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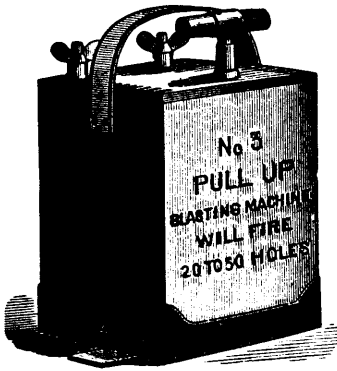
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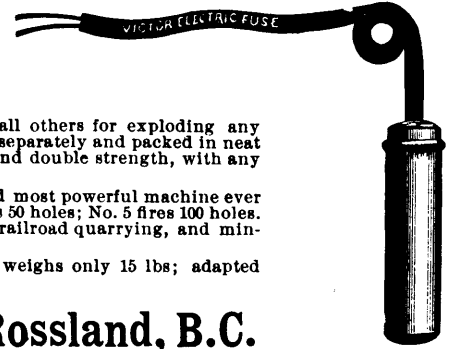
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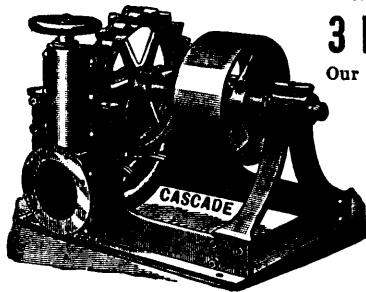
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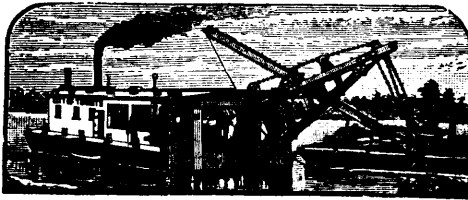
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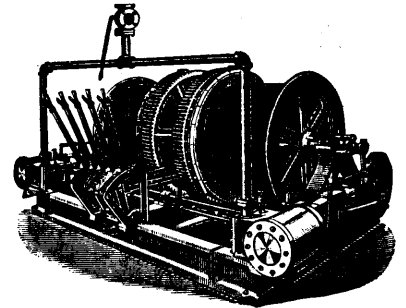
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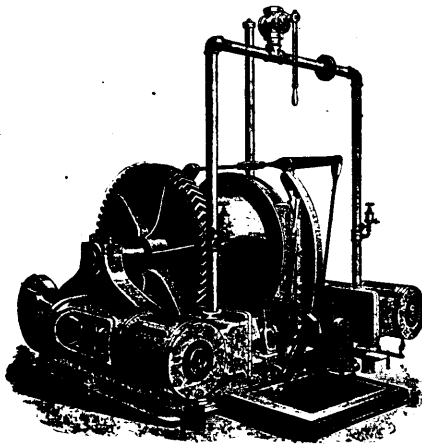
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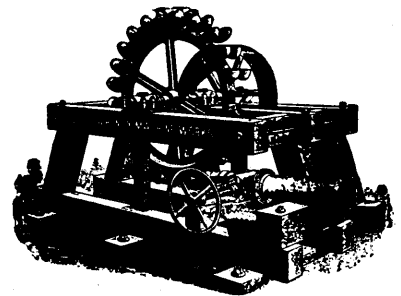
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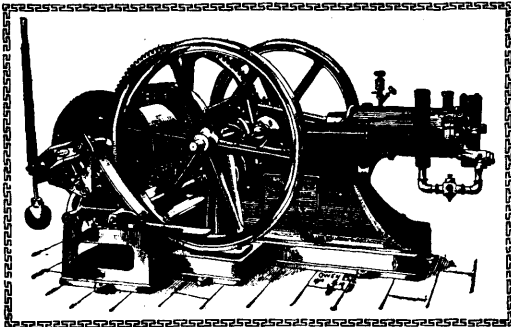
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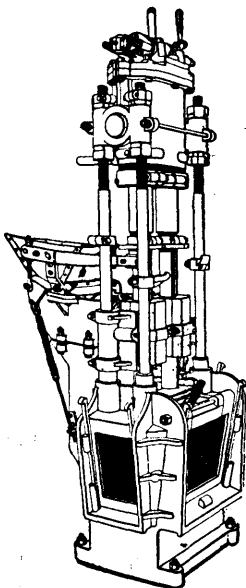
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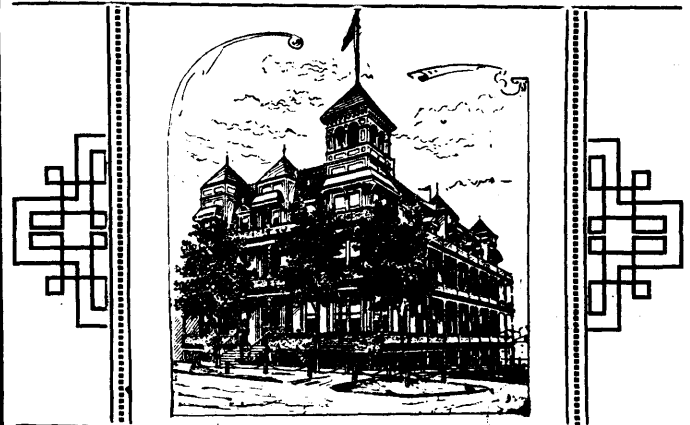
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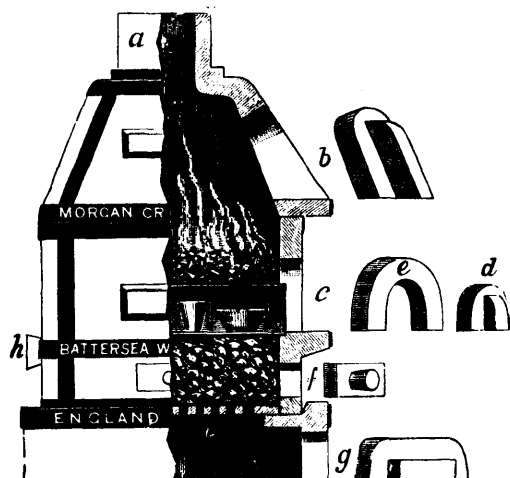
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BUSINESS MANAGER, B.C. MINING RECORD,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE action of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in reducing the tariff charges on freight consigned from the Coast to Kootenay is very highly to be commended.

It is obvious, naturally, that the company are taking this course from motives of business policy alone.

Nevertheless, it will have the direct result of diverting (if the word is permissible) much of the trade that rightfully belongs to the province into the proper channel, for so long as the people of Kootenay can afford to patronize the Canadian road they will do so.

When, however, sentiment is priced in the market like butter, at so much a pound, one is inclined unless he is a Cæsus, to dispense with the commodity as an unnecessary luxury.

The C.P.R. have certainly done a great deal in the way of advertising the country, but they have seemingly taken more trouble to make known our agricultural rather than our mining resources. Why, is

not quite clear. The company, we believe, have a capital plan of loading a car with fruit and other farm produce. The car is then attached to a train and at different stopping places visitors are allowed to examine the exhibits. Why not, may we suggest, follow this idea out, substituting, instead of vegetables, specimens of ore from the several mining districts of the province? Furthermore, one would imagine, collections of ore prominently placed on view in the principal railway stations in Canada and the Company's offices in England would materially increase their business, for mining attracts when nothing else will.

Apropos of railway matters, it is the prevailing opinion among the people of the Boundary Creek District that Mr. Heinze will hand over his Penticton-Columbia River Charter (for a consideration, of course) to the C.P.R., and that that company will then wait patiently until the next session of the Federal Parliament and make another attempt for the subsidy of \$8,000 per mile before taking active steps in the way of road construction; moreover, as the Provincial Government's offer of \$4,000 a mile for a road from Penticton to Boundary Creek is open until the 1st of July next, there is really very little incentive to induce the company to move with undue haste.

The ability to affect this situation is practically in the hands of Mr. Corbin, the president of the Spokane Falls & Northern Ry. If, as is not at all improbable, he sees fit to commence the immediate construction of a branch line from either Northport, Marcus, or some other point on his system, through the Colville Indian Reservation to the International Boundary line, the C.P.R. may see (and this is not at all a difficult operation) the folly, from a business point of view, of long delay.

A railroad providing transportation of the Boundary Creek ore would pay handsome dividends almost at once, and we venture to assert that but for the foolish "potlatch," or bonusing policy, carried on in this country in the past—a policy which saps the life of legitimate enterprise—a railway would ere now have been in the course of building to Boundary Creek.

The determination of the Le Roi Mining Co. to establish a smelting plant at Northport, in the State of Washington, places the Federal Government upon the horns of a somewhat awkward dilemma.

If an export duty is placed on ore a fundamental principle of liberalism is grievously offended; on the other hand, if not, the smelting industry of the province, now in an incipient state, is likely to be seriously affected.

In considering the matter at this juncture the Government should largely be guided, before arriving at a decision, by the fact that the Le Roi, the principal mine at the present time in the Rossland camp, is owned almost exclusively by Americans; that the dividends derived from this mine are enriching, not British subjects, but American citizens, who spend their money not in this country, but in their own. It was some satisfaction to know under these circumstances that, besides the pay roll at the mine itself, the ore therefrom was smelted in the province, and that to this extent the Le Roi was worth a little more to the people of British Columbia than merely an advertisement serving the purpose of company promoters.

However, it is only fair to say that the people likely to be most affected by the imposition of an export duty on gold copper ores, the people of Rossland, have declared in a most emphatic manner that they want none of it, and in a largely signed petition to the Governor-General point out that an export duty would fail not only in remedying the existing evil, but would furthermore be an "oppressive tax on the mine owners and a continual menace to capital seeking investment in the purchase and development of our mining interests." What they want, they say, is better transportation facilities, and the petitioners do not fail to "go" for the C.P.R., without any consideration for the delicate feelings of that corporation, as the following will show: "That what this camp needs now is a direct and independent railway communication to some point on the Columbia River, where the best smelting facilities may be obtained, and with this object in view we beg to call the attention of the Federal Government to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, notwithstanding the enormous subsidies which it has received, and which the people of Canada have so heavily taxed themselves to pay, has failed in its obligations to this camp and to the country. Some of the large mine owners have offered a daily tonnage of 1,500 tons to the C.P.R. if it would build a line from Rossland to the Columbia River, at which point they would build and erect their own smelters, and that offer remains unanswered, although made over six weeks ago."

The Governor-General-in-Council is asked to appoint a competent committee of three metallurgists to pass judgment on the situation before the Government determines on any definite course of action with regard to the matter; and this is really the most satisfactory way of settling the question, provided always, of course, that the committeemen are Canadians to the backbone, and capable of giving a perfectly unbiased opinion.

But if there is any truth in recent despatches from Trail to the effect that the Le Roi Company have contracted with Mr. Heinze to treat the products of the mine at the Trail smelter covering a period of four years the agitation has already had the desired effect, and perhaps Governmental interference will not be required. We are further informed that the building of the Northport smelter is merely a deep move on the part of Mr. Corbin, who is heavily interested in the Northport townsite and sees here an opportunity to boom his property. Verily, for ways that are dark the Heathen Chinese is not in it with the American speculator. Again, we are told—and this is still more astonishing information—that Mr. Heinze (or the C.P.R.?) intends forthwith to build the railroad from Rossland through the Boundary Creek district to Pen-ticton.

Meanwhile, one thing is clear, unwillingly the Le Roi Company have played an important part in the public interests, for by the building of the Northport smelter the C.P.R. has awakened to the sense of the importance of the situation, as the remarks of Mr. Shaughnessy, the great corporation's vice-president, at Rossland the other day, fully show. After assuring his audience that the C.P.R. certainly did not intend Rossland ores to be smelted elsewhere than in British Columbia, Mr. Shaughnessy said: "When I return home and see our directors I think we shall be able to say something and that something will be satisfactory to Rossland." Although this statement is sufficiently vague, there are strong reasons to believe that Mr. Shaughnessy's representations to the Directorate Board of the C.P.R. will result in prompt and definite action on the part of the company. Again, the cost of smelting in Rossland is likely to be materially reduced. It is not probable that other mine owners will be content to pay the smelter higher rates than those paid by the Le Roi Company for the treatment of their ore.

Tradespeople in Rossland are complaining somewhat bitterly, and certainly not unreasonably, anent the exorbitant rents demanded by landlords in that place. Now, when a man becomes a speculative builder in a newly established mining town or camp, it is to be expected that he should realize a profit on his investments proportionate to the great risk he takes. Moreover, the storekeeper himself is making

large profits before the day of competition sets in, and can afford to pay a high rental. But these conditions no longer prevail in Rossland, and it is to be feared that unless landlords begin to see for themselves the necessity of reducing the rents the effect will be injurious in the extreme, not only to themselves individually, but to the business prosperity of their town.

The town of Rossland is now experiencing the inevitable after effects of a "boom." These effects are salutary if unpalatable, and it is merely the question of a very short time ere business there will be placed on a permanent and substantial basis.

We learn from Mr. Cowell, the founder of the Victoria Metallurgical Works, that he has recently received several consignments of ore from the upper country for treatment. This should be eminently satisfactory news to Victorians, for it requires no prophetic powers to foresee the time when the Victoria Metallurgical Works will be operated on a very large scale. Moreover, if any man deserves success it is Mr. Cowell, who, be it noted, was independent enough, and had confidence enough in the remunerative nature of his enterprise, not to ask—as it now seems the established custom when anything new of the kind is started—for alms in the shape of a bonus. This, perhaps, is, however, not quite accurate. Mr. Cowell did go to the length of petitioning the city corporation to allow him the use of water (albeit, perhaps, a little more than a cupful) in his works for one year gratuitously, but this was denied.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!" and the Council's action would no doubt have been quite beyond reproach if just previously they had not devoted so much thought and time to the question of the advisability of housing a smelter, the establishment of which depended on their decision. A policy we should particularly like to see adopted in British Columbia would be on the lines, "Help a man out after he has proved that he is worthy of assistance—not before."

The rapid decline in the price of silver, (until lately it was quoted in New York at 50¾ cents an ounce), is, from a commercial point of view, significant, and, to a student of bimetallism, no doubt interesting, but so far as silver mining in the States is concerned, it makes very little difference, for the reason that long before silver fell to 60 cents, mine owners in most silver-producing centres were compelled to close down. In the Slocan and Kootenay silver-mining districts of British Columbia, however, owing to the extraordinary high-grade value of the products, mining may still be profitably carried on at the present

low market price of the metal, together with the usual five per cent. deduction therefrom at the smelter notwithstanding. Besides being rich in silver, the galena ore of Kootenay often carries 60 per cent. and over of lead, and the price of this metal has gone up lately several points.

With many of the mine owners of the Ainsworth and Slocan districts, however, the question will be whether to continue shipping or to wait for an improvement in the market. In either case development work and mining will be continued. In the case of the larger mines controlled by syndicates the probabilities are that the products will not be marketed for a time.

The depreciation in the value of silver on this continent has at least borne good results in one direction. It has stimulated gold and copper mining to an enormous extent, and thereby, perhaps (to take again local interests alone into consideration), been something of a factor in the rapid development of our camps wherein this class of ore is found.

We freely endorse the opinion advanced by our Kaslo correspondent this month that Canada should mint her own coinage, and turn thereby to increased account the products of her own mines in the direction of swelling the general revenue of the country. The necessity for an institution of this kind has already been pointed out to the Government in a very able manner by Senator McInnis, and it is now merely a question of obtaining formal permission from Britain. Sir Wilfrid's happy relationship with the Colonial Office should make it easy for him to obtain so moderate a request.

The matter of the proper qualification of assayers is one to which it is impossible to attach too much importance, but legislation that has been so far attempted in the province for protecting the public and preventing irresponsible and incompetent persons from calling themselves, and taking up the profession of, assayers, cannot truthfully be described as adequate or effective. The "small" investor (a personage, by the way, to be respected for the up-building of Rossland was largely due to him) is guided to a great extent in the laying out of his money by an assayer's certificate of ore value, and if this analysis is inaccurate, the investor, who, goodness knows, takes chances enough anyway, has so much less in his favour. Very much more important issues, however, not infrequently depend on an assayer's report, and it is hardly necessary to insist that these reports should be as reliable as care and knowledge can make them.

At present to become a full-fledged assayer, duly recognized as such by the Provincial Government, it is only necessary to pass an examination, for which any intelligent student of the text books can qualify himself after a very brief period of study. But the theory of assaying and the practice thereof are two very different things, and proficiency in the latter can be only obtained by experience under skilled direction. A long apprenticeship is required of a surveyor, why not of an assayer, who surely needs training to an equal degree?

But if there are some incompetents among the assayers practising in the province, the name of those who without training, without even a theoretical knowledge of any of the "ologies" connected with the science of mining, call themselves mining engineers or mining experts, is legion. The harm that this class of men can do to the mining industry of the province is incalculable, and investors cannot be too cautious in finding out the professional standing of the self-styled expert before engaging his services or accepting his reports.

Again, it should be remembered that a recently graduated student of some school of mines, who, perhaps, has gained a limited knowledge of geology or assaying, is not necessarily qualified to pass judgment on the value of a prospect, or predict the future of a mine.

We hope ere long to see the establishment in the province of a strongly organized association of recognized representatives of the provincial mining industry and its subsidiary branches and interests. Such an association would, without doubt, if intelligently ordered, be of immense assistance to all engaged in legitimate mining enterprise in British Columbia.

Since the above was penned we have been informed on the very best authority that the Provincial Government have arranged that candidates for assayers' diplomas shall go through a laboratory course of some months before being allowed to write for examination. So far so good; nevertheless we still contend that "some months" are not sufficient to teach a student the whole duty of an assayer. In that time he may learn, and certainly should be able to learn, the rudiments of his profession (such as assaying ordinary quartz for gold), but a much longer practical educational course is required to properly fit him to undertake the more complicated class of work an assayer in a new mining district is often called upon to do. There is an objection to the idea of apprenticeship, because it is feared assayers will possibly then emulate the example of the other professional men, and form an association, the result of which will

be a "ring," and a consequent increased scale of charges for assaying work. We, however, anticipate nothing of the kind. A schedule of prices recognized throughout the country is already established, and there is no reason to expect any departure from its conditions. Local assayers are perfectly well aware that if they once attempted to charge exorbitantly prospectors would not hesitate to send their samples to say Spokane, or Butte, to be tested.

