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# British Columbia Mining Critic. 

"I am Nothing, if Not Critical."-Shakespare.
$\xlongequal{\text { Vol. 1, No. +4. VANCouver, B.C., Sat }}$

I'he British Columbia Mining C'ritic is published ucerily in the interest of Aining, Finance and Commerce, and for the motection of investors.
Subscription, I'wo Dollars a year, payahe in adrance.
FRANK S. TAGGART.
Edtitor and Shannging Dirccor.

## British Columbia Mining Critic

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## EDITORIAL.

## THAT CONTRACT.

The badness of the Mann-Mackenzic bargain is practically admitted by the Hon. Mr. Sifton and his colleagues, since they make their defense of it, on the ground of dire necessity based on the urgent need of speedily conveying food supplies to miners in the Yukon, who would otherwise run great risk of starvation. The argument is, however, unconvincing, for tenders could more generally have been called at short notice and by free competition, it being exceedingly likely that amongst some thirty applicants for Yukon railroad charters, a better offer might have been secured. Messrs. Mamn \& Mackenzie would, moreover, in such case, have in all probability lessened the amount of their demand and been content to take a far less extensive land grant, yet one that might easily recoup them several times their expenditure. There is, indeed, no reason why the Stickine railroad should not be buiit by the State, unless there be accepted as true the humiliating implied admission that every Dominion public work on a large scale must-whatever govermment be it office-involve mismanagement, extravagance and boodling. If this be so, then certes Canada has little whereof to boast in respect of efficiency of government, being in this respect far behind the Australian colonies, which both build and work to great public advantage their
own railroads. In fact, say what one may to the contrary, govermmental administration is throughout the Dominion far less progressive than that of several of the Antipodean colonies, though it compares favorably with public rule in the States. Meanwhile we sincerely hope that as a resuit of both external and internal pressure, the Stickine railroad may be extended further south, a condition of the extension arrangement being a very large modification, pro bono publico of the terms of a too hastily concluded and utterly one-sided bargain. United States obstruction may thus prove Canada's opportunity: Meanwhile it is satisfactory to learn that under a prior Dominion charter a second railroad to the Yukon is likely to be built, via the White pass. There anent even Mr. Sifton and his colleagues should rejoice-thoti;in seemingly they don't-assuming the validity of their plea for the Stickine railroad agreement. For certes, if there be, as certainly there will be, need in the early future of many and speedy food shipments to the Yukon, two competing railroads will better secure this than one.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The local managers of the snow and ice locomotive transport company, which General Alger, the United States secretary of war, incautiously endorsed, are in trouble at Seattle, charged with fraud on numerous would-be passengers who have paid heavy fares. It is claimed that the concern is not bona fide, though the directors deny the allegation, and are defending themselves in court. In any case it is practically certain that the project will prove an utter failure. The snow and ice engines are used in winter in Michigan lumber camps, but only on logging roads of easy grade and in a far milder climate than the Yukon. Meanwhile the Post Intelligencer laments the fact that many fake transport companies and Klondike bunco stecrers are now homed in Seattle. All that the P. I. can say is that Seattle is in this respect no worse than San Francisco or New Orleans, our contemporary being practically obliged to admit that the Sound city is at present choke full of rascals of many kinds, ready to prey on the "young men
from the country" now making in thousands for the Yukon. British travelers to Klondike will, if they have a grain of common sense, avoid Seattle as a city abounding in traps for the unwary, and full of unfair dealers. They will do well also to remember that thence have sailed and will sail north many rotten coffin ships, passed by lax or corrupt inspecting govermment officials. Already five, more or less rotten hulks steaming Yukonwards from the Sound, have been wrecked, nearly a hundred lives having thus been lost. Meanwhile not a single British ship has foundered on the Alaskan route. Let Britons and Canadians who would get safely and cheaply to Klondike, aroid Seattle as they would the plague.

