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Will examine and report on mining properties, superintend development work and render weekly reports, if 30 desired. All reporte strictls confidentlal. Have had eighteen years' experience in mines and mining: three and onehali years in the Trall Creek rezion; neasly iwo years in the Le Roi Mise.
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## MINING NOTHS.

At an atijourned meeting of the shareholders of the Victory-Triumph Company, held last Tuesday, an offer for the Victory-Triumph Fraction and part of the Triumph was finally declined. The offer involved a consideration of $\$ 175,000$, but the time allowed was too long, and although the option holders agreed to maintain continuous development work, the company considered they could do that equally well themselves.

The Elise is reported to be looking splendid, being all ore at the bottom of the shatt. A grat boom is prophesied for Wild Horse Creek during the coming summer. The results of development work this winter have been remarkable.
A big strike is reported on oue of the Horne-Paynt: syndicate's propertics at Waterloo camp. This is satisfactory, if true, as the only thing this conipany has struck in this country, so far, has been a big balance on the wrong side of the profit and loss account and a large vein of exaggeration.

Some very good look'ng ore from the lower levels of the Jumbo is being taken oul just now.
The Kootcnay mine is maintaining its appearance. The showing in the tunnel is very remarkable.
The War Eagle is forging ahead again as a shipper.
Twenty inches of solid ore have been disclosed in doing assessment work on the Iron Hill.
Some remarkably fine ore has been urought in from the Portland and Bluebell on Sophie mountain, on which the assessment work has just been done.
During the next thirty days the less a man has to travel around the mountains the better for himseli. Even such much used wagon roads as those to the Jumbo, Monte Cristo and Evening Star are blocked with snow which is now melting.
The Evening Star is booming up again on the horizon, which will be comfortable new's to shareholders who bought into that property at 27 and 30 cents. The Evening Star is one of the few properties with a great local reputation whose stock has gone all to smash. \#ut it has gone as low as it can go.
The Commander has tour feet of solid ore. It is reported from London that the sale is likely to be consummated to the Gunnis-Neme syndicate. All sales pending on the English market are in a very precarous condition. If war breaks out it will render the flotation of compames exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.
The option on the Jumbo is not likely to be taken, neither is that on the Gertrude.
A great deal of interest is being taken in Trail Creck, both in St. Louis and Chicago, and these two centers are likely to become actively interested in the development of this district before long.
Some very fine ore has been struck on the East St. Louis.
Work will :hortly be restined on the R. E. Lee.
Sales on the Rossland Stock Exchange have been light. But there has been no hammering of stocks. Eastern investors cannot do better than follow Rossland favorites.
There is now a great showing of good srade ore on the Dundee, in the Wild Horse creck camp.

The Grand Proze has won its suit against the Buffalo. Judge McColl held that the clause in the 1896 act, which provided that the record of assessment work should bar previous defect of title on ground held in good faith, applied in cases where the jumping took place after the passage of the act.
The Wonderfu! is working 25 men and the shipments from the mine amount to one-half car a day.
The payne mine is ncw shipping 60 tons of ore daily. The Ruth is shipping 30 tons. Both are Slocau properties.

## the mining review

-IS now publashed-
. . . EVERY, SATURDAY . . .