The B.C. Board of Trade is deserving of high commendation for the prompt and energetic measures taken under its auspices to point out the superiority of the claims of the British Columbia Coast cities to the Yukon trade. *Apropos*, Victorian merchants will, doubtless, learn in time by experience what is really requisite for a northern bound prospector's outfit. Then we shall not see advertisements of the numerous, incongruous articles enumerated as indispensable to the comfort of the Klondyke adventurer's comfort.

Merely as an example, may we ask what on earth a man wants with such a barbarous instrument of torture as a razor in a country where it is nothing out of the common for the thermometer to register 70 degrees below zero? But prospectors going to the Klondyke should be particularly careful not to overburden themselves with useless *impedimenta*.

An Act "for securing the safety and good health of workmen engaged in or about the metalliferous mines in the province of British Columbia by the appointment of an Inspector of Metalliferous Mines" was passed at the last session of the Legislature nearly four months ago.

But if the appointment has been made, and there is such an officer in the province as an Inspector of Metalliferous Mines, he must be a gentleman of remarkably modest and retiring habits, for we have most signally failed to hear any reports concerning his movements. Query: Has an Inspector been appointed? If not, why not?

There is in reply, so far as we can imagine, but one explanation, and that is the Act was unfortunately published. After that no one could be found courageous enough to undertake the duties. Vide section 5.

The Act as it now stands is of very little practical value. What would one Inspector be among so many mines scattered over an immense territory? But the appointment of an Inspector of Mines is very necessary and very important, and it is sincerely to be hoped that measures will be taken next session to give

every mining district where operations are being carried on upon any sort of a large scale a properly qualified inspector.

We would particularly warn inexperienced speculators proposing to invest in prospects in new mining districts of the province to be careful in dealing with the so-called brokers (land sharks they really are), who rarely lose the opportunity when it occurs of fleecing the unwary visitor. Instances are common enough of brokers making commissions of 1,000 per cent., and even more, on sales, and we heard of a case not long ago where an intending purchaser was asked and very nearly paid a broker, of somewhat unenviable local notoriety, \$10,000 for a claim, the owner's price thereof being \$1,000. A broker who carries on a legitimate business and is content with legitimate profits is a very useful member of society; the other man is—well, quite the other thing, and if his offence is not an indictable one, the sooner the law in this respect is made to fit the crime the better.

The conduct of Ministers of the Crown, or of officials holding high positions of trust and responsibility in the provincial public service, allowing their names to be associated with, and consenting themselves to act upon the directorate board of company enterprises, has formed the subject of much adverse criticism by the provincial press of opposition political views, on the grounds that a public official has no right to use his titles and position to advertise either his own private business or that of anybody else. There can be no doubt but that the investing public are largely influenced by reading influential names on a prospectus. Herein, we think, is found a tangible ground for objection to this common enough practice, because if the enterprise comes to grief—and new mining enterprises, however honest and capable the management, are always to a certain degree liable to catastrophe—our public men, whose names are associated therewith, risk not only their own, but the country's reputation in the general blame consequent upon disaster.

There can, of course, be only one way of regarding the action of public officials who become prominently associated with and largely interested in private enterprises, wherewith in the regular course of public duty they must have important relations.

In the prospectus of the Klondyke Mining, Trailing & Transport Corporation, Limited, of London, the following notice is prominently displayed:

The company is fortunate in having as its representative on the spot a gentleman who has been for three years resident on the Yukon fields, and is now occupying an important official position here, and who has already secured considerable inter-

ests and gold claims, which he has agreed to transfer to the company.

Our contemporary, the *Province*, deduces therefrom that the "representative" here referred to has apparently turned his official position in the Yukon to practical account. This is hardly a fair hit, for, whereas the inference is decidedly uncomplimentary, there is absolutely no evidence to show that the gentleman in question did not—quite legitimately—either stake or purchase his claims and interests.

Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling among prospectors and miners in the province that Government officials, such as Mining Recorders and Gold Commissioners, should not be allowed to own mineral claims or interests in their official districts at all, and we are inclined to hold the same opinion.

It is a well-known fact that in the older camps prospectors are always on the lookout for claims that have "run out"; in other words, claims whereon the locator has failed to do the annual assessment work required by law. We are informed of cases where Recorders, who by virtue of their special opportunities naturally keep themselves better informed in these matters than others, have either re-staked claims for themselves, or have given special information to particularly favoured friends, accepting remuneration in the shape of "an interest." Whether this is a true state of affairs or not, it well might be, and such a contingency is not by any means desirable.

It is true the salaries of Government officers are not always adequate to their services, and it is therefore not altogether surprising that a careful man, though he be a public official, should be anxious to provide for the future. While, therefore, we submit that civil servants holding the positions of Mining Recorders or Gold Commissioners should not be allowed to own mining property in the districts wherein they reside, we would suggest for the consideration of the Government the advisability of pensioning on retirement public officials after a certain term of honorable service.

We would again respectfully call the attention of the Minister of Education to the absurdity of the regulation now in force of teaching "agriculture" in the public schools in the mining districts of the province. If it is really deemed necessary to increase the number of subjects taught in the original public school curriculum, it would be eminently more fitting to instruct the sons and daughters of prospectors or miners in the elements of (say) mineralogy or geology. These are subjects wherein children bred up in mining camps and hearing from their earliest days of "strikes," "formations," "fissures" and "contacts," would show a rational interest.

The appointment of Mr. O. G. Dennis, of Kaslo, to be Government Agent and Gold Commissioner for the Ainsworth, Slocan, Nelson, Trail Creek and Goat River mining divisions, notice of which appears in the *British Columbia Gazette* of the 26th ult., will give general satisfaction in south-west Kootenay. Mr. Dennis, as assessor for the district, has been in the Government service for a number of years and is an efficient officer and locally a popular man. The complaint heretofore in Kootenay has been that vacancies in the Government offices have been filled by tactless outsiders of the "little tin god" variety, who neither attempted nor desired to get in touch with the people of the district. Hence the appointment in this instance to the Gold Commissionership of a man who not only has learnt the requirements of his section of the country by long residence, but who is possessed moreover of good sense and other commendable qualities, is a politic step on the part of the Government.

As we go to press no intimation has been received of the intention of the Federal Government to amend the Yukon placer mining regulations, except in the one particular relating to the length of creek and river claims. This change, which reduces the size of a claim from 500 to 100 feet, is much commended by experienced placer miners, who assert that 100 feet is ample ground for one man. But it is to be hoped that as a consequence of reducing the size of the claims the Government will see the justice of making a corresponding reduction of the royalty.

The policy of the Government in the matter of the Yukon has evoked much criticism from many quarters; but, admitting there are grounds for questioning its economic applicability, the principle underlying the policy is sound. This principle is that the natural resources of the country belong to the people of the country, and that the people of the country should benefit by those resources. To British Columbians this doctrine comes now with all the attractiveness of novelty. Hitherto in this province the natural resources have been regarded as the natural property of the monopolist.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, has promised to visit the Coast and learn the views of practical men here on the subject of the placer regulations. This is excellent news, and the visit will doubtless be mutually advantageous to visitor and visited. The objections to the tax on the Klondyke miners is that it will be levied on the gross product and not on the surplus produce or net profits. The royalty under the regulations as they stand is levied on the gross product of the Klondyke placers, and hence no allowance is made for either capital expended or labour

spent. If this is remedied there will, we think, be little further objection to the regulations.

The Disputed Territory.

THE definition of the boundary of the narrow strip of land from the mouth of the Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias on the north-west coast of British Columbia will doubtless be decided by international arbitration. The extent of the territory here owned by respectively Great Britain and the United States is at present in dispute, owing to a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the terms of the British treaty with Russia in 1825. As likely to be of interest we append the six essential articles of the treaty. We hope next month to discuss this question at length.

"Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia. Signed at Petersburg in February, 1825:

"Article 1. It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles.

"2. In order to prevent the right of navigating and fishing, exercised upon the ocean by the subjects of the high contracting parties, for becoming the pretext for an illicit commerce, it is agreed that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall not land at any place where there may be a Russian establishment, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant; and, on the other hand, that Russian subjects shall not land, without permission, at any British establishment on the north-west coast.

"3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the north-west shall be drawn in the manner following:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. North Latitude, and between the 131st and the 133rd degree of West Longitude (Meridian of Greenwich); the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of North Latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the said point of intersection of the 141st degree of West Longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the north-west.

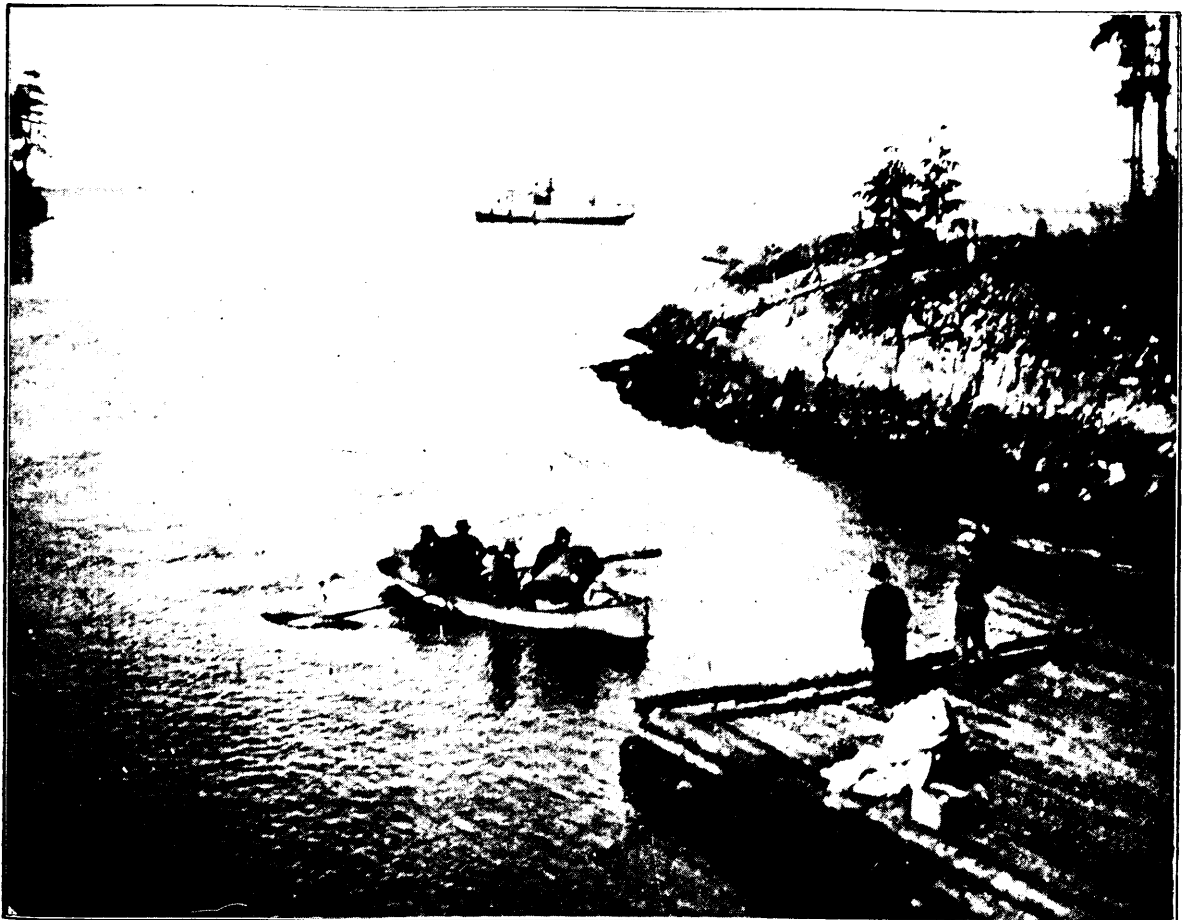
"With referente to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood:

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales' Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

"2nd. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of North Latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of West Longitude, shall



TUNNEL MOUNTAIN ROSE MINE, ALBERNI, B.C.



LANDING FROM STEAMER, VAN ANDA CAMP, TEXADA, ISLAND, B.C.

prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

"5. It is moreover agreed that no establishment shall be formed by either of the two parties within the limits assigned by the two preceding articles to the possessions of the other; consequently, British subjects shall not form any establishment either upon the coast, or upon the border of the continent comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions, as designated in the two preceding articles; and, in like manner, no establishment shall be formed by Russian subjects beyond the said limits.

"6. It is understood that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean, or from the interior of the continent, shall forever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams, which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Article III. of the present convention."

American Enterprise and Canada.

THERE is no questioning the fact that the development of the mining industry of British Columbia has been largely due to American enterprise. The North-Western States of the Union produce a sturdy race of prospectors, to the manner born; with these men the credit rests of discovering the rich mineral fields of the province, and with the energetic speculators and mine operators of the same country the no less distinction of introducing capital and pioneering the work of developing the mines of our now flourishing camps. This is but a just meed of acknowledgement for service rendered, but those who insist so strongly on the immensity of the debt British Columbia owes to Americans—and we here refer more particularly to a certain and flatulent section of the American press—should also bear in mind, 1st, that our friends from the Great Republic did not pay our Kootenay climate the compliment of exploring its hills for their health's sake, and, 2nd, a great many, possibly, we may perhaps say the majority of the pioneer prospectors and investors from the States of Washington and Oregon have now the best possible reason for remembering thankfully the day when they first "struck out" for, and successfully "struck it" in British Columbia. Hence, we may very safely assume that the debt if it heretofore existed may certainly by this time be wiped off the slate. Meanwhile, so far as the quartz mining industry of this province is concerned, despite the, in our opinion, somewhat foolish because untimely cry of "Canada for the Canadians," the American prospector and the American capitalist should be given every encouragement to assist in the development of our great potential mineral resources. Any other course would at the present juncture be not only impolitic but decidedly prejudicial to our best interests. At the same time American journals must clearly understand that the Canadian Government regards the matter from a purely business standpoint in which the question of gratitude plays no part

whatever. It suits our book that Americans should open up our mines until the time arrives when Canada can find her own capital, and so long as Americans find it profitable to invest money in British Columbia they will continue to do so.

In placer mining, however, the case, we think, is very different, and we are entirely in accord with the sentiment that aliens should be excluded from the rich diggings of (for instance) the Yukon. In contradistinction to quartz mining, no capital, or very little, is required to open up placer ground, and the country is in proportion to the amount of gold taken from the gravel of its streams by foreigners thus much the poorer, because they contribute nothing in return for what they take away. Quartz mining carried on upon any sort of large scale means the employment of a number of men, not only in actual mining operations, but in the subsidiary industries which of necessity spring up in an established camp. While, therefore, it is politic that no action should be taken likely to be detrimental to the development of the quartz mining industry in British Columbia, the unfriendly attitude that the United States has lately assumed towards Canada, which even if we refused to accept the tone of the press in that country as voicing public sentiment there, is plentifully evidenced in recent hostile legislative measures, has caused a great feeling of resentment on this side of the International Boundary, and there are many Canadians who would counsel the adoption of retaliatory measures in the direction of preventing Americans from staking placer ground on the Klondyke, on the principle that a justifiable precedent has been afforded by section 2319 of the United States Revised Statutes which reads as follows:

"All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and to lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase by *citizens* of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such."

Take an example of how this affects the Canadian prospector: Eight or ten years ago valuable deposits of mineral were discovered in the district now known as the Boundary Creek country. Following the first discoveries prospectors, most of whom were American citizens attracted by the favourable reports of the new camp, flocked in and in the last few years the whole country has been practically staked out, the consequence being that prospectors or rather English and Canadian prospectors, now are obliged to seek new fields forty and fifty miles away from where the first discoveries were made and where since flourishing settlements have sprung up, while Americans, who own perhaps the promising claims in the old camp may explore and acquire property in the rich camps of the Washington Colville Reservation thrown open a year or so ago to prospectors.

A Rich Strike on the Island.

TO THE EDITOR:—I send you by Mr. Kincade a sample of peacock ore. The claim this piece was taken from is situated on Sidney Inlet in the Clayoquot district. We (my partner, Mr. Kincade, and myself) are the pioneer prospectors of this par-

ticular locality, and have been, I am happy to state, the first to discover peacock ore on Vancouver Island. This class of ore is, however, found on Texada Island. It will, perhaps, interest many to know that our prospects here on the West Coast are quite equal to the best showings in the Texada Camp, and that we have seemingly a very large body of ore.

Clayoquot. JAS. W. JONES.

The sample kindly forwarded to the *Mining Record* by our correspondent, Mr. Jones, is a very handsome specimen of peacock and pyritic copper ore, and judging from its appearance the copper value would be fully fifty per cent. It resembles very closely the rich copper ore found in the Similkameen Mountains.

The following is the story of the find: The two prospectors, who were cruising in a small vessel along the coast, had landed at Sidney Inlet for breakfast, and while enjoying the meal one of them kicked over a piece of broken rock which disclosed indications of mineral. Tracing up from this float they found a large iron capping which they broke into and uncovered a ledge of ore (from which the sample was procured) eight feet wide. Following up their success here they succeeded in locating four promising claims in the vicinity. Samples have been sent to Tacoma for treatment and we await the result of the test there made with interest.

An Excellent Map of the Klondyke.

THE Province Publishing Co., Ltd. of Victoria, are to be heartily congratulated upon the publication of a very excellent map of the Klondyke and North-West gold fields. The map is drawn to a large scale and contains much valuable information concerning that immense and practically unexplored northern country from whence such marvellous reports of rich gold discoveries have of late been made. It cannot, of course, be expected that a map of such a country should at the present time be strictly accurate, in fact it would be altogether surprising were this to be the case, nevertheless, the compilers have evidently taken great pains to include in their map all the reliable information that is really obtainable, and the approximate direction of the trail, as well as proposed routes, supposed to be feasible, are very clearly, and we believe, as nearly as possible, accurately drawn. Another capital feature of this map is the demarcation of the boundary line on the west of the territories claimed by, respectively, the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain. The matter of this disputed territory is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

Notice to Publishers.

THE *Mining Record* will be glad to receive, for the purpose of review, copies of new publications dealing with questions affecting in any way the industry of mining.

The Up-Country Press.

