

MINING NEWS.

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Having visited British Columbia, and formed important connections there, I am in a position to offer developed or partially developed mineral claims and working mines at reasonable prices. I work on a commission basis, and am prepared to give purchasers full particulars as to cost, etc. As a rule I can furnish expert reports, maps, etc.

Having closed up the War Eagle deal, the largest and most successful mining transaction ever floated in Canada, I can now offer the following:—

ROSSLAND CAMP.

Claim about 30 acres. Crown Grant advertised for Development tunnel about 27 feet, several surface cuts, indications good. Adjoins valuable properties. **\$10,000**

Claim about 30 acres. Fine showing low grade ore. Well situated. About \$500 work done. **\$18,000**

Two Claims adjoining on Red Mountain. Surrounded by very valuable properties. Valued at \$65,000 and upwards. Price for immediate sale, **\$15,000**

Claim—Red Mountain. Very little work done. **\$7,000**

Developed Property—Red Mountain. Has one of the largest veins in the Camp. Owners will reserve part interest or sell whole property. **\$65,000**

Also shipping properties at **\$200,000** and **\$750,000**

SLOCAN.

Partially Developed Claim, with considerable work done, and value proved by adjoining claim on same vein. **\$25,000** cash, or **\$35,000** on bond. 10% down.

Developed property of great promise, **\$100,000**

NEAR UPPER COLUMBIA LAKE.

Five Adjoining Claims—Report of reliable Engineer furnished. Owner wants money for development, and will sell an interest at very low figure. Some one has a golden opportunity here to form a Company, as the name of the engineer is a guarantee of the value of the property.

COAT RIVER.

Two miles from Kootenay Lake. A Claim of great promise. Assays 34% copper, \$12.00 gold and \$1.60 silve.—\$47.60. Also \$40.00 silver and 12% copper. Shaft down 35 feet. Vein 3½ feet wide. Another shaft down about 12 feet same vein. **\$4,500** cash, or **\$7,000** in one year. 10% down.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

An interest in a very promising claim, situated adjoining and on same vein as very valuable property. Owners wish some one to help them in forming a Company. Price very low.

NORTH FORK OF SALMON.

A **Claim** with very good showing, recommended by reliable expert. **\$1,000** cash and **\$5,500** in 6 months will secure half interest with reliable people.

FORT STEELE.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway will be built this year and will enhance the value of these properties.

Developed Property. \$10,000 expended. Carbonate of Copper 27½ per cent. 10% down. **\$35,000**

Free Milling Gold Property. Average \$20.00. Tunnel 140 feet. Ledge 4 feet wide. Time given to examine if deposit made. **\$72,000**

Claim. About \$100.00 expended. Assays \$15.00. **Cash 10%, balance 6 months.** **\$6,000**

Four Claims. Copper, Silver and Gold. Large amount of work done. Time given to examine if deposit paid. **\$60,000**

One Claim. Small amount of development. **\$2,500**

Six Claims. Large amount of development. Assays as high as \$144.00. Working bond given if deposit paid. **\$110,000**

AMERICAN SIDE.

Free Gold. Near Baker City, Oregon. Most promising property. Have full report. **\$25,000**

Free Gold. Six Claims. Working mine. Net returns, 8 months, exceed \$20,000, with small crude 3 stamp mill. Large amount of development on one claim. Five other claims show good prospects. **Price \$150,000.** A 20 stamp mill can pay \$20,000 a month on this property. It will bear investigation.

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FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

ENLARGED PAPER.

A rush of advertising this week threatened to crowd our reading columns. To give subscribers a full supply of news, this issue is enlarged by four pages, making it sixteen pages.

THE GRANITE CREEK CO.

The official annual report of the Granite Creek Mining Co., as published elsewhere in this issue, affords not only agreeable reading for the shareholders, but effectually refutes the scurrilous rumors which were afloat concerning the management. As the libel suit which resulted from the vicious attacks is still *sub judice*, it is out of reach of newspaper comment; but the meeting is sufficient judgment. If any shareholders, under misrepresentations, went to curse, they remained to bless, for the meeting, unanimously, re-elected the old officers, and adopted and ratified all the acts of the Board. To the Secretary, Mr. Hogg, this must have been especially gratifying, as it proved at once the falseness of the attacks and the confidence which is reposed in him. We shall look forward to publishing in the next annual report the statements of the dividends earned and paid.

THE MINING MEETINGS.

Quite a number of prominent men have already arrived to take part in the meetings of the Mining Institute, and more are expected as we go to press. The meetings promise to be unusually important.

ROTHSCHILD'S BUYING.

The sale of a controlling interest in the Tom Boy Gold mine at Telluride, Colo., is a big affair, the Exploration Company of London (which is the Rothschild syndicate) having paid \$1,500,000 for 51 per cent. of the stock, and having also agreed to spend some hundred thousand dollars on the development of the mine. According to an article in this mine in the last issue of the *Western Mining World* by de P. Gliddon, the Tom Boy can produce from ore in sight 150 tons daily for seven years; taking the average value and deducting the actual expenses, the profits on this would be \$3,250,000. The writer estimates that the profits on a capital of \$2,500,000 would be 15 to 20 per cent.

ROSSLAND NOTES.

The Copper Chief and Copper Wander, on Sophia Mountain, have been bonded to Moynahan and Campbell for \$25,000.

The 100 foot shaft on the Butte is completed, and the last 10 feet has been driven in ore of shipping grade.

The Mayflower is showing splendid values in silver, the average being 100 oz. to the ton, besides from \$8 to \$12 in gold.

The Homestake shaft is down 90 feet, with the vein 4 feet wide.

The output of the Kootenay and Columbia is to go to the Trail smelter, the rate being \$12 a ton.

A drift in the Zilor shaft has struck a four foot vein of ore.

The Palo Alto is to have machinery driven by steam. Assays from the shaft at a depth of 40 feet gave an average of \$20 per ton.

Work on the Cariboo will be at once resumed, the Crown grant having been issued.

The Good Hope has been re-organized with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., Montreal, have received an order for a 4 drill compressor complete for the Trilby and Prince of Wales.

Monte Cristo is showing ore which assays \$23.

White Bear is looking well, with a vein 3 feet wide.

THE BUTTE IMPROVING.

At a depth of 92 feet in the shaft on the Butte, three feet of solid ore was encountered. Five more feet work has been done continues in the ore body with a marked improvement.

The shaft has passed through three chutes of ore. The first of any consequence was reached at a depth of 35 feet which continued for 20 feet—*Rossland Record*.

BUTTE A MINE.

The contractors on the Butte shaft finished their contract yesterday. The shaft is down 100 feet, and for the last 10 feet it has been in ore of a shipping grade. When first encountered, the ore body was two feet wide, and has widened to three feet and a half, which is its present width at the 100 foot level. Samples of the ore can be seen at the office of the Walters Company limited. It is the intention of the management to drive a drift to the east at the bottom of the shaft. The stock of the Butte Gold Mining Company is quite active at present.—*Rosslander*.

BUTTE ORE ASSAYED WELL.

Assays made of the ore from the new strike on the Butte showed 9 per cent. copper, 6 ounces in silver and \$11 in gold—equal to \$26 a ton. The ore body appears to be three feet wide. Another contract will be let immediately and a drift will be run on the ore. The ore is of shipping grade, and will be taken out now as fast as the work can be done to advantage.—*Rossland Miner*.

TROUT LAKE PROPERTY.

It is reported that Messrs. Abrahamson Bros. have bonded their well-known Trout Lake property, the American, to James Dixon of Vancouver, for \$6,000, with 10 per cent. down. This is a small price for the American, which is a remarkably promising claim, situated on Haskins creek about four miles from the lake and distant from Trout Lake City but some 16 miles. It has been partially opened, and there is some ore still lying on the property—about 12 tons. There is a good trail to the claim from the lake, which cost considerable to put in. Dixon represents some Vancouver concern who have taken up a good many bonds in the country, and in the American he has got a good property cheap.—*Revelstoke Mail*.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

A California paper gives an interview with Mr. Juneau, the founder of Alaska's capital city, which bears his name. He is a French Canadian, and was born in Montreal, and went out to California in 1851, living for 9 years in Montana, and then going up to Alaska in 1874.

HOW SMELTERS ARE RUN.

Many of our readers are no doubt ignorant of the manner in which smelters are run, and many mining stock owners very likely wonder how "leakages" are avoided. One man recently wrote: "I am at a loss to know how these smelters are managed. Is there a Government inspector there, or who is there to look after the interests of each mine having ore on the smelter? Do they depend on the honesty of the management, or has each mine got to have an inspector there while the ore is being treated? Is there not a chance of a big leakage here? The gold, silver and other metals taken from the ore, where are they kept? When are they sold? Are there proper places to keep them until they are sold? How is this managed? I fancy an article on this matter would be thankfully received by readers in this part of Canada, where the people know little of mining."

In answer to this letter the *Rossland Miner* editorially remarked:

Some mines do keep an agent at the smelter, but he is there merely for keeping a check on the quantity of ore delivered. Where the ore is weighed before being shipped there is no need for an agent at the smelter. The smelter agrees to treat ore for a certain charge per ton, and to pay New York prices for the gold, silver, lead and copper contained.