The Klondike craze continues; and increases its ill effects upon the sturdy mine workers of the Slocan. Hundreds more are now preparing to leave for the far north, whither more than a humdred men from the Slocan are already en route. As a result it is said that mine workers' wages in the Slocan will probably next season be increased by about a dollar a day on the average. On the other hand, the inrush of the Jap coolies to the Klondike country will assuredly there reduce workers' wages by 50 per cent. at least, and bring the labor remuneration of that hard and costly country to a relatively much lower level than that of the Slocan. No doubt a few Slocan men will in the Yukon "strike it rich," but most will bitterly regret their migration, physically well fitted though they are, and better able to cope with the rigors of the Klondike than mine of every ter: of the miscellaneous mass of migrants to that region. There is, meanwhile, a natural feeling of temporary depresaion in the Slocan, resulting from the departure of so many good men. The rumor is, however, groundless that another outcome of the temporary exodus is the loss by Editor Lowery, of the New Denver Ledge, of all his wonted power of humor. The latest issue of the Ledge to hand sufficiently refutes this, though it is evident that he jokes with rather less ease than usual, and goes for the doubtful Mam-Macdenrie deal with more than wonted fierceness.

The people of Revelstoke are anxiously awaiting several things necessary to the continued progress of their growing town. The first, the protection of a large part of the townsite from destruction by the wash of the rapid Columbia river, is seemingly in course of consummation, the Frovincial govermment having energetically taken the matter in hand, though for the time being the Dominion government declines the aid which it should give in the case. A second requirement, incorporation as a city municipality, seems also well on the way. Revelstoke, however, also needs greatly river navigation improvement and further road and trail construction in order to give aceess to and make the town the
distributing center of the Big Bend gold country, which though temporarily discredited by the Orphan Boy fiasco and other retarding influences, is nevertheless believed to be a district rich in the yellow metal.

The British Columbia Review, of London, Eag., states that the latest would-be promoter of a Klondike company in L.ondon is one Sheridan. This worthy has in his time promoted a lot of bubble companies, and is now in the bankruptey court, likewise in goal, whither he is consigned for a blackmailing effort, which a stern English judge rightly considered in the nature of a criminal libel. Even a term in gaol seems, however, inadequate to restrain the swindling maneuvers of a certain unsavory class of British company promoters. Two other London promoters of fake Klondike companies are also in trouble. One is on trial for swindling, the uther somewhere on the European continent, whither he has fled in possession of the mone: subscribed by confiding stockholders-several thousand pounds in all.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Klondike Io. nansa flotation, made in London through a returned Yukon boomer, bearing the strange name of Ironmonger solo, has not proved altogether successful for its bonus-hunting chief ppromters, though they went, it seems, to an allotment of stock. The prospectus of the concern hidd about it the characteristic signs of an undertaking to be studionsly avoided by the careful investor. Shares in sufficient numbers seem, however, to have been taken to make it worth the promoters' while to go to allotment. The Mining Critic will note witi interest, unleavened however by hope, the progress of the venture, which is based on the ownership of certain Bonanza creek claims, which are, according to men of Yukon experience, certain to become cxhausted very speedily.

It is understood that the Chamber of Mines has already secured a membership of nearly fifty representative men. Other applications continue to be received by the acting-secretary, Mr. Taggart, especially for associate membership. He is also in receipt of many communications which heartily endorse the objects of the institution. The Chamber is, therefore, making steady and satisfactory prog. ress, and it is expected that its board will soon get well to work A statutory charter of incorporation will, it is expected, be ol:ained even this session, though to secure this, a waiver of the standing orders of the Provincial legislature will be necessitated.

Attorney-General Eberts' declaration that the Provincial government will, if and when necessary; protect by law precious metal miners' rights within the railway belt on Vancouver island, should, if
duly fulfilled, prove satisfactory to prospectors in that district. A recent decision of the highest court of the Empire, as will be remembered, declared clearly that the Esquimault and Nanaimo railway's grant of Provincial lands and mineral rights did not include the precious metals.

The London (Eng.) Mining Journal continues to do good work by repeating emphatic warnings against the migration to the Klondike of British tenderfeet, and against the wiles of Klondike promoters. It also warns investing readers to be wary of certain dubions British Columbia promotions now projected in England, instancing in particular the case of the Bondholder.