A SIGNIFICANT and at the same time noteworthy indication of the general healthful and flourishing condition of the mining industry of the province may be found in the all-round excellence and the

of late improved literary (as well as, shall we say gentlemanly?) tone of the up-country publications. Nelson has now three very creditable weekly papers to keep the world informed of the wonderfully rich district whereof the town is the natural commercial centre. The *New Denver Ledger* or the *Kootenai Punch* has been recently enlarged and otherwise improved, while Sandon and Kaslo, Fort Steele and other towns in the rich Slocan each supports one and in some cases two weekly local journals. Rossland may well be proud of her two daily and three weekly papers, and two first-class weeklies are published at Trail. In Boundary Creek the *Times*, published at Greenwood, will this month celebrate its first anniversary, having increased to double its original size in this short time. The recent promising discoveries of mineral near Vernon are well reported in the *News*, and the *Herald* and *Mail* hold forth sturdily on the future commercial importance of Revelstoke. That old-established paper, the *Inland Sentinel*, published at Kamloops, has evidently a truculent as well as a talented editor at the head of affairs, and, by the way, a new publication is now asking for the patronage of the Kamloops people. Cariboo is well represented by the *Mining Journal*. The Fort Steele *Prospector* and Golden's two papers, particularly the *Era*, have done much recently to interest the public in East Kootenay.

The Klondyke Boom and British Columbia.

THE Klondyke boom has already had an important effect in stimulating abroad interest and inquiry, concerning British Columbia, and the recent formation of a British Columbia market on the London Stock Exchange is plainly confirmatory of this view. Whether it is altogether desirable that this province should be associated with the latest gold fever, or that the cause of the awakening interest in her mineral resources should be produced on the suppositional richness of the Yukon, is a matter of serious question, and personally we view the connection not altogether without trepidation. It is, of course, impossible to doubt the richness of the deposits of the placer ground on the Klondyke and its tributaries, and there can be no doubt but that the yield of gold from the new diggings will be extraordinary if not unprecedented; nevertheless, it is almost certain that owing to the peculiar climatic conditions and geographical position of this inhospitable region the mortality, distress and disappointment among the miners there will this season be terrible and a re-action of the present excitement is inevitable. A number of stock companies have, moreover, been organized in the United States and in London to exploit and investigate the Yukon and Klondyke gold fields. Possibly in nine cases out of ten these so-called companies are palpable swindles, but even when honestly promoted enterprises of this nature are under the circumstances pre-ordained to result in loss to those foolish enough to risk money in the undertaking. It is a well-known fact that even otherwise well-informed people in England are ignorant to an extraordinary degree in the geographical position of the remote colonial possessions, and to emphasize this statement it is only necessary to point out that many of the influential Old Country financial publications have lately told their readers that the Klondyke was

a British Columbia river. If, therefore, a reaction to the Klondyke boom sets in, as we fear it will, the prestige that British Columbia has gained by such slow degrees will necessarily suffer. If, however, we could but assure ourselves that the recent sudden increased growth of interest in England as evinced by the formation of a proper market for British Columbia mining shares, was the logical result of a recognition that our mining industry was now established on a permanently solid footing we would have ample reason for congratulation. We would, however, particularly remind our Old Country readers that investment in the dividend-paying and developed mines of the Kootenay is infinitely safer, if not certain to be more remunerative, than to risk money with the companies proposing to acquire property in this latest El Dorado of Yukon. It is only a question of time when the rich placer ground in that country will be worked out, while the established mines of Kootenay are likely in the course of the next few years to be placed on a still more profitable basis than they are to-day. It will be time enough to invest money in the Klondyke when better transportation facilities are provided therefrom, and quartz mining (for it is possible rich ledges will be discovered then) takes the place of gravel washing.

Cariboo vs. Klondyke.

D ID time and space permit, I should like to describe to you a prospecting trip made three years ago through Cariboo from Ashcroft, on the C.P.R., to Barkerville, on foot by way of Horsefly, Quesnelle Forks, Keithley, Snowshoe and Antler to Barkerville, then down the waggon road past the once famous and fabulously rich placers on Williams', Lowkee, Jack of Clubs, Slough, Lightning and other creeks.

The uninitiated whose head is filled with tales of Klondyke will find it hard to believe that the Cariboo of '62 and '63 would bear comparison with the Klondyke of to-day.

Has anything like this been struck in Klondyke? In 1863 (the golden year) the Caledonia produced over half a million dollars in six months, \$6,500 in five pans and one pan of \$1,680; the Beauregard as much as 800 ounces—\$13,000—in one day, and many other claims from 60 to 200 ounces per day. Cariboo Cameron's claim produced considerably over a million, the Rabby, \$100,000, and the Tinker paid over \$700,000 in dividends. But the show claim of Cariboo was the Dilles, from which was taken by four men in one day \$38,400 (mineral wealth of British Columbia, Dawson, 120 R). Williams' Creek is estimated to have produced from twenty-five to fifty millions from a mile and a half of its length. All of this is ancient history. But the Cariboo of to-day, and the methods of mining now pursued there, are well worthy the most serious consideration of all who take an interest in gold mining or who have the advancement of our province at heart.

The cream of the rich but shallow placers having been skimmed out, Cariboo ranked only as a back number until three or four years ago, when some of the directors of the C.P.R. had their attention drawn to the district as a possible field for investment. Investigation resulted in investment and these gentlemen now own and operate what I have heard many experienced mining engineers declare will be, when

properly opened up, the greatest gold mine in the world. This is the Cariboo Hydraulic Mine, on the South Fork of Quesnelle River, equipped at an expense of over half a million dollars. The first clean-up this season was \$71,000 for fifty-six days' work, or \$1,267 a day, and this only from the top gravels, the depth of bank being so great that they must leave about 120 feet of the lower and richer gravels to be worked later on. In a few days we should hear the result of the second clean-up, which promises to be richer than the first. Five miles from here we find the Golden River Quesnelle Company damming back a lake sixty or seventy miles in length at a cost of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, that they may recover the gold from the bed of the stream that drains it. Near Barkerville, on the Meadows of Williams' Creek, the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, is driving a long drainage tunnel, sinking elevator pits and laying a line of pipes to bring water from Jack of Clubs' Creek to elevate the gold and gravel from the sump hole of one of the richest creeks in the world. To equip this mine will cost in the neighbourhood of half a million. One does not hear as much of these mines as one does of a prospect hole near Rossland, which has been stocked from the hard-earned wages of eastern shop girls and office boys and has had \$200 expended upon it in development work; but you will hear from them when equipment work is completed and the work of producing can be carried on.

Another mine that has met with marked success this season, is the Horsefly Gold Mining Company's working with hydraulic elevators on the old Harper lease on Horsefly River. This mine is equipped with five miles of ditch, a mile and a-half of 26 and 30 inch hydraulic pipe and at present two elevators, electric lighting plant, etc., at a cost of \$131,000, which amount I learn they are in a fair way to recover, this, their first season of working.

But there is another method of mining more familiar to the old timer, that of exploiting by sinking a shaft and working by drift mining, and this is the class of mining which will produce the bulk of the gold in Cariboo.

The auriferous gravels lying below the water level of the modern streams are being exploited in the neighbourhood of Barkerville. The Slough Creek Company against fearful odds (water) are persistently pushing for bed-rock on Slough Creek. Messrs. Law and Laird on Willow River, the Big Valley Company on Valley Creek and many others are using every effort to overcome the well-nigh insurmountable difficulties that lie between surface and bed-rock in every well regulated ancient river channel.

There is now being exploited in the neighbourhood of the Quesnelle and Horsefly Rivers a system of ancient river channels that bids fair to make the mining world wilder over Cariboo than were the argonauts of '49 over California or are those of '97 over Klondyke. These channels are being exploited by Mr. C. F. Law at Quesnelle Mouth. Messrs. Hobson and Warner, of California, and Mr. Thos. Mills, of Australia, near the South Fork of the Quesnelle and by Senator R. H. Campbell and Mr. G. O. Leask, near the Horsefly River. The work of proving some of these enormous channels will soon be completed and some of them are enormous. One I know, by

careful measurement, to be more than 2,000 feet wide and at last report a shaft had reached a depth of 250 feet, without encountering any sign of bed-rock.

Let me quote to you extracts from papers and letters of some of the most prominent gravel miners of the State of California, that will show the estimation in which British Columbia, as a placer mining country, is held by the representatives of foreign investors.

Mr. John B. Hobson, manager of the Horsefly and Cariboo Hydraulic Mines, in a paper on the auriferous gravels of British Columbia, says: "The deep placers of the ancient river system of the tertiary, as seen in British Columbia, are similar in character, but so far as I have been able to determine, far more extensive and richer in their gold tenure than those of the most favoured districts of Central California, where gravel deposits which contain from three to five cents per cubic yard in gold are considered rich, and yield as profit from twenty to fifty per cent. of the gross output when worked by the hydraulic process.

"The auriferous deposits of California remaining unworked are estimated at 2,108,875,000 cubic yards. The gold tenure of the gravels varies from one to thirty cents per cubic yard, and the total gold content estimated at about \$500,000,000. I have seen in British Columbia, included in the Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo districts, three times the area of auriferous deposits that are known to exist in the whole State of California.

"I do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when the gold output from the auriferous placers of British Columbia will not only surprise Canadians, but will astonish the civilized world."

Senator R. H. Campbell, of great repute as a mining engineer, and forty-five years' gravel mining experience in California, in writing of these deep channels, says: "By far the richest ground lies deep and, in my opinion, when reached, will surprise not only the people of British Columbia, but the whole mining world. In all my forty-five years' experience as a gravel miner in California I have never seen anything like it for extent and richness."

It requires capital, courage, unwavering faith and the limit of patience and perseverance to open those treasure vaults of old Cariboo that nature sealed up so many thousands of years ago. Many prospectors come in every year, spend a month or two and a few hundred dollars for nothing, and go out cursing the country, people and laws. Their coming attracts no attention and their departure causes no regret. They are out of place in Cariboo now. We want the capitalist to come and bring his "gravel sharp" with him; ten to one he will find something he fancies, and in most cases judicious investment and intelligent prospecting will produce satisfactory results. Even in the uttermost parts of the earth I have always found that where capital ventures labour follows fast.

We have no railroad, nor would one pay just now. Perhaps we are better off without one, as likely enough the company building it would receive a gift of such country as is not already taken up. We could do with a more liberal return in the way of expenditure on roads, of our contribution to the Government exchequer. I have one particular camp in mind. In the Horsefly Camp, to my personal knowledge, there are sixty-one leases applied for or granted. Each of these must pay, rent \$50, and miner's license \$5,

equal \$3,305, from this source alone, to say nothing of the licenses and revenue taxes collected from every man that works in or about a mine, which would bring the revenue derived from this camp to more than \$4,000. The road grant this year is \$1,000, \$500 to be spent on each of two roads to the camp from the main Cariboo road. When it is spent all the science of the British Association would find it hard to discover traces of the work it has done. The other \$3,000 must be for administration, police protection, etc., (but for some more favoured district). The Government Agent comes around every year to collect the revenues. Do you want a policeman? Take a pick handle. The live article lives thirty-four miles away and the nearest justice lives forty-six miles distant, the Government Agent fifty-six miles by Government trail.

The Cariboo of to-day, and the froth and bubble of boom and excitement worn off, is settling down on a bed-rock basis. The right sort of people are coming in. English capital is seeking investment in fields removed from the disturbing influences of political and international complications. Such a field is Cariboo. We have no need for smelters. The only freight we have to pay for is provisions and a small amount of machinery; the greatest item of expense is labour, and that is yearly getting cheaper.

Before many years have passed Cariboo will be established as a permanent and steady gold producer, not liable to the fluctuations of a more speculative camp. By the later day methods of prospecting the dip and gold content of a placer mine can be ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty, so that mining propositions can be put before the public more in the shape of investments than speculations.

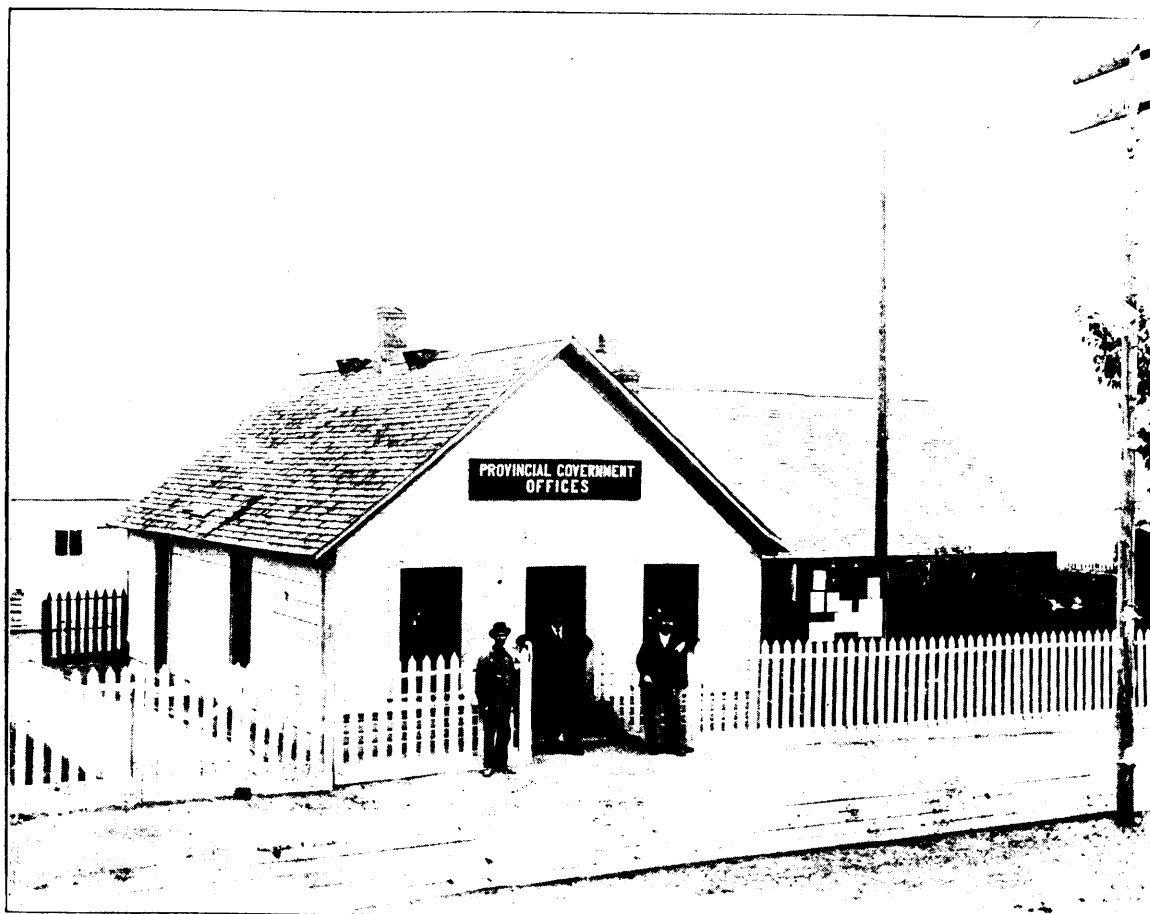
G. O. LEASK.

Nelson.

THE miners of Kootenay have been able to stand aside and let the Klondyke excitement pass them quietly by. Some few, indeed, have taken the epidemic, but the majority have watched the fun as interested spectators. Most of the Kootenay men have seen "rushes" before; some in California, some in Australia, some in Cassiar; and they know their full meaning, while some, indeed, have been into the famous Yukon country, and, while perfectly alive to its wealth, are equally cognizant of its terrors. Still, until a few days ago, Klondyke was on everybody's tongue, but now the topic of conversation is the price of silver. It was all very well to talk about other people's dangers and troubles in a far country, but here is a subject that comes right home to the breeches pocket of thousands of men in Kootenay. Rossland also, of all the camps cares little or nothing about the price of silver. Nelson is more interested, but it is in the Slocan that the full brunt of the terrible fall in prices will be felt. In Ainsworth it will be felt worst of all, because much of her ore is dry, *i. e.*, contains no lead, the price of which being good and strong helps to make up for the loss of silver. Two questions are being anxiously discussed. Is the fall in silver owing to the national tendency of the metal, as a commodity, to reach its market value, or is it the result of speculative manipulators? The other question is, at what price can the mines of the Slocan afford to produce their ore? Unfortunately, no one in



CARIBOO STAGE EN ROUTE.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

this part of the world can answer the first. We are too far from the great centres of the world. Various guesses are put forward as answers to the second. It is too soon to be able to give any minimum figure, as the trial has yet to be made. It is consoling, however, to reflect that the actual working mines of the Slocan are so rich in silver, and contain also so large a percentage of lead, that as long as silver is mined anywhere in the world the Slocan can keep going. But with the decline in the market value every expense must be kept down, and of these the greatest is freight to the distant smelters of the United States. The mountain has hitherto been going to Mahomet, now Mahomet must come to the mountain. In other words, it would seem that the first necessity would be to abolish the freight item from the bill of expenses altogether and establish smelters close at hand. It is not probable that any one has actually gone into a close calculation of the lowest figure at which our silver mines can be worked, and all the present quotations are mere guesses. But it is quite certain that by means of concentration and lessened transport the present expenses can be very much reduced.

It is probable that mine owners may believe that the present fall is only temporary, and will presently pass away, and, acting on this belief, they may close down their mines for awhile and wait for better times. And there is no doubt that the prospector will be badly hurt, for, though a well-developed mine in full working order may be kept going, prospects will find an unwilling market.

There has been an attempt to work up an excitement in favour of an export duty on Rossland ores, with the view of forcing the smelting thereof on this side of the boundary. But it has fallen flat. There is a general feeling that material advantages will ultimately accrue to the owners of ores having them treated on this side, and the whole idea has a nasty taste of protection of which sensible men are heartily tired. If such a duty were imposed and smelters established here they would simply fix their charges so as to be only a shade lower than exported ore would have to bear. The miner would scarcely benefit at all.

The Hall mines is losing the able superintendent of its smelter, Mr. Paul Johnson, who has been offered a more remunerative billet in Mexico. His successor has not yet been appointed, but Mr. Robert Hedley is spoken of as a possible winner. A local paper has endeavoured to show that Mr. Johnson's retirement was owing to managerial interference, but as the journal in question has for long "had its knife" into Mr. Crossdale and the Hall mine's management generally no notice is taken of its utterances, but in order to avert any harm that the paragraph may do outside it may be just as well, to point out that it is merely the outcome of some personal animus.