> THE-DICHES OF THE KLONDIKE

The following is from a letter written by a Yukon pionecr:
"As to the richness of the K'londike region I had intended to say nothing, but ly fow the facts will not be concealed by others, ayd $\ddagger$ may as well tell you that in my foriy-two years' experience on the Pacific coast so much gold has never been found in the same extent of country; fip fact, you may believe anything you hear; it can hardy be exaggerated.
"I have concluded" that we may as well have a rush here the cotults scuson as at. any future time," he continues. "When a few hurdred, or thousand, men have found that food uhich will support life in one man for seven months in an arctic winter, will not keep four or five from starvation, and those few hundred, or thousand, have been put away under the ice and snow, the wörld will have a leston which will probably be of benefit to the wise thereafter. The demise of a few hundred, or thousand, fools will be no loss to humanity. The companies doing business here will make promises of plenty for the coming winter, but there won't be more than enough for those now in the country. We have had these promises every year and have never had enough. Miners' wages have always been $\$ 10$ per day and will not be less for some time to come, but every man must find his own food and tools. Remember that a man cannot eat gold dust, and if it won't bur anything eatable it won't do anyone much good in this region.
"All the loose men now at Circle City will be up here in the spring. They would be here now if' there were fuod for them at this place, but there is not. It if a hard trip from Circle City, 208 miles, and the amount a man can haul on a sled will not keep him more than a week. A few who were able to get dogs have come up and gone on to the new diggings, but dogs are difficult to get, and it takes money to obtain a good team and harness and sled. The dogs must be fed, and the only ubtainabic food for them is bacon at 40 cents a pound and flour at $\$ 5$ per sack. These are Circle City prices, ncither bacon nor flour being purchasable here at any price. Dogs are worth from S50 to $\mathbf{S}_{125 \text {, according to size, strength, endurance and }}$ willingness to work. Four or five dogs are required for a good team.
"The new diggings ure lifty-one milis up stream from here, that is, the mouth of the k!ombise river is that distancr, and Bonanza creek empties into the Klondike aln, mt two miles above the latter's mouth. Eldorado acek, Adams creci. and others nameless as yet, are caliuents of Bonanza. There are other gulches in wtall prospects have been obtained running into Eldorado. Bear creck comesinto Klondike a few miles further up. on the same side and a few miles further up Hunker creek debouches. These confluents are all on the sonth side of the Klondike, which is on the east side of the Yukon. The located region of the two districts is included in a square of abont 20 miles, and over 700 claims have been recorded, each 500 fect in length. Gold Button is a fork of Hunker.
"We have had the warmest winter so far ever known here, but there is time enough yet for a few weeks of 60 or 70 degrees below zero. That wonderful Japan current has sent its moderating, influence to us continuously, and although it must cross the Alaskan peninsula, the lofty coast range and many miles of mountainous regions besides, it lieeps the cold away to a remarkable degree. I will go up to Klondike as soon as the days are longer, so a littie work can be done. The sun shines now but three hours in the twenty-four. It disappears altogether for about four-
(Continaed on page 5)

## campaion notes.

- R. J. Scott has slifted his ground considerably, or if he has not shifted he always stood on very different ground from what the majority of people thought.
***
His programme at the beginning was believed to be--
i. A wide open town.

2. A lavish expenditure.
3. A wideawake slepping partner in Mr. E. Hewitt. **
As to the first, Mr. Scolt now says he is not in favor of a wide open town. Kemarks he made in the besinning of the campaign certainly led many people to believe that he wished the reins of discipline and law selaxed. These remarks were probably due to Mr. Scott's ignorance of the west, which, by the way, is one of the reasons for not granting him the desire of his heart. They may have been dueto a disingenuous desire to secure the support of a section of the community. Anyhow, they have wrought mischief and they have been repudiated and divowned. So far, so good. But the want of decisiveness in Mr. Scott's attiturie dees not induce confidence.

## **

As to the second point, a lavish expenditure, such as has hung a millstone around the neck of many promising towns, what could Mr. Scott's hearty applause of Mr. Hewitt's exuberant eloquence on this point mean it not approval? But the scene has Changed, and Mr. Scott now stands where Mr. Lalonde has stood all the time.

As to the third point. Mr. Scott has definitely thrown Hewitt over a course of conduct which, when ihinted at in The Review two weeksago, was greeted iwith derision by the Scolt party. Now, there was a amine under Hewitt's feet which was likely to explode. That mine has been drowned out so far as Rossland is concerned by Mr. He:pitt's opponents, too generous to use it. But Mr. Scott takes the precise moment when the fuse was fizzing to throw over his sidepartner. Bravo! Mr. Scott.

## ***

Mr. Scott has throughout the campaign given evidence, colorable evidence, of being a man ready to be driven from pillar to post to gain the position he covets; a man full of explanations, refinements of meaning, who expresses himself differently at different times upon the same point, or, if not differently, at least so that pcople apprehend him differently.
***
Two speakers for Mr. Scott on Wedresday night said the only reason they had for supporting Mr. Scott was on account of his experience. He explained at length on Wednesday how impossible it was for either a mayor or coancil to expuad a dollar improperly. His experience must be very hmited.

Aspirants for billets under Scot:, if elected mayor, remember the sad fate of Edward Hewitt.

Mr. Hewitt's absence from the mecting on Wednes. day, and Mr. Scott's very emphatic declaration that Mr. Hewitt was not speaking for him now, with t se accent on the "now," was taken up by the public as meaning that Mr. Scott had thrown Mr. Hewitt over. There was plenty of proof that this was so. When Mr. Hewitt was called on to speak, cries of "Hewitt is dead," were heard all over the hall. Now, Mr. Hewitt says that his relations with Mr. Scott are the same as they have always been and that his voice will be heard in the affairs of the city as loud as ever. It is a very curious thing how Mr. Scott is always not saying one thing and meauing another, but meaning something different from what his audience thinks he is saying.
**
The hotelkecpers have adopted a slate of aldermen -Reddin. Frascr, McPherson, Bell, Stack and Campbell.