## STRANGELY UNINFORMED.

The ignorance of the assistant editor of the London (Eng.) Standard, who supervises trans-Atlantic cable matter, is seemingly phenomenal. Thus that leading English daily paper recently published, and, no doubt, paid well for a lot of senseless twaddle cabled by a boomster correspondent in New York to the effect that the Chilkoot Pass aerial tramway has reduced the journey from ocean to the Yukon from one month to a single day. This nousense duly appeared without a single warning comment, and has probably caused not a few persons to set out for the Yukon country, under the impression that it can be reached in the course of a single day's easy journeying from the ocean limits of Alaska. It will be remembered that it was the Standard which lately published deceptive nonsense about Yukon quartz ruming $\$ 300,000$ to the ton, a story which suggests a well-known Yankee comment on a like assay of a small sample taken from a good pocket. The showing per ton was all right, he said, but the thought that troubled his mind was, "Where in hades am I to find the ton?" The Standard's telegraph editor clearly needs a lot more "horse sense" than he at present possesses. There will then be fewer fool-traps in the columns under his supervision.

## BIG NAMES AND BIG MONEY.

There are big names standing for big money behind the Rothschilds' syndicate's endeavor to secure a Yukou railroad charter, via the Dalton trail. The proposed incorporators are Lord Farquhar, the wellknown London banker, Lionel Plillips, the South African millionaire, and Messrs. Hamilton Smith, Rosenthal, Lakash, Gibbs, and Rider, all wellknown London financia! men. It is, however, very doubtful if the effort will succeed, the Mam-Mackenzie group having clearly got a "big pull" at Ottawa, and expecting thus to secure the projected monopoly with profits behind it certainly representing several millions of dollars.

## AGAINST A SUGGESTED CHANGE.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist, recently suggested certain changes in the mining laws, including the adoption of a provision that a locator must perform his assessment work within ninety days instead of one year, as at present. While Mr. Carlyle did not think his changes would yet be made, he said he would like tinem to be discussed. The people of Kaslo have accordingly cone this in public meeting, and have passed the following condemnatory resolution: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the proposed amendment of Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle, discriminatiag against the prospector, be not indorsed, and that a petition in remonstrance be circulated and forwarded to the legishature and Provincial govermment, notifying them to that effect."

Evidently the men of Kaslo think the Provincial Mineralogist's suggestion, while well intended, somewhat too drastic. Whilst one year is probably an excessive time allowance for assessiment work, ninety days may on the other hand be found too short. A six months period might perhaps prove an acceptable compromise.

## at and en route to klondike.

The Dawson hospitals are full of fover and scurvy stricken patients, and there is great local scarcity of food, though no actual starvation. Meanwhile. as a result of the finding of a nugget worth about $\$ 450$, a great rush of tenderfeet is proceeding to a new locality known as Skookum gulch. On Big Salmon and other streams further gold finds are reported, but there is nothing to evidence anything phenomenal.

Meanwhile, at Wrangel the C.P. R. has purchased wharfage accommodatious, which will at once be largely extended. The town is growing rapidly, and some sort of a trail has already been made to Teslin lake, toward which hundreds of men are now making on foot, accompanied by dog teams. Meanwhile Messrs. Mam \& Mackenzie are pushing forward supplies, in order to begin without delay the work of constructing the Stickine River railroad.

## THE CRITIC'S VIEW CONFIRMED.

The Toronto Globe already exults over the probability that the Dominion will reccive a big profit revenue, as a result of the numerous exactions in duties, excise and license fees on Yukon settlers. The Globe reckons at a low estimate on a profit of $\$ 1,500,000$. The Dominion government organ thus fully confirms the long since expressed opinion of the Mining Ckitic, which still holds that many of the exactions-the 10 per cent. royaity being a special instance in point-are far too heavy.