Mr. Robert Day, of Cork, Ireland, and Mr. Robert Ward, late of Victoria, directors of the Hall mines, are here.

Sir Charles Ross has about eighty men at work on the electrical plant at Bonnington Falls, and expects to be able to supply power both to Nelson and Rossland before the snow flies.

The total value of ore and matte exported since the 1st of January last amounts to \$4,609,337.00.

PICK.

Mining Intelligence From Revelstoke.

THE fall in the price of silver renders several fresh discoveries of gold-bearing rock in this district particularly interesting. New locations of sulphide ores have been made on Keystone Mountain and in two new districts recently opened up in the Big Bend, one being in the angle between Lafonne and Cairns Creek and the other on Lakeview Mountain back of Laporte. A strike of rich free milling ore is reported from Gainer Creek, a tributary to the South Fork of the Lardeau. The ledge runs parallel to the Badshot and about 2,000 feet below it. Assays have gone over \$600 to the ton. Locations of a very promising character of gold bearing ore have been made on McDougal Creek, a tributary of Fish Creek, and on Pingston Creek, which runs into the Arrow Lake opposite the St. Leon Hot Springs.

The Carnes Creek Co. are working on the Roseberry with satisfactory results. The paystreak in the shaft is twenty-two inches wide and the ore is increasing in value with depth. An assay made July 31st gave \$61 per ton. They have on the dump now 100 tons of ore which will average this besides a quantity of second-class rock going from \$12 to \$15.

Intelligence comes from the Last Chance on McCullough Creek in the Big Bend which indicates that the company that has been working so long on the claim has reached bed-rock at last. Twenty-five dollars in gold was taken out of the bottom of a blind shaft run on to bed-rock.

The Revelstoke Development Company, operating four placer claims just opposite the town here, have their flume and gold saving machinery set up which will soon be running full blast. The Company expect the pay dirt to average about a dollar to the cubic yard.

The waggon road up the North Fork of the Illecillewaet, which the Grant Goven Company are building to tap their claims on the divide between Downie Creek and the Illecillewaet, is being rapidly pushed on and at the time of writing over four miles are completed. This road will open up one of the richest mineral districts in Kootenay. Meanwhile twenty men are busy developing the Waverley, which will be shipping ore by the waggon road this month.

The concentrator at the Lanark Mine, owned by the Horne-Payne Company, will be closed down at the end of the month, and the pay roll reduced from 125 to about forty men who will be employed in the mine. According to all accounts the property has been badly mismanaged.

In spite of the drop in silver reports from the Lardeau are to the effect that investors are beginning to come in as is usual about this time of the year and inquiries are being made for promising claims.

The Glengarry people closed down after striking the lead at the depth of forty feet. The owners say there would be no object in shipping this winter at the present price of silver.

G. E. G.

Mining Near Vernon.

SINCE sending you my last letter but very little has been doing in this upper section of the Okanagan. Still you must not imagine that all interest in our mining matters has evaporated, notwithstanding the great excitement that is everywhere created about

the Klondyke gold discoveries. Some few familiar faces are missing from our midst, nevertheless.

The Morning Glory Mining Company are daily expecting the arrival of their stamp mill, the foundations for which are now complete, and everything is in readiness to commence work in earnest immediately.

The tunnel on the Dewzy is progressing rapidly, and the contractors are doing their utmost to complete the work as early as possible.

Work on the Blue Jay was recently stopped for a short time, but a contract has been let to drive a tunnel 160 feet into the claim which will strike the lead at a depth of about 80 or 90 feet down.

A road having been built up to the Silver Star Company's claims, work has been resumed there, and very favourable reports reach us from the Silver Queen, the chief claim of the group. I hope in my next letter to be in a position to place definite figures before your readers with reference to this valuable and promising property.

A number of claims have been recorded during the past month, some of which gave very fair promise of being valuable propositions.

The Ruby Gold property is still under consideration by several syndicates in the East and in the Old Country, but nothing definite has been heard with reference to its ultimate disposal.

The Tin Horn mine at Fairview is putting in heavy and expensive machinery of the latest type and will be worked to its utmost limit of production as soon as the new plant is in place.

The latest published reports of the Cariboo Mining Company, Camp McKinney are very flattering to the shareholders, and I feel sure, from private information that has reached me that the zenith of that company's prosperity is not yet reached, and it is thought that the Cariboo will compare favourably with the best free milling quartz mines on this continent.

Some few sales of small parcels of stock have lately been effected in Bon Diables and Morning Glories.

F. ADRIAN MEYER.

The Golden Mines.

PROFESSOR HARDMAN, of Montreal, visited this district recently in connection with the bonding of some prospects in the Bluewater district by Mr. Hammond, of Toronto. The bond has since been abandoned. In conversation with the Professor I learned that he has a very favourable opinion of the prospects of the country along the Selkirk divide and which area includes the Spillimachene and McMurdo country.

Development work is being pushed forward rapidly on the Mineral King claim at Toby Creek in the Windermere district. The ore runs well in grey copper and the mine is expected to be a shipper ere long.

The Silver Crescent Company, of St. Thomas, Ont., propose to do extensive development work on some properties which they have acquired on Copper Creek on the Middle Fork of the Spillimachene.

In the course of development work on the International at the Middle Fork of the Spillimachene, some white iron ore was struck, which Mr. Townsend, of Toronto, the managing proprietor, sent for assay with the result that it returned \$23.53 per ton of gold.

The West Kootenay prospectors have made an important strike on the divide between Copper and Vermont Creeks. The ore is copper carrying gold and the vein is reported to be between twelve and fourteen feet in thickness.

E. Cass has suspended work on the Canal Flat mineral claim for this season. He drove a tunnel for 110 feet, but, failing to strike the ledge, he had the claim examined by Mr. Brady, M.E., of Rossland, who advised that a shaft be sunk on the outcrop, and this course had been adopted when Mr. Cass was obliged to leave to take up a contract on the Crow's Nest road.

Mr. G. Mitchell-Innes has returned from a trip home, where he succeeded in interesting several capitalists in his mining investments in this district. Since his return Mr. Mitchell-Innes has started vigorous development work on the several groups of claims in which he is interested.

Native mercury has been found in the vicinity of the Hot Springs at Fairmont.

Large numbers of prospectors who have been at work in the Fort Steele district are pushing their way north and are working the country in the neighbourhood of Dutch, Skookumchuck, Findlay and No. 2 Creeks. Some of them have reached as far north as Spillimachene, so that by next season we may expect that the country in and around Golden, and extending as far north as the Big Bend, will be thoroughly prospected.

The Swansea copper property at Windermere has been bonded to G. B. Kirk, of London, Ont., for \$5,000.

Fine samples are being brought in from Dutch, Toby and Skookumchuck Creeks. The ore is mainly galena with showings of grey copper throughout, and should assay well.

Messrs. Joliffe and Stracey have purchased the Maud S. and the Standby claims in the International Basin from H. E. Forster for \$5,000.

Windermere is probably the most active prospecting point in East Kootenay at the present time. Forty records were filed there for the week between the 2nd and the 9th of August.

Mr. Susmann, mining engineer for the C.P.R., has made an extended tour through East Kootenay. In the northern portion of the district he took in the Canal Flat mineral claim, Horsethief Creek, the Swansea at Windermere, the International Basin and Vermont Creek in the Spillimachene district and the Bennison and Boston claims on the Duncan watershed. He was particularly pleased with the prospects of the Horsethief and the International and Bennison basin. Mr. Susmann's instructions are to use his discretion in advancing the interest of mining in British Columbia, and he is well qualified for the important position in which he has been placed, being a capable man and an officer of the strictest integrity.

P. Wattlelet, of Vancouver, expects to start shipping ore this week from his claim on Bugaboo Creek. The ore will probably go to the Tacoma smelter.

The shaft on the Kinbasket Lake claims, bonded to the Golden and Fort Steele Development Company, is now down over eighty feet, mineralized rock having been encountered the entire distance.

Dr. Roberts has bonded the Flying Dutchman, in the Burns Basin, from H. E. Forster.

The Crown Point, in the McMurdo Basin, has turned out well as the result of recent development work, and it is stated to be looking better than ever.

An assay of 616 ounces silver and ten per cent. copper has been obtained from the Eureka, a strike recently made on Toby Creek, and which has been bonded by G. A. Starke, of Sandon.

E. A. HAGGEN.

Rossland Notes.

THE late lucky strikes in the Eureka Camp have caused no little stir in the place; the rush for the Klondyke has not left it scatheless, but the great interest of the month has centered in the triangular game played over the new smelter by the Le Roi Company, Mr. Heinze and the C.P.R. The news published in the *Mining Record* of last month that the smelter was definitely to be built at Northport caused a small panic-struck hegira from the town. Loud talk was heard of placing an export duty upon ores; charges of nativism were freely made against the Le Roi Company; the future looked dark indeed to those who could not perceive that the interests and the potential wealth of Rossland were so tremendous as to entirely belittle any attempts for any one man or company to pretend to write the history of the future city. Still the talk had some effect. Col. Turner declared that Mr. Shaughnessy having informed his brother, Senator George Turner, that the C.P.R. could not get into Rossland for the next two years, the affair became merely a question of cost. Eleven dollars a ton would be the figure in Kootenai, whereas, at Northport, a smelter could be erected to put the ore through for less than \$9. Heinze stated he had made some extraordinarily low offers of freight, but the Le Roi people answering said that those offers were made too late; certain contracts had already been entered into which could not be broken. The Columbia & Western man was accused of believing that the Northport smelter was a big bluff, that its erection was not to be proceeded with. Heinze declared his intention of bringing his railway to the standard gauge. But the building of the new smelter has already been started, and, on the other hand, the Le Roi Company has told Heinze that at the expiration of the present contract it is willing to enter upon another to last four years to give him enough ore to keep his smelter in full blast the whole of that time. But, in the meanwhile, the talk of the export duty and the action of the Nelson people caused a mass meeting to be held here which unanimously negated the placing of any such export duty on Rossland ore. This was on the grounds that the Trail smelter controlled by the owners of the Columbia & Western was the only available smelter; that its capacity was only 250 tons a day, whereas the present capacity of the camp was 1,000 tons and within a few months would be 2,550. It further placed the whole blame on the transportation difficulties.

The War Eagle came forward and declared its intention of building a smelter if the freight question was settled; the Centre Star stated that they had actually had the capital to build a smelter offered to them on a like proviso. The meeting wound up by declaring that the entrance of an independent railroad into Rossland was the one thing needful and that the cheapening of fuel through the construction of the

Crow's Nest Pass would very well follow later on. And the next thing known was that the C.P.R. engineers were actually at work surveying the line which leads through the Centre Star Gulch from Rossland along Murphy Creek to Robson. But the very next piece of news was that the Columbia & Kootenay, on which mine Mr. Heinze has yet to make the last payment, had cut down two-thirds of its staff! And so this very pretty imbroglia stands.

The great palaver has affected business not a little. The offer of the Columbia & Western to reduce its rate of \$2 per ton between Rossland and Trail to seventy-five cents has only been made to the Le Roi. It has yet to be made to the other shipping mines. It is a well-known fact that the Centre Star alone could ship 1,000 tons a day, but prefers to await the settlement of this vexatious question. The Jumbo, Good Friday, Josie, the Homestake group, Monte Cristo, the Cliff and other mines could also contribute a considerable quota were railway facilities equal to their need.

The Poorman Co. have held a meeting and it is decided to have work commence at once with a view to shipping in the near future. The Jumbo and the Good Friday and several other mines in their vicinity are talking of establishing a compressor. The Evening Star, under new management, is progressing very favourably. Good strikes have been made on Sunset No. 2 and also on the Northern Prince on OK Mountain. Sophie Mountain, so long condemned by the knowing ones from the altogether reverse conditions of its ore, is looking up and good work is being put in, not only on the Victory and Triumph, but also on the Velvet claim. In fact there is an intention of surveying the townsite on Big Sheep Creek on the western side of Sophie Mountain, half way between Rossland and Cascade City, on the Dewdney trail. Altogether the work done for the month is not only good, but is exceptionally so. The Le Roi Company has completed its shaft to the 500 foot level and will shortly be in position to ship 800 tons of ore per day, entailing the employment of 500 or 600 men.

Sir Charles Ross is making great headway with his company, the Kootenay Power & Light. An immense plant is to be erected at Kootenay Falls, above Robson. Excavation is nearly completed and the power company will be ready to supply the mines with electric power within a couple of months. This alone will make a wonderful difference in the out-turn of the camp.

A telephone line will shortly be completed between Rossland and Nelson. There will be a long line established between this city and Vancouver via Spokane and Portland.

It can easily be gathered from the above enumerated details of the chief work being carried on round the camp that there exists no substantial reason for the cry of the croakers that the bottom of Rossland has fallen out. Such varied and vast enterprises, entailing the expenditure of such great capital, necessarily show that the faith of the capitalist is still firm for this mountain city. Nor is the city behindhand in its own way of expressing its opinions. During the past month a new bridge has been carried across the Centre Star Gulch, giving better access to the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star and other mines. Sidewalks

are being put in all over the city. The sewer system is finally being carried into operation and the days of the evil smelling open drain in the lower half of the townsite are numbered. For a long time a part of the Allan Hotel was the only brick structure in the city. Two others are now in course of completion. And recently comes the news from Toronto that Mayor Scott, who went there to float twenty-year six per cent. debentures, Rossland municipal stock, to the amount of \$50,000, has succeeded in raising the whole amount, in one operation, at par. With these exceedingly healthy tokens of the town's real stability and progress before them it is to be wondered at that the doubters still exist. But like the poor, they are always with us.

ALFRED W. DYER.

From Boundary Creek.

ALL things considered the condition of affairs in Boundary Creek at the present time is much more satisfactory than might be reasonably expected. The disappointment of the hopes of the people of the district with regard to the immediate commencement of railway construction seems to have produced a stimulating and beneficial, instead of the reverse effect, among claim owners, and very much more development work is now going on in the camp than at any previous time in its history. Moreover, reputable and far-seeing syndicates (most of them organized in England) in contradistinction to the "tin-horn concerns" prolific enough only in boom times, are seizing the opportunity of buying good properties while prices are to some degree moderate, and within the last few weeks some exceedingly promising prospects have consequently been either sold or bonded. Of these the B.C., in Summit Camp, a recent discovery of remarkable possibilities, is a notable example, and it is no exaggeration to say that the bonded price of \$60,000 is by no means excessive, taking into consideration the very fine surface showing the claim undoubtedly has. The vein here has already been shown to be twenty-five feet wide between well-defined walls of lime and porphyry, the ore being fairly high grade chalcopryrite and bornite, the values running, however, particularly well in copper. Mr. McEwen, the representative of the English syndicate to whom the property has been bonded is employing a force of six men to open up the property, and the reported results so far sent in are of a highly encouraging nature.

Messrs Woodhouse and Munnes, representing, it is understood, English capital, have made two payments of \$1,000 each according to the terms of the bond on the Anaconda group of claims in Deadwood Camp. The purchasers have furthermore agreed to expend within four months a sum of not less than \$3,000 in developing the three properties included in the group, and if this work proves satisfactory to pay the owner a prospector named Bielenberg, the sum of \$5,000 on the 27th of January of next year. The surface indications on all three prospects are uncommonly promising, particularly so on the Anaconda, which has an immense outcropping of heavy sulphide ore in a lime and porphyry formation. Average assays from this ore run from \$1.50 in gold, three ounces in silver, and three per cent. copper, to \$15 in gold, nine ounces silver and sixteen per cent. copper.

Capt. Adams, manager of the Adams British Columbia Co., Ltd., of London, is, it is satisfactory to note, making a test shipment of ore from the company's

quartz claims near Kruger Mountain, to the Victoria Metallurgical Works. It is to be hoped that prospectors owning rich free milling propositions in Long Lake and other camps of this district will follow suit. Even under existing transportation conditions ore from such claims as the Gold Drop, Anchor or Lake View would easily pay the cost of treatment and leave a very handsome margin of profit to the shipper. There is no reason surely why Messrs. Bosshart and Dittmer, for example, should not develop that promising prospect, the Gold Drop, and pay all expenses connected therewith by shipping the richer ore for treatment.

Work is steadily progressing on the Old Ironsides, in Greenwood Camp, the double compartment shaft being now down over 100 feet in solid ore. The company owning this property and the adjoining claim, the Knob Hill, have purchased a steam pump and boiler, which will shortly be installed at the mine. The Old Ironsides was one of the first claims located in the camp, and is likely to be one of the big mines of the district. The ore, of which there is an enormous body, is auriferous copper pyrites in a quartz magnetite gangue, assaying in the neighbourhood of eight per cent. copper and \$8 gold.

Thus briefly summarized, conditions prevailing in the Boundary Creek district are highly satisfactory; there is ample evidence of strong confidence on all sides in the future of the camp, and the work of development goes forward steadily.

Texada Island.

OWNERS of properties in this market of mineral wealth have received fresh encouragement to continue the work of development on their various claims.

Many people are inclined to believe that the Van Anda is the only claim on Texada Island that is being worked and this is no doubt owing to the fact that numerous shipments of bright peacock ore have been made to the Pacific Coast smelters.

While the Van Anda Company is entitled to the honour of being the pioneer of active and systematic development on this island, yet there are several other syndicates or companies doing continuous work with an eye to the thorough opening up of the properties in which their interests lie.

Transportation is generally one of the largest expenditures which mining companies are called upon to pay, as, however, no portion of Texada Island is more than four miles from salt water, very cheap freights can be obtained.

Among the properties on the south-west coast there are two at least which can safely be looked upon as future mines. The Surprise, upon which eight industrious miners (without the backing of capital) have laboured for the past eighteen months, now shows a shaft nearly 200 feet in depth with a level at sixty feet, well equipped with horse-power windlass and air fans and all the necessary buildings and construction of a well-equipped mine.

The Victoria-Texada, which consists of the Potosi and the Frances, together with four fractional claims, is very advantageously situated, being upon the coast just north of Miller's Bay, and having a natural wharf where steamers can discharge their freight and ship ore directly at the mouth of the tunnel.