Some ore from the Las Platas on Sullivan creek is on exhibit in the Miner office window. It is very good looking stuff and more resembles the high grade ores of the Boundary camp than Trail Creek ores.

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Development work is now in active progress. Five men are employed.
First block of "Treasury Stock on the Market at 6 cents.

Tunnel now in so feet.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

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# The Pure Gold Mining Co., Limited. 

## Capital Stock: 1,000,000.

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 400,000 Shares.
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The property ot the company consists of three adjoining full claims, known as "Pure Gold Group," and named the "Pure Gold," "Trilby" and "Escort" mineral claims, all pior locations, with perfect titles, vested in the company. There is a well-defined ledge 40 feet wide, traceable through the claims for a distance of z.000 feet. Six men are now at work on the Tribby and good assays have been obtaincd. Twelve feet from the mouth of the tunnel an assay of over sizo was obtained. Work will be carried on without sessation, and good results are confidently anticipated.

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

## Prospectus and full intiormation will be furnished on application to

Albert P. Huster, Sec. and Man., Rossland, B. C.

## THE CROWS NEST PASS

The Victoria Province is the one newspaper on the British Columbia coast whose editorials are worth the paper they are printed on, and it is good expenrive paper at that:
"There can be no question about the stand taken by the Toronto World on the subject of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, however much backing and filling may have been done in the matter by the Globe. In the World's issue of the 16 th instant it points out three things which the government of Canada can do in this connection:
"First-To veto the provincial act giving the Crow's Nest coal lands to the British Columhin Sonthern.
"Second-To seize the Crow's Nest I.sss undur the right of eminent domain, and prevent an- Čaudian Parific Railway from going through, [wluts in 50w mounted police if necessary.
"Third--Repeal the clause in the Canadian Pacific Railway act which allows them to build in any direction.
"Inasmuch as the Dominion government has the right to veto the British Columbia Sonthern charter we have no hesitation in saying that it is eminently desirable that it should exercise it. The press in the east has apparently realized, even more fully than that of the west, the extreme value of the coal lands comprised in the British Columbia Southern charter. It has been calculated that, at 50 cents per ton profit, the fields in question contain enough fuel to buy up all the railways in Canada at existing prices, and pay off the national debt of this country. This may be an exaggeration, but there can be no question that the grant is worth many millions of dollars. Had it not been so, we should probably have heard a good deal more opposition to the construction put upon the 'ambiguous' terms of the charter, as regards the land grant, when the question was first raised by the Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways. Holding the kernel in their grasp, as they did; the charter-mongers could well afford to be generous and throw away the shell, especially when a question was raised as to its dimensions. The amount of money which they have received probably represents 2 very small proportion of the interest they still hold in the charter; and they can certainly afford to bide their time and grow rich on the proceeds of the sale of the country, for that is practically what it amounts to. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by the government is blocked by the British Columbia Southern charter; and it is hard to say, unless the Dominion parliament exercises its prerogative and vetoes the act, how the Dominion government are to remain masters of the situation.
"There is another aspect of the question, which is an all-important one to Canadians. If the government build the road, they will apply taxation on the cost of construction. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company build the road, they will bond it for the cost of construction and their profit as well, which

## W. A. McKenzie.

W. L. Germaine.
W. A. Crane, M. E.

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will probably be the ratio of three to one. They will require, therefore, to earn freight wherewith to pay a dividend on three times the amount of the actual cost of the road. This freight, let it be remembered, will come out of Canadian pockets."

## THE KOOTENAY EXPLORATION COMPANY.

The Toronto Telegram of March 16th published the article of The Mining Review reflecting on the Kootenay Exploration Company. On the 17th it published the following:
"There are always two sides to a story, and unless the other side to the extract from the Rossland Mining Review, published in these columns last night, is entirely erroneous, the Kootenay Exploration Company and the Colorado Development Company has less to be ashamed of in connection with the negotiations which were referred to than has their journalistic assailant.
'I am surpnsed,' said a man who declared his knowledge of the inside facts, 'to see such a story reproduced. Neither the Colorado Development Company nor the Kootenay Exploration Company have anything to be ashamed of in regard to their connection with the negotiations for the purchase of the Southern Oross group. The idea that the company advertised the name of this group of claims in order to get the confidence of anvestors is absurd. The company was going to buy the Southern Cross group, and it has ample capital to do that and much more, but its lawyerswould not pass the title to these properties, and hence the deal fell through, and the gentlemen who would have profited most by the sale of the Southern Cross group are not altogether free from control of the Rossland Mining Review, and hence that journal's attack on the Colorado Development Company, the Kootenay Exploration Company and Mr. J. Grant Lyman, who is now in England in con-
nection with these enterprises, and is therefore unable to defend himself from such attacks.' "