## RATES OF DUTY ON FOREION GOODS.

The rate of duty on miners' outfits is from 30 to 35 per cent., which will amount to, on an average outfit, $\$ 150$ to $\$ 175$. It is importent to remember that all supplies are dutiable if they are purchased outside of Canada. If outfits are purchased in a United States city duty must be paid to the Canadian customs. If purchased in Vancouver, where supplies can be procured as cheap as in any city on the continent, no duty is collected.
bidtes of mety chalatil on ghocemits avil brovisions. Fruits, dried or evapor:ted.............. 25 per cent. ad val. Fruit, ralsins, prunes, currants, dried......... I cent for Ib lateon, hams and lard.............................. cents per lb. 13eans.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15 cents per bushel laking powder and yeast calins............... 6 cents per lb. Canned meats . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 per cent. ad val. 13utter ............ . ............................ 4 cents per 1b. Corn me:al. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 cents per bbl. Flour. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 cents per bbl. Candles...... .............................. 20 per cent. ad val. Tea, coffee (green) .... ..... . . . . . . . . 10 per cent. ad val. Coffec, roasted................ 2 cents per lb and 10 ver cent. Splces, pround. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 per cent. ad val. Vegetables, dried or evaporated.... ... 25 per cent. ad val. Milk, condensed, including weight of tin. $3 \frac{1}{4}$ cents per Ib. Peas . .......... ................... . . . . . . 10 cents per bushel Rolled oats and oatmeal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 jer cent. ad val. Rico..................................................... ${ }^{1 \frac{1}{4} \text { cents per Ib. }}$
Sucar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 cent per lb.
liscuite, unsweetened ................... 25 per cent. ad val.
Jiscufts, sweetened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $27 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad val.
Soa!, (rommon.......................................... 1 cent. per Ib.
Syrups and molasses. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $/$ cent per 16.
Tobatco, cut ... ................ . . . . . . ..... 5 cents pier lb.
'Sobacco, plug ..... ......................... 50 cents per lb.
Cigitrs and cigarcttes. . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ per lb. and 25 per cent. Hammにam!.
Axes ........................................... .25 per ceat. ad val. Tools of trade. . . . . . ......... . . . . . . . . 30 per cent. ad val.
 Nails, wire........................... . . . . . . . . $3 \cdot 5$ cent per 1 b . Stoves. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 55 ber cent. ad val.
Cutlery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30 per cent. ad val.
Cooking utensils, hollow ware........ . . 30 per cent. ad vial. medtcinss.
Drugs, of one substance ................ 20 per cent. ad val.
Drugs, compounded of more than one
substance......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 per cent. ad val.
Medicines containing alcohol.............50 yes cent. ad val. FIBFALBIS.
Guns, rifes, revolvers, cartridges, etc. . 30 per cent. ad val. Cl.OTHNG.

Hats and caus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30 per cent. ad vail.
Woolen, cotten and silk clothing......35 per cent. ad val
MIankets, ctc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 per cent. ad val.
Rubber ciothing of all kinds........... 25 pei cent. ad val.
lloots and shoes............................ 25 per cent. ad val.

## A BANK FOR DAWSEN.

The Bank of Commerce is, it seems, to be the pioneer bank to be established in the Yukon. It will, amongst other business, act as the Dominion government's bankers in the Yukon country. The Bank of Montreal will also enter the field without delay.

## THE YUKON GOLD OUTPUT.

Dr. Dawson, chief of the geological survey, in an estimate of the amoturt of gold obtained from the Yukon district of $\mathrm{Ca}:$ ada, laid before the House of Commons, places the total at $\$ 4,100,500$. Of thin total $\$ 2,500,000$ were mined in $1897, \$ 300,000 \mathrm{~m}$ 1896, \$250,000 in 1895, \$125,000 in 1894, \$176,000 in 1893, $\$ 87,000$ in 1892, $\$ 40,000$ in 1891, $\$ 175,000$ in 1889, and various small sums prior to that time. Dr. Dawson sajs that there has up to the present time been no recognized method of obtaining statistics in the district or of ascertaining in regard to gold exported by the river how much was derived from Canadian and how much from Alaskan placers. The main point that is, however, suggested by the figures, is the smallness of the Yukon gold yield a compared with the enormonsuess of the Klondike rush. Mr. Livernash, of Dawson City, who has been sent to Ottawa as a Yukon delegate, to protest agaiust the excessive royalty dues and other Dominion levies, fully confirms Dr. Dawson's moderation as regards the estimate of Yukon gold y:eld. Mr. Livernash, who certainly should know that whereoi he speaks, says that is the simple truth were brought home to many a poor fellow now preparing for a trip to the Yukon, much suffering would be spared, the output and probable wealth of the Yukon being vastly exaggerated. Up to last summer the country had not sielded more than $\$ 2,500$, ooo. Last year's gold output was well within $\$ 1,500,000$. Work for the present winter will not bring more than $\$ 6,000,000$. Indeed, the largest estimate offered by any responsible party is Sto. 000,000 , made up as follows: Bonanza creek, $\$ 4,000,000$; El Dorado creek, $\$ 4,000,000$; Hunker creek, $\$ 400,000$; Bear, Dominion, Sulphur, and other creeks, $\$ 1,000,000$, and small creeks and sidehill claims another $\$ 5,000,000$. Mr. Livernash asserts that every dollar thus far extracted from the Klondike has cost one doilar, and more than onehalf of the men who went to Klondike last year must be written down failures. They are poorer than when they entered the country.