OPEN CUT ON THE CONSOLIDATED ALBERNI GOLD MINE.



DUMP AT VAN ANDA COPPER MINE, TEXADA ISLAND, B.C.

The development work consists of two tunnels, one of which is 185 feet long, run between two clearly defined walls of porphyry on a well-mineralized ledge of concentrating ore, about fifty tons of which lies sacked for shipment on the dump.

The second tunnel has been driven upon a free gold ledge which the surveyors calculate will intersect the longer tunnel at a distance of not over 300 feet from the mouth. This tunnel is now in about thirty feet and at forty feet (or ten feet more) it is proposed to run a return incline to tap a rich gold-bearing quartz body below high water mark. It was from this vein that fourteen and a-half tons of rock was taken and treated at the sampling works in Victoria, the returns being over \$900 in gold besides 1,800 pounds of concentrates. On this property there are also two shafts (one of forty-five feet) and several rods of stripping. The management of the Victoria-Texada deserve great credit for the economical management in working the property—employing white men under a good, experienced working foreman. There are no Chinamen employed upon the south side of the island.

The claims of the Victoria Texada are all surveyed and the Crown grant is duly expected.

The Silver Tip, adjoining the Surprise claim, has recently started eight men to extend the 100-foot shaft another fifty feet.

The shaft, although far too small, is in nice looking rock which it is claimed assays very high.

Mining Notes From the Mainland.

THE Tin Horn, of Fairview, Okanagan, according to Superintendent Willis' report, will be crushing by the 1st of September, or at the latest by the 10th September.

They claim that \$95,000 worth of ore is on the dump. It has been assayed three times by commencing at the bottom and assaying at random pieces at intervals of a few inches and proceeding this way spirally up to the top of the dump.

Mr. Coulson has, at this writing, in his possession a sample of ore taken from a claim at Phillips' Arm close to the Young Australian which assays over \$160. The lead is wide and very promising.

The Golden Cache Mines Co. have secured the services of Jno. F. Rives, of California, as superintendent. He comes highly recommended, and is a mining man well known throughout the Pacific Coast. This in itself will be a guarantee that the mill will be running in the quickest possible time. A large amount of this stock has been sold in England lately at a high figure. The Dominion Developing and Mining Company, together with the shareholders of that Company, are the largest shareholders and their faith in the mines, together with their refusal to dispose of their holdings at any figure, makes the stock difficult to obtain at any figure, although handsome offers have been made for it above the nominal market price.

The Illecillewaet district, hitherto rarely noticed, is coming to the front with some splendid showings, the Blue Bell being the most recent surprise in the mining world. This claim contains several stringers ten to twelve feet apart and from a foot to three or four feet wide, containing very rich deposits of smelting ore running high in all values. The claim is being developed.

Before these notes will have appeared the Victoria

Metallurgical Works will have extracted in the form of a gold brick gold from a ton and a-half Fire Mountain Mine, Harrison Lake. The mill of this mine will be running on October 15th.

In Whitewater district, about two and a-half miles from Whitewater Station, a group of claims known as the Robin, Wild Swan and Humming Bird are owned by Mr. Jno. MacQuillan. The claims are situated about half a mile from the Charleston Mine and one mile from the Whitewater, Wellington and Sunset mines, all shipping properties. There are twelve ledges on these claims averaging from one foot to twenty feet in width.

A syndicate composed of the Hon. Jno. Haggart, W. H. Montague, Dr. Carrall, Jno. MacQuillan and others are developing the Chatham mineral claim situated on the North Fork of Carpenter Creek, about three miles from Three Forks. The claim adjoins the Phoenix, the Consolidated Company's property, and in the immediate vicinity is the Roulette group, Cordelia group and the Jo-Jo. The tunnel on the Chatham is now in fifty feet.

Work is also being done on the claim called the Prince Alexander in the neighbourhood of the Chatham.

Active work is being prosecuted on the Naoma and Alligash by the Dominion Mines, Limited. These claims are about one mile and a half from Cody in the vicinity of the Reco, Goodenough, Noble Five, Slocan Star, Freddy Lee, etc., in the Slocan district. Assays on these properties have run over 300 to over 800 ounces in silver, with 60 per cent. lead. The Company will make these shipping mines.

The Lillooet Hydraulic Mining Company's claims, of which W. Tietjen, of New Westminster, is the principal owner, have been sold through H. Luckenbach, for \$75,000 (a cash consideration) to Ottawa capitalists.

H. Luckenbach has established a customs mill of a daily capacity of twenty-five tons at Lillooet, which will handle any free-milling ore in the camp.

New Denver Notes.

AMONG the innovations of prime importance to the community which have taken place of late, none assuredly were so badly needed and destined to be so much appreciated, as the inauguration of a daily mail service throughout the Kootenay. A retrospect of what we have been forced to suffer in the past on account of shortcomings in this department might make interesting reading, but would only aggravate the more, so we will content ourselves with expressions of approval at the long-looked-for turn which events have taken at last. One thing is certain, the part Mr. Bostock has played in the matter will long be remembered by a grateful public.

Sandonites are evidently in earnest about incorporating. J. M. Harris, the principal property owner in the town, is eminently favourable to the project, and the necessary formalities will be gone through as speedily as possible.

The Canadian Pacific and the K. & S. railroads have long been at variance regarding their respective rights to certain lands in Sandon; attempts at reconciliation having ended unsatisfactorily, the affair has culminated in the decision of each to buck the other for all they are worth; this being converted into action found expression in an immediate lowering of

all C.P.R. freight rates to and from Winnipeg and the Coast; this was met by the opposition in the same spirit, with correspondingly beneficial results to the public.

Sandon is by no means celebrated for its beauty of location and those who are acquainted with its present situation and appearance will wonder no doubt where the additional hundred and forty lots are coming from which are announced to be placed on the market in a week or so. Truly necessity knows no law.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented low price of silver and the frequent rumours that this and that mine is about to close down, the country still pursues the even tenor of its way, while the heavy shipments are only slightly diminished.

It is safe to say that the persistently agitated waggon road to Three Forks will soon be *in fait accompli*. The contract has been let to reliable men and surveying is now in progress, making its rapid completion a certainty.

Operations at the California mine above New Denver so long neglected will be resumed almost immediately, and with this and the newly found Fidelity actually producing high grade galena at our doors New Denver should soon become something more than the nominal metropolis of the Slocan. The latter property, by the way, is exceeding expectations, a large amount of valuable ore having been exposed during the last week.

Work has begun on the waggon road up Four-Mile, and added to this, the final payment of \$30,000 has recently been made on the Thompson group, which is destined to become a heavy producer at no distant date.

A noticeable and gratifying feature of the present summer here has been the comparative immunity from disastrous forest fires to interfere with the prospector and miner in his work. It is to be regretted that other parts of the country have not been equally fortunate, but possibly it is a little too soon to crow yet.

The much-talked-of sampling works for Nakusp are not to be located there after all. The management have acted wisely in recognizing the superior claims of Rosebery, which, in addition to controlling identically the same tonnage as Nakusp, also commands any ore that may find its way out to Nelson *via* Slocan Lake. To use a hackneyed expression, the establishment of these works will fill a long-felt want to the prospector and miner in a small way and aid materially in the prosperity of the lake district.

Around Slocan City everything is progressing satisfactorily. The Arlington is still producing magnificent ore in abundance, while the Two Friends, under new and efficient management, is rapidly regaining its lost laurels.

A large number of properties on Twelve-Mile have recently changed hands, though details regarding the sales are meagre. The Bachelor, one of the most promising claims on the creek, made a five-ton shipment of typical dry ore to Nelson last Monday, returns from which are anxiously awaited.

Work is being nursed with vigour on the Exchange group on Davton Creek under bond to the company controlled by Sir Charles Tupper, while the Alpine, situated on the Nelson divide is also being systematically developed. The latter is an extraordinarily rich free gold property, in support of which

statement the second payment of \$10,000 on the bond was made a short while ago.

The railroad to the crossing is being pushed ahead as fast as possible under existing conditions, nearly a thousand men being now employed in its construction. A connection is expected to be made some time in October.

Although people from other parts are suffering so acutely from the Klondyke gold fever, it is matter for congratulation that but few express a desire to leave the Slocan, even in face of the depressing state of the silver market. The gold fever, however, is not the only species of the complaint that mankind may be afflicted with, as we know to our cost; typhoid is quite as deadly and a great deal less desirable. The Provincial Sanitary Inspector would be welcomed with open arms all through the country by the more respectable element of the population.

HOWARD WEST.

Hydraulic Mining at Omineca.

SINCE there has been much talk and speculation regarding the richness of Omineca this last spring, a few words on the subject from one who has visited that country recently will probably be of interest.

Omineca District proper lies to the north of the Nation Lakes, east of Tatla and Bear Lake, south of the Pinlay and west of the Parsnip Rivers. The gold-bearing mountains of the world-famed Cariboo District run through this tract of country, and with a slight curve to the west through Alaska.

There are two direct ways of getting into the heart of the country (the headwaters of Germanson and Nanson Creeks), by way of Quesnelle and Stuart's Lake, the favourite route during the excitement of the seventies, and by way of Hazleton, Babine Lake, Tatla Lake and the Omineca River. These, of course, are the summer trails, for in the winter the traveller can go by almost any route he wishes. The trail from Hazleton would be, however, preferable, as it is much the shorter, if a trail was cut from Babine to Manson by way of Tom's Creek. An appropriation has been made for this purpose this year, but some doubt seems to exist as to whether it will be spent to proper advantage. At any rate, the pack trains bringing in supplies for the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., the C. G. Mining Association, and the Forty-third Mining & Milling Co. are all taking the Quesnelle route this year.

The ground around Manson and Germanson Creeks is especially adapted to hydraulic mining, as the gravel will show colors from the grass roots on any of the benches, and there are lakes situated at high elevations throughout the whole country. The benches are long and level, making it an easy matter to bring the water any distance. One feature of the gravel is the evenness of the distribution of the gold, which is equally distributed in it from the grass roots to bedrock; thus, if you get on a bench and obtain five cents to the pan from the surface gravel you may be sure of that amount at any depth, and may reasonably count on a substantial increase with every foot sunk. The bed rock gold is very coarse and heavy. I saw a lot of gold that was taken out of Tom's Creek last year by a rough method of ground sluicing, and there were a number of nuggets that would weigh half an ounce and over. The old miners on Manson, who

have worked claims there since the excitement twenty years ago, have never bothered with gold in the gravel, deeming it too fine to try and save, and they always make for the bed rock, in likely cuts, and wash up from it, but when I tell you that from one hydraulic claim on Manson there was washed up from not more than five yards of the upper gravel, which was first put through the boxes a few days ago, over three ounces of fine gold similar to the Fraser River gold, you will be able to get some idea regarding the remunerative nature of hydraulicizing these benches.

There are two sawmills on the creek now, each capable of turning out from 3,000 to 5,000 feet of lumber a day, and if the Caledonia General Mining Association is successful in getting water on their claims this year there will be numerous other companies in the field next spring. Already prospectors representing various exploration and development companies are flocking in, and many have staked out claims and are confident as to their richness.

Col. Wright of the Forty-third Mining & Milling Co. is pushing forward his ditch as fast as possible. He is employing fifty white men, besides as many Indians as he has food for, on the work. If his claims turn out anything like as well as the prospect promises the future of Manson is assured.

What the country needs is a waggon road to get supplies in at reasonable rates, and a depot for the supplies at Manson. The facilities for prospecting the country would be much greater and the cost to prospectors much lessened. The Government, I believe, is considering the advisability of building such a road, but until it is built there will not be much done by individual enterprise.

Manson Creek.

BULILKES.

Alberni and the Camp's Progress.

OUTSIDERS do not understand why Alberni is not coming to the front. They have been led to believe that the district contains the precious metals in abundance, and as time goes on and there is little material evidence of the camp's progress they become sceptical. Few people really understand what Alberni has had, and still has, to contend with in its feeble attempts at development. No sooner had the prospector succeeded in his search, and obtained from the Provincial Government what he considered to be a good title to his find than the E. & N. Railway Co. asserted their claim to the precious metals, and it was not until the case had been taken from the local courts to the Privy Council that he received the assurance that he could enjoy the fruit of his toil and perseverance; then once more a period of activity set in, and the future of Alberni seemed secure. The feeling of security did not, however, last long, and once again the district has received a check, owing to the action of the Railway Co. threatening to treat as trespassers those who cannot, or will not, submit to their terms.

Fortunately for the district, it does not depend wholly on the development of minerals within the belt, and as if to forestall the ill effects of the present action, the discoveries made in the early spring of this year, which created so much surprise to the few who had been previously over the ground, were made on land outside of the railroad belt, with the result that the prospectors in a body left the railway lands,

and will not be persuaded to return under the present conditions.

The removal of the machinery from the ground belonging to the Alberni Consolidated Mining Co. created a bad impression and has also had a tendency to check other development work, but at the time of writing the outlook is a bright one for the company, and, judging from present indications, the "Alberni Consolidated" bids fair to fulfill the prediction made of it, and become "the" mine of the Pacific Coast. An impression has got abroad that a large sum of money has been spent in developing the vein known as the "Alberni lead," but it is a mistaken one. It is true that a considerable sum was spent in road and bridge construction, buildings and ore-shutes, but in actual mining the expenditure has been very small. The policy of the present management seems to be, however, to make every cent count in the development of the property. It is expected that within six weeks the new road will be completed, and then the distance from the dump to the shipping point will be reduced to about eleven and a half miles, and it is hoped that the mine will soon become self-supporting.

Attention is again being directed to the district around the head waters of China Creek. Some further development work has been done on the Great Divide, and several sacks of ore have been packed out in order to make a mill test of the rock. It is understood that a deal is pending on this property, but the owners are reticent both as to this and also as to the value of the rocks, which, however, they claim is very satisfactory.

The Golden Eagle claim, situated in the same locality, will soon be the scene of renewed activity, and it is to be hoped that this time better judgment will be shown in the management of the development work.

It is a curious fact, and one that has been particularly emphasized in and around Alberni, that many of the people who engage in mining totally disregard the ordinary business precautions, and imagine that all that is necessary is to send two or three men to a claim with instructions to develop it by either sinking on the lead or tunnelling in order to reach it, and that as a consequence "something will turn up." Now, if there is one business more than another that requires careful consideration and precaution, that business is mining, and to enter into it as though it were a lottery is only to court disaster.

The rush of prospectors to the Alberni Canal has now ceased, and many of them have gone further north. It is very evident that the mineral belt extends a long way towards the north-west extremity of the Island.

The results of the work which is now progressing on several claims adjacent to the Alberni Canal will be eagerly awaited by all those who have interests in claims with similar showings in the district, and should the results be as favourable as is expected the attention of mining men will doubtless be directed to this locality, and Alberni will commence a permanent period of prosperity. CENTURY.

The Old Men's Home, Kamloops.

THE Old Men's, or Provincial Home for the Aged Pioneers of the Province, an illustration of which appears in this issue, is located at Kamloops, and is a two-story building, with a basement. The building

is 150 feet in length by some 80 feet in depth, and contains seventy-eight rooms on the two floors and nine apartments in the basement. The main entrance is by the centre door, which opens into a large hall, to the right of which is the office of the superintendent, and to the left of the hall is that officer's bedroom and private quarters. Passing out to the rear of the hall one enters the large dining-room, and from this room corridors lead to either the east or west wing of the building. The east wing is divided into two large rooms. The one fronting the north is the one in which these retired pioneers spend the most of their time during the day in smoking their pipe of peace and contentment, recounting to the amusement of each other narratives of former adventures through the mountains, playing games, and otherwise passing in easy comfort their declining years. To the rear of this room is another, set apart and known as the "disabled men's" ward, in which those who are crippled or otherwise infirm spend their time during the day. The west wing is also divided into two large rooms, the front being fitted up and used as a chapel; the rear being the hospital ward, in which also there is a bathroom. A stairway leads through a corridor to the dormitory on the second floor. Here are sixty-six bedrooms, each fitted up with a neat iron bedstead, woven wire spring, with a woolen mattress and feather pillows; a wash stand and basin, a chair, electric light globe, and hot and cold water tap, include the other conveniences provided. In the basement are located the boiler and heating apparatus, kitchen, storeroom, laundry and three bathrooms. The entire building is heated by steam, supplied by the boiler located in the basement, and is also provided with seven three-inch hydrants, three being located in each corridor and one in the basement. There are also in the building five water tanks, ingeniously placed over the ceilings and fed by the city power house, one in the front, two in the centre, from which the kitchen is supplied, and one in each wing. The building is lighted throughout by electricity. This structure, which not only is an ornament to our city and province, will remain a monument to the noble and magnanimous spirit and forethought of our Provincial Government under the regime of the Davie Administration, in the conception and accomplishment of a place of refuge for those sturdy and enterprising pioneers, who in the early fifties and sixties were drawn toward this province in quest of fortune, and who have since assisted so materially in attracting the attention of the outside world to the great possibilities of the resources of this province.

The building was opened in the middle of September, 1895, under the superintendency of Mr. Joseph Ratchford, another of British Columbia's worthy pioneers, since when the highest number under shelter at any one time was fifty-three. At present there are forty-nine inmates in the institution, all of whom, with few exceptions, after making due allowance for old age, are enjoying the best of health. In the past two years fourteen of the pensioners have been laid to rest in a neat little plot set apart for the purpose inside the enclosure of the Home's ground.

The Home is built on a portion of a 320-acre plot, situated immediately south of the city, on a slightly elevated site, commanding a beautiful view for miles of the valleys of both the North and South Thompson Rivers, and surrounded by beautifully laid out

grounds, a vegetable garden and an orchard in which there are over one hundred trees. The domestic arrangements of the institution are carried out under the management of Mr. Joseph Ratchford, and his staff consists of a matron, cook and hospital nurse.

Kamloops, B.C.

JOHN F. SMITH.

From Deer Park.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON, of Trail, who it is expected will yet make his millions from investments in Deer Park properties, recently acquired and is now developing the Boston Boy claim here. A 6x7 foot shaft is now being sunk at a point on the ledge which is covered on the surface by a capping of decomposed iron, which, it is alleged, can be traced across the full width of the claim in a formation of porphyry and slate. At a depth of eight feet in the shaft ore began to "come in" solid and two shifts are to be employed shortly. The Boston Boy lies about two miles to the east of Deer Park and at an altitude of about 1,700 feet above the lake.

