear in solution, for the theory of lateral secretion which has been advanced. At any rate the matter is worthy of continued investigation, and the most careful research by practical and scientific observation. The satisfactory determination of this question opens at once a door to the practical and economic separation and treatment of ores, which seems already to be verified by the Russell leaching process. If we have learned the secret of creation, we have gained the key of separation and construction. It will also aid largely in determining the question of location of mineral bodies and ore deposits, for the solution of this problem will indicate the character of the rock which is most favorable to the production and formation of different varieties of ore. Taken altogether, it is one of the most important questions which has been presented to the investigation of scientific and practical research.

DR. W. BREDEMAYER, M. E.

A London cable says: The report of the Bank of British Columbia for the meeting on February 20 recommends a dividend of six per cent; £5,000 is added to the reserve fund and £6,462 is carried forward. The directors regret the death of Sir John Rose; and have much pleasure in stating that Sir Charles Tupper has consented to come forward for the vacant directorship. T. S. Gillespie is recommended for the other vacancy on the board. This direct connection of the High Commissioner with one of Canada's leading institutions, is regarded as an advantage to Canadian financial interests here.

### WHERE THE BULLION GOES.

E. T. Hale writes to the *Virginia Enterprise* as follows: I desire to submit a few facts, not opinions, as to where the coin goes to; also where the bullion goes to.

It takes seven hundred and seventy three and a half (773½) ounces of pure silver bullion to coin one thousand dollars, (\$1000) of 412½ grains each 900 fine (10 per cent added in alloys,) or 723½ ounces to coin \$1000 in fractions of one dollar of the same fineness. Now, 773½ ounces of silver at 93 cents per ounce, the price this day would be equal to \$719.35, the amount the producer receives for \$1000 worth of silver bullion, and the government gets \$280.65 for placing its stamp on 1000 one dollars pieces; but as the largest coinage is in fractional currency we will have to see the profit to the government on fractional currency. It takes 723½ ounces (nearly) to coin \$1000 in fractional currency. This, at 93 cents per ounce would equal \$672.85, the purchase price of silver bullion enough to coin \$1000 in fractional currency, and here the government makes a profit of \$327.85 off an investment of \$672.85. Now, as the government makes a profit of \$280.65 on every \$1000, coined at a coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, the minimum allowed by law, the monthly profits to the government would be \$561,300, equal to an income of \$6,735,600 with bullion at 93 cents per ounce, a handsome sum to add to the surplus, now too large.

But this is not all. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual statement of the bullion yield of 1888 shows there was shipped to China from San Francisco in the last twelve months \$14,621,431 at par value, but they pay only the ruling price per ounce, say 93 cents, the ruling rate of to day. They would pay only \$10,517,927, making a profit off of the silver producer last year of \$4,103,504, and this in favor of China. This amount added to the \$6,735,600, the profit to the government per annum, would be equal to \$10,139,104, a net loss to the producer out of \$35,621,431 coined by the government and shipped to China, leaving only \$14,531,316 in unsold bullion to be used in the arts, etc. This amount, at the same price (93 cents) per ounce, would be equal to \$10,153,103, making a loss to the producers of \$14,078,213 to the producer for the year 1888 out of a total yield of \$53,152,747. This amount divided between the following States and Territories in proportion to production would be as follows:—

	Silver Production.	Discount.
California.....	\$ 652,652	\$ 183,166
Nevada.....	6,858,520	1,924,844
Idaho.....	3,700,000	1,038,405
Montana.....	11,500,000	3,227,475
Utah.....	3,479,138	976,420
Colorado.....	17,725,100	4,974,549
New Mexico.....	183,641	51,539
Arizona.....	850,798	238,776
Dakota.....	453,216	127,195
Base bullion and ore by freight.....	7,749,682	2,174,948

Three States, California, Nevada and Colorado, represent a bullion product of \$25,286,272, and are

represented in Congress; but the six Territories, Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Dakota, have a bullion product of \$27,916,475, but have no representation in Congress. This fact alone should make the Pacific Coast representatives in Congress more determined than ever before to have all or a part of the Territories admitted to Statehood, and they would then have more assistance in the halls of Congress in behalf of silver producers. Free coinage would be the *just* thing for this coast. No other industry in the United States suffers like the silver bullion producers.

### THE RUSSELL PROCESS.

At the Marsac, Utah mill the Russell process has been used with big success. Although the amalgamating plant has been running three years and the leaching plant only one month, the extraction by the new process is considerably greater than by amalgamation, and the expenses considerably less.

Starting on January 1st with an incomplete apparatus, the percentage extraction for the first week was 6.4 per cent. less than by amalgamation; the second week it exceeded amalgamation by one per cent. and the last week 3½ per cent.