It is a remarkable instance of combined ignorance and effrontery that a company supposed to be doing business in British Columbia should have the backing of a respectable newspaper in butting their heads up against the official records of the land department: of the crown and the mining recorder's office. The owners of the Southern Cross group are only waiting. until this heavy-weight company invests some of its. capital in something else than the advertising genius. of Mr. J. Grant Lyman, and then they will find out. whether God made them for fakers to play battledoreand shuttlecock with.

TRE GOLDFIELUS OF HRITIEE COLUQBLA, LTD
The following is from the London correspondence of the Engineering and Mining Journal. The class of men and companies who are exploiting the Province of British Columbia will make the Province stink in the nostrils of the British investor:
"British Columbia has come before the public this week by the publication of a prospectus of a companycalled the Goldfields of British Columbia, Limited. This company must not be confused with another company called the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited, which was referred to in your issue of February 13th. The two companies are bitter rivals but their methods of doing husiness do not differ very much. The Goldfieids of British Co'umbia, Limited, is promoted by Ernest Grant Govan and Frederick William North, two gentiemen who made an unsuccessful attempt to float the War Eagle property in London. The mining propertics, which are io be taken over by the Goldfieids of British Columbia, Limited, are certainly very extensive, but their intrinsic value is doubsfui."

## THE MINING REVIEW



All business communications should be addressed to A. R. Mactonaln Co., Proprietors, The Mining Reviev, Rosslami.

Vol. 1.
APRII. 3. 1897.
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## EDITORALL NOTES.

TuEse is a cala aud sublime indifference among the miniug men in Rossland to the prices at which the stocks they are interested in are quoted. Very few of them hate,anything to sell. At the same time they are too much concerned in making mines to spend moncy in taking up the holdings of weakknced shareholders.
Tul: effronterv of the British Columbia government is something to be admired. It has been beaten in the legislature, it knows that it commands n-ither the confidence nor respect of the people, but it continues in office without worrying over affairs. A wholly unique constitutional question is likely to arise in British Columbia. Suppose at the next election the government were defeated, but the members of the present cabinet returned. It is at least probable that they would return to their old positions and with the aid of the council run the province. A furious vote of want of confidence would be met with it smile, a defeat at every point would be greeted with supercilious indifference. What means would be at the command of the legislature to remove these ministers? Obviously none. It is the firm conviction of Tue Mining Reviens that before the grand stupidity and conviction of the heaven-decreed fitness of things as they are which possess the minds of the government of British Columbia, constitutional practice will be proven wholly inadequate to the situation.
The Toronto marlet for Trail Creck stocks is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The trouble with the castern investor is that he does not know what are good things;iand what are not. During a certain period he guiped down voraciously everything in the shape of mining stocks offered him. And like a child who has overeaten himself, wholesome food is now (like the Laodiceans) rejected, as well as the rank poison aliministered him. All stocks, good, bad and indifferert, are being knocked about in all directions. It is a very salutary discipline. Things will get on a bedrock basis pretty soon and the public will agan take hold: It is too much to expect. perhaps, that they will look out for mining experience and honesty in those they confide is rather than place seliance on. graceful figureheads on the directorate of companies.
One of the most pleasant things in life is to look back upon a wonderful and successful growth in which we have believed from the beginning, and in the benetits of which we have shared. Rossland today is so different from the Rossland of two years ago. Trail Creek district has vindicated itself so magnificently that what was two years ago language of the wildest exaggeration, is today but a very meagre description of the truth. It is to a certain extent this comparison of the past with the present which gives us confidence in the future. But not altogether. Rossland is now entering on its third year of active existence, and has today a larger payroll, more mines and more mineral in sight than at any previous time. Times are prosperous in Rossland. Underlying the natural stringency which a late spring and wintry
weather induces is 'the strongest and most heartie't feeling of confidence and security. Our great mines are still with us and more are being added to their number. But quite as remarkable as the present appearance and prospects in the imniediate vicinity of Rossland are the developments taking place in the surrounding camps. Everpwhere-east, west, north and south-are the same indications of mineral. wealth. The chain stretches west through Sheep creek, Christina Lake to the Kettle river, north to Sullivan creek and east to Waterloo, Deer Park and Salmon river. When we consider the immense amount ot capital already represented in this country looking for investment, and the millions more held off until the snow has gone, it is difficult to exaggerate what the development during 1897 will be. The remotest and vaguest drcams of the early pioneers of West Kootenay are being rapidly realized, and the country is.still a wilderness, the spots under development are mere specks compared with the area of rich mineral territory as,yet untested. But even as it is, no one who is able to look back need look Corward with anything but hope and confidence.
The Engincering and Mining Journal in its last issue says: "The British Columbia pomoter is making a very determined effort to dispose of his stocks in eastern Canada, where adroit appeals are being made to the national feeling. A correspondent writes us that at present every city, town, village and hambet is flooded with literature booming the mines of British Columbia and northwestern Ontario, and scores of glib-tongued characters, who have made failures of almost cuerything else they hatre tried, are to be found in the hotels, railuay trains, and even invading our homes with their pockets full of prospectuses and shares of stock, it prices from two cents a share up. You are told in the most confidential manner that a two-cent or a five-cent share will bring you a dollar in a very few wecks' The people of castern Canada have not heretofore been much given to investment in mines, and the promoter, loubtless for this reason, considers the country a promising field. There are some good mining properties in British Columbia, but it is not the good ones that are being worked in this way. Our correspondent, who is himself an experienced miner, adds that 'to my certain knowledge many of the representations in this printed natter are grossly misleading.' No doubt; and we c.ution our Canadian friends to beware of the 'wild cats' which seem to be so plentiful." With all due regard to the Enginecring and Mining Journal, in nine cases out of ten where "wildeats" have been promoted the promoters have been eastern men and not British Columbians at all.
Tue bombardinent of the insurgent position in Crete has created a painful impression throughout the whole English-speaking race. Questiors of intricate policy do not affect the average man. He is content to know that the Cretan is fighting for liberty and that he has been slaughtered by British guns firing upon patriotism with deadly precision at a range of 6,400 yards, and he is supremely and ineffably disgusted.
British Columbia is waking up to the fact that its government is composed of thieves. The owners of the British Columbia Southern charter, for instance, are thieves, highway robbers and pirates. This is very strong language, but not too strong for the situation. "The lieutenant-governor of this province is $\ddot{a}$ director of a company which has acquired large concessions from his own action as representative of the crown. It is most disgracaful-most horribly infamous. Such beings make the flesh of an honest man creep.