## YUKON WHISKY PERMITS.

A Dominion order in comcil raises the price of Yukon whisky permits from 25 cents to $\$ 2$ a gallon. The order is no doubt mainly inspired by the wonted Ottawa desire to get in a huge revenue whilst the Klondike boom lasts, but it will 1 so have good social effects, in lesseni?:s consideraty: what promised to become a dangerously excessire import trade in spirits. If it reduces, as promably it will, this import by 50 per cent., the increased duty will far more than compensate the Dominion as regards revenue production.

## Current Mining News.

Contributbons from any part of British Columbla and the minilue distrites of a reliable matire will be published in these columas, and we request that minius men write us abont the progress of the mines of thele distrlet. We desire to publish all mfinge news.

## ORE SHIPMENTS VIA NELSON.

The ore shipments of 1 Sos via the port of Nelson up to the 18 th instant, come to 15.507 tons of ore, valued at $\$ 1,845,225$, figures which indicate a large advance, ere 1898 closes, over the aggregate shipments of 1897 , certified at and through Nelson, which were valued at $\$ 7,013,32+$. At the present rate of progress the returns of is 98 should exceed $\$ 11,000,000$ in aggregate value.

## BIG RECEIPTS.

The enormons return which the Dominion is making by one item alone of the many which make up the Yukon revenue is well illustrated by the fact that on one day recently at Victoria nearly $t, 000$ miners' licenses, at $\$ 10$ each, were issued. Most of the buyers were groldseekers from the States. Meanwhile, at Vancouver the like receipts-mostly from Canadian and British goldseekers outfitting in the city-often exceed $\$ 1,000$ a day.

## ORE CRUSHING IN THE CITY.

Mr. W. Pellew Harvey has now found it necessary to install, at his assay offices on Pender street, a complete plant for crushing, by electric power, parcels of ore varying in weight from one pound to ten tons. The whole will be pulverized when required, and a mechanical sampler introduced so as to procure an exact satuple of any parcel submitted for sampling and assaying purposes.

Mr. Harvey reports a constantly increasing voltume of assay and ore sampling business.

## HARD AT WORK.

Mr. D. J. Macdonald, the Provincial Inspector of Metalliferons Mines, has this to sey of the work that he is now doing, being evidently a busy man : "I have recently spent cighteen days in examining the leading mines of the Rossland camp. Among the mines that I inspected were the Le Roi, War Iagle, Center Star, Iron Mask, Jumbo, Sunset, Deer Park, and Crown Point. The only mine near Nelson that I inspected was the Fern. Snowslides prevented my getting to the Hall mines, and I shall return there later. I have everywhere been well received by mine owners. I am not permitted to make public the results of any of my inspections, those reports being made exclusively to the minister of mines."