This is in spite of the fact that the ore for amalgamation was crushed through a twenty-mesh screen while for the leaching only a ten-mesh was used, and less salt, which with the increased amount of ore treated made the roasting much less complete.

The first lot of sulphides produced, assayed 1.900 ounces per ton. The amount of chemicals used is as follows: Bluestone, four pounds per ton; caustic soda, 3½ pounds; sulphur, 2½ pounds; soda ash, three pounds; hyposulphite of soda, two pounds. The total cost of these chemicals is about sixty cents per ton of ore.

The labor required for the mill running at its full capacity is three men on day shift and one on night shift, the cost of labor being about fifteen cents per ton. The power required is about four-horse power for three or four hours out of the twenty-four, being that required to pump up the solution.

The amount of water used is about thirty cubic feet per ton. The weight of each charge for each ore vat is sixty-five tons. Several mining and milling companies are sending their ore to be treated by the Russell process. The last car-load treated was from Colorado, the actual clean-up being 67.2 per cent. of the value of the ore, which was fifty-five ounces per ton. The Blue Bird Company, of Montana, now has a car-load of their roasted ore at the mill. A car-load of ore from the Comstock yields over twenty-five per cent. more silver and gold than was obtained from the same ore in Virginia City by amalgamation.—*Montana Mining Review.*

President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, who was in Winnipeg last week, said to a *Sun* reporter: "We expect to spend \$200,000, perhaps \$250,000 in Winnipeg next summer. We have not entirely decided yet upon the erection of a hotel. If we do put up a hotel we will put up a magnificent station. Work will be commenced early in the season. We will also put up a round house and machine shop."

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**Ulm. Jensen, Prop.**

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THE VERY BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT THE BAR.

Every reasonable thing done to make our Guests feel at ease. We are human and liable to mistakes, but will remedy any seeming fault as quickly as possible. I have honest help whom you can trust, and having been thirty years in or near Victoria, I am in a position to give reliable information.

**THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.**

**JOSEPH SEARS,**

**PAINTER,**

**GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, ETC.**

—DEALER IN—

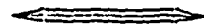
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## MONTANA.

Glancing back over the early history of the Territory, it is hard to realize that Montana to-day takes the leading rank with the precious metal producing countries of the world, and that standing thus as she does at the head of the column, her mining industry is to-day only in its infancy. No doubt the most credulous mind would be dazzled could it behold the picture of Montana's future wealth and greatness. In the palmy days of golden placers, when stampedes were the ruling passion of the hour, it was considered a matter of course that the exhaustion of the rich placers would be the signal for the return of all from whence they came, and that the war-whoop of the Sioux warrior would again re-echo through the valley where to-day stands the fair city of Helena, as he measures prowess with his enemies, the Flatheads and River Crows. No one ever dreamed of the untold wealth hidden in the recesses of our rock-ribbed mountains, and even had they done so would have considered any attempt futile to reclaim it from its buried confines.

But all this is changed. The prospector for quartz is no longer looked upon with suspicion or considered a crank, and while he has not received the support and encouragement heretofore which was his due as an important factor in the future prosperity of the country, yet the enterprise of our citizens in erecting within the past year immense smelting works in our midst, whereby the cost of reducing ores is brought to the minimum, has made it possible for small mine owners to push forward their developments and will hasten the day when they will be the possessors of paying properties. There are to day in Montana scores upon scores of men who many years ago cast their fortunes with the country and based their hopes upon the development into mines of prospects in the various mineral belts of the Territory, and when in the near future these long deferred hopes shall be realized, unthinking ones may attribute their success to "luck," instead of to that patient, pluck and steadfastness of purpose which never fails to compel success, possessed in such a marked degree by many of our prospectors for the hidden treasures of the earth. While the extensive placers which enriched so many of the early-day adventurers are almost a thing of the past, the prosperity of Montana has only just begun, and she looks down from her proud eminence upon that past without a single regret.—*Montana Mining Review.*

## THE TOAD MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

The following is the latest news of the mines in the Galena Bay and Hot Springs district. These camps present a very busy aspect this winter. About 100 men are at work, and many others are in there, so as to be the first on deck in the spring when the boom is sure to strike that section of Kootenay district. According to the prospectors' legends there must be a mining boom in 1889. In 1849 California boomed; in 1859 the great Comstock lode at Virginia City began to boom; in 1869, White Pine, Nevada, boomed; in 1879, Leadville, Colorado, boomed; in 1889, the Toad Mountain country must boom. As to the claims, work is progressing well and developments fully equal expect-

tations. The Blue Bell claim, at a depth of 12 feet shows 40 feet of concentrating ore, with ore still in the face of the crosscut. As depth is attained the ore increases in richness; on the top it only ran from \$12 to \$20 a ton in silver, while the ore taken from the bottom of the shaft runs from \$25 to \$40 a ton. This is the big claim of the camp.