When the ore arrives at the smelter it is weighed the same as wheat or any other commodity. It then goes to the sampling works, where it is sampled automatically. This sample is then reduced in quantity, also automatically, and a portion of it is ground to a pulp. A small part of this pulp is then assayed to find its metallic contents. The rest of the pulp is sealed up for future reference in case of a dispute as to the value of the ore, with the exception of an assay sample, which is sent to the shipper of the ore. He in turn gets his sample assayed, and if it checks out, with the smelter returns there is no room for dispute. If it does not check out another portion of the pulp is sent to a disinterested assayer selected by both parties as umpire. His certificate of the contents settles the question of value. The pulp from which all these assays are obtained is necessarily an absolute average of the whole quantity of ore, whether it is 1 ton or 100 tons.

The product of a copper smelter is a copper matte, and a silver-lead smelter produces base bullion. The value of the matte or bullion depends entirely on the richness of the ore treated and the success with which it was reduced. Copper matte such as is produced at Trail contains anywhere from 20 to 60 per cent. copper, while its value in gold and silver may run from \$100 to \$200 per ton to as many or more thousands of dollars. Bullion from a silver-lead smelter may in the same manner vary in its contents from 40 to 90 per cent. in lead and from a few ounces of silver per ton to a great many thousands, accordingly

as the ore treated was low or high grade.

In both cases the product of the smelter is sent to refineries, where the precious and base metals are separated, the former going to the mints or metal exchanges. After being refined the product is usually given to an express company to transport from one point to another. Prior to refinement it is just high class freight.

Smelters represent large aggregations of capital, and depend entirely for their success upon the confidence of their customers. Any deviation from absolute honesty would immediately prove disastrous and we question if any other line of business in the world is conducted with such care in reference to dealings with the public. In the smelting business honesty is not only the best policy—it is the only policy. A smelter which was thought to be dishonestly conducted could not run a month, and the entire investment of capital would be a loss, as the reputation would stick to it despite any charges that might be made in the management.

CARIBOO AND QUESNELLE.

Cariboo hydraulic shares are reported to have made an upward move from the low point to which the buyers had gone down. Buying orders from Montreal are stated to have resulted in business at \$8, all shares offering having been taken at that figure.

It will probably be news to many to know that the leases of the ground extending about 30 miles along the main Quesnelle river, and adjoining the nine miles held by the Golden Quesnelle, limited, have been offered for sale to, and the offer is under consideration capitalists of Philadelphia and New York. The Golden River Quesnelle, limited, is the company Major C. T. Dupont promoted.

There is nothing new to state respecting the Golden Cache Co., in whose stock little or nothing is just now being done. Messrs. Burnet & Burnet, Dominion and provincial land surveyors of Vancouver and Lilloet, have issued a lithographed sketch plan of the mining locations on Cayoosh creek, showing the position of the Golden Eagle and other claims held by the Golden Cache Co., as well as many other claims in the neighborhood.

Negotiations in connection with the projected purchase by English capitalists of the Nip & Tuck mining property have hitherto been delayed by the refusal of the largest shareholder of the company to consent to a sale at the figure offered. This refusal having now been withdrawn and sanction to the proposal having been given, the purchase is now under consideration in London. Meanwhile, there are buyers of Nip & Tuck shares at \$6, but there are no shares on the market. It is somewhat significant that a Chinese tycoon, who knows the property well, has written inquiring whether the property is for sale and at what price? to which inquiry a reply has been sent

asking him to make an offer for the mine. This is unsolicited testimony to the value of the property, since the Chinese are not likely to put money into a mine unless it gives ample promise of an abundant return.

It was decided at a special general meeting of the shareholders in the Maud Hydraulic Mining company, to accept an offer received from New York to purchase the company's mining property for \$100,000, of which the sum of \$5,000 was to be paid upon the signing of the document, and the balance of \$95,000 within six months thereafter. The secretary of the company has since received a telegram from the agent of the intending purchaser at New York, authorizing the treasurer of the company to draw for \$5,000 at three days' sight, the draft to be accompanied by an option to complete the purchase within six months by payment of the balance, \$95,000. The completion of this transaction would give an amount pro rata distribution of \$21 per share gross, or about \$19 per share net. On the strength of this conditional sale buyers are now offering \$12 (shares are \$5 paid), but shares are firmly held, those holders who are quoting a selling price at all asking \$15.—*Ashcroft, B.C. Journal.*

GOLD AT MAGOG.

The discovery of gold at Danville is interesting, but not especially remarkable, as gold deposits exist in many parts of the Eastern Townships. Near the shore of Lake Memphremagog, on the Brome County side, just opposite this place, there runs a wide vein of gold quartz. The surface assays have shown the quantity of metal contained in the ton to be moderate, but no attempt has been made to sink a shaft in any place. A brook near by has yielded occasionally a small gold nugget. This property, which belongs to Mr. D. A. Bullock, is about two miles from the copper mine owned by Mr. William Smith of Sherbrooke, which has not been worked for five years.

The latter mine was developed by Mr. Smith, and a great deal of money spent in preparing for shipping ore in paying quantities. A considerable amount was sent to New York, but at that time a mine in North Adams, Mass., was opened, and the Memphremagog enterprise was unable to compete with the concern so much nearer the market.

It is singular that the attention of Canadian capitalists is not directed to the immense mineral resources of the Lake Memphremagog region. A deposit of manganese, a sample of which was recently assayed in London, Eng., is of the best quality, and is situated within two rods of the lake, and almost exactly opposite Georgeville. New York capitalists have already purchased several valuable tracts of this territory, but Canadian business men are losing an opportunity in not inspecting these regions.—*Herald.*

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

A well informed gentleman, who has just returned from the Slocan lake district, gives some interesting information as to the probable outcome of the present active movements of the Canadian Pacific in that region. A special telegram from Nelson gave news of the beginning of the building of the C. P. R. line from the foot of Slocan lake down the Slocan river to Slocan crossing on the Columbia & Kootenay road running from Nelson to Robson.

The developments which will probably follow the completion of an all rail route from Slocan Lake to Robson, and a connection there with the Columbia & Western, now under construction from Trail, are much more far-reaching than they were at first understood to be. A very large tonnage is growing up along the east side of Slocan lake. There are now producing mines on Carpenter, Four Mile, Eight Mile, Ten Mile, Springer and Lemon creeks. All these creeks run into Slocan lake from the east. It is therefore a downhill haul from every mine on every one of these creeks to Slocan lake, and Slocan lake supplies the only means of outlet for the mines on all these creeks, except Carpenter creek, which is the furthest one north.

Should the present indications hold good and the Slocan lake mines be such producers as they now promise to be, the tonnage for the railroad which controls the situation will be enormous. At present the only way of shipping ore from the mines south of Carpenter creek is by boat up to Rosebery at the head of the lake, and thence over the Nakusp & Slocan railroad, under control of the C. P. R., to the Upper Arrow lake, thence by barge to Arrowhead, thence by rail to Revelstoke, on the C. P. R. main line. This is a very circuitous and tedious route. After the ore gets to Revelstoke it is taken east over the C. P. R. main line, and delivered to the smelting works at Omaha and other United States points.

The building of a line of road from the south end of Slocan lake and the establishment of an all rail connection between the Slocan lake mines and the Trail smelter is certain to lead to some big changes. It is generally believed that an understanding has been arrived between Mr. Heinze of the Trail smelter and the C. P. R. people, whereby the Trail smelter is to put in furnaces for the treatment of lead and silver ores. The C. P. R. people are building a large steamer at Rosebery, the point where their Nakusp line touches the upper end of the lake and also some barges. This steamer and these barges will be run between Rosebery and Slocan City, the latter point being the place where the new road running south from the Slocan mines is to start. These barges will carry freight and passenger cars just as the barges now do running between Arrowhead and Nakusp.

Another part of the plan is to lay a third rail on the Columbia & Western between Trail and Rossland, so that

standard gauge cars can be run over this line. With this done it will be possible by June 1 for the C. P. R. to not only deliver ore in cars from Slocan lake points at the Trail smelter, but to deliver at Rossland freight in cars lots, without breaking bulk, from all points in eastern Canada. In other words, the C. P. R. will then have a through line to Rossland.

But this is not all. When the C. P. R. gets into Rossland it will be within a few hundred yards of the Columbia and Red Mountain, and on about the same level. It will therefore be a very easy matter to make the connection between the two systems, and thus get C. P. R. cars right into Spokane. Spokane has long wanted a connection of this kind. She now has a chance to get it, and that in a manner altogether unexpected.

The bearing, therefore, of the building of the road from the foot of Slocan lake upon the development of the West Kootenay and the adjacent territory is hardly to be comprehended at first glance. It is one of the most important moves ever made in the history of the country.—*Rosland Miner.*

IN EAST KOOTENAY.

The North Star mine was discovered in 1892 by Joe Bourgeois and James Langell. The original locations are the North Star, O. K., Dreadnaught and the Buckhorn. This property was bonded to a Mr. Woods, of Quebec, who re-bonded it to the present owners. The resident manager for the company is Mr. Neil McLeod Curran. Mr. Isaac Williams is superintendent of the mine.