## CARIBOO CREEK.

Below will be found what a well-written new weekly, the Mineral City News, has to say of the prospects of Cariboo creek, and there is no cloubt that in the main the remarks of our contemporary represent with sufficient accuracy the generally good prospects of a coming mine district :
" When there is borne in mind the contiguity of the famous Slocan lodes which again crop up in the Cariboo valley, their value enhanced by a greater percentage of gold, little surprise should be felt at the numbers of the army of prospectors waiting for the breath of spring to fully explore a district which at present is not known thoroughty in one quarter of its extent. A well-founded rumor as to the discovery of a phenomenally rich ledge late last year on the divide between Cariboo creek and the Slocan lake country has set the people of Cariboo district seething with excitement. Indications of graphite have been observed which will doubtless result in the location of the locle in the coming season. The placer mining will be resumed with increased capital in a few weeks, and either by means of hydranlicing or by the centrifugal method adopted in Southern California the earth will be made to give up its riches. Besides the nobler metals, lead is to be found in abumdance, though not in such prominence as our usually weil-informed contemporary, the Nelson Tribune, states. Add to this copper. With gold, silver, tellurium, graphite, lead and copper present in the great lodes of the Cariboo, it may well be styled the El Dorado of the Kootenays.

## THE ARLINGTON.

Iixcellent reports come from this Slocm mine, which, it is thought, may become the principal mine in the Slocan City division. The New Denver ledge states that, "in the lower workings the footwall has been followed for 250 feet and a crosscut is there being made of the main lead. The lead is shown to be over thirty feet wide, containing very high-grade ore. In the upper workings, seventyfive feet above the lower, clean ore is being taken ont from a paystreak more than twenty inches in width.

## THE SLOCAN STAR.

Mr. Byron N. White, the chief owner of this famous and proluctive Slocan mine, declares that the property is not on bond to the British America Corporation. He hints, however, that the associated owners are ready enough to sell to a purchaser for "big money." But big money will be needed for a mine of the Slocan Star's productiveness. Mr. White's words, nevertheless, suggest, and, indeed, almost invite a good offer from likely purchasers of large capital resources.

## abOUT ROSSLAND.

The Rossland Miner states that the British American Corporation has bought the Black liggle claim from Messrs. Hector MeRace and J. Medtee for the sum of soo,ooco. The property adjoins the Copper Jack of the Columhia and Kootenay gronp. Although not a full chaim, it contains forty-sis acres. It has the same ledge as the IEl Dorado, and is considered to be a promising property. The intention of the purchasers is said to be to develop it in connection with the Columbia and Kootenay group.

The Red Point Gold Mining Company is about to resume operations on its property, the Red Point, on Lookout mountain. A contract has been let for the extersion of the tumel a distance of 100 feet. The tumel is now in a distance of 4 s feet, and it is expected that by the time the tumel will have been driven 100 feet further the ledge will have been reached. The vein will be tapped at a depth of 450 feet from the strface, which will give ample ground for stoping. The cropping is thirty-five feet wide on the surface, and assays as high as \$it. The ore is iron, carrying gold. Up to the present the sum of $\$ 15,000$ has been expended on the property.

The white Fox group of six claims, on the east slope of Sophie mountain, near Little Sheep creek, has been sold to Messrs. J. H. Murphy and T. Prest. The group includes the White Fox, the Mimmie Palmpe the Hope, the Volma and the Blanche Fox.

## the van anda.

The experimental shipment to Yivian \& Sons, of Swansea, of thirty tons of copper-gold ore from the Van Anda mine has resulted satisfactorily, realizing rather over $\mathcal{S}_{2}+i$, or about $\$ 40$ a ton, with a copper yield of $17 / 2$ per cent. The working shaft is now being sunk 200 feet, and as the employment of Chinese underground at this mino has now been restrained by the imposition of a fine under the preventing Act, operations should progress more satisfactorily in all respects, white labor being substituted for Chinese.

## bugaboo creek sales.

It is stated that on casy terms as to time, and subject to a small cash deposit, Dr. Langis, the owner, has bonded three claims on Bugaboo creek, in the Golden district, to an English syndicas ${ }^{\text {, for }}$ a sum of $\$ 03,000$. Some little shafting and tummeling has been done on the claims, but they are yet in quite an inchoate stage of development. The bonders will doubtless fully test their value this summer by very considerable further development work.