On the Krao is a force at work sinking a shaft that is expected to tap the vein at a depth of 70 feet. The ore from the claim is a rich sulphide, carrying wire silver.

The No. 1 claim is being opened by a tunnel to tap the vein at about 200 feet depth. The surface work resulted in the shipment this fall of 200 tons of \$200 ore, and when the top work ceased the prospects fully justified the driving of the tunnel 200 feet lower. The work is being pushed with a vigorous crew of men. It shipped 40 tons of \$75 ore last fall and at present could duplicate the shipment. All work is done directly on the ledge which is large and reasonably soft; still water has retarded progress somewhat. The ore has steadily improved in value, one small seam running about \$1300 per ton, while the bulk of the ore will go \$1000 to the ton.

The Little Donald is being opened with a good sized crew of men. It shipped 40 tons of \$75 ore last fall and at present could duplicate the shipment. All work is done directly on the ledge which is large and reasonably soft; still water has retarded progress somewhat. The ore has steadily improved in value, one small seam running about \$1300 per ton, while the bulk of the ore will go \$1000 to the ton.

Of the Gallagher group of claims, the "Let Him Go Gallagher" is being opened by a force of 6 men who will soon drill from the shaft and tap the vein at a depth of 70 feet. 52 tons of \$115 were shipped from this claim last fall; it being all mined and sacked by 1 man in sinking 18 feet, and taking it out fast enough to keep a 15-animal pack train at work getting the ore to the lake. The Daddy Gallagher has been sunk on 24 feet, and shows about the same characteristic as the Let Him Go Gallagher, but the ore so far is not so high grade nor so abundant. On a number of other claims assessment work is being done.—*Donald Truth.*

## THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

The Sutro Tunnel, one of the greatest mining enterprises of the age, was sold a short time since by the United States Marshal, under a decree of foreclosure issued by the United States Circuit Court. The property was bid in by the Sutro Tunnel Company of New York, the price paid being \$7,325,000.

The tunnel was conceived by Adolph Sutro who organized a company and interested capitalists to construct it. The project at first met with general favor from the Comstock mining companies, but was subsequently opposed by those companies headed by the Bank of California and the Virginia City newspapers, which pictured Sutro as a pirate and denounced all who favored the enterprise as hirelings. The tunnel was completed however, notwithstanding the determined opposition of the Bank, but in consequence of the failure to develop extensive ore bodies in the lower workings of Comstock, the royalty from ores was not as great as anticipated, and the stock was not so valuable as its holders expected it would be. The tunnel was mortgaged to London bankers, Sutro disposed of his stock and became a millionaire, and the London men are now trying to realize something for their investment by foreclosing their mortgage.—*Sutro State.*

**THE TOWN KICKER.**

The Atchison Globe gives the following portrayal of the "Town Kicker."

"Once upon an evening dreary, while I brooded, blind and beery, thinking of the city's future, as I'd often thought before; while I nodded nearly napping, suddenly I heard a wrapping, as of people wildly scrapping, scrapping near my chamber door.

So I threw my packet, and I cried, 'O cheese that racket,' but the pounding still continued, till it shook the oaken floor. To the door I walked, and twisted on the knob, which resisted, then there came a double-fisted kicker of the days of yore; not a word he said, but squatted, on a yellow sofa, spotted with green dots of red and crimson, looking like small daubs of gor-.

Both his eyes were at me staring, and their steady, sullen glaring, sent a chilliness to my bosom, striking coldly to its core. 'Tell me, cried I, tell me kicker, have you filled yourself with liquor, that you come without a snicker, uninvited to my door.' Take thy cane and take thy bundle, and from without my chamber tumble, or by all the crimson demons, I shall wallow in your gore.' But the kicker, never blinking, sat upon that sofa thinking, never smiling, never winking, as he answered, 'Nevermore.'

'Kicker,' said I, 'spring is coming—don't you think booms will be humming; don't you think the town will flourish as it never did before? Think you it will be a saving, when we have decent paving, and

the people quit their raving at the mud and ruts galore? But the kicker never flitting, on the sofa still sitting, while his teeth were gritting, that sad answer, 'Nevermore.'

'Don't you think,' I said with sorrow, 'brighter things will come to-morrow? Don't you think we hear around us, building with din and roar? Even though the chumps are sighing, grunts protesting, kickers crying, don't you think we'll soon be flying to such heights as eagles soar?' Quoth the kicker, 'Nevermore.'