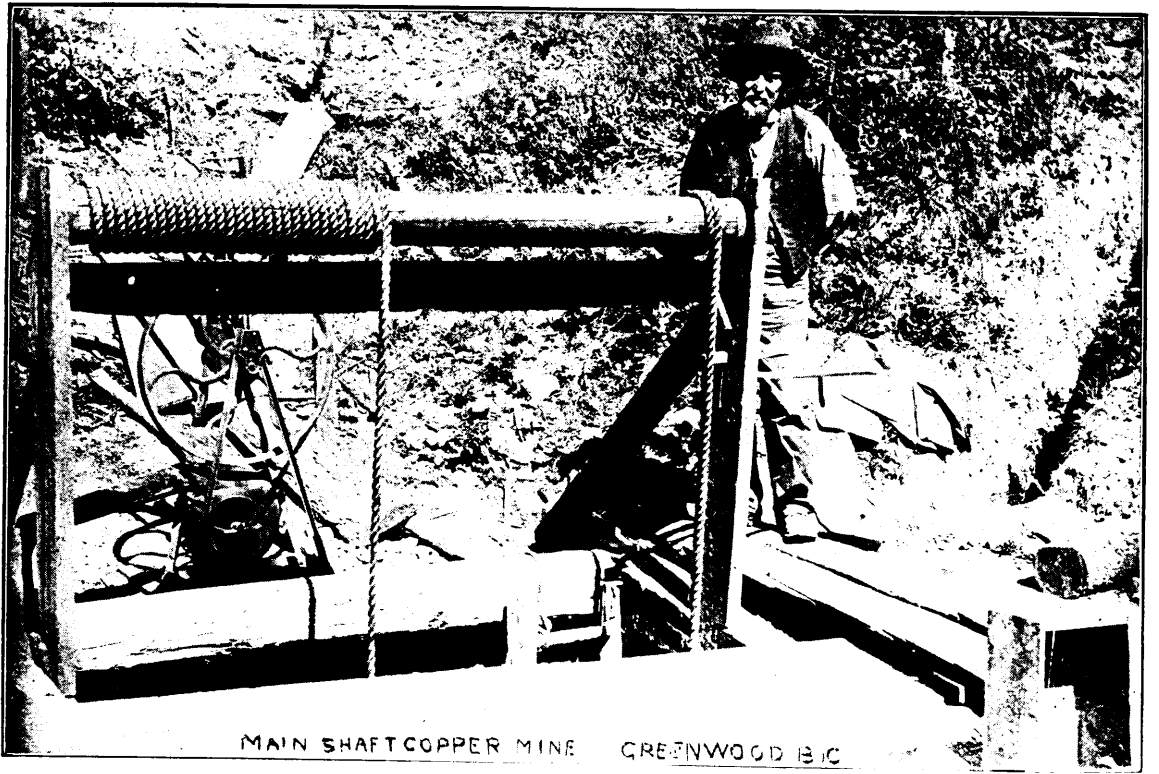
No little excitement was caused here recently by some rather remarkable assay returns from rock brought down from the Rob Roy, a claim situated about a mile to the south of Boston Boy. One assay, indeed, ran 4,422 ounces in silver, the ore having been taken from a well-defined ledge fifteen feet wide of galena and carbonates. A shaft is here down about fifteen feet. Another promising property, the Pine Ridge, upon which a double compartment shaft is being sunk, lies about five miles to the east of the town, and some very nice free-milling ore is being taken therefrom. The Montana, better known as the Blue Bird Company have struck a magnificent body of ore, said to be eighteen feet wide, from the bottom of a shaft which is down between 30 and 40 feet. Mr. Dowler, the company's manager, informed me that "the average value of the ore in the shaft was \$24 in gold, silver, copper and lead," though, of course some of the assays run to very much higher values. This mine, as one may now safely call it, has a granite hanging wall and lime foot wall, dipping about forty-five degrees with a trend to the north.

The owners of the Ella group are sinking a shaft on the soft lime foot wall and are making great progress. The wall is "free" and well defined. Ledge matter has been found on this claim for fully 100 feet from the foot wall and yet the hanging wall has not been located. A shaft is also being sunk on the Northern Spy, located last spring on ground occupied by the townsite. At a distance of twelve feet in this shaft a ledge of quartz six feet ten inches wide has been uncovered, the ore assaying from two and a-half ounces in silver and \$1.41 gold to \$7 in silver and \$4.20 in gold. The owners are very sanguine about this property and intend sinking at least fifty feet. I firmly believe that the day when Deer Park will be a very prosperous camp is fast approaching.

W. PARKER.

From Kaslo.

THE recent decline in the price of silver has occasioned considerable anxiety in this portion of West Kootenay. When the price of that noble metal reached fifty-five and a-half cents per ounce the feelings in some quarters were similar to those experienced at the time of the famous slump of June, 1893. Yet the upward tendency of lead has been favourable



MAIN SHAFT COPPER MINE GREENWOOD B.C.

MAIN SHAFT COPPER MINE, BOUNDARY CREEK, B.C.



OLD MEN'S HOME, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

to the majority of the producing mines, and thus far the business of mining and marketing the product has continued as usual.

Many and various are the speculations as to the cause of the drop in silver. The lack of demand for the metal is the general accepted theory, and it is well known what occasions the lack of demand. But to point out a logical reason for restoring the white metal to its proper place would require too much space if the writer were to air his private views on the subject.

As far as we of Canada are concerned, however, I would not only suggest but urge that the Dominion Government be importuned strongly to establish a mint at the earliest possible moment and convert the silver produced in this country into coinage. This would be a "starter," and a benefit. Were the press and the people to agitate this important question the writer has no doubt but what Canada could boast of having her own mint in a short time.

The welcome news has been heralded to the world (as represented by Kaslo and the surrounding districts) that the Pilot Bay smelter has changed hands, passed to the control of the Braden Brothers, of Helena, Mont., who, it is presumed, are to be backed by the Omaha and Grant concern. The fact that this extensive plant will be in operation by September 10th is surely encouraging. That they will necessarily have to purchase large quantities of both lead and dry ores besides fluxes and fuel is beyond question, and this will wonderfully increase the volume of the necessary circulating medium around Kootenay Lake. Managed by men trained in the business, these works cannot help but be a success.

The former failure of the works to pay is easily explained. The general manager had served a lifetime manufacturing bird cages and mouse traps in a penny pinching Yankee State where workmen were little higher in the social scale than the peon of Mexico. Hence the broad and liberal policy so dominant in the West was conspicuous by its absence. Another losing feature was the pig-headed endeavour to dispose of the extremely low grade Blue Bell mine on the strength of the smelting plant.

The waggon road up the South Fork of Kaslo Creek to the site of the Montezuma concentrator is now being constructed. No doubt in another year this road will be extended until it reaches all of the principal mines of that comparatively new and very promising section.

It is not probable that the Black Fox Company operating on the South Fork will erect their concentrator this year. In thoroughly exploring the three claims owned by the company the management has become convinced that they have a much finer property than was heretofore supposed. Arrangements have been made to drive about 1,000 feet of tunnels and do about 300 feet of sinking before deciding on the capacity of the concentrator. This property will be gold, silver and lead producing, besides carrying valuable fluxing material.

It is said that on account of the present low price of silver and the uncertainty of much improvement for some time in the future, has caused a reduction in wages at some mines in the Slocan. Whether the cut will be general, or whether some mine owners will decide to close down rather than attempt to reduce the wage scale, is yet too early to determine. Just how the mines of the Slocan would feel in case

their *per diem* was reduced is as yet an open question, but one thing is reasonably certain, no serious strike need be looked for in this country.

The Klondyke craze, which has swept like a tidal wave over the country has not had much effect in this portion of West Kootenay as far as reducing the population is concerned. Not more than ten persons between Kootenay and Slocan Lakes have thus far joined in the rush, and those who remain do not appear to be much excited. When one comes to figure the uncertainties of the Klondyke and the possibilities of Kootenay, those of evenly balanced minds will surely remain where they are and allow the giddy adventurer to brave the perils of perpetual Arctic ice and snow.

There have been far more prospectors in the silver districts of West Kootenay this season than ever before in its history. Newer and distant outlying sections have been investigated and more discoveries have been made, proving beyond doubt that this is one of the most extensive and richest mineral zones of the world.

The extent of mine development, trail, waggon road and railway building, besides other improvements that will be necessary in the next half decade, it is impossible to conjecture. R. H. KEMP.

Alberni and West Coast Notes.

MATTERS mining within the railroad belt are at present rather dull, owing to the unsatisfactory arrangement existing between the E. & N. Ry. Co. and the public. It seems preposterous that the Government should permit any corporation to hinder the development of an industry in the way the E. & N. Ry. Co. are doing, and it is certainly high time that our local representatives bestirred themselves in drawing the attention of the House to the present iniquitous state of affairs.

The Alberni is at present turning out some fine quartz, rich in free gold, and some two tons have been shipped to Cowell's mill, Victoria, but results of test so far are not known. It is expected, however, that some of the ore will run \$2,000 in gold per ton. Sinking is now under way in the old shaft, and the pay streak is again widening out; in fact, it is wider now than at any previous time.

With regard to the progress of the camp, development work is still being carried on by the company owning the Regina group, and work is also shortly to be resumed in the drift on the Mountain Rose.

The Great Divide has already shipped one ton of ore this spring, and Mr. McQuillan is at present locating a trail from the mine to the mouth of China Creek, with the intention of making some large shipments this summer. Several parties are out doing assessment work on Granite Creek and in the Cameron Lake district. Furthermore, the B.C. London Agency are working three shifts on their property at Smith's place, and are driving a tunnel to tap the lode at 100 feet, expecting to cross-cut it in a few days now. This claim has a promising showing of magnetic iron and copper pyrites on the surface. The company also intend starting work shortly on their property on Effingham Inlet. Their engineer, Mr. Dalzell Smith, is at present examining several of their properties in that district with a view to commencing development work.

Work is also progressing favourably on Mr. Pen-

berton's property at Hawchuelset Harbour, under the management of Mr. Levelle. The rock is exceedingly hard, costing as high as \$30 per foot to work.

There are a great many prospectors at and around Effingham Inlet and Hawchuelset Harbour.

James Redford returned a few days ago with some fine peacock copper ore from Cat Face Mountain, Ahousaht. He has recorded two claims there, besides four claims on Kennedy Lake with the characteristic iron-capping.

The *Tees* on her last trip from Victoria carried a considerable number of passengers (mining men, most of them), intent on visiting the new field on Deer Creek, Clayoquot Sound. The steamer anchored for two days to allow the visitors, among whom I noticed Capt. Irving and Mr. Wilson of Victoria, an opportunity of seeing the claims of the district. A number of properties are now being surveyed in this neighbourhood by Mr. Going, P.L.S., of Victoria, and Mr. G. A. Smith, P.L.S., of Alberni.

Mr. D. Smith, the engineer for the B.C. London Agency, after visiting several prospects here was apparently well satisfied with the outlook. A party, including the writer, also visited recently the Hetty Green, whereat a gang of men were at work driving a tunnel along the lode. It is now in some ten feet, exposing a very promising body of copper pyrites. Work is also being pushed forward on the Crow and Two Sisters. Already the place, hardly six months old, has all the appearance of a lively camp.

Assessment work on many claims on Bear River, Clayoquot Sound, is also at present being done. Mr. Scott, the well-known Vancouver mining broker, visited some of the most promising properties and was thoroughly satisfied with the surface indications thereon.

Alberni, B.C.

JAS. B. THOMSON.

The Cariboo Mine, Camp McKinney.

DURING the twelve months ending the beginning of August nearly 7,000 tons of ore were milled from the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney, producing 8,035 ounces of bullion and 170 tons of concentrates, the ore milled averaging \$17.45 per ton. The mine has therefore paid in the time mentioned \$78,836.84, after deducting the cost of new machinery and a loss of bullion stolen to the value of \$10,000 and legal expenses connected therewith amounting to \$2,000. The new machinery consists of a four-drill Rand compressor and a fifty horse-power boiler, and it is further contemplated to increase the number of stamps in the mill. The mine has paid \$156,964 in dividends to date.

Mineral Exhibits at Spokane.

IT is earnestly to be hoped that mine owners and others interested in the development and welfare of the mining industry of British Columbia will avail themselves of the excellent opportunity of advertising the resources of the province by responding freely to the invitation extended by the directors of the Spokane Fruit Fair to send collections of ore to the exhibition to be opened in Spokane on the 5th of October. The exhibits should be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Mineral Department, Spokane, not later than the 15th of this month, hence there is little time to spare. It is understood that the railroad

companies have been asked and have agreed to carry free of charge to Spokane all consignments of ore for exhibition purposes. As is well known, representative mining men from all parts of the north-west will congregate at Spokane at the time of the fair, and it is important that British Columbia's exhibit should in some measure denote her great mineral resources.

Discovery of Free Milling Ore Near Victoria.

THAT valuable deposits of ore are not confined to any one district or section of the province of British Columbia has already been sufficiently well demonstrated, and the discovery of mineral of paying grade and quantity in what might a short time ago have been regarded as unlikely localities no longer occasions surprise. The most recent "strike" of this kind is reported to have been made on Leech River, some twenty miles from Victoria by the Nanaimo road, and several claims have been located in this neighbourhood during the past month, one of the most promising being the Violet, upon which there is a well-defined ledge of ferruginous quartz in a formation of syenite and slate, and a second ledge has also been found on the claim. Of course the proprietor of this property has as yet had little opportunity to determine whether or not the find is really valuable. The indications, however, are most favourable. The ledge has been traced for over 1,000 feet on to an adjoining and also promising prospect, the Lady Belle, and ore taken from an open cut on the discovery ledge assayed \$15 in gold and from surface rock of the second and parallel ledge \$6. It is worthy of note that ore of this value could be treated very profitably in Victoria.

Kamloops.

AN excellent article on mining at Kamloops, from the pen of Mr. J. F. Smith, has been unavoidably crowded out of this issue; also a notice of automatic engines, manufactured by J. Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio.

Special Notice.

The following testimonials regarding the excellent quality of the steel shoes and dies manufactured by Geo. W. Pennington & Sons was unavoidably crowded out of the last issue of the RECORD:

From the many mines now using our shoes and dies we are constantly receiving friendly words of praise on account of their excellent wearing qualities. "They last long and wear smooth," is the substance of their testimony. The two most desirable qualities in an ideal shoe and die—toughness and hardness—will be found in the highest degree attainable in "The California."

We quote from letters on file in our office, which speak for themselves and fully substantiate all that we claim for our production.

OFFICE KEystone CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19th, 1897.
MESSRS. GEO. W. PENNINGTON & SONS:

Gentlemen:—The shoes and dies which we have used made by you, known as "The California Hammered Steel Shoes and Dies," have given good satisfaction, and as a result of our trial we have ordered a full set for forty (40) stamps. Our experience so far makes it conclusive that your shoes and dies are equal to, and we think better, than any we have used, and we have used several kinds. Yours, truly,

[Signed]

M. J. McDONALD,
President.

ROYAL CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
214 Pine Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19th, '97.

MESSRS. GEO. W. PENNINGTON & SONS:

Gentlemen:—This is to testify that we have used your Hammered Steel Shoes and Dies in our mill, and have decided hereafter to use them in preference to any others that we have tried, provided, of course, that their present standard is maintained. They have given us entire satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed]

I. R. WILBUR,
General Manager Royal Con. M. Co.
SILVER CITY, Nevada, July 13th, 1897.

GEO. W. PENNINGTON & SONS:

Yours just received. We have been using the set of Hammered Steel Shoes and Dies bought of you since last October, and find them entirely satisfactory. They are far superior to any cast shoes and dies we have ever used.

Respectfully,

POLLARD & McTIGUE.

CONSOLIDATED SOUTH SPRING HILL GOLD MINING CO.
of Amador City, Cal., says:

We used the Forged Steel Shoes and Dies bought from you two months ago, since which time that part of our mill has been idle, but up to the time of stopping your Shoes and Dies have worn as well as any we have ever used.

OFFICE CALIFORNIA MACHINE WORKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th, 1897.

GEO. W. PENNINGTON & SONS,

218-220 Folsom Street, City:

Gentlemen:—We have used a number of your Forged Steel Shoes and Dies for the various mills we have erected during the past year. They have given entire satisfaction, and we cheerfully recommend same.

Respectfully,

WM. H. BIRCH & Co.,
Per W. Walter Birch.

Shipping Mines.

From January 1st to August 21st, inclusive, the shipments of ore from mines at Rossland to smelters were as follows:

MINE.	TONS.
Le Roi	34,347
War Eagle	6,538
Columbia & Kootenay	1,860
Iron Mask	2,292
Jumbo	91
Josie	385
Cliff	587
Centre Star	628
Red Mountain	56
O. K.*	172
Evening Star	39
Giant	21
I. X. L.	12
Total	47,028

*Concentrates.

From January 14 to June 19, inclusive, the ore milled in the camp was as follows:

MINE.	TONS.
O. K.	2,472
I. X. L.	230
Total	2,702

SLOCAN—From January to July:

Payne	2,568,000
Ruth	2,160,000
Slocan Star	360,000
Washington	224,000
Whitewater	210,000
Noble Five	129,095
Great Western	91,000
Ibex	90,000
Surprise	34,000
Slocan Boy	30,000
Wonderful	28,000
Coin	24,000
Ruby Silver	16,000

Total 5,964,095

Van Anda and Victoria-Texada, Texada Island, and Consolidated Alberni, Vancouver Island, in the coast district, have also shipped ore.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

18th August, 1897.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM SINCLAIR GORE, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, to be Water Commissioner under the provisions of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

18th August, 1897.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the publication of the undermentioned Scale of Fees, payable under the provisions of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897."

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE ONE.

RECORDS OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND MINING PURPOSES.