## CARIBOO HYDRAULICING.

The Ashoroft Mining Journal states that Mr Ifim. Thompson, a former Australian mining man, has, in association with a gronp of English capital ists, acquired a large area of gold gravel ground in and about Slough creek and Willow creek. The syudicate proposes to begin extasive work on its property in the course of a few weeks. Senator Camplecll will also be in Asheroft at the end of next month, and then, after making Cariboo, begin work on the Horsefy, the Miocene Companys gromud, with new and powerful machinery, and, with a party of expert California miners and experts, bottom the old chamel, in which he has implicit faith, and believes there is a heavy deponit of gold. If the senator is successful in his tatudertaking it will result in opening up a vast mining property in the Horsefly section.

## the nanaimo coal trade.

The Namamo colliery owners expect a largely increased California demand for their coal in the early future. Thi: they are awaiting with eager expectancy, the outp.t of the district having very considerably diminished during the last two years. In anticipation of the change for the better, the New Vanconver Coal Company has purchased a third steam collier of large dimensions. This is the Xorwegian steamship Titania, which can carry 4.500 tons of coal on a cargo. The new collier will begin work in comection with the mines and the San Francisco market early next month. The Protection Island mine will again also be worked shortly. so, too, it is expected, will be the Northfied. Better times are, therefore, apparently at hand for the Island coal districts.

## SNOWSLIDES ABOUT SANDON.

Snowslides are again this winter causing tronble in the Sandon district of the Slocan. One slide has caused ramage to the Noble Five Tramway to an amount is several thousand dollars, and at Carpenter creek a miner has lost his life. Inability to snowslides canses each winter under present combtions a temporary sutpension of work at a mumber of good mines in the Sandon district.

Canada's trade continues to boom. The financial statement for January shows revenue to have been \$3,512, 149 as compared with $\$ 3.046,262$ for Jamary of last year. The expenditure for December is $\$ 6,3 \times 4,177$ as compared with $\$ 6,4+1,520$ for the same month last year. This shows a gain of $5 i+0$. 000 over last year for the single month of January, and taking seven montns to the end of January, is a betterment of $\$ 1,764,881$.

## PROVIDENCE MINE.

The amual meeting of the shareholders of the Providence Mining and Development Company was held in this city on the 2 ist instant. Stockholders representing $\$ 00,000$ shares were present. The secretary; Mr. W. G. 'rethewey, then read the report of the mine manager, Mr. James O. Tretheway, as follows:
"The leads and the workings on the Prowidence mine: -On No. I workings a shaft was sumk fifty feet. Assays taken from different levels ranged from $\$$ ro to $\$ 1,000$. At No. 2 workings a cirift was made fifty feet, and some good ore got. The richest ore found on the claim was ontained from this working. At wort:ing No. 3 a shaft was sunk sisty feet, and a drift was made of thirty feet, and then a crossent of sixty feet. This was to ascertain if the large ore body showing on the beach ran up hill, which, however, proved not to be the fact, but a small vein of one to four feet was encountered in this working, which is ruming up hill, apparently parallel to the ledge in workings No. 2. Working No. 4 was a prospect hole from which were taken two ears of good ore. At this point there seems to be a good body of high-grade ore, but so near the edge of the lake that it is subject to high water flooding. It is my opinion that the ledges indicated by workings No. I and No. 2 will, at no great depth, converge, and at that point the ore will be rich and in large quantities, as where the veins are widest, and where stringers come in, the ore is of better quality and quantity. There are now on the dump about 20 s tons of fairly good ore.
'Tools, supplies and machinery on the property: -One blacksmith outfit complete; one and a half tons of steel rails; two ore cars; pieks and shovels; about 500 ore sacks; enough steel, with hammers, to last a moderate crew some months; one 8 -horsepower engine, a hoisting gear complete ; one power fan, stitable for ventilating $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{oco}$ feet: 200 feet of air pipe; one $\mathrm{S}^{\circ}$. 2 machine Rand drill, with all appliances for tumeling, stoping, or for shaft sinking, complete, and an assay outfit.
There are the following buildings: --One boarding and bunk house to accommodate twenty men; tool house; blacksmith shop; powder honse, and assay office. There have been other improvements done, vi\%: Levels have been taken preparatory to putting in water power plant, and a road has been made for hauling lumber for the flume.