'Kicker,' cried I in a fury, 'I'll be Judge, court and Jury, and your sentence is to wallow in your own disgruntled gore. For your answers make me weary, and you spoil a prospect cheery, by your sniveling so dreary, as you oft have done before, Take your hat from off my bracket, take your bundle and your packet, and make tracks across the river, or I'll slug you till you're sore. This old town would have been soaring where the solar stars are pouring, but for kickers and their roaring, which is all their stock and store; take away thy dismal body, with its smell of weed and toddy, for you make my system weary.' Quoth the kicker, 'Nevermore.'

And the rascal never flitting, on my sofa still is sitting, and the gaslight on him shining casts his shadows on the floor. At the carpet he is staring, with a steady vacant glaring, and answers to my swearing, with a dreary 'Nevermore.' This he wishes when I'm raving on beauties of good paving, of the prospects of more buildings than we had before. I have filled him full of liquor, and then tried to bounce the kicker, but he only gave a snicker, as he answered, 'Nevermore.'

**ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.—TIME TABLE NO. 9.**

To Take Effect at 8.20 a. m., on Saturday December 1st, 1888. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

**NORTH BOUND (Read Down.)**

**SOUTH BOUND (Read Up.)**

STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 2 PASSENGER Daily.		No. 4 PASSENGER Saturday's only.		No. 6 PASSENGER Saturday's only.		STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.	No. 1 PASSENGER Daily.		No. 3 PASSENGER Saturdays only.		No. 5 PASSENGER Saturday's only.	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
Victoria		De. 8.20	De. 2.12					Victoria	78	Ar. 1.04	Ar. 5.40				
Russell's	1	" 8.24	" 2.16					Russell's	77	" 1.00	" 5.36				
Esquimalt	4	" 8.34	" 2.26					Esquimalt	74	" 12. 0	" 5.26				
Goldstream	11	" 9.01	" 2.51					Goldstream	67	" 12.23	" 5.01				
Shawnigan L.	28	" 9.56	" 3.46					Shawnigan L.	50	" <sup>A. M.</sup> 11.28	" 4.06				
COBBLE HILL	31	" 10.08	" 3.56					COBBLE HILL	47	" 11.16	" 3.56				
McPherson's	35	" 10.25	" 4.11					McPherson's	43	" 10.59	" 3.41				
Koksilah	38	" 10.37	" 4.21					Koksilah	40	" 10.47	" 3.31				
DUNCAN'S	40	" 10.42	" 4.26					DUNCAN'S	38	" 10.42	" 3.26				
Somenos	43	" 10.52	" 4.36					Somenos	35	" 10.32	" 3.16				
Chemainus	52	" 11.18	" 4.58					Chemainus	26	" 10.06	" 2.54				
Nanaimo	73	Ar. 12.20	" 5.56	De. 10.15				Nanaimo	5	De. 9.04	" 1.56	Ar. 6.55			
		De. 12.29								Ar. 8.55					
Wellington	78	Ar. 12.44	Ar. 6.11	Ar. 10.30				Wellington		De. 8.40	De. 1.41	De. 6.40			

ROBERT DUNSMUIR, President.

JOSEPH HUNTER, General Supt..

H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Pass. Agent.



**BEST ASSAYS FROM BONANZA LODGE.**

Statement of Value of Ores Found in the Different Districts.

CLINTON.		
oz. silver.	oz. gold.	dollars gold.
1.02	1.396	39 19
1.02	4.521	93 45
8.75	9.072	1 50
20.42	1.532	31 65
5.83	0.306	6 33
7.29	0.102	2 11
9.98	0.292	6 39
11.66	0.072	1 50
2.42	0.437	9 04
2.10	0.583	12 06
7.29	0.364	7 54
trove.	0.291	6 03

ILLECHLEWART		
pr. ct. lead.		
—	21.87	1 20
60	29.17	2 11
20	23.33	1 50
74	13.12	1 50
67	15.31	1 50
— 17 copper.	597.91	trove.
— 6 "	62.71	"
— 15 "	641.66	"
— —	16.04	2 11
— —	28.24	3 30
— —	11.66	1 50
30 —	40.83	4 22
22 —	77.29	3 30
52 —	59.27	3 72

GOLDEN		
pr. ct. lead.	oz. silver.	dollars gold.
67	58.33	—
77	57.79	—
25	17.50	—
44	32.08	—
35	5.10	—
42	22.60	—
58	23.33	—
48	21.87	—
40	21.87	—
45	21.87	—
12	20.42	—
— 17.25 copper.	—	1 20
— 46 "	160.41	48 24
28 16.01 "	70.00	9 04
35	3.79	2 11
— 24.15 "	7.50	90 49
60	10.21	1 20
4	5.10	2 11