The mine has passed through the various stages of development, and now has hundreds of feet of tunnels, drifts and shafts. As a shipper and producer, this property, with the proper means of transportation, can compete with any mine in British Columbia. Last season the company shipped about 5,000 tons of galena, and we learn that 6,000 or 8,000 tons of rich carbonates will be shipped next season. The company at present owns, by purchase and location, some 12 claims.

The Midnight, located by Jay Usher, George Watson and George Hoggarth, is the first extension of the North Star on the north. Considerable work has been done on this property, and Messrs. Watson and Hoggarth are in Spokane completing arrangements for the sale of the mine to Montreal parties for the sum of \$20,000. The second extension on the north is the Big Chief, located by H. L. Ammie. There is a good showing of ore on this property; numerous cuts have been run and ore has been found in all of them. The third extension on the north is the Eureka, located by W. Van Aasdalen. There is also a good showing of mineral on this claim. Two cuts 30 feet in length, one shaft 10 feet in

depth show mineral in places, and the ledge on this property can be traced for 700 feet to the creek. The owners of these claims, Messrs. Ammie, Van Aasdalen and Grace, have a block of four claims, the Big Chief, Little Chief, Eureka and Geneva.

The Quantrell and Utopia have also a good showing of ore. These claims have lately been sold to a Scotch syndicate.

The Stemwinder is owned by D. D. Mann and Wm. Wade. There is a showing of ore on this property, upon which considerable work has been done.

There are some 35 claims located on the North Star hill, with indications of mineral on almost all. In fact it is the general impression among mining men that the whole mountain is a vast deposit of silver-lead ore.

Across Mark creek, and extending in a northerly direction for a distance of about a mile, we find a continuous line of locations until we reach the original locations of what is called the Sullivan group of mines. The first claims located were the Hamlet, Shyllock and Hope, located by Messrs. Smith, Clever, Sullivan and Burdett, who have bonded the property to Spokane parties. There is a large surface showing of steel galena on these claims. On the Hamlet a shaft is down 30 feet, passing through 6 feet of carbonates, and the bottom of the shaft is now in solid galena. Numerous cuts have been made in various places on this property, and it is no exaggeration to say that in every cut there is galena; and when it is understood that these cuts extend over an area of several acres, it would not be difficult for a person to realize that an immense body of mineral is underlying the glacial deposit on the surface.

On the Hope there has been uncovered a large body of rich galena.

On the Blucher, which is an extension of the Hamlet on the south, there is a good showing of mineral.

The Galore also has mineral in sight, and gives indications of becoming a paying mine.

The Gift is an extension of the Hope on the north. Kidney ore is found on this property, also a small seam of galena.

There are some 30 or 40 claims located on the mountain; in fact, the intervening ground between the North Star and Sullivan has all been located, and galena is found on many of these locations, and this vast silver-lead belt can be traced for a distance of about five miles.

Business is picking up, and the prospects are improving in this vicinity, a large number of mines have been sold and bonded on this mineral belt, and the indications are that many claims will become producing mines at an early day, and it is the opinion of mining experts that the Huckleberry and Sullivan mountains will become the largest silver-lead camp in Kootenay.—*Fort Steele Prospector.*

THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS.

FURNISHED BY

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Treasury Shares.	Market Price.	REMARKS.
TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT.					
Alberta Gold M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Alf	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.12½	
Big Three	3,500,000	1.00		.12½	
Bluebird	600,000	1.00		.10	
Butte Gold Copper M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.06	
Caledonia Consolidated	500,000	1.00	100,000	.11	
Center Star	500,000	1.00	None	.25	
Colonna	500,000	1.00	200,000	....
Commander	500,000	1.00	100,000	.21	
Deer Park	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.23	
Enterprise	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.20	
Evening Star	1,200,000	1.00	100,000	.16	
Gertrude	500,000	1.00	62,000	.15	
Georgia	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	....
Great Western	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.18	
Homestake	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.17	
Imperial	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.10	
Iron Horse	1,000,000	1.00	....	.20	
Iron Colt	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.20	
Iron Mask	500,000	1.00	None	....
Josie	700,000	1.00	200,000	.55	
Jumbo	500,000	1.00	None	.65	
Le Roi	500,000	5.00	None	7.25	
Lilly May	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Mabel	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Monita	750,000	1.00	172,500	.25	
May Flower	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.17½	
Monte Cristo	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.18	
Montreal Red Mountain	1,000,000	1.00	340,000	.12	
Mugwump	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Northern Belle	1,000,000	1.00	....	.15	
Novelty	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.12	
O. K.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.29	
Palo Alto	1,000,000	1.00	....	.10	
Poorman	500,000	1.00	None	.10	
R. E. Lee	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.15	
Red Eagle	1,200,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Red Mountain View	1,000,000	1.00	....	.20	
Rosland Columbia	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.10	
Rosland Red Mountain	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.26	
Silverline	500,000	1.00	100,000	.12	
St. Elmo	1,000,000	1.00	525,000	.13	
St. Paul	1,000,000	1.00	....	.12½	
Victory—Triumph	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.10	
Virginia	500,000	1.00	None	.20	
War Eagle Consolidated	2,000,000	1.00	350,000	....
West Le Roi and Josie	500,000	1.00	....	1.25	
White Bear	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
SLOCAN DISTRICT.					
Reco	....	1.00	....	1.00	
Idler	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.07½	
Noble Five Con.	1,200,000	1.00	300,000	.65	
Rambler-Catibao Con.	1,000,000	1.00	None	.35	
Santa Marie Silver M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.03½	
Slocan Star	500,000	.50	....	3.00	
St. Keverne	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.03	
Wonderful Group	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.12½	
BOUNDARY DISTRICT.					
Old Ironsides	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.15	
Knob Hill	1,500,000	1.00	400,000	.15	
CAMP MCKINNEY.					
Cariboo M. & S. Co.	500,000	1.00	....	.50	
AINSWORTH AND NELSON DISTRICTS.					
Dellie M. and M. Co.	750,000	1.00	250,000	.12½	
Hall's Mines	300,000	1.00	....	7.50	
COLVILLE RESERVATION.					
Bitton G. M. Co.	3,000,000	1.00	800,000	.05	
Fidelity G. & C. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.10	
Joe V. Gold M. Co.	700,000	1.00	300,000	.03	
Mountain View	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.06	
Reservation Min. & Mill. Co.	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
IDAHO DISTRICT.					
Oru Fino Placer	500,000	1.00	None	.12½	
Daisy Group	500,000	1.00	None	.10	

COXEY IN LUCK TOO.

The Coxe mine, on the west side of Red mountain, seems to be joining in the general run of good luck prevailing in the camp just at this time. The tunnel started some time ago is now in 135 feet altogether. It was started as a crosscut tunnel, but the ground is so situated that no great depth could be secured in that distance. When the tunnel had been run in 100 feet, a ledge was found and a drift started on it to the northwest. Some good looking quartz and mixed iron ore was found in this drift. A picked sample of the ore ran \$43 in gold, silver and copper, the copper percentage being over 20 per cent.

It was then determined to do more prospecting with a view of running a tunnel which would have a greater depth. A shaft was started 125 feet north of the face of the drift, and when it had been put down eight feet some very good looking ore running about \$23 was found.

A meeting of the company has been called to determine on future operations. It is probable a new tunnel will be started further down the hill, so that a greater depth on the vein can be secured with the expectation of finding the ore cleaner and in more compact form. This tunnel will be about 450 feet long. The condition of the mine is very promising.—*Rosland Miner.*

GOOD FOR COLONNA.

The ore body struck in the Colonna has widened out until it fills the whole face of the tunnel and is seven feet wide.

The stock of the company has jumped from 12½ cents to 25 cents, and none can be had at that price.

A number of the brokers sold stock they did not have, and are rustling hard for it, and are apt to pay a fancy price to enable them to fill their orders.

The owners here are very jubilant, George Pfunder says they now not only have seven feet of ore but of shipping ore. It assays \$24 in gold and 9½ per cent. copper.—*Rosland Record.*

THE SULTANA SOLD.

The sale of the Sultana on Lookout mountain was closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The consideration being \$10,000; \$3,000 was paid to-day, and the balance will be due in 30 days.

The purchasers are General Charles S. Warren, Governor McIntosh, Div. Higgins, speaker of the Legislature, and Senator Kerchoffer of Manitoba.

General Warran says development works will commence on the Sultana at once, and be vigorously pushed, and that that doesn't mean a few hundred dollars worth of work, but at least \$10,000.—*Rosland Record.*

AT SUDBURY, ONT.

Mr. R. Woods has given an option on gold property at Wahnapiatae for \$6,000.

We are informed that the Citizens' Gold & Coal Mining Co. of Sudbury have secured an option on Messrs. Williams and Pickard's gold property for \$10,000.

Mr. D. O'Connor of Sudbury, while in Toronto some time ago, purchased a steam tug, which will ply on Lake Wahnapiatae next season. This will provide facilities for getting into the mining regions which will be appreciated by all interested in mining. Mr. O'Connor never lacks enterprise.

Mr. Craig of Toronto, who has an option on part of the Cook-Henry gold property, has given notice that he will commence development in a few days.

Mr. M. C. Biggar, President of the Citizens' Gold & Coal Mining Co., was up to Chelmsford yesterday, and secured a valuable coal and gold option for his company.