No one knows what a mine is like in Rossland nor what the enormous bodies of ore here mean until he has seen with his own eyes the wonders of the Center Star, one of the greatest gold mines in the world.

## MAREET REPORT.

The new Stock Exchange is in working order, but stock quotations are not yet in a settled condition. Next week The Review will publish a complete stock table. In the following, where quotations are not based on actual sales, figures asked are given.

Sales on and off the exchange have been smaller than for some weeks.


# Results Talk. 

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

Order shares, prospectus and general information from

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

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

SAWYER, MURPHY \& CO., 106 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.
Or through any reliable Bank or Broker.

## (Continued from first pags .

teen days, being hidden by the mountains south of here.
"We get letters lesc regularly since an attempt was made to have matt brougit here under government contract tian we did before. We do not yet know who is elected president and will probably not find out until June, when the men begin to come in from the outside. It is likely some one of the crowd will know. Newspapers seat by mail seldom reach herc."

## Economic miving.

One of the most remarkable instances of economic mining en record is afforded by the statistics of the Atlantic Mining Company.
The ore treated by this compans yields 13.19 pounds of copper per ton, that is, it runs 0.66 per cent. per ton.
The expenses for the year, which are given in the report in very full detail, are divided as follows:

Perton

| Perton | Per ib |
| :---: | :---: |
| of roik. | ${ }_{\text {coner }}^{\text {copper }}$ |
| 55.45 | + 43 |
| ${ }^{17.96}$ | -1.30 |
| ${ }^{1.96}$ | 1.59 |
| 106.26 | 8.06 |
| 137.48 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.32 \\ & 0.96\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}13.99 \\ 142.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10. |
| 7.01 | 0,50 |

The profit per ton of rock treated is 7.01 cents, and each pound of copper produced nets the company exactly half a cent. This is near enough the margin of failure to make the shareholders exceedingly nervous.