CALGARY.	
21	18.96
30	24.37
34	20.42
71	24 56
15	10.94
33	14.87
14	13.12
39	17.50
40	16.77
29	16.04
—	11.66
—	7.29

KOOTENAY.		
pr. ct. lead.	oz. silver.	dollars gold.
82	43.75	1 20
75	42.29	trove.
75	43.02	1 50
75	26.17	1 50

TEXADA.			
	oz. silv.	oz. gold	dol. gold
Golden Slipper...	2.19	14.583	301 40
	3.50	17.450	361 70
	3.50	17.450	361 70
	3.50	29.166	602 90
	3.50	26.249	542 60
Vanc'v'r Eureka,	4.29	4.666	96 40
	5.84	2.916	60 20
Becey,.....	2.19	14.583	301 40
	4.37	3.450	72 30

Silver Queen—15 per cent. lead, 10 per cent. copper, 4.37 oz. silver, \$3 01 in gold; select sample \$12 to \$18 in gold.

Copper Pyrites of Texada—8½ per cent. copper, 2.19 oz. silver; \$3 01 in gold.

Magnetic Iron, Texada—60 to 72 per cent. iron.

Platinum and Molybdena (Plumbago) found in Texada.

LILLOOET.		
pr. ct. lead.	oz. silver.	dollars gold.
39	9.48	2
11	13.12	2
55	30.62	2
27	4.37	3

The mines at Spellamacheen continue taking out ore, and a large shipment from that point will take place early in the spring. The people at Windermere are preparing for a boom, owing to the promising outlook at Toby Creek mines. The work on Finlay Creek will be pushed energetically and a good clean up is anticipated next season. The syndicate has about concluded the purchase of the Griffith Co.'s grounds on Wild Horse Creek, at a very satisfactory price. The company will take over the claims during the coming season.

### A NEW ZEALAND GOLD MINING CONCERN.

A company is now being formed in London, England, under the name of the "Island Block Gold Mining Co., Limited," for the purpose of mining on the Moa Flat Estate, on the Clutha, or Molyneaux River, Otago, New Zealand, known as the Island Block.

The land over which the property extends is four miles in length, varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, and has an area of 800 acres.

From borings obtained by practical mining engineers at different parts of the bed of the river, gold was found in all the test holes yielding an average of about 13 grains to the ton. These holes varied from 22 to 42 feet in depth.

The formation consists of mica schists which has been denuded and carried down from the mountains forming the banks of the river.

The company is about to erect "Hydraulic Elevators" for the working of these deposits. They propose utilizing water, piped about 2½ miles in a direct line from the property, from an elevation of 600 feet or more.

It is claimed that "by the use of these elevators, four men can lift to a height of 60 feet, and sluice 1440 tons of wash dirt, sand and gravel, in eight hours, at a cost of less than one penny per ton, and that without steam or any complicated machinery, a force equal to 700 H.P. (continuous all the year round) is easily and cheaply obtained."

From the altitude, of the supply of water, there can be no question as to the power obtained, as it exerts about 260 lbs pressure to the square inch.

But the quantity of material treated, viz., 1440 tons, by four men in eight hours, is simply "prodigious" as it means 180 tons per hour, or 3 tons per minute.

Admitting that under the great pressure of water (which can be obtained) that the wash dirt, sand and gravel can be displaced, how, (in addition to this) this quantity is lifted to the height of 60 feet, and sluiced, so as to save the gold, by so small a force of men, is a matter that should be investigated in the interest of cheap and economic gold mining.

Then the question arises, how do they arrange their sluice so as to treat so great a quantity in the time above stated, and insure successful amalgamation? For if the gold be "fine" and "flakey" (such as we have to contend with in the western countries) it would be difficult to do this, as the quantity and velocity of the water necessary to properly sluice three tons of wash dirt, sand, gravel, etc., per minute would destroy the proper density, and would not admit of the "fine" and "flakey" gold being caught by the amalgam on the plates, or by the quicksilver in the traps, and it is well known by experience that "fine" and "flake" readily floats on water, and if the water in the sluices be too dense and too heavily charged with the slimes, this difficulty is increased. It is also found that if the current be too swift in the sluice, loss of gold will follow.

Therefore, in view of these facts, it would be a matter of interest and instruction to know how this company treats successfully three tons per minute

of low grade material carrying only 13 grains to the ton.

In conclusion, from statistics given, they claim that the cost of mining, elevating, amalgamating, management, quicksilver and other charges can be done for 6 cents per ton. If their practical work verifies this, it will reflect the greatest credit on the executive officers in charge.