For every record or interim record of 100 inches of water or less	\$ 5 00
For every additional 100 inches up to 300 inches	5 00
For every additional 50 inches above 300 inches	5 00
For apportioning the water authorized to be used under any record	5 00
In respect of every record or interim record (except in respect of water recorded and actually used for agricultural purposes) an annual fee up to the first 300 inches of	3 00
For every additional 50 inches an annual fee of	1 00
Inspection or search of any record in any record of water rights	0 25
Filing any notice or document with a Commissioner or Gold Commissioner	0 50
For certified copies of any record or document per folio of 100 words	0 25
Publication in the Gazette according to the scale of of charges as defined in Schedule A of the "Statutes and Journals Act"	
Annual fees to be paid to the Commissioner for the District on or before the 30th day of June in each year.	

SCHEDULE TWO.

THE SUPPLYING OF WATER BY WATER-WORKS SYSTEMS TO CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED LOCALITIES.

Every Municipality or specially incorporated company shall pay in respect of each of the several matters in Schedule One of this Schedule mentioned the fees in respect of such matter by said Schedule One prescribed:

For the presenting by a specially incorporated company of a petition under section 53 of the Act and the filing of the documents by section 52 prescribed, a fee of	\$ 25 00
For every certificate issued under section 55 of the Act, a fee (to be paid to and for the use of the Judge of the Supreme Court granting such petition) of	100 00

SCHEDULE THREE.

THE ACQUISITION OF WATER AND WATER POWER FOR INDUSTRIAL OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Every power company shall pay in respect of each of the several matters in Schedule One of this Schedule mentioned the fees in respect of such matter by said Schedule One prescribed:

For the filing of the documents mentioned in section 85 of the Act, a fee of	\$ 25 00
For every certificate under section 88 or section 90 of the Act, a fee of	100 00
For the examination and approval of every schedule or proceeding fixing tolls, rates, fares, rents or charges, a fee of	10 00

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Codes used—Clough's, Moreing & Neal; Bedford McNeill and A.B.C. 4th Edition. Cable address, "MEDORA."

612 Hastings Street. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Mining Stocks.

Prepared by A. W. More & Co., Mining Brokers, Victoria, B.C., Aug. 28, '97

Companies.	Capital.	Par Value.	Price.
TRAIL CREEK.			
Alberta	1,000,000	\$ 1 00	\$0 10
B.C. Gold King	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Beaver	750,000	1 00	0 10
Big Three	3,500,000	1 00	0 10
Bluebird	600,000	1 00	0 10
Bruce	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Butte	1,000,000	1 00	0 03
Caledonia Con	500,000	1 00	0 05
California	2,500,000	1 00	0 15
Camp Bird	1,000,000	1 00	0 05
C. & C.	500,000	1 00	—
Celtic Queen	750,000	1 00	0 05
Centre Star	500,000	1 00	—
Colonna	1,000,000	1 00	0 24
Commander	500,000	1 00	0 18
Deer Park	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Della Colla	1,000,000	1 00	0 03
Delaware	1,000,000	1 00	0 12
Eastern Star	500,000	1 00	0 20
Enterprise	1,000,000	1 00	0 20
Eric	1,000,000	1 00	0 03½
Evening Star	1,000,000	1 00	0 09
Georgia	1,500,000	1 00	0 15
Gertrude	500,000	1 00	0 10
Golden Drip	500,000	1 00	0 15
Golden Queen	1,000,000	1 00	—
Great Western	1,000,000	1 00	0 12
Hattie Brown	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Helen	600,000	1 00	0 04
High Ore	500,000	1 00	0 05
Homestake	1,000,000	1 00	—
Idaho	500,000	1 00	—
Imperial	1,000,000	1 00	0 08
Iron Horse	1,000,000	1 00	0 20
Iron Mask	500,000	1 00	0 40
I.X.L.	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Josie	700,000	1 00	0 31
Jumbo	500,000	1 00	0 70
Knight Templar	500,000	1 00	0 05
Kootenay-London	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Le Roi	2,500,000	5 00	8 00
Lilly May	1,000,000	1 00	0 20
Mabel	1,000,000	1 00	0 15
Mayflower	1,000,000	1 00	0 11
Monita	750,000	1 00	0 19
Monte Cristo	1,000,000	1 00	0 16
Morning Star	1,000,000	1 00	0 08
Nest Egg Firefly	1,000,000	1 00	0 03
Northern Belle	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Novelty	1,000,000	1 00	0 09
O. K.	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Palo Alto	1,000,000	1 00	0 05
Phoenix	500,000	1 00	0 10
Poorman	500,000	1 00	0 08
R. E. Lee	2,000,000	1 00	0 15
Red Mountain View	1,000,000	1 00	0 11
Red Point	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Rosland, Red Mountain	1,000,000	1 00	0 22
St. Elmo	1,000,000	1 00	0 05½
St. Paul	1,000,000	1 00	0 12½
Silverine	500,000	1 00	0 06
Southern Cross & W. Con	250,000	100 00	0 20
Trail Mining Co	250,000	—	—
Union	600,000	1 00	—
Virginia	500,000	1 00	0 12
War Eagle Consolidated	2,000,000	1 00	1 00
West Le Roi	500,000	1 00	0 20
White Bear	2,000,000	1 00	0 19
AINSWORTH, NELSON AND SLOCAN.			
Arlington	1,000,000	1 00	0 13
Argo	100,000	0 10	0 10
Athabasca	1,000,000	1 00	0 25
Black Hills	100,000	0 10	0 10
Buffalo of Slocan	150,000	0 25	0 25
Bondholder	1,000,000	1 00	0 04
Alamo	500,000	1 00	—
Canadian M. M. and S. Co.	2,000,000	1 00	0 07½
Cumberland	500,000	10 00	—
Dardanelles	1,000,000	1 00	0 16
Dellie	750,000	1 00	0 12
Eldon	1,000,000	1 00	0 05
Elise	1,000,000	1 00	0 05
Ellen	1,000,000	1 00	0 07½
Elkhorn	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Exchequer	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Goodenough	800,000	1 00	0 25

COMPANIES.	Capital.	Par Value.	Price.
Gibson	650,000	1 00	0 17½
Grey Eagle	750,000	1 00	—
Hall Mines	300,000	£1	—
Idler	1,000,000	1 00	0 12½
London	150,000	25	0 25
Minnesota	1,000,000	1 00	—
Nelson-Poorman	250,000	0 25	0 25
Northern Light	250,000	1 00	0 16½
Noble Five Con	1,200,000	1 00	0 35
Ottawa and Ivanhoe	1,000,000	1 00	0 12½
Phoenix Consolidated	1,000,000	1 00	0 07
Rambler Con.	1,000,000	1 00	0 42
Reco	1,000,000	1 00	2 00
Slocan-Reciprocity	1,000,000	1 00	—
Slocan Star	500,000	50	2 75
Santa Marie	1,000,000	1 00	0 05
Sheriff	1,000,000	1 00	0 24
Silver Band	250,000	0 25	0 12½
Slocan Queen	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Star	1,000,000	1 00	0 05
St. Keverne	1,000,000	1 00	0 06
Sunshine	500,000	10 00	—
Two Friends	240,000	.30	—
Washington	1,000,000	1 00	0 25
Wonderful	1,000,000	1 00	0 11
LARDEAU.			
Consolidated Sable Creek Mining Co.	1,500,000	1 00	0 10
TEXADA ISLAND.			
Texada Proprietary	250,000	25	0 25
Van Anda	5,000,000	1 00	0 10
Victoria-Texada	150,000	0 25	0 25
Texada Kirk Lake	600,000	1 00	—
Raven	1,000,000	1 00	0 10
Gold Bar	100,000	0 10	—
ALBERNI DISTRICT.			
Alberni Mountain Rose	250,000	1 00	0 05½
Consolidated Alberni	500,000	1 00	0 20
Mineral Creek	500,000	1 00	0 05½
Mineral Hill	750,000	1 00	0 10
Quadra	500,000	1 00	0 10
CARIBOO.			
Cariboo Gold Fields Ltd	£100,000	—	—
Cariboo Hydraulic	300,000	—	—
Horsefly Hydraulic	200,000	—	—
Horsefly Gold Mining Co	1,000,000	10 00	10 00
Slough Creek	500,000	1 00	0 50
LILLOOET DISTRICT.			
Golden Cache	500,000	1 00	1 80
Alpha Bell	500,000	1 00	0 50
Cayoosh Creek Mines	500,000	1 00	0 50
Lillooet Gold Reefs	200,000	25	0 25
FAIRVIEW CAMP.			
Tin Horn	200,000	0 25	0 60
Winchester	2,000,000	0 25	0 25
BOUNDARY.			
Old Ironsides	1,000,000	1 00	0 07
Golden Crown	2,000,000	1 00	0 20
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co.	1,500,000	1 00	—
CAMP MCKINNEY.			
Cariboot	800,000	1 00	0 10

Dividends declared to date are as follows: Le Roi, \$525,000; War Eagle \$217,500; Cariboo, \$156,000; Slocan Star, \$350,000; Reco, \$150,000; Rambler Cariboo, \$40,000; Idaho, \$152,000. Alamo, Cumberland, Noble Five and Goodenough have also paid dividends.

The Le Roi has declared a dividend of \$50,000 since last return.

Agents.

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LONDON REGISTERED COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY	When Regd.	Authrsd. Capital.	Amount Issued.	Nom Val	Address of London Office.	Name of Secretary.
Adams British Columbia Company	1897	£100,000	£	1	28 Gracechurch Street	A. G. Beeston.
Big Valley Creek, Cariboo	1896	125,000	16,291	1	6 Great St. Helens, E.C.	J. Foster.
British Columbia Corporation	1891	300,000	117,190	10	70 Basinghall Street	J. S. Green.
British Columbia Development Assoctn.	1895	20,000	19,900+	1	45 Broad Street Avenue	W. Townsend.
British Columbia Financial Trust	1897	250,000	85,000	1	Blomfield House, E.C.	P. J. Hays.
British Columbia Land Invest. Agency	1887	110,000	104,000	1		
British Columbia Mining	1896	20,000		10	Suffolk House, Cannon Street	F. Buckley.
British Columbia Syndicate	1895	2,000		1	30-1 St. Swithin's Lane	J. A. Wilkie,
B.C. Dev. Syndicate	1897	30,900	10,000	1	16 St. Helen's Place	A. Davidson.
British Kootenay Syndicate	1895	10,000	8,000	1	20 Bucklersbury	W. Hollick.
British Columbia Purchase Syndicate	1894	8,000	5,000	1	14 Old Jewry	
Canadian Pacific Exploration	1897	500,000	375,000	1	88 Cannon Street	H. B. Cheslyn Callow.
Cariboo Goldfields	1894	100,000	70,000	1	6 and 8 Eastcheap	W. B. Brough.
Cariboo Reefs	1895	20,000	16,760	1	36 Walbrook	W. Boyle.
Cottonwood (P. C.) Alluvial Mining	1896	65,000		1	55-6 Bishopsgate Street	J. Williams.
Dominion Mining Development & Agency	1897	100,000		1	6 Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.	W. Smith.
East Kootenay Exploration Syndicate	1892	67,500	67,500	1	358 Mansion House Chbrs	F. J. Warner.
Fraser River Mines	1895	10,000		5	9 Gracechurch Street	W. Pears.
Galena Mines, West Kootenay	1896	550,000	525,000	1	20 Threadneedle Street	P. F. Dietz.
Globe Venture Syndicate, Kootenay	1897	100,000		1	34 Old Broad Street	W. H. Allen.
Golden River, Quesnelle	1896	350,000		1	6 Great St. Helens	
Goldfields of British Columbia	1897	600,000	60,000	1	16 Copthall Avenue	F. C. Hole.
Hall Mines	1893	300,000	275,000	1	Leadenhall Buildings	T. Ramsay.
Invicta Mines, East Kootenay	1895	100,000	95,600	1	25 Abchurch Lane	F. J. Warner.
International Development of B.C.	1897	300,000	50,000	1	31 Lombard Street	E. M. Crawley.
Keotenay and Cariboo Syndicate	1896	5,000		1		
Kootenay Development	1897	10,000		1	22 Fenchurch Street	A. Kennedy.
Kootenay Goldfields Syndicate	1896	20,000		1	39 Lombard Street	
Lillooet, Fraser, and Cariboo Goldfields	1895	300,000	250,000	1	1 and 2 Gt. Winchester Street	E. A. Bennett.
London and British Columbia Goldfields	1896	200,000	100,000	1	3 Laurence Pountney Hill	E. R. Tasman.
London and Vancouver Finance, &c.	1897	100,250		1		
New Fraser River	1897	75,000		1	23 Leadenhall Street	W. A. Stearns.
New Goldfields of British Columbia	1897	250,000	44,790	1	23 Leadenhall Street	W. A. Stearns.
New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land	1889	215,000		1	12 Old Jewry Chambers	J. Ramsden.
Pioneer Devel. and Exp. of B.C.	1896	150,000	100,000	1	9 and 10 King Street	W. Cooper.
Quesnelle and Cariboo Gflds., &c., Synd.	1895	12,000		50	Hart's Head Ch., Sheffield	H. Cawwood.
Quesnelle River Mining	1897	55,000		1		
Revelstoke Mining	1889	40,000	3,552	10	27 Clement's Lane	
Vancouver & British Columbia Gen. Expl.	1896	25,000	25,000	1	20 Threadneedle Street	P. F. Dietz.
Waverly Mine	1897	100,000		1	16 Copthall Avenue	R. S. Williams.

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Mining Papers on File.

The following papers are kept on file at the offices of the B.O. MINING RECORD for the use of visitors who may wish to consult their columns:

- Mining and Scientific Press San Francisco, Cal
- Mining and Electrical Review " " "
- Pacific Electrician " " "
- Mining and Metallurgical Journal Los Angeles, Cal
- Mining Herald Seattle, Wash
- Washington Mining Journal "
- Miner and Electrician Spokane, Wash
- Mining " "
- Spokesman-Review " "
- North-Western Mining Facts " "
- Daily Call Port Townsend, "
- Western Mining World Butte, Montana
- American Adviser Chicago, Ill.
- Engineering and Mining Journal New York

Manufacturers' Record	Baltimore, Md	Nanaimo Free Press	Nanaimo, B.O.
Mining Journal	London, Eng	Mining Critic	Vancouver
Shareholder	" "	The Province	Victoria, "
The Colonies and India	" "	The Times	" "
Financial News	" "	The Colonist	" "
Canadian Gazette	" "	Catalogues of Mining Machinery and Supplies.	
Chamber of Commerce Journal	" "	<i>We will be pleased to forward to any subscriber or reader catalogues and printed matter from the following firms:</i>	
Australian Mining Standard	Sydney, N.S.W	Joshua Hendy, Machine Works, San Francisco, Cal. Mining machinery of all kinds.	
Standard and Diggers' News	Johannesburg, South Africa	The Pelton Water Wheel Co., San Francisco. Water wheels.	
Canadian Engineer	Toronto, Ont	John Taylor & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Mine and mill supplies, chemicals, etc.	
" Electrical News	" "	Canadian Rand Drill Co., Montreal and Rossland. Mining machinery.	
Canada Miner	" "	Fried. Krupp Grusonwerk, Magdeburg-Buckau, Germany, and Montreal, Mining and Milling Machinery of every description.	
Industrial Canada	" "	Hamilton Powder Co., Montreal and Victoria. Explosives.	
Canada Lumberman	" "	M. Beatty & Sons, Welland. Dredgers, ditchers, etc.	
Monetary Times	" "	Theodor Lexow, New York. Carbons, diamond drills, etc.	
Toronto World	" "	James Macbeth & Co., New York. Electric blasting supplies.	
Toronto Globe	" "	Bradley Pulverizer Co., Boston. Griffin mill.	
Mining Review	Ottawa	Colorado Iron Works, Denver, Col. Milling and smelting plants, etc.	
Money and Risks	" "	Canadian General Electric Co., Electric supplies, Vancouver.	
Mining News	Montreal	John Boyd & Co., Machinery and Supplies, Vancouver.	
Revelstoke Herald	Revelstoke, B.C	Jas. Leffel & Co., Water Wheels, Springfield, Ohio.	
Rosslander	Rossland, B.C	Geo. W. Pennington & Sons. " "	
Rossland Miner	" "	Geo. N. Pennington & Sons. San Francisco, Cal.	
Evening Record	" "	Gates Iron Works, Chicago. Mining machinery of all kinds.	
Kootenaiian	Kaslo, "	Royal Electric Co. Electric Power and Supplies, Montreal.	
Miner	Nelson, B.C	Victoria, B.C.	
The Tribune	" "	Wm. Ainsworth, Denver, Colo., Fine Balances and Instruments.	
Trail Creek News	Trail, "	Hercules Gas Engine Works, San Francisco, special Mine Hoists.	
Trail Creek Miner	" "	Shelton & Co., Vancouver, B.O., Furniture.	
Boundary Creek Times	Greenwood City, "		
Slocan City News	Slocan City, "		
Slocan Pioneer	Slocan City, "		
Grand Forks Miner	Grand Forks, "		
Ledge	New Denver, "		
Golden Era	Golden, "		
Vernon News	Vernon, "		
Paystreak	Sandon, "		
Advance	Midway, "		
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Inland Sentinel	Kamloops, "		
B.C. Mining Journal	Ashcroft, "		

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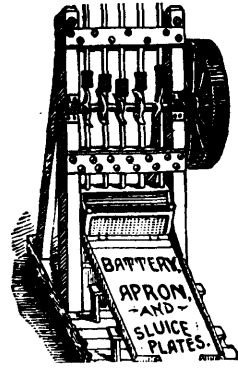
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Its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and Other Countries . . .

BY RICHARD ROTHWELL, - - - VOLUME V, \$5.00.

This work contains many especially valuable technical treatises. Among them we mention the following:

- Cement Manufacture in Great Britain, by Harry Stranger and Bertram Blount.
- Progress and Profits in the German Chemical Laboratory in 1895, by George Lunge.
- Modern Coke Ovens and Their By-Products, by George Lunge.
- Benzol Winning from Coke Oven Gases, by Chr. Heinzerling.
- Copper Sulphate Manufacture at Freiberg, Saxony, by Albert Doerr.
- Progress in the Electrotypic Refining of Copper, by T. Ulke.
- Present Practice of Coal Washing in Germany and England, by R. Cremer.
- The Present Development of the Barrel Chlorination Process, by John E. Rothwell.
- Chloridizing, Roasting of Calcareous Ore Containing Arsenic in Large Quantities, by Ottokar Hofmann.
- The Hydro-Metallurgy of the Precious metals, by H. Wertz.
- The Metallurgy of Tin, by Henry Louis.
- Zinc Refining, by Bruno Kerl.
- Treatment of Zinc-Lead Sulphide by F. L. Bartlett.
- The Diffusion of Metals, by W. C. Roberts-Austen.