## american minina companies.

- The Mining Review has been a steady advocate of tie American system of incorporating companies to work undeveloped properties as being more economical and effective than the English method. Tur Review has quite a circulation in England, and the following from one ot its subscribers may be interesting: "You people in British Columbia seem to have

started a way of yout own for starting to work a mine. I mean by deciding on the full capital of the company and then selling treasury stoek; at a great discount. I can sec that it may hove its advantages, but have not yet made up my mind whether I like it or not." The Review's articles in this connection have been very widely quoted and commented on.

The Silverton Miner must be nervous. Its comments on The Review's article on the Monte Cristo mines is not very clear, but-such as it is it is quoted below.
"The Mining Review, published at Rossland, B. C., refers editorially to the Monte Cristo mines as a deposit of low grade galena, which is about worked out, giving place to vast bodies of ore which will now pay to work. Yes, truly, the Monte Cristo mines seem to pay, and, what is more to the point, Mr. Review, it is very doubttul if the owners of these properties would exchange, even up, for your boasted Le Roi mine."

## THE MONTE CRISTO MINES. <br> THE MONTE CRISTO MINES

## deatie of b. f. shajbot.

B. F. Shaubut died in a London hospital this week, succumbing to his old enemy cancer. Mr. Shaubut was well known in West Kootenay. He spent the greater portion of last summerin Rossland and was interested in a number of mining properties. He was the first man to introduce the War Eagle to the notice of English:financiers. He had many friends in Rossland and the Pacific Northwest and his death is deeply regretted by the community here.
The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company has declared its io2nd dividend, $\$ 5$ per share ( $\$ 500,000$ ), paÿable April 23 to stockholders of record March 27. This is the sixth dividend of the current fiscal year, and makes a total of $\$ 40$ p:r share $(\$ 4,000, c 00)$ paid for that year, which ends April 3oth next, and a grand total of $\$ 48,850,000$ paid in dividends up to date.

APPIIOATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.
Notrice is hereby piven that at the expiration of thirity days stipendlary magistrate for Whest kootenay Distriet for a ticenso io sell lituor br retal, on the premises known at Barney's ranch, and bane Nortuated at the intersection of the Dewdney tral
2nd the Rosplind
Dated this soth day of Marcth, $\mathbf{1 8 \%}$

## SUBSCRIBE FOR

## THE NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

The editor of Tue Mining Review has received a letter from the management of the North American Mining Company, which reads as follows:
"Toronto. March 22, 1897.
"D. B. Bogle, Esq.,
"Rossland, B. C.
"Deak Sik-I send you under another cover copies of the Toronto Mail-Empire and the Daily Globe, published in this city, in which you will find marked references to the North American Mining Company. The heading of this sheet will show you the people who are interested in this enterprise, and enclosed we hand you one of the prospectuses of our company. We consider we have one of the strongest organizations of the kind in Canada, and as our prominent object is the purchase and sales of mining properties, and the development of mining enterprises in Canada, we thought that possibly you would not object to giving us some little notice in your paper, particularly as our agents in your district will require to do some considerable advertising. We would be glad if you would kindly give us as good a notice as you can, and send us a marked copy of your paper. This will no doubt influence very largely the amount of advertising which our agents would be disposed to do with you, but we do not ask that you give us the notice for this reason, but because we believe we have one of the best organizations of the kind which has yet been before the public. The men are all gentlemen of wealth and position in their varied spheres, who have made a cuccess of their own private enterprises and are largely interested already in mining in various parts of the world.
"Thanking you in advance for the notice which we ask."
It so happens that some of the directors of this company, and particularly those in active management of its affairs, are personal friends of the editor's, and likely, so far as he knowe, to conduct its affairs honestly and capably. And there is no reason why the company should not be a good investment. But why the management should go out of its way to deliberetely insult The Mining Review it is not easy to guess. The reading columns of this paper are not dictated by the businejs management. These columns are small and few, neither so long nor so many as those of the Mail-Empire or the Globe. But such as they are they are written without fear or favor. It will be in order for the Mail-Empire and Globe to explain the notices in view of their responsibility to their readers.