We are informed that the first car of machinery for the Crystal Gold Mining Co. is now at Wahnapiatae station, and will be forwarded to the mine at once. A five stamp mill will be erected, which can be expanded to a ten at a small extra outlay. About 50 men will be employed for some time while building is going forward.—*Sudbury News.*

MINING MEETING.

A meeting of over 200 of mining and business men of Sudbury was held in Warren's Hall here last evening. Mayor Cochrane was called to the chair, and Mr. G. Harwood appointed Secretary. The Mayor explained that the object of the meeting was to discuss the best methods for bringing the Sudbury District to the front and the general promotion of the mining interests of Ontario. He said that a vast majority of the mining men were dissatisfied with the mining laws of Ontario, and as the Premier of the Ontario Government had in a recent speech in Toronto asked for suggestions, he considered that the best way to get the voice of those interested in mining was by calling a public meeting, and he was much pleased to see so many representative men present, and hoped that all would express themselves freely.

After a discussion of about an hour and a half as to the best method of approaching the Government, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft resolutions. This was carried without a dissenting voice, and showed that the Sudbury district is a unit on mining matters.—*Sudbury News.*

MONTE CRISTO.

Latest reports from Monte Cristo state that the south crosscut has proved the body of ore to be 4 feet wide, while samples show that it assays \$23.

BETTER THAN SOUTH AFRICA.

When the Hon. William Pugsley reached his home in New Brunswick from a trip to British Columbia, he, among other things, said:

"While in British Columbia I saw some gentlemen from South Africa who have had large experience in the gold fields there. They expressed the opinion that British Columbia presents a far better field for profitable investment than the famous Rand region in South Africa. In British Columbia an area of country 400 miles by some 700 or 800 miles is well mineralized, and such valuable discoveries have been made at such widely separated points as to lead to the belief that practically the whole province will in the near future become a vast field for the production of gold, silver and other valuable minerals.

"There is a vast tract of rich and comparatively undeveloped country, which will be made easily accessible by the proposed railroad through the Crow's Nest Pass. This line is very much talked of in the West, and its early construction would undoubtedly prove a great advantage not only to British Columbia, but to that portion of the Northwest territories lying adjacent to the Rocky mountains on the east, whose farmers will thereby be afforded facilities to market produce, and also to eastern Canada, which is interested in securing the trade of a district which will, before a very long time, have a large consuming population."

NEAR SUDBURY.

Mr. M. Rockele, who is here in the interests of Mr. Craig of Toronto, has men engaged sinking shafts in the Cook-Henry gold property in McKim Township.

The Citizens' Gold and Coal Mining Co. has a shaft 10 feet in depth in the Cook-Henry property in Broder Township. We understand vein to be well defined, of good width, and fairly promising.

Messrs. E. L. Sawyer, mining broker, J. C. Palmer of the Kensington Hotel, Toronto, Dr. M. Schumann of New York, in company with Messrs. D. O'Connor, Mayor Cochrane, F. B. Chapin, and L. V. Roike of Sudbury, drove to Wahnapiatae gold fields Tuesday morning, returning last evening. As nearly all these gentlemen are interested in the Comstock, a thorough examination was made of the progress of the work since extra force was put on. We understand everything was found highly satisfactory and in all likelihood a stronger gang will be at work shortly.

Mr. A. Hamel of Wahnapiatae village shows a sample of gold quartz that exceeds in richness anything yet produced. It was given him by an Indian who had just returned from a hunting trip above Wahnapiatae Lake.—*Sudbury News.*

R. H. AHN
MINING BROKER

OFFICES:

Rat Portage, Ont.
75 Canada Life Building,
Toronto.
411 Board of Trade Building,
Montreal.

THE

Yellow Jacket

Gold Mining Company

5 FULL CLAIMS.

THE

Pears Lake

Mining Company

1 FULL CLAIMS.

Treasury Stock for sale by the Secretary,

J. TOWNSEND.

For any information in regard to these companies, address,

Townsend & Jones

Mining Investors and Promoters,

Rooms 8 and 9 Tull Block,

SPOKANE, Wash.

OUR CIRCULATION

3rd February, 1897.

We certify that we have printed **Two Thousand Five Hundred** copies of **MINING NEWS** each week since 28 October to the present time, making **Thirty-Seven Thousand Five Hundred** copies in the fifteen weeks.

JOHN LOVELL & SON.

THE FOLEY MINES COMPANY OF ONTARIO

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL - - \$1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 Shares of the par value of Five Dollars Each.

DIRECTORS.

Rod. A. Demme	Detroit, Mich.	Hon. Lyman Melvin Jones	Toronto, Ontario.
Sam. S. Babcock	" " "	Wm. H. Cawthra,	" "
	Thos. J. Hurley	New York City.	

OFFICERS.

Rod. A. Demme	<i>President.</i>	Wm. H. Cawthra	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Hon. Lyman Melville Jones	<i>Vice-President.</i>	Edmund Bristol	<i>Secretary.</i>
Joseph C. Foley,	<i>General Manager Mines.</i>		

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Frederick Gleason Corning, New York City.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER AGENTS.

The Toronto General Trust Company, Toronto, Ont.

BANKERS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

GENERAL OFFICES.

103 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

The original subscribers to the shares of the Foley Mines Company of Ontario, Limited, invite private subscriptions for 15,000 fully paid up and non-assessable shares of that corporation.

LOCATION OF MINES.

The property consists of 191 acres known as mining locations A. L. 74, A. L. 75, and A. L. 76, situate on Shoal Lake Seine River Mining District, Ontario, Canada.

WHY PURCHASED.

This property was secured by the present Corporation on the advice of their consulting engineer, Mr. Frederick G. Corning of New York, the well known engineer.

TITLE.

The properties are held under warranty deeds. The titles have been carefully examined and approved by well known Canadian and New York solicitors.

INDEBTEDNESS.

There is no bonded indebtedness, and the property is free and clear of encumbrance.

VALUATION.

The property is now valued at

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS CASH.

irrespective of improvements and machinery, which are estimated at \$150,000 additional, and consist in part as follows:—

A Fraser & Chalmers modern, up-to-date twenty stamp mill, capable of treating from forty to sixty tons of ore per day, has just been completed, including two duplex hoists and skip road laid with steel rails, a self-dumping skip car, shaft house, four thousand feet of tramway, two boilers, an Ingersoll Compressor, capable of running three air drills, commodious machine and blacksmith shop, wharf with derrick for handling supplies, machinery, etc., comfortable accommodation for over one hundred men, stables,

a tug and scows for towing wood, etc., and other necessary buildings. The property is entirely free from encumbrances, and a sum of \$15,000 has been paid in to the Treasury over and above the outlay for all equipments.

EARNINGS.

In a report made eleven months ago, by Mr. Corning, he estimated the net earnings at \$10,000 per month, or 1 per cent. per month dividends on par value of stock, and on that report the Underwriters entered into an agreement for the purchase and improvement of the property; but Mr. Chewitt, who examined the property in November, covering all the new developments since Mr. Corning saw it, estimated the earnings at over \$20,000 per month, or over 2 per cent. per month on its par value, and the further estimate that if the Lucky Joe strike continues to develop, as is now apparent, the earnings may double to \$40,000 per month, or about 4 per cent. per month on par.

Mr. Chewitt reports as blocked out and ready for immediate milling \$288,000 of ore. It is estimated that the ore bodies between the two shafts and 100 feet beyond, making fourteen hundred feet in length, and at one hundred feet in depth average, will give 35,000 tons or \$700,000 worth and with the addition of 100 feet in depth, the ore bodies should prove up a valuation of \$1,160,000, which would require at least five years work with the present milling facilities for reduction and converting into bullion, leaving the Lucky Joe and others of the 23 veins belonging to this Corporation, to be separately considered.

PROSPECTIVE VALUE.

It is expected that the stock will reach par, after the Mill has produced three monthly mill runs, and that on its steady output the stock will enhance in value to at least ten dollars per share, which is a conservative estimate based on past experience in developed and paying properties. The mill will start on or before the first day of April. Meanwhile about 600 tons of ore will be put through as a mill test. Reports are expected from this daily.

WHY STOCK IS OFFERED.

It is the desire of the present owners in New York, to broaden the Canadian interest, and with that in view, 22,000 shares were offered and immediately taken in Toronto. This stock was purchased only after a personal examination of the property made by Edmund Bristol and H. W. Cawthra of Arnoldi, Howland & Bristol, Barristers, Mr. Hammond, of the firm of Osler & Hammond, Bankers, and Mr. J. H. Chewitt, B.A. Sc., C.E., the eminent Canadian expert who accompanied Mr. Cawthra, and who remained on the property some three weeks in prosecuting his examination, and who recently purchased, through Osler & Hammond, 1,000 shares of the capital stock, thus endorsing his own statements by becoming a stockholder. Therefore, to establish an interest in this property in Montreal, 15,000 shares of its capital stock are offered. At the price named it pays a small profit to the original underwriters, who will part with this amount of their holdings for the reasons above mentioned.