### PROVINCIAL MINING LAWS.

The present system, which permits the acquisition and control of large acreages of land upon payment of a merely nominal price, is undoubtedly a most favorable arrangement for capitalists and speculators, but is one that is in every way opposed to the interests of the people at large and to the development of our mining industries. Now, vast districts are locked up in a few hands, and no one desiring to operate upon them is permitted to do so unless he can afford to purchase the land at an immense advance upon its cost. In the financial centres there are numbers of men who have developed a passion for mining ventures and who are always ready to risk money in developing and working mines, but who will not lock up funds in the purchase of lands upon which they have to make the expensive outlay for so risky a venture as mining, or, as it has been aptly though somewhat profanely termed, "gambling with God." Everyone who has tried to influence capitalists to embark in mining ventures knows, how easy it is to raise working capital alone compared with obtaining money for a scheme weighed down with a preliminary purchase of lands often at ten times the sum required for actual operations. In our phosphate districts cases have occurred where lands originally purchased from the Government for two or three dollars an acre have been resold at \$10, \$100 and as high as \$400 per acre. One tract bought for \$5,000 was resold at \$16,000, then at \$160,000; and part of it again for \$450,000. The sums required to pay interest on such large capitalization tend greatly to discourage investment, and the usual failure of mining enterprises loaded up with such a weight of dead outlay is the most serious check upon the development of mining industries.

If capitalists were permitted to lease upon royalty just as much land as they could work and only for such periods as they continued to work, or if the poor prospector could lease the acre on which he has found a valuable deposit and be at no expense beyond the cost of working, sharing his results with the people to whom the soil and its contents by natural right belong, then we should see a vast increase of mining operations, the revenue derived from royalties would be a constant and important source of income, and the people would cease to barter away their natural rights for a paltry "mess of pottage." It is pleasing to note that the Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to revise its Mining Act during the coming session, while it is not at all improbable that the report of the Mining Commission will bring about many beneficial changes in the laws governing the disposal of mineral lands in Ontario.—*The Canadian Mining Review.*

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GRADUATE OF PHILA. DENTAL COLLEGE.

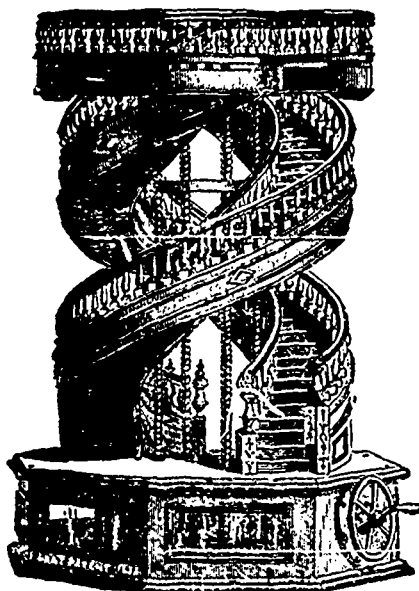
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All communications addressed to the Managing Director or the Local Secretary will receive prompt attention.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

#### *Affecting Mineral Claims—A Law that Needs Amending.*

Before the full court recently, the appeal case of Wilson vs. Whitten, was heard. It was an appeal taken by the plaintiff against a judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem, delivered at Kamloops on the 23d day of October, last. Wilson was the recorded owner of the claim in Nicola known as the "Mammoth," which was recorded on the 17th December, 1886. A certificate of improvements was issued on the 5th March, 1887. The claim was recorded on the 10th December, 1887. On the 15th January, 1888, the *Gazette* contained a notice that "all mineral and other mining claims in the Yale district had been laid over by the gold commissioner from 15th of January, 1888." No certificate of improvements was recorded between the 10th December, 1887, and the 1st June, 1888. The defendant, treating the claim as abandoned mining ground, staked and recorded it on the 23th of June, as the "Domingo Claim," and made and recorded improvements to the value of \$100, in accordance with the mineral act. The plaintiff sought to eject him and brought an action at Kamloops, which was decided in the defendant's favor by Mr. Justice Walkem on the ground that the plaintiff had not complied with any of the conditions of Section 8, of the mining act, 1886. From this judgment the plaintiff appealed, contending that the notice of the laying over of all mineral claims in the Yates district absolved

him from doing work on his claim during the close season. The judgment of the full court was to dismiss the appeal with costs, thereby confirming the judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Chas. Wilson for appellant; Mr. Eberts (Eberts & Taylor) for the respondent.—*Times*, Jan. 19.