Claims owned by the company:-The Providence and Silver Bell mineral clams have been Crown granted. The Vancouver mineral claim, situate about one mile from the Providence, on the lake shore, was acquired by the company last fall. This is a galena proposition, and has the appearance of being a good wide ledge. No work las been done on this property, except the improvements made
for one year, as required by the Act
As the ore is partly free milling, a ro-stamp mill should be put on the properts, and a concentrator. This wouid redace the cost of treating the ore to one-tenth of what it costs by shipping to the smelter, as will be seen fromi the following: The company has a splendid water power on the property, which can be utili\%ed at small cost ; and for $\$ 7,000$ a stamp mill and a concentrator can be set up. The ore would then be treated at a cost of $\$ 2$ per ton : 40 per cent. of the gold would be saved on the plates, and the ore would be reduced twenty to oue of its original bulk. Therefore, instead of paying for smelting and freighting $\$ 13$ per ton, $\$ 260$ for twenty tons, the cost would be but $\$ 13$, and to per cent., as before mentioned, would be saved at the mill. I have no hesitation in saying that, if a mill and concentrator were on the property we would have a paying concern."
The report was received, and the election of officers then deferred till February 28 th.

## AS TO MOTHER LODES.

With the idea that physiological principles run through the formation of ores, many miners believe in what is termed the " mother lode." It has grown to be a popular superstition in almost every mining district that somewhere in the locality a mother lode can be found, compared with which the kid lodes amount to nothing. Nobody thinks of looking for the brother lode, the sister lode of the mother-in-law lode, but all are on the search for the mother lode. As a matter of fact there is no such thing as a mother lode, unless at some great depth in the bowels of the carth a number of veins carrying similar classes of ore run together into a common body. But a mother lode, if entitled to that name, never comes to the surface. Some veias are larger than others, but there is no parentage implied in that fact. It is merely the circumstance of a larger fissure in the rocks filling up with veinous matter and ore. Thousands upon thousands of dullars have been syuandered by men in search of some great parental lode. This is one of the most prominent features of a placer district. In the Klondike country promoters talk glibly about the mother lode as if a rich placer necessarily meant the existence of some lode that had mothered the deposits without impairing her own productive pow-ers.-Western Mining Wordd.

## to alberni and clayoquot.

Mr. Barclay llonthrone is, as the representative of the British Columbia Agency group of wealthy Englislı and South African capitalists, now on a visit of inspection to the mine properties at Alberni and about Clayoqnot, in which his principals are interested.

## Mining Stock Quotations

Corrected Weekly by Percy W. Charleson, Minlug Broker, 417 llasthges Street, Vanconver.


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## FREEZEOUT IN KLONDIKE.

From the pen of some unknown poet, says Western Mining World, who probably perished in ti:e attempt, the following parody on "Bingen on the Rhine," has found its way into print it portrays conditions in the Klondike region far better than prose :

A Dawson City man lay dying on the ice ;
There was lack of woman's nursing, for lie didn't have the price,
But a comrade bent beside him, as the sum sank to repose,
To hear what he might say and watel him while he froze.
The dying miner raised his head above the field of snow,
And he said: "I never saw it thaw at sixty-five below;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends thereat,
For I was born at Gibbon, at Gibbon on the Platte.
"Tell my brothers and companions if you ever get back east,
That the famous Klondike country is no place for man or beast ;
That the mountains are too rugged and the weather is too cold,
And the wheat fields of Nebraska yield a higher rate of gold.
Tell my father not to sorrow, with a sorrow deep and dense :
That I would not thus have perished if I'd had a lick of sense,
But to keep the sorrel horses and the high-grade cattle fat,
Upon the farm at Gibhon, at Gibhon on the Patte.
"And should you chance to meet her, tell the girl that I adored
That I thought to be a millionaire, but couldu't pay my board;
Fior a day of honest labor wouldn't buy a pound of grease,
And the charge for leather biscuits here is sixty cents apiece ;
Good-bye," he murmmred faintly, "I have nothing more to say,"
Whereupon he breathed a time or two and froze up right away.
And it took of golden nuggets, eighty pounds or more at that
To ship him back to Gibbon, fair Gibbon on the Platte.

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