Among the stock holders in Toronto may be mentioned:—Hon. George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Wm. McKenzie, President Toronto Street Railway System; Edmund B. Osler, M.P., H. G. Hammond, his partner; W. H. Cawthra; A. O. Beardmore, Frank Darling, Hon. Lyman M. Jones, James Kerr Osborne, W. D. Matthews, Edmund Bristol, Aemilius Jarvis, W. R. Johnston, E. R. C. Clarkson and R. A. Lucas of Hamilton, and others.

It is believed to be in the interest of the Company to have an equally strong representation in the City of Montreal. Complete and elaborate maps, sample of ore, reports and all details may be seen at the office of C. J. McCuaig, corner of St. John and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal.

PRINCIPAL VEINS.

These have been named the "Bonanza," No. 5, Lucky Joe, Jumbo, No. 7 and No. 9. Upon all of these work has been done, and pits and shafts sunk in order to determine their value as far as possible. The Lucky Joe, which was not discovered till the end of last September, has developed in such a phenomenal way on examination that it is considered likely to prove even a superior vein to the Bonanza, on which development work has been done for the past two years.

ORE RESERVES AND THEIR VALUE.

Mr. Chewitt estimates ore now "in sight" around the North Shaft and Shaft No. 5, at about twelve thousand tons, the average value of which he states may be conservatively placed at \$24 per ton, making a total of \$228,000 already blocked out and ready to go to the mill.

DEVELOPMENT.

The present important development is shown in the longitudinal section of plan 2, and is as follows:—

North Shaft	210 feet deep
100 ft. level	North drift 37°5"
	South " 61°3"
150 ft. "	North " 63°3"
	South " 165°7"
200 ft. "	North " 77°
	South " 85°
No. 5 Shaft	117 feet deep
62 ft. level	North drift 47°6"
	South " 83°2"

An "upraise" has been started in 150 feet level, and is being pushed to meet the 100 feet level. A cross cut is also being driven to intersect the "Jumbo" vein at the 150 feet level, now in 95 feet with 25 feet more to go.

Winze No. 1	100 foot level	South drift 38°3"
3	150 " "	" " 18°5"
4	150 " "	North " 19°5"

As I cannot get any more of this stock which I can confidently recommend as being as good a purchase as the War Eagle, intending purchasers should make early application.

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG,

1759 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE GRANITE CREEK MINING
CO.'S ANNUAL MEETING.

First Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Granite Creek Mining Company (Limited), held in the head office of the Company, 47 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que., on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., pursuant to notice duly given in that behalf.

The following shareholders were present:—Messrs. Robert Stevenson, President; W. Barclay Stephens, Vice-President; W. L. Hogg, Sec. Treas.; W. Dale Harris, C. K. Gillard, M.D., A. W. Fleck, Arthur Ross, R. C. Jaques, G. F. O'Halloran, J. I. Mackie, S. Boyd Higginson, George H. Milca, George D. Phelps, George M. Greene, Chas. H. Carriere, W. K. Askwith, John Ferguson, J. J. O'Meara, C. F. Benson, Theo. Labatt, F. H. Gardner, J. S. Murray, A. Lumsden, T. McWaters, Grant MacInosh, H. B. Cameron, P. McKenzie, A. Fleck, jun., John G. Watson, George W. Gardner, F. S. Lyman, Q.C., George McDougall, D. W. McLaren, J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., Thomas Birkett, R. K. Gould, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, George B. Burland, J. Hey H. Burland and H. K. Ives.

It was

1. Moved by Robert Stevenson;

Seconded by W. Barclay Stephens:

"That Hon. A. W. Ogilvie do now take the chair."—*Carried.*

2. Moved by J. N. Greenshields;

Seconded by Arthur Ross:

"That H. Stafford be requested to act as Secretary."—*Carried.*

The Minutes of the last General Meeting of Shareholders held in Montreal on the 20th of February last were read and confirmed.

Mr. Arthur Ross read the Financial Statement of the Company together with the First Annual Report of the Directors as follows:

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GRANITE CREEK MINING CO.,
LIMITED.

The Directors of the above Company beg to report as follows:—

The Company was, on the fifteenth day of January, 1896, incorporated by letters patent granted under the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 119, and known as "The Companies Act."

The Provisional Directors duly organized the Company on the thirtieth day of January, 1896, and authorized the execution of an agreement for the

purchase of all the mineral lands, mines, real estate both real and personal, properties, credits, business, good will and assets of the Stevenson Company, subject to all liens, charges and incumbrances affecting the same or any one or more of them or any part thereof respectively, and subject also to all the liabilities of the Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company, hereafter called the Stevenson Company, in respect thereof, at and for the price or sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the said purchase money to be paid by the allotment to the shareholders in the Stevenson Company of ten thousand shares of the stock of the Granite Creek Mining Company hereafter called the Granite Company, in the same proportion as the shares in the Stevenson Company were then held by their shareholders, such shares of the Granite Company to be deemed to be fully paid up and non-assessable.

Said agreement for the purchase of the assets of the Stevenson Company was subsequently, on the thirtieth day of January, 1896, duly approved of and confirmed by the shareholders of the Granite Company at a special general meeting of such Company held on the said thirtieth day of January, 1896, and a triplicate original of said agreement was duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada on the thirty-first day of January, 1896.

Messrs. Robert Stevenson and W. L. Hogg, the owners of two leasehold properties known as the Swan and Amberty properties, having offered to sell the same to the Granite Company for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid by the allotment to the vendors of twenty-five hundred fully paid up shares of the Granite Company, and your Directors having made careful inquiries as to the value of these properties, and having reason to know that their ownership was practically essential to the development of the leasehold properties at that time held by the Granite Company decided to accept the offer of Messrs. Stevenson and Hogg, and an agreement for the purchase of said properties (viz., the Swan and Amberty properties) was at a meeting of your Directors held on the twentieth day of February, 1896, authorized to be executed, and such agreement was duly approved of and confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders of the Granite Company subsequently held on the said twentieth day of February, 1896.

Your Directors authorized Mr. Robert Stevenson to extend the flume and ditch from the pen stock on the Stevenson claim across the Gladstone and Amberty to the upper line of the Swan claim, and to furnish all material, labor and piping and two additional No. 3 monitors, and place the same in position and in shape for working not later than the thirtieth day of June, 1896, for a sum not exceeding eleven thousand dollars, the same to be payable in instalments as the work should progress. The work authorized as above has been duly carried on during the past summer subject to the delays hereinafter referred to.

Certain charges having been made by Mr. H. B. Cameron and Mr. H. Brunel respecting the management of the Company's affairs at Granite Creek and also that the construction of the works had been conducted in an improper and extravagant manner, your Directors deemed it advisable in the interests of the Company to have a thorough and systematic investigation of these charges made upon the ground, and therefore authorized Mr. W. Dale Harris, C.E., and Mr. Alex. Fleck to proceed to Granite Creek and make a thorough and specific investigation of the property and management, and make a report to the Board.

Your Directors duly received their report, and the same is now laid on the table for your perusal.

Your Directors have much pleasure in stating that Messrs. Harris and Fleck in their report assure the shareholders that the affairs of the Company, barring legal delays, which, at the date of the report (the nineteenth day of September, 1896), were at an end, were going on quite satisfactorily, that the charges against Messrs. Stevenson and Hogg were without foundation, and that there appeared to be every prospect of a profitable future for the Company.

Your Directors regret that any such charges should have been made, as their effect cannot be otherwise than injurious to the standing and interests of the Company.

The work of construction required for the proper development and working of the mine is now completed, but did not progress as rapidly as your directors would have wished owing to factious litigation and injunctions which caused the stoppage of the works for about two months. This litigation so far has resulted in favor of the Company, and the mine is now so fully equipped that the working of the mine can be carried on as soon as

the season is sufficiently advanced in the Spring.

After the work of construction had been completed about two hundred thousand cubic yards of gravel were washed, when further operations were prevented by heavy frosts which occurred from a month to six weeks earlier than usual.

The delay occasioned by the litigation and injunction already referred to and the early frosts prevented any clean up being had, and, in consequence, the declaring of a dividend.

The books of the Company have been audited by J. W. Michaud, accountant, and the financial statement of the affairs of the Company duly certified by him is respectfully submitted herewith.

Signed,
ROBERT STEVENSON,
President.
W. L. HOGG,
Sec. Treasurer.

MONTREAL, 15th Dec., 1896.

TRIAL BALANCE.

Dr.		
Leasehold and Real Estate.....	\$	91,800 00
Expense Account.....		6,148 00
Salary Acct., Sec.'s salary since incorporation of the Stevenson Gold & Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company..		3,100 00
Recording Account.....		320 00
Improvement Account.....		43,500 00
Rent of Office.....		210 00
Messrs. Wilson & Campbell, deposited receipts.....		500 00
Balance due on stock.....		5,200 00
Tax Account.....		51 40
Stationery and Books.....		181 80
Engineering Fees.....		200 00
Stamps and Telegrams.....		47 11
Travelling expenses (this includes the travelling expenses for the Stevenson Co., as well as this Company).....		1,058 45
Solicitors' Fees (this item includes fees re letters patent for the Granite Co. and the Stevenson Co.).....		570 00
Exchange and Notary Fees....		9 66
	\$	153,195 97

Cr.		
Capital account.....	\$	150,000 00
Bills payable.....		3,196 97
	\$	153,196 97

To the Directors of the Granite Creek Mining Co., Ltd.:

Gentlemen,—

I hereby certify that I have compared and checked this statement with the books of the Company, and that I find the same to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed, J. W. MICHAUD.
MONTREAL, Dec. 15th, 1896.