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C. M. WOODWORTH, M.A., LL.B.,

—Notary, Etc.,—

Mines, Stocks and Real Estate;
 Investments Made;
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SLOCAN CITY,
 —B.C.—

Harris, Kennedy & Co.

CABLE ADDRESS:
 Graham, Rossland.
 Codes: A.B.C.
 (Moering & Neal's
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Box 157, Rossland, B.C. and Kaslo, B.C. **MINING BROKERS**

Agents for Mining Machinery and Insurance. Mines reported on. Roberts Lubbock & Co., Bankers, 15 Lombard Street, London, E.C. Reference: Geo. Freeman, 23 Throgmorton St., E.C. Correspondence Solicited.

A. W. TAYLOR,

Stock : and : Mining : Broker.

MINING SHARES AND MINES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Full List of Standard Stocks at Lowest Quotations

No "Wild-Cats" Handled. VICTORIA, B.C.

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Sub-Collector of Customs. . . .
 Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.

Notary Public

VERNON, B.C.

J. Clynne Smith, M.E.,

PRACTICAL MINING, MECHANICAL
AND CONSULTING ENGINEER. : :

P. O. Box 416.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Large field experience as mine and mill manager in the U.S. and Canadian gold fields. Modern American mining and milling methods a specialty.

Canadian and U.S. references upon application.

Code: Moreing & Neill.

Telegraphic address: "Clinic"

THE NEW MARKET HOTEL

HENRY STEGE, Proprietor.

Headquarters for Mining and Commercial men.

Special accommodations for hunting and fishing parties.

Located on Lake Slocan.

NEW DENVER, B.C.

The Kaslo



W. VIDLER PAPWORTH
 J. WM. COCKLE.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Heated throughout with hot air.
 Lighted with electric lights.
 All modern conveniences.

Front Street,

KASLO, B.C.

Columbia House



RATES:
 \$1.00 PER DAY.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN
 CENTRALLY LOCATED.
 BEST ACCOMMODATION.
 ST. LEON HOT SPRINGS, on Upper
 Arrow Lake, run in connection.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

BROWN & CLARK, Props. REVELSTOKE, B.C.

A. W. MORE & CO.



MINING and STOCK BROKERS.

Codes used: Bedford-McNeill's, Moreing & Neal's, Clough's, and A.B.C., Fourth Edition.

86 Government Street,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Box 123.

Telegraphic Address, "Waterman, Vanc."

W. J. WATERMAN,

Mining . .
 Engineer,

610 G. anville Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL **CENTRALLY LOCATED.**

RATES—\$1.00; \$1.25, and \$1.50 per day, according to Room. Weekly Rates less.

This old and well-known hotel is under the management of Walter Porter, who will always endeavour to make its patrons feel at home

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets,

VICTORIA, B.C.

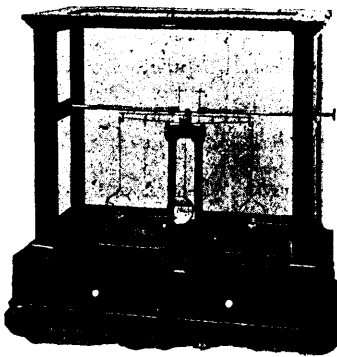
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Is the Oldest Established **BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE** in British Columbia and carries the Largest and most Miscellaneous Stock of Goods of any other similar establishment in the Province. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. The New **MINING ACT**, with all the amendments up to date, 25c. each.



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VICTORIA, B.C.



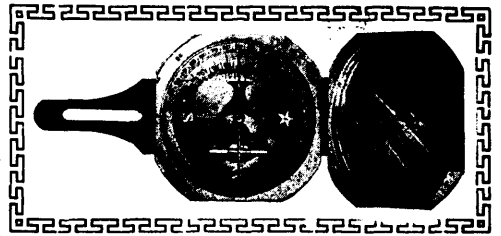
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**The Brunton Patent Pocket Mine
...Transit...**

Ainsworth, No. 043, Button Balance. Sensibility, 1-100 Milligramme.

This a double column 10-inch beam button balance of the most approved design and better than any balance on the market for the price asked. Send for photos of this and other balances too.

This is a convenient and accurate pocket instrument for the use of Mine Engineers, Managers and Foremen, being especially designed for preliminary work under ground and the taking of rough topography above. Send for descriptive circular to.....



The Brunton Patent Pocket Mine Transit.

Wm. Ainsworth,

Manufacturer of

2151 Lawrence Street,

Fine Button Balances for Assayers. **DENVER, Colo.**

THE
KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS
ARE IN CANADA.

Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canadian or United States officials,



VICTORIA, • BRITISH • COLUMBIA,

Is the best place to Fit Out and sail from. All Steamboats going North call at **VICTORIA.**

G. A. KIRK, President B.C. Board of Trade.

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY TO THE PACIFIC COAST, THE ORIENT AND THE ANTIPODES.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST WAY TO

British Columbia, Japan and China, Oregon, Hawaii, Washington,
Fiji and Australia,

OR

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Gold Fields of Cariboo and the famed Kootenay Country in British Columbia are reached only by the Canadian Pacific Railway via Revelstoke, B.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO ANY AGENT OF THE COMPANY OR TO

A. H. NOTMAN, District Passenger Agent, St. John, N.B.

H. J. COLVIN, District Passenger Agent, 197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent, 353 Broadway, New York.

O. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt., 1 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

I. F. LEE, District Passenger Agt., 232 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. USSHER,

Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,

MONTREAL.

M. M. STERN, District Passenger Agent, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal.

E. J. COYLE, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

W. R. CALLAWAY, General Passenger Agent, Soo Line, Minneapolis, Minn.

ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, Western and Pacific Divisions, Winnipeg, Man.

ARONER BAKER, European Traffic Agent, 67 and 68 King William St., E.C., and 30 Cockspur St., S.W., London, Eng.; 7 James St., Liverpool, Eng., 67 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. McNICOLL,

General Passenger Agent,

MONTREAL.

PACIFIC COAST

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Victoria, B.C., and Puget Sound Route.

THE COMPANY'S Elegant Steamers, **UMATILLA, CITY OF PUEBLA** and **WALLA WALLA**, carrying H.R.M. Mails, leave Victoria, B.C., for San Francisco at 8 p.m., May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29 June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23. Due at San Francisco, a.m., May 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, June 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, July 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26. Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., at 9 a.m., May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25. Due at Victoria, a.m., May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 28, 28.

Alaska Route.

THE Elegant Steamers **CITY OF TOPEKA** and **QUEEN** leave Victoria for Alaska May 9, 14, 24, 2, June 8, 13, 23, 28, July 8, 13, 23. Due back at Victoria May 21, 26, June 5, 10, 19, 25, July 4, 10, 19, 25, Aug. 3. The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents,
61 and 63 Wharf St., - VICTORIA, B.C.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
General Agents, - - SAN FRANCISCO.

Late of the Royal Hotel, Calgary.

The Clarke Hotel,

JOSEPHINE STREET,

E. C. CLARKE, Proprietor.

NELSON, B.C.

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(Fellow of the Chemical Society, London, since 1880.)

Mines Examined and Reported On. Assays Made with scrupulous personal care.

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(LATE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ASSAYER.)

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South of Bank of B.C.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Victoria Transfer Co. LIMITED.

21 and 23 Broughton St., Foot of Broad.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO ALL..

..PARTS OR STORED.

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT MOVED,
ETC., ETC.

TELEPHONE No. 129.

This Company has the largest and finest stock of Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons in the Province. Two, Four and Six-Horse Omnibuses furnished for parties on short notice.

See that you get the Victoria Transfer Company's Carriages. The name is on all our public conveyances.

DIRECT LINE to
Helena, Butte, Chicago,
New York, Montreal,
Toronto, and all Points in the EAST.

ONLY 22 hrs. from Victoria to Spokane
 30 " " " " Rossland
 33 " " " " Nelson
 36 " " " " Kaslo
 36 " " " " Grand Forks



RUNS
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Upholstered Tourist
Sleeping Cars.

SAVE both **TIME** and **MONEY** if you are going to the gold fields of Kootenay or Kettle River Districts by travelling via

The Northern Pacific Railway

THE FASTEST ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

Quick Time, and no delay in transit

TRAVELLERS from the East or from the West will find this the Quickest and most Comfortable Route to the Gold and Silver Districts of British Columbia. . . .

TIME SCHEDULE—In effect March 28th, 1897—Trains leave Seattle for Spokane, St. Paul and East, Rossland Nelson, Kootenay and Kettle River points, 4.00 p.m. This card subject to change without notice. Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

For full information, Time Cards, etc., call on, or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD,

A. D. CHARLTON,

Freight and Passenger Agent, **VICTORIA, B.C.**

Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agt. 225 Morrison St. **PORTLAND, Ore.**

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY

THROUGH TICKETS to and from all European Points, at lowest rates, and by all Fast Lines. For Sailing Dates, Tickets, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, VICTORIA, B.C.

A Great Railway!

—THE—

Chicago,
Milwaukee and
St. Paul

Owens and operates 6,151 miles of thoroughly equipped road.

This Railway Co.

Operates its trains on the famous block system;
 Lights its trains by electricity throughout;
 Uses the celebrated electric berth reading lamp;
 Runs splendidly equipped passenger trains every day and night between **CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL** and **CHICAGO AND OMAHA**, connecting with all transcontinental lines. The

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

Also operates steam-heated vestibule trains, carrying the latest private compartment cars, library buffet smoking cars, and palace drawing room sleepers. Parlor cars, free reclining chair cars and the very best dining car service.

For lowest rates to or from any point in the United States or Canada, apply to nearest ticket agent, or address

GEO. H. HEAFORD,

General Passenger Agent,

Chicago, Ill.

C. J. EDDY, Gen. Agt. PORTLAND

FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

City of Kingston

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8.30 a.m.	Lv	M	1100	*Victoria	1100	Ar	3.30 a.m.
11.30 a.m.	Lv	381	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	12.30 a.m.	
2.30 p.m.	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	9.30 p.m.	
4.15 p.m.	Ar	1100	Tacoma*	M	Lv	7.15 p.m.	

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points East and South.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent,
 Victoria, B.C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson and Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

The only all-rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson; also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

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

The Finest Train in the World!

The long-talked of Limited Trains on

"The Northwestern Line,"

C., St. P., M. & O. Railway, to run between

Minneapolis,
St. Paul and
Chicago,

are now in service.

The press as well as the people who have inspected these trains admit that they represent the acme of the car builders' art. The engine is after the famous 999 pattern and from end to end the train is vestibuled with broad plate glass, vestibules which completely enclose the platforms and add greatly to the beauty as well as to the comfort of the train.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST

why not patronize the new

Northwestern Limited.

Excursion or other classes of tickets are good on this train and no extra fares are charged for the superior accommodations.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and Map Folder on application to your home agent, or address

F. W. PARKER,

Commercial Agent,

606 First Ave ue,

SEATTLE.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 28.
(Taking effect December 28th, 1896.)

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.
VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA daily except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival C.P. Railway No. 1 Train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA—For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. Train No. 2 going east, Monday.

FOR PLUMPER PASS—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
FOR MORESBY AND PENDER ISLANDS—Fridays at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER—For Victoria Monday at 13:15 o'clock. Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

FOR PLUMPER PASS—Saturday at 7 o'clock.
FOR PENDER AND MORESBY ISLANDS—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

Steamer leaves NEW WESTMINSTER for CHILLIWACK and way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock during river navigation.

ISLANDS ROUTE.

Steamer "Rainbow" leaves Vancouver on Monday at 12 noon and Thursday at 10 a. m. for Texada, Shoal Bay and way landings.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company leave Victoria for Fort Simpson via Vancouver and intermediate ports on the First and Fifteenth of each month. If sufficient inducements offer, will call at points on the West Coast and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Teas" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserve the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Union Steamship Co., Ltd., B.C.

Head Office and Wharf, VANCOUVER, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sails from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortez Island, Read Island, Valdez Island, Shoal Bay, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville; and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

MOODYVILLE & NORTH VANCOUVER FERRY.

LEAVES MOODYVILLE—8, 9.15, 10.45, 12 noon, 2, 4, and 5.45 p.m.
LEAVES VANCOUVER—8.35, 10, 11.20, 1.15 p.m., 3.15, 5.15, and 6.20. Calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting the noon trip.

Freight steamers SS. Capilano, and SS. Coquitlam; capacity, 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 77.

6 PASSENGER TRAINS 6

Each day between Trail and Rossland on the

Columbia & Western Ry.

Trains No. 2, 3, 5 and 6 do not run on Sunday.

RUNS MADE IN ONE HOUR.

No. 6 leaves Rossland at 7 a.m., connects in the morning with steamer at Trail.

No. 3 leaves Trail at 8:15 a.m., connects at Rossland with Red Mountain train for Spokane.

No. 4 leaves Rossland at 11 a.m.

No. 1 leaves Trail at 12:30 p.m., connects with C.P.R. main line steamers from the north at Trail.

No. 2 leaves Rossland at 3 p.m., connects with C.P.R. main line steamers for the north at Trail.

No. 6 leaves Trail at 5:45 p.m., connects with steamer Lytton at Trail

Trail, B.C., July 4, 1897. E. P. GUTELIUS, General Supt.

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO 10.
In effect June 8th, 1896.

ARROWHEAD-TRAIL ROUTE, STEAMER "NAKUSP."

South bound; read down. North bound; read up
Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 p.m. De ARROWHEAD Ar 11.30 a.m. Wed. Fri. Sun
" " " 11 p.m. Ar NAKUSP {De 7.30 a.m.} " " "
" " " 12 m. De {Ar 6 a.m.} " " "
Tues. Thurs. Sat. 9 a.m. Ar ROBSON {De 8.30 p.m.} Tues. Thurs. Sat
" " " 12 noon De {Ar 8 p.m.} " " "
" " " 2 p.m. Ar TRAIL De 4.30 p.m. " " "

Connections at Arrowhead with C.P.R. to and from Revelstoke and all points east and west; at Nakusp with Nakusp & Slocan R. to and from Slocan points; at Robson with C. & K. R. to and from Nelson and Kootenay Lake points; at Trail with C. & W. R. to and from Rossland; at Trail with Str. "Trail" to and from Waneta, Northport and Spokane.

TRAIL-NORTHPORT ROUTE, STEAMER "TRAIL."

Daily except Sun. 8 a.m. De TRAIL Ar 4.30 p.m. {Daily except Sun.
9 a.m. Ar WANETA De 3 p.m. }
10 a.m. Ar NORTHPORT De 1 p.m. }

Connections at Northport with S.F. & N.R. to and from Spokane and way points; at Trail with C. & W. R. to and from Rossland, and with Str. "Nakusp" to and from Robson, Nakusp and Revelstoke.

KOOTENAY LAKE ROUTE, STEAMER "KOKANEE."

Daily except Sun. 4.00 p.m. De NELSON Ar 9.30 a.m. {Daily except Sun.
8 p.m. Ar KASLO De 5.30 a.m. }

Saturday, June 6th and every second Saturday following, steamer leaves Kaslo at 10 p.m. for Bonner's Ferry; returning leaves Bonner's Ferry Sun. at noon. Connections at Nelson with C. & K. R. to and from Robson, Trail, Rossland, Nakusp, Revelstoke and C.P.R. points; at Nelson with N. & F.S.R. to and from Spokane and way points; at Kaslo with K. & S. R. to and from Slocan points; at Bonner's Ferry with G.N.R.

The right is reserved to change this schedule at any time without notice. For tickets, rates, etc., apply at Company's office, Nelson.

T. ALLAN, SECRETARY. J. W. TROUP, MANAGER, Nelson B.C.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

Steamers "International" and "Alberta" on Kootenay Lake and River.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT 12th JULY, 1897.

Subject to Change without Notice.

Five-Mile Point Connection with all Passenger Trains of N. & F.S.R'y. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked to all U.S. Points

Leave Kaslo for Nelson and Way Points, daily except Sunday, 5.45 a.m.
Arrive Northport, 12:15 p.m.; Rossland, 3:40 p.m.; Spokane, 6 p.m.
Leave Nelson for Kaslo and Way Points, daily except Sunday, 4.45 p.m.
Leaving Spokane, 8 a.m.; Rossland, 10:30 a.m.; Northport, 1:50 p.m.

NEW SERVICE ON KOOTENAY LAKE.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo, etc., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat..... 8:30 a.m.
Arrive Kaslo..... 12:30 p.m.
Leave Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. 5:00 p.m.
Arrive Nelson..... 9:00 p.m.

BONNER'S FERRY AND KOOTENAY RIVER SERVICE.

*Leave Kaslo, Sat..... 9:30 p.m. | Leave Bonner's Ferry, Sun. 1 p.m.
Arrive Boundary, Sun..... 6 a.m. | Arrive Boundary, Sun..... 5 p.m.
Arv Bonner's Ferry, Sun. 10:30 a.m. | Kaslo, Sun..... 10 p.m.

Close connection at Bonner's Ferry with trains East bound, leaving Spokane 7:40 a.m., and West bound, arriving Spokane 7 p.m.

*The Alberta awaits the arrival of the International before leaving for Bonner's Ferry.

Kaslo, B.C., 12th July, 1897. GEORGE ALEXANDER, General Manager.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD.

Subject to change without notice. Trains run on Pacific standard time.

Going west.		Going east.
Leave 8.00 a.m.	Kaslo.....	Arrive 3.50 p.m.
" 8.36 "	South Fork.....	" 3.15 "
" 9.36 "	Sproule's.....	" 2.15 "
" 9.51 "	Whitewater.....	" 2.00 "
" 10.03 "	Bear Lake.....	" 1.48 "
" 10.18 "	McGuigan.....	" 1.33 "
" 10.38 "	Cody Junction.....	" 1.12 "
Arrive 10.50 "	Sandon.....	Leave 1.00 "

CODY LINE.

Leave 11.00 am..... Sandon..... Arrive 11.45 a.m.
Arrive 11.20 a.m..... Cody..... Leave 11.25 a.m.

ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & F. A.

GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.