In connection with the above, the following from a later issue of the *Times* may be interesting to our readers generally, and the mining community in particular:

"The British Columbia Milling and Mining Company's property at Cariboo has been "jumped" by outside parties. This is the effect of the judgment of the Supreme Court recently rendered in the case of Wilson vs. Whitten in which the Judges ruled that the lay over of a gold commissioner without work done on a claim within six months, had no force. We may expect to hear of a number of similar cases occurring throughout the province in consequence of the same decision."—*Inland Sentinel*

The Northwest Central Railway Company in their forthcoming application to Parliament, seek to strike out the clause in the charter granting to the Canadian Pacific Railway running powers over the road. A director says this clause embarrassed them in their negotiations with other parties for the construction of the road. It seems somewhat peculiar that the C.P.R. should have been given running power over this road, and the company is justified in having the clause expunged from its charter. Fancy running powers being given to any other road over the C.P.R.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following from the *Donald Truth*, is a fair expression of our views on the question referred to therein:—[Ed.

The *Kamloops Sentinel* and *Truth*, British Columbia's most powerful inland journals, believe that all notices, both Government and legal, should only be printed in newspapers in the district affected. Will the Representatives from Yale and Kootenay districts in the Legislature see to it that the law is changed to conform with the wishes of these two powerful journals? Or will they let the law stand as it is, and thus aid a Government in power to retain power by paying to a few favorite newspapers money collected from all the people of the Province. The people of Kootenay and Yale certainly contribute a few dollars in taxes; yet if they wish to keep posted on the acts of their officials, they will have to subscribe for a Coast paper that they do not want. As an instance: The gold commissioners of East and West Kootenay districts print their lay-over notices in the *Official Gazette*. Such publication may give official notice; but it certainly does not give the miners interested public notice. The secretary of the Province prints notices in a Victoria paper that effect Kootenay district alone; yet that paper may not have a dozen subscribers in the district.

The legislature should change the law so that all such notices shall alone be published in a newspaper printed, not circulated in the district affected: and *Truth* believes that every fair-minded newspaper in the province will second it in its efforts to have the present law changed.

Colonel Baker is a representative man of the district he represents in the legislature. Mining is one of the great industries of his district, and the miners of the district can see no good reason why they should be compelled to pay a tax not required of other laboring men. They unanimously ask for the repeal of section 25 of the Mineral Act, 1884. Section 25 reads: "No person shall be entitled to re-

cover any wages for labor performed as a miner in any mining claim or mineral claim, or any bedrock flume, bedrock drain, or ditch, unless he has a free miner's certificate at the time of the performance of such labor. Every person engaged in mining for minerals (other than coal) shall take out a free miner's certificate."

No miner who expects to locate placer or quartz claims should raise an objection to taking out a free miner's certificate; for he receives a direct benefit thereof in the trails and roads built into his mining district at the government expense. But there is no good reason why a working miner should be required to pay a tax not required of other working men, in order to collect wages for labor performed

Under the heading "Has the Danger Line been Reached," the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says: The total product of the white pine lumber in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, has not varied much since 1884, from 7,500,000,000 feet annually. Up to 1878 it only amounted to about 3,500,000,000 per year, but after 1878 production increased rapidly until it reached the maximum in 1884, when the total product according to the *Northwestern Lumberman* was 7,935,033,084 feet. Last year it amounted to 7,757,915,784 feet. If the measure shown in the tables printed in this issue is carried out throughout the entire white pine producing region the total will this year exceed considerably 8,000,000,000 feet. The complete returns from Minnesota, western Wisconsin and the Mississippi valley show a net increase of 486,965,762 feet, and the fragmentary returns, covering about two-thirds of the product of Michigan, show a net increase of 214,448,439 feet, or a total of 701,414,201. The same ratio of increase throughout the remainder of the white pine producing region will bring the total up to very near a billion feet. It can safely be asserted then that more white pine was made during 1888 than at any time in the history of the industry.

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## THE LARGEST FLUME IN THE WORLD.

The flume that conveys the water from the mountains to the reservoir at San Diego, Cal., is 25 miles long, and is made of redwood. In the course of the flume there are 315 trestles, the longest of which is 700 feet long and 85 feet high. This is the Los Cochinos trestle. The Sweetwater trestle is 1200 feet long and 85 feet high. The main timbers used in these trestles are 10 by 10 and 8 by 8. They are put together on the ground, and raised to their positions by horse-power. There are eight tunnels in the course of the flume, the longest of which is 2100 feet in length. The tunnels are 6 by 6 in size, with a curved roof. Each mile of the flume required on an average 250,000 feet of timber for its construction, and the redwood in the box is all two inches thick. The San Diego flume is said to be the largest yet constructed.

The Ames Holden Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have bought out the Belmont Shoe Factory at Victoria, B. C. A short time ago the company bought out Heathorn's shoe factory at the same place. These were two principal shoe factories of Victoria. It is claimed that the heavier grade of boots, such as are used by the miners and Indians of the Pacific coast, can be manufactured more cheaply at Victoria than at Montreal. Chinese labor is largely used.—*Commercial*.