The report made by Messrs. W. Dale Harris and Alex. Fleck was also read.

3. Moved by F. S. Lyman ;
Seconded by G. F. O'Halloran :
"That the First Annual Report of the Directors and the Special Report of Messrs. Harris and Fleck just read, be received and adopted."—*Carried.*

By-law No. 1 of the Company for regulating the affairs of the Company passed at a meeting of the Directors held on the 30th day of January, 1896, was then read by the Secretary.

4. Moved by Peter McKenzie ;
Seconded by J. F. Mackie :
"That By-law No. 1 of the Company for regulating the affairs of the Company passed at a meeting of the Directors held on the 30th of January last be, and the same is hereby approved and confirmed."

5. Moved by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland ;
Seconded by G. H. Millen :

In amendment. "That the qualification of a Director be fifty shares instead of ten shares. That section 4 of by-law No. 1 be amended accordingly, and that said by-law No. 1 so amended be now confirmed."—*Carried.*

6. Moved by George McDougall ;
Seconded by G. M. Greene :
"That all proceedings taken, resolutions passed, payments made and things done by the Directors during the past year be and the same are hereby confirmed and declared to be binding upon the Company."—*Carried.*

7. Moved by R. R. Goolie ;
Seconded by Arthur Ross :
"That the thanks of the Company are due and are hereby tendered to the Directors for their services during the past year, and especially to Messrs. Stevenson and Hogg for the completion of the work of construction so successfully carried on by them under great difficulties."—*Carried.*

8. Moved by G. M. Greene ;
Seconded by Alexander Fleck :
"That Messrs. D. W. McLaren and Arthur Ross be appointed scrutineers for the election of Directors, and that ballot be taken for the election of such directors."—*Carried.*

9. Moved by G. F. O'Halloran ;
Seconded by G. B. Burland :
"That the Secretary of this meeting be authorized to cast a single ballot for the election of the old Board of Directors."—*Carried unanimously.*

The Secretary having cast a ballot, the scrutineers reported the old Board of Directors unanimously re-elected as follows, viz. :—Messrs. Robert Stevenson, T. Barclay Stephens, W. L. Hogg, J. N. Greenshields, C. R. Gillard, A. W. Fleck and W. Dale Harris.

10. Moved by G. M. Greene ;
Seconded by W. Barclay Stephens :

"That Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons be appointed auditors of the Company for the next ensuing year."—*Carried.*

11. Moved by G. B. Burland ;
Seconded by Theodore Libatt :
"That the thanks of the shareholders are due and hereby tendered to Messrs. Harris and Fleck for the very careful and searching report they have presented to the shareholders, showing as it does that they have taken a great deal of trouble to thoroughly examine into the whole matter."—*Carried unanimously.*

12. Moved by G. F. O'Halloran ;
Seconded by Arthur Ross :
"That the meeting do now adjourn."—*Carried unanimously.*
MONTREAL, Que., 15th Dec., 1896.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO "THE ONTARIO MINING LAW.

At a mass meeting of the people of Sudbury and vicinity, held in Warren's Hall on Monday evening, the 25th inst., the following resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to formulate some of the reasons for asking the Government to make the proposed changes in our mining law. The mayor occupied the chair, and the meeting was representative of the mining interests of the district. In the discussion that took place great satisfaction was expressed that the people of Ontario have awakened to the importance of developing the mineral resources of the province, and also that the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, had specially invited mining men and others interested to assist him in framing a mining law that would best tend to bring about the much-desired result.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That all clauses in the Mining Act relating to the imposition of royalties be repealed.
2. That a proper staking law, similar to that of British Columbia, with a recording office in every mining centre and the same scale of fees, be substituted in the Act, in lieu of the present regulations for the staking out and holding of mining claims.
3. That it is not advisable in the interests of mining that mineral lands should be withdrawn from sale by orders-in-Council without a reasonable notice having been previously given.
4. That provision should be made in the Act for mining partnerships between prospectors.
5. That the practice of allowing mineral lands to be locked up by "blanket" applications should be discontinued.
6. That all chartered companies be compelled to state on the face of all certificates of stock issued by them whether said stock be Treasury or Promoters stock.—*Sudbury News.*

THE B. C. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The British Columbia Southern railway was incorporated under the name of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway company, on the 28th of April, 1888. The charter was granted to Edward Humphries of Wolf Creek, Hon. F. W. Aylmer, William Fernie, Peter Fernie, Valentine H. Baker and Edward Bray, all of the same place.

The Act of 1890 was amended by substituting the name of Joseph Despard Pemberton, of Victoria, for that of the Hon. F. W. Aylmer, and by striking out the name of Edward Bray. By the original Act the company was to commence construction work on or before two years, and to complete and equip the same on or before five years from the passing of the Act. The line was to be from some point at or near the junction of Summit creek with Michel creek in the Kootenay district, and from thence by way of Elk creek to the Upper Kootenay river, thence by way of Cranbrook and the Moyie pass to Goat river to a point on the Lower Kootenay river at or near its junction with Goat river.

By chapter 63, of 1890, the time for the completion of the work was extended, by which the company was required to commence construction on or before three years, and complete and equip the same on or before five years from the passing of that Act. This act was passed on the 20th of April, 1890.

On the 26th of April, 1891, the Act was further amended by changing the name to the British Columbia Southern railway company, and power by this latter Act was given to build the railway from a point on the Lower Kootenay river, thence to the Columbia river in the neighborhood of Fort Sheppard, with a branch line to Nelson via Salmon river; also from Columbia river in the neighborhood of Fort Sheppard to Hope on the Fraser, thence following south side of Fraser river to a favorable place for crossing to the city of New Westminster, thence to a suitable terminus on Burrard inlet; also a branch line from Elk river to Tobacco plains. Nothing in this latter Act is to be construed to increase the rights, powers and privileges of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway company under the Railway Aid Act, 1896, or to extend the aid granted by said Act to the lines authorized to be constructed by this latter Act.

By the Act of 1893, being chapter 47, passed on the 12th of April, 1893, additional power was given to the company to construct as an alternative line authorized to be constructed from Cranbrook to lower Kootenay river, a line of railway near Cranbrook by way of the St. Mary's river, to Pilot Bay, or to Lardeau river; also the undertaking was divided into three sections, known as eastern, central and western. The eastern section was to be constructed on or before the 31st December, 1896; the central section on or before the 31st Decem-

ber, 1897; and the western section on or before the 31st December, 1898; several other amendments were also made by this Act, and additional powers were conferred upon the company, namely, to operate saw mills, to work mines, minerals, coal and petroleum, and to acquire mines; to erect electric works, power houses, etc.

On the 17th April, 1894, an Act was passed consolidating the different Acts.

On the 17th April, 1896, by chapter 53, time was again extended for completing the road, as follows: Eastern section to be completed on or before 31st December, 1898; central section on or before 31st December, 1899; and western section on or before 31st December, 1900.

By the Railway Aid Act, 1890, a subsidy was granted of 20,000 acres per mile for a four foot eight and one-half inch gauge, and 10,000 acres per mile if the gauge is less than four feet eight and one-half inches, the land to be taken in alternative blocks on each side of the line of railway, each block to have a frontage of twenty miles. If the full quantity of 20,000 acres per mile in alternative blocks cannot be had, the deficiency shall be made up out of a belt of land five miles in width along the east side of Elk river, extending between a point five miles below Morisey creek and a point twenty-eight miles above Michel creek, and from a belt two and one-half miles in width on each side of Coal creek, extending to the summit, and from a belt three miles in width on each side of Michel creek, and on each side of the east and west branches of said creek to the summit.

[The above is contributed by a member of the provincial parliament, and can be depended upon to be accurate in every particular.—Ed.]—*Rosland Miner.*

A MINING MARVEL.

Arizona mining men are much interested in a new gold and silver concentrator that has made its appearance in Chicago, and is shortly expected to materialize around the tailings dumps of the West. The machine is built much on the plan of the well known De Laval cream separator. A small disc on which the auriferous slimes are fed by pipe is revolved at a rate of several thousand revolutions a minute, and the lighter elements are thrown off, entirely freeing the heavier metallic portion. A test of the machine recently made in Nevada demonstrates that it had actually saved the entire sample assay value of the heap of tailings treated. Another marvel is the speed of the process, the test noted having been made at the rate of 200 tons of tailings per day. Perhaps the only drawback to this process is the difficulty of securing adequate power. Though the machine that ran the 200 tons per day is a very small affair, easily to be transported, not less than 150-horse power is required for the operation.—*Arizona Herald.*

C. P. R. RATES.

The Canadian Pacific hauls ore from Rosebery, a siding on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, three miles north of New Denver to Tacoma, for \$11 per ton. The distance from Rosebery to Tacoma is 550 miles. The same road hauls ore from Rosebery to Nelson for \$11 per ton, and the distance from Rosebery to Nelson is 150 miles. This is the road that many Canadians believe should be given everything it asks for. Yet there are just a few Canadians who believe the Canadian Pacific should be granted no favors by the Dominion Government, and should be made to fight for every ton of traffic it gets in Kootenay. Better give the traffic of Kootenay to foreign roads that make no pretence of being anything but foreign, than to give it to a road that is foreign in everything except a name.—*Nelson Tribune.*

The Canadian Pacific railroad has made a rate of \$5.50 per ton on ore to the Nelson smelter from all points on the Nakusp & Slocan road. This is a very important announcement. The rate is just half that charged by the same company for taking ore from the same point to the smelters at Tacoma or Everett.