## VEIN WALLS.

The ores which carry the valuable metals have been supposed to occur mainly in fissures, cleaving the rocks in diverse directions, and the noblest type of vein has been deemed that which cut across the country independent of its structure, whether evidenced as bedding, foliation or cleavage, and which was identified with rents produced in the rocky caust of the earth. As so conceived, the vein was a fissure
filled with ore, extending through the country for a varying distance, and continued downward to a depth more or less proportionate to its longitudinal extent. The vein-material was bounded by an encasement of rock, and those immediate surfaces which limited it on either side were called "walls." These primary conceptions have become modified by the experience of modern mining in widely separated regions. The study of lode-formation has led to the recognition of notable departures from the supposed normal structure of the veins of Saxony and Cornwall, the homes of early economic geology.
Typically the walls of a vein are conceived as parallel rock-planes enclosing the ore, the upper one being called the hanging and the lower one the footwall. Walls are rarely alike. Even where a vein traverses a homogeneous formation, such as a massive crystalline rock, it is usually found that the surface which bounds it underneath differs from that which limits it overhead. This is to be ascribed to the effect of the agencies which brought about the deposition of the ore. The action of underground waters tends at first to affect both equally; but in many cases probably the solutions, as they slowly ascend along the line of fissuring, are prevented from penctrating into the encasing rock by the occurrence of an impermeable covering of clay, due to abrasion, which may line either wall, but, because of gravity, generally accompanies the under one. Similarly we are justified in supposing that the deposition of a mineral deposit may form a coating which would serve to protect the foot-wall from the corroding effects of chemical action. The activity of the mineral-bearing current thus becomes diverted in its greatest intensity toward the apper wall, where the decomposition of the rocksurface may be followed by its disintegration so 25 to cause the exposure of fresh faces for further dissolution.

## THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LD. (ancorporatéa by Dominion Charter.) <br> Head Office: McKinnon building. Toronto, Canada. Rosoland uffice: Columbia avenue, near Grand Union Hotel. <br> Represented by GEO. GURD, Secretary.

> E.
L. SAWYER \& CO. (Successors to Sawyer, Murphey \& Co.) MIINING BROKERS.
Canada Life Building FFICES:
ROSSLAND, B.C., SPOKANE, WASH., TORONTO, ONT. MONZREAL, QUE.
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ing Corporations in the Trail Creek District. class mineral locations.
Agents for the Eastern Mining Syndicate of On tario, Ltd.
EDDY \& REINER.
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## E. S... $C^{0 x}$. <br> MINES AND STOCKS. 7 TORONTO STREET . . TORONTO.

Buying and selling orders in all British Columbia Mining Stocks.

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

## F. Moberly, c. e. <br> MINING OPERATOR.

mines examined and reported on.


## LATEST MINING MAPS.

North Fork and Wild Horse districts. ahowing Cialms. Tral Creek from Columbia Ruver weat to Christia

 81.59
8.50
200
8.25
1.00
1.50

BUCK \& BOUILLON.
Yiniag Englineort, Draughtsmen and Map Pablinhofit KOSSLAND, B. C.
REPORTS FURMISHED ON MINING PROPBRTIES.
J. B. C ${ }^{\text {AMPBELL }}$

MINING AND
INVESTMENT BROKER.

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

# "CAMBRIDGE" TREASURY STOCK, AT 8 CENTS. <br> ...BUY CAMBRIDGE Treasury Stock, 

# AT 8 CENTS PER SHARE. 

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property. Title perfect.
Crown Grant in course of issue.
Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.
Stoady arpreciation in Cambridge Stock is a certainty.
No bettor speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.
Orders for Stock accompinied with remittances to
CLAUDE CREGAN, Secretary,

## CAMBRIDGE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

| "CAMBRIDGE" |
| :---: |
| TREASURY STOCK, |
| AT 8 CENTS. |

ROSSLAND, B. C.

## gecond concentration test.

The second test on smelting and concentrating the Le Roi waste has proved conclusively that this ore can be mined and mi!!ed at a profit. Fifty-one tons were treated in three lots and $\$ 4.00$ a ton were saved on the plates. In all values about $\$ 6.70$ per ion were saved in the combination process. Taking as a basis of cost of mining, freight and treatment, the somewhat liberal figures given by C. C. Woodhouse in a letter to the Miner, we have a very respectable profit in sight. Allow for mining and transportation $\$ 2.50$ a ton, milling and concentrating $p 0$ cents, and a smelting charge on each ton of crude cre of \$1.00, and the result is $\$ 4.40$ perton, which leaves a net profit on this ore of $\$ 2.30$ per ton. It so happens that with regard to the Le Roi ore a smaller charge may reasonably be made for moning, because much of the ore has to be hoisted as waste in any case, and the cost of mining it has already been charged to the shipping ore in the mine. For example, the Le Roi has at present 30,000 tons of this stuff on the dump on which a profit of $\$ 5.00$ a ton can be figured. The shareholders in the Le Roi have stj0,0no in dividends in sight on their waste dump. But the important ching is this, that ore of this value will pay to mine and treat. Compare the figures of this test given below with those of the Atlantic Miling Company quoted in this week's Review, and not only is the present profit on such ore a gond one, but the ultimate profit when more economical methods are employed will be enormous. Why, this ore is as rich on the ar-sage as the ore that has paid the dividends in the Rand, and as high a percentage of it is free milling. Not only so, but the bodies of it in Trail Creek are enormous and it can be mined more cheaply than the South African ore. Why, in South Africa perpendicular shafts have been sunk 3.000 feet to catch a vein two feet wide carrying 12 dwt . in gold, and five of those not in a free form. No one except a few engincers and mining men yet realize the stupendous importance of these tests and the results they necessarily involve. And it is a remarkable proof of the bona fides of Trail Creek's detractors that they are still saying we are mining on wind. One man from the jealous nerth ridiculed this test and said that Trail Creek ores assayed higher in printer's ink than in anything else. Now, here are