G. Fitzgerald, of Calgary has compiled and published, with the authority of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, an interesting pamphlet on the territory of Alberta. The great natural resources of the vast territory are considered in detail, under a variety of headings, ranching, lumbering, mining, farming, etc. The flora and fauna of the territory are described, and weather records for the past four years is given. A number of pages are devoted to the testimony of settlers. Altogether the book will form an excellent guide to settlers who think of making that region their home. It should tell to the advantage of Alberta.

## HER FARM JINES HIS'N

Chicago Tribune.— Before Miss Canada turns up her little blue, cold nose at the idea of accepting uncle Sam as a suitor, let her remember that he is as young and good-looking a fellow as will ever be likely to present himself, and that she herself is no chicken. Moreover, her farm jines his'n.

## TUNNEL DRIVING RECORD.

E. C. Albrecht, superintendent of the Hazelton and Harris mines, at Beaver creek, near Placer, drove the Custer tunnel on that property a distance of 175 feet in twenty-eight days time—five days with two men and the rest of the time with four men. The tunnel was timbered complete, every foot of it, and its dimensions are 6 x 7½ feet. This is as good a record in the matter of running a tunnel as we remember to have heard of, and if any of the miners of Montana can beat it, we shall be glad to publish the facts.—*Montana Mining Review*.

The new Vancouver Lumber Co's mill, Vancouver, B. C., is fast approaching completion. Part of the machinery has arrived and it is expected the whole will be in running order in about four or five weeks.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Mining Review* reports the discovery of an immense deposit of gadolinite in the vicinity of Hoover's Valley Tex. This is one of the rarest and most valuable of minerals, and the importance of such a discovery cannot be over-estimated. From gadolinite is obtained the metal known as tubium, which is valued at over \$4,000 per pound.

At no time in the history of the Territory has the mining outlook been better than it is to-day. The statement that Montana's output of the precious metals will reach, within five years, 100,000,000, will not come far from the mark.—*Montana Mining Review*.

## PUBLISHERS.

We have reduced the price of the Monthly from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per annum cash, and to \$1.50 on time. Subscribers who have paid us \$1.50 in cash will receive it for eighteen months. J. M. LEE & Co.

The bullion product of Leadville for 1888 consisted of 17,284 ounces gold, valued at \$20.67 per ounce; 7,345,575 ounces silver, valued at 93½ cents per ounce, and 82,890, 688 pounds of lead, valued at 4½ cents per pound.

A Nevada man has patented a new form of concentrator for sulphurets, fine placer gold, tailings etc. The device is said to be very simple and inexpensive, and gives promise of proving an invention of great utility.

## A NEW ORE ROASTER.

An ore roasting furnace has been patented by Albert C. Johnson, of Wilmington, Del. It is for desulphurising copper ores, iron pyrites, gold bearing sulphurets and other ores, and is provided with different compartments in which are placed raking bars of a novel construction, the ore to be gradually moved from one compartment to the other, and agitated in each compartment by the raking teeth or fingers which also impart an outward or inward motion to the ore.

Over three quarter of a million tons of coal were shipped from Cape Breton mines last year, and the output was only limited by the ability to secure vessels to carry coal to the upper provinces.

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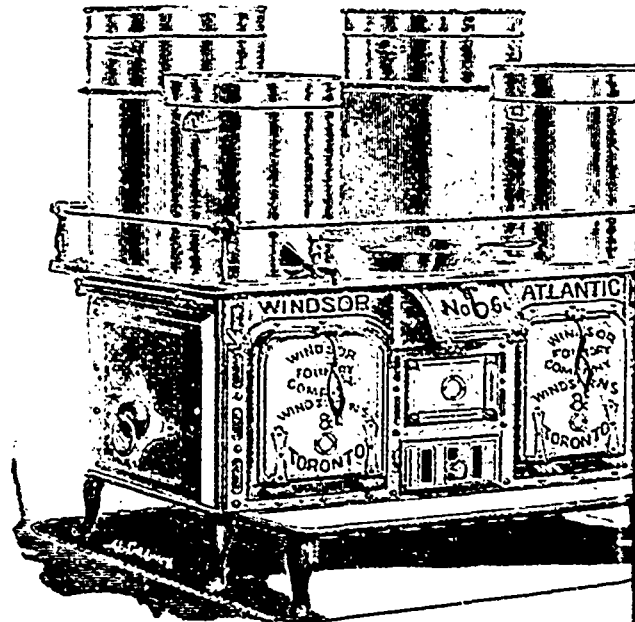
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