At present the C. P. R. has an awkward and inconvenient way of taking Slocan ores to the Nelson smelter, but when the new road is built from the foot of Slocan lake the situation will be much simplified. The rate made by the C. P. R. to the Nelson smelter is a very reasonable one all things considered, and indicates that the company is going to stand by the home smelters. This is what it should do, and we are glad to see this evidence of loyalty to Kootenay's interests.—*Roslander.*

GOLD ORE DEEP DOWN.

The mining world has been set by the ears by the developments in the Kennedy mine in Grass Valley. At a perpendicular depth of over 2,100 feet a body of rich ore, fully 30 feet in width, has been discovered. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long-cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacific Coast. It is an old theory which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. This is a creed of every other prospector on the Yukon to the Panama isthmus. The developments in the Kennedy not only topples over this old time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining in this state for the deeper progress is made in the Kennedy the wider grows the ore body.

"Mining News" is published by H. H. HANCOCK, 405 Board of Trade, and printed by John Lovell & Son, 28 and 30 St. Nicholas St. Montreal.

FROM A SEATTLE POINT OF VIEW.

The following extracts are taken from a special edition of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, which is devoted to the mercantile interests of the State, and which gives quite a good deal of space to British Columbia, in connection with mining:—

TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT.

The Trail mining district has gone to the front very rapidly during the past year. It has become a center of activity, employing many men and much capital. It has attracted and is certain to retain public interest in an extraordinary degree. Its two towns, Rossland and Trail, contain together probably 8,000 people, and have large pay rolls. The list of mines which have as yet paid dividends to their owners is not very large, but it is highly satisfactory as far as it goes, and is full of promise for the future. The number of mines that have large quantities of ore on the dump is formidable, and they will swell the list of dividend payers during the summer of 1897. The mines in the initiatory stage of development are many, while of prospects there is a legion. It can be justly said of the Trail district that the promise of its beginning is being more than fulfilled.

BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

The section of country generally known under this name covers an area of 1,900 square miles, extending from the boundary northward for about twelve miles, and from the north fork of Kettle river westward to Rock Creek, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The lack of a wagon road until recent years discouraged even prospectors, much more development, but the whole district can now be said to have been pretty thoroughly prospected. The result has been a tracing westward of the mineral belt which is being developed with such great results in the Trail Creek district, and the discovery of mineral ledges which throw that famed district into the shade. The more ancient rocks have been penetrated by others of an eruptive character, including granite, syenite, trachyte, porphyry and diorite, with which the mineral deposits are found to be connected.

THE CARIBOO COUNTRY.

In 1857 a party of French-Canadians in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company discovered gold in the gravel on the bank of the Thompson River, a tributary of the Fraser in British Columbia. The news of the discovery was soon noised abroad, and the next year 20,000 people in the short space of three months arrived at what is now the city of Victoria on their way to the gold fields. Then began the Fraser River gold excitement, which forms one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of gold mining in America. The gold in the Fraser and the Thompson was

what is technically known among miners as "fine," but it was observed that the further up the river the washings extended the coarser the particles became. The conclusion drawn from this was that the source of all the gold lay higher up the rivers, and so the miners pushed on to what is now called Cariboo, although the distance from the sea was 400 miles, the difficulties in the way of travel enormous and the native Indians by no means friendly. The energy and daring of the miners was rewarded by remarkable success, although it has since been proved that they reached their conclusions from defective premises, and that the gold of the lower Fraser and the Thompson is of local origin, and was not washed down from the more northern country, as the miners imagined.

GREAT RICHES TAKEN OUT.

It is not necessary to repeat here the story of the Cariboo placers. Sufficient to say that they have yielded fully \$50,000,000 of gold, most of it coming from a few creeks.

CAMP M'KINNEY.

This camp is on the summit of the gold range, between the Kettle and Okanogan rivers, at the headwaters of Rock Creek, which flows into the former stream, and is fifty miles from Penticton, where the Okanogan lake steamer connects with the wagon road. The country rock is granite, cut by dikes of porphyry and schist, and the mineral ledges lie in fissures in these rocks or in the contacts between them. The ore carries a good proportion of its gold free, the remainder being in sulphurets, the free gold on the surface probably being the source of the placer deposits along Rock Creek, which were worked thirty years ago. Recent prospecting has shown up ledges of pyritic ore carrying some free gold and a good percentage of copper.

FAIRVIEW CAMP.

After a period of depression this district, extending along both walls of Reed's Gulch, which opens into the Okanogan Valley on the British side, has experienced a revival of activity. The principal value in the ores is gold, both free and in sulphurets.

THE GOODENOUGH.

It is said that the Goodenough Mining Company, owning the Goodenough mine in the Stocan country, will declare a \$50,000 dividend within a month or six weeks. It is said the company now has \$20,000 in the treasury and enough ore in transit to warrant the payment of this handsome dividend. The Goodenough is a small fraction of only a few acres, but it has 300 feet of a very rich ledge. At times the pay streak narrows to an inch, but in such places the ore is exceedingly rich, running 700 and 800 ounces to the ton. At such places the miners blow off the country rock, and the rich ore is then knocked off with a pick from the chunks of country rock.—*Rosslander.*

THE BLUEBIRD MINE.

The Bluebird mine in the South Belt is being worked in a very economical but steady way under the superintendence of Mr. L. Carter, who developed the Nickel Plate. The claim contains a ledge 30 feet wide, running east and west, that was brought to notice by a cutting of the C. & U. Railway. As assay from near the surface ran 53 oz. of silver and \$2 in gold. A shaft has been sunk in the vein to a depth of 65 feet, and assays have run to \$14. Only 70,000 treasury shares have been sold, the price being 10 cents.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The current issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains the following notice of application:—

For a charter for "The Canadian Mining & Smelting Company" to operate in British Columbia and elsewhere in Canada, with a capital of \$200,000 in \$5 shares. The head office is in Winnipeg, and the applicants are:—Messrs. H. J. Macdonald, E.C., J. H. Brock, W. T. Christie, T. Kelly, F. H. Phippen, D. E. Sprague, J. H. Brown of Winnipeg, and G. Broughall of Toronto.

NELSON CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Through the courtesy of George Johnston collector of the Port of Nelson, we are enabled to give the following statistics for that port for the month of December, 1896:—

IMPORTS.	
Dutiable goods.....	\$124,143 00
Free goods.....	32,320 00
Total imports.....	\$156,463 00
Duty collected.....	37,423 69
Other revenues.....	38 83
Total revenue.....	\$ 37,462 52
EXPORTS.	
Gold dust.....	\$ 250 00
Ore, 1,400 tons.....	145,264 00
Matte, 1,146 tons.....	317,236 00
Total the mine.....	\$482,750 00
Animals and their produce...	50 00
Manufactures.....	1,682 00
Total.....	\$484,482 00
DUTY COLLECTED.	
Rossland.....	\$ 12,065 36
Trail.....	7,841 54
Kaslo.....	7,398 27
Nelson.....	5,385 63
Waneta.....	605 78
Rykert's.....	106 89
Total.....	\$ 33,423 69

—*Rossland Miner.*

GOLD NEAR FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

A strong vein showing gold has been discovered within three or four miles of this town. We have no doubt that when the snow has gone many more rich veins will be discovered near, as the rock foundation here cannot be so different from that found within 150 miles on either side of us. east or west.—*Fort William Journal.*

LUCKY STEMWINDER.

The Stemwinder is situated on Lookout Mountain, in the Trail Creek district of British Columbia, less than three-quarters of a mile from the Trail smelter. It is owned by the Rossland Columbia Gold Mining Company, Ltd., and incorporated under the Companies Imperial Act 1862.

The Stemwinder adjoins the Imperial on the north, from which assays ranging from \$15 to \$38 per ton were recently secured. The vein from which the assays were obtained runs directly into the Stemwinder, and has been uncovered on its ground.

The contiguity of this claim to the Trail smelter means that its output can be teamed there at a small cost, and that consequently ore from this mine can be smelted for from \$5 to \$6 per ton. The importance of this will be apparent to even the uninitiated in mining matters, when it is explained that it costs from \$9 to \$10 per ton for freight and smelting charges on all the ore that leaves Rossland. In the case of the Stemwinder the difference is saved.

Last week this property was surveyed for a Crown Grant, and the discovery was made that the claim to the north, called the Golden King, had its discovery and No. 1 posts on the Stemwinder ground. The surveyor was therefore instructed to re-locate the Golden King on behalf of the company owning the Stemwinder, which he has done, and, in addition, has staked another fraction to the south.

These two late accessions to the Stemwinder will be dealt with by the Directors of the Company, in such a way as to yield the greatest profit. Whether the Company's interest will lie in developing them or selling them outright (the proceeds to be devoted to developing the Stemwinder proper) remains to be decided. The first 50,000 shares of Treasury stock have been sold, the second block of 50,000 are now selling at 10 cents.