## two assertions made categorically by the present

 writer in 1895:1. Trail Creek is nining higher grade gold ore than was ever mined in bulk in the world before.
2. Trail Creek has more of that ore in a narrower area than was ever seen in the world before.
Now, let anyone who wishes to attack these proposi-tions-these articles of the Trail Creek Confession of Faith-attack them from the same sources, as we are daily proving their truth from shipments, dividends, ore in sight and demonstrable profits.
Subjoined are the details of the test:
test no. 1.
Net dry weight of ore, pounds, $38,983.20$, or 12,9832000 tons.
Value of crude ore per ton, $\$ 800$
Gold and silver saved on plates.
Value of concentrates.............................. sin $_{47} 46$
Total value saved. 4147

Percentage of extraction, $7 \mathbf{7 6 . 4 2}$
THST so. 2.
Net dry weight of ore, pounds, 2.546 .36 or 9.1546 2000 tons.
Value of crude ore per ton, $\$ 10$ to.
Gold and silver saved on plates...
Value of concentrates.
$\$ 3990$
Total value saved - Percentage of extraction, $6 \mathfrak{3} 2$.

TEST No. 3.
Net diry weight of ore, pounds, 43.900 .12 , or 211900 . 2000 tons.
Value per ton of crude ore, $\$ 840$.
Gold and silver saved on plates.
. 88635
Value of concentrates.
7339
Total value saved.................... 815974 Percentage of extraction, 86.65 .

## summary.

Net weight of three tests, pounds, ro2,429.68, or
$51429-2000$ tons.
Value of crude ore per ton, per battery sample, $88931 / 3$.

Silver saved on plates............... 342
204 or

Value of silver in concentrates..... 543
Value of copper in concentrates.... 791
91812
Total value saved........................ $\$ 34525$ Percentage of extraction, 76.1. Ration of contraction, 6 \%/8 to i.
Average of free gold saved on plates, 84 oo per ton.
The tailings from the three tests assayed respsctively, per ton, $\$ 40, \$ 520$ and $\$ 340$.

## THE HUSINFSS OF MENING.

We can conceive of no more honorable way of securing money than to get it from a natural source, says an exchange. Our mountains are full of mineral wealth, gold, silver, copper, coal, iton and lead. The values heretofore mined are but a drop compared with the vast amount still remaining. Capital is required to open these mines: once open and productive, year after year they will enrich their owners and as a profital!e investment they are incomparable with any other to be found. Select something which has a reasonabl. c'owing, something worth the expense of developm. ut and instead of scattering your means in three, four, or a dozen places-unless they are ample to develop all-confine them to the development of one property. The more spent in proper development the greater the value of the property.
Investors should bear in mind that howeyer flattering the prospect, it is generally a long road from the discovery of a vein, and the bottom of a 12 -foot shaft, down through the solid rock to pay ore, and this road has to be cut with steel inch by inch, requiring months and even years of unceasing toil.
Then, other things being equal, those properties showing the greatest amount of development should command the attention of the investor in preference to those having less development as they are most likely to bring earlier returns. Again we say, mining investments judiciously made are the most profitable of any to be found, and we are glad to note from the increasing demand for such investments that they are rapidly gaining the attention and confidence of capitalists who are noted for their careful consideration of every proposition in which they risk their money.

## The Investing Public

Is requested to consider the following facts about the VICTORY=TRIUMPH Gold Mining Company

The Victory may now rank as a developed mine. The tunnel is now in 160 feet on ORE ALL THE WAY.

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

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

The following statements about the Victory can not be challenged:

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

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

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

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

Treasury Stock now 15 Cents.

For full information write to the Seoretary of the Company,
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ORDER STOCK FROM YOUR BROKER.