A HUNDRED DIVIDENDS.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company of Michigan has crossed the century line in the number of dividends declared. This week's dividend makes 100 so far paid, or a total paid to its owners \$48,350,000 to date.—*Western Mining World*.

The price of shares in the Victory-Triumph has been advanced from 10 to 15 cents, development and the amount of pay ore in sight warranting this increase.

LEVELS SHOULD BE RUN ON
A DRAIN GRADE.

In going underground in many mines it will be found that little attention has been paid to the grade of the levels and cross-cuts. If the mine is a wet one, the car tracks are often covered with mud and water on account of the levels being put in flat instead of on a uniform drain grade running toward the shaft, of say one inch in twenty feet, which the miner can correctly do by use of a grade stick and spirit level when laying the car track also. The advantage of tracks on drain grades are:

1. Water continually running, even slowly in a drain way on either side or under the car track, makes a circulation of air, and prevents accumulated decompositions from timber and rubbish which collects in levels.

2. They save the rails and sleepers from unnecessary wear and tear, thus saving the expense of repair in re-spikeing rails, which will, owing to the constant running of the cars, spring out the spikes from the wet sleepers quicker than from the dry ones.

3. There is less wear on car wheels and axles on a dry track than a wet one.

4. The carman can run a heavier load in his car down the grade, for he has no pushing to do either on a wet or dry track. With the slight grade of one inch in twenty feet, after emptying his car the exertion of pushing up the grade is no more than pushing over a flat track covered with sand and water, and the expense of keeping the drains clean is very slight.

5. Then there is the comfort and health of the men. With wet feet and damp to the knees and no general comfort they cannot get through the amount of work that could be done if their surroundings were comfortable, and free from the liability of bodily ailments, such as colds, cramps and rheumatism.—*Western Mining World*.

BIG STRIKE IN THE MONITA.

D. J. Burke returned from a visit to the Monita this morning, and reports four feet of ore which gave an average assay of \$19.50 in the bottom of the shaft, which is down 85 feet.

The Monita is on Red Mountain and is the west extension of the War Eagle, and the owners believe that they have the same ledge. Of course, if they can demonstrate this, the Monita will make its owners rich.

For a long time the Monita and Pilgrim claimed the same surface ground, but not long since a satisfactory settlement was reached when work was resumed. It is understood that the Monita people got the big end of the settlement. The principal owners are John M. Burke, Ross Thompson, J. B. McArthur, John R. Cook and A. C. McCune.—*Rossland Record*.

THE WAR EAGLE MINE.

A despatch from Spokane, Wash., says:—

On the day set for the meeting of the stockholders of the War Eagle to act upon the purchase of the property by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate, there was a large attendance.

Of 500,000 shares, 411,000 were represented in person by proxy. The first meeting was called at ten o'clock, only to adjourn in a few minutes for the purpose of allowing the secretary to tabulate the proxies. The meeting was called again at one o'clock. The general public was excluded. H. L. Brank, ex-Mayor of Butte, was made chairman.

Gooderham named \$700,000 cash as the price of the purchase, and allowed a credit of \$50,000 to stockholders. The second was the Heneage proposition of \$900,000; \$200,000 cash and the balance in forty days. The third, the Burbridge proposition of \$900,000; \$25,000 cash, one half the residue in sixty days, and the balance in ninety days; also giving 10 per cent. of stock in the new company when organized. The stockholders wrestled with the three propositions all the afternoon, and again at the night meeting. Finch, Clark and the other majority interests finally, at ten o'clock, secured a vote, resulting in the acceptance of the Gooderham proposition.

The vote stood 267,000 for Gooderham, 172,000 for Heneage, and scattering for Burbridge. A second vote was taken, authorizing the board of directors to accept Gooderham's proposition. Papers will be immediately drawn, and upon their execution the new syndicate takes possession. The minority stockholders talk about the issuance of a restraining order to prevent the carrying out of the sale. The highest War Eagle stock sold for on open market was \$1.62. The present sale allows \$1.40 per share, and an additional \$50,000 for assets and credits will increase the value to 10 or 12½ cents more per share.

AFFECTED BY CYANIDE.

Henry Caro, metallurgist at the Meteor mill, is in the city interviewing his physician, and leaves to-day for the plant, through which ore of the value of nearly \$1,000,000 has passed. Mr. Caro, during the past few weeks, has had it demonstrated to him that in the constant handling of the cyanide of potassium he has been exposed to not a little danger, and that the system may be easily infected by it. Mr. Caro has learned that the contact of the cyanide with the acids of the stomach creates a prussic acid that insidiously makes its way into other parts of the system until the victim is overcome. This has been his personal experience, and he advises all those who are working with cyanide to exercise greater care than has been observed by them to date.—*The Salt Lake Tribune*.



GENERAL VIEW OF ROSSLAND, BC.

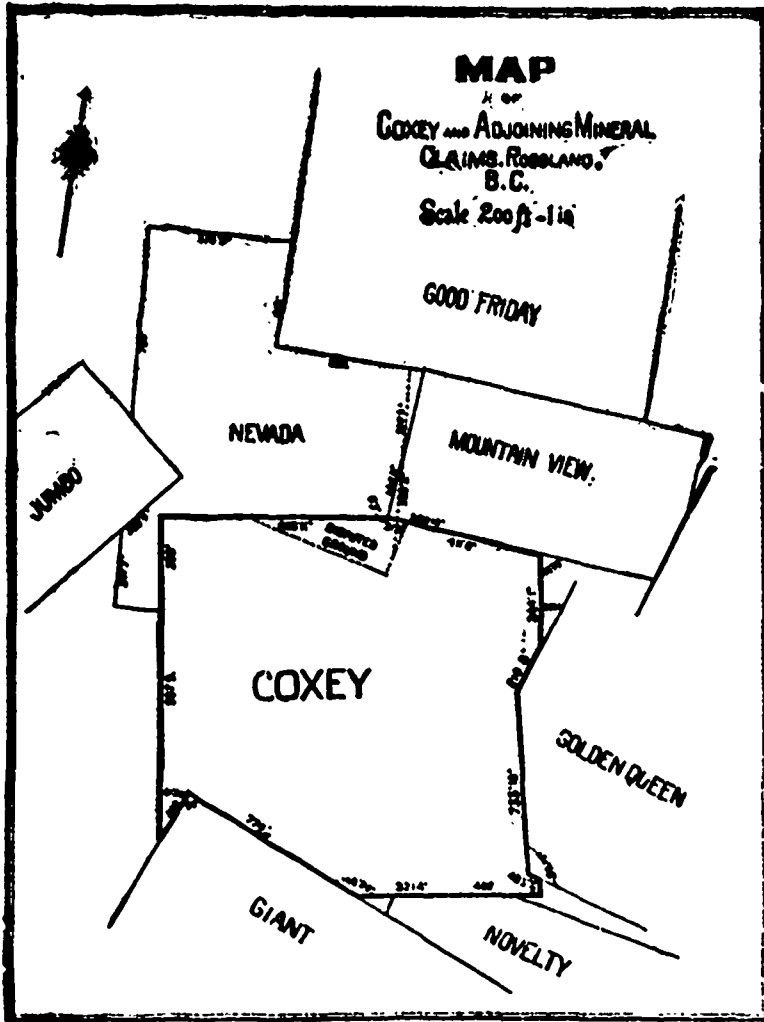
THE

Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Company

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated in British Columbia, Imperial Act 1862.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00. Par Value of shares \$1.00, which are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares set aside for development purposes, 340,000.



CHARTER.

This Company has a general development company's charter, entitling it to acquire and develop mineral claims in the Province of British Columbia and to undertake and do any and all things incidental to the prosecution of the mining industry.

MINE.

It is now operating the "Coxey" mineral claim on the rich Red Mountain at Rossland, adjoining the "Jumbo" (stock in which is now selling at 65c, and which will soon be paying dividends); the "Giant" (a four-fifth interest in which was recently purchased for \$100,000), and the "Novelty" (the control of which was lately bought by one of the largest owners in the War Eagle).

THE COXEY

was purchased after careful examination by, and upon the recommendation of Mr. John J. Moynahan, late Superintendent of the Le Roi, and now consulting engineer to several of the most successful mines in the camp.

DEVELOPMENT

consists of a cross cut tunnel, 80 feet long, and various surface cuts, which expose THREE STRONG, WELL DEFINED VEINS, one of which has been traced through the property, for a distance of over ONE THOUSAND feet. The centre vein has been opened up by a shaft, assays from which, at a depth of only 10 feet, give values of \$60 in gold, silver and copper. This ledge has been again encountered in the tunnel at a vertical depth of fifty feet. The whole face of the tunnel is now in ore, and the vein has been proved to have a width of 10 feet at that depth.

ADVANTAGES.

Shareholders will participate not only in profits from the Coxey but from all future operations of the company

SHARES FOR SALE

I am instructed to offer the first block of 50,000 Treasury shares for sale at 12 cents per share in blocks of not less than 100 shares. The second block of 50,000 will be sold at 15 cents, and then no more Treasury shares will be sold until the mine has been thoroughly developed. Early application should be made.

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG,

1759 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

Agents wanted in every City and Town.