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THE B. C. MINING EXCHANGE AND INVESTOR'S GUIDE

And Mining Tit-Bits.

VOL. I—VANCOUVER, OCTOBER, 1899—NO. 10

A TRIP TO TEXADA ISLAND.

Leaving Vancouver at 10 a. m., we arrived at Van Anda wharf, after a very pleasant trip on the Comox, at 5.30 p.m. We were surprised to find quite a little town had sprung up since our last visit, about two years ago. We proceeded to the hotel, which we found crowded and had considerable difficulty in procuring accommodation for the night. Everywhere was bustle and rush, and we had to get considerable of a move on ourselves as we found that we were obliged to leave again at nine the following morning, instead of five p.m., as we had been led to understand.

We went at once to interview Mr. McCready, the manager of the Marble Bay mines, at whose hands we received great civility, and who personally attended us down the shaft and through the workings of their mines, showing us the bad with the good; the bad, by the way, being only a small matter of some 150 feet of work which was inadvisedly done, and which resulted only in causing considerable flooding of the mine, through the opening of a mudslip. This work was done contrary to the advice of the management.

We found the shaft to be down 150 feet. It is a double compartment, well timbered, with very neat and compact pit-head works and shaft house. The hoist is steam with bucket. There are two levels, one at 70 feet, and one at 140 feet. Six hundred feet of drifting has been done on these levels. Sinking still continues, and an uprise is being made from No. 1 level, North Drift, to strike a good showing of ore on the surface.

I saw the surface showing on their property when the company were first exploiting, there appeared then to be an indication of their having struck and started work on the intersection of two veins. The showing, however, was in lime and very indefinite. Sinking on this, they followed ore all the way in the shaft, and are still sinking on ore.

In the drifts of the 70 ft. level, ore was followed to the north and south, and the two veins were still indicated in these drifts, that running north-east and south-west appearing the stronger of the two. It was clearly defined as a felsite dyke, the copper ore appearing to have been cast in by a secondary volcanic disturbance, and lying mostly between the dyke and the lime and impregnating both. Near the end of the north drift, diorite was encountered, forming a wall from which both the mineral and the dyke were completely free; this wall is clean, though irregular, and much alteration and disturbance, consequent on its intrusion, is noticeable in the adjacent formations, and the dyke is here compressed into a small stringer, widening again below, a decided gouge is shown between dyke and diorite. In the north drift of the 140 ft. level, the diorite is again encountered, forming a distinct clean wall to the vein, the other wall being in lime, irregular, but fairly well defined. The width of the ore body varies considerably; the showing is good and the mine is being systematically worked under

good management, and the results so far obtained have been eminently satisfactory. The ore is pyritic copper and bornite of high grade. The dump is good, and arranged in bins, to hold the various grades of ore which are sorted, and of which there are now above ground nearly 2000 tons.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| 250 tons | firsts | with a value of | \$40.00 | to the ton. |
| 500 | " seconds | " | 26.00 | " " |
| 1000 | " fines | " | 8.00 | " " |

150 tons of ore have been shipped, and teams are steadily hauling it to the Van Anda smelter, 900 feet distant, where it is being treated at a price which leaves the company a handsome profit.

From here, we went to the office of the Van Anda Copper and Gold Company, at Van Anda, where we found Mr. Treat, the general manager, extremely busy, even at this late hour. We got an order from him to inspect the mines, and being provided with a note to the foreman, we started for the Copper Queen Mine (which, by the way, is generally miscalled the Van Anda Mine). Here we found a fine new shaft house, very roomy and fitted with modern machinery, and all requisites of a good pit-head works, including sorting tables. The building is not yet quite sheathed in. A steam hoist is used with buckets.

We proceeded down the shaft to the 350 ft. level, as we were acquainted with the upper workings. Two drifts have been run on this level, one to the east, and one to the north-west. In the north-west one, a vein of some 25 to 27 feet was cross-cut at an angle, and diorite encountered on the foot wall. The vein or dyke is felsic, and very highly mineralized, the drift was continued to about 100 feet. The east drift was run in to strike this vein, and run along it for about 110 feet. The whole of this was in ore, showing over 15 feet in width, and of very high grade of copper sulphide and bornite. The face of drift is in ore, as is also the ore of the north side, from the point where the vein was encountered to end of drift; this was broken into for a couple of feet in several places, and still ore showed. An uprise is being made from this to No. 1 level, and is up now 55 feet; here also, they have a similar showing of ore to that in the drift, the diorite wall not having been reached here either.

The work has been done along the lime wall, which though fairly well defined, is irregular and somewhat impregnated with mineral in places. The vein at this level is a well defined contact, between diorite, and lime, the gouge being an orthoclase, heavily charged with high grade copper ore. The shaft is now down 375 feet, and will be put down another 50 feet before drifting again. The showing is an exceedingly good one, promising much for the future of the mine.

Work is being carried on on a systematic and economic basis, and is being pushed as quickly as possible. The mine is very free from water so far and is well ventilated. On coming to the surface again, we found it was pretty late, so went back to the hotel.

Next morning, we were awakened by sirens and whistles of all sorts, which sounded doubly discordant at the hour of 6 a.m. We roused ourselves and, after breakfast, went to Van Anda again, and went over the smelter, which is a matting plant of 50 tons capacity, and which we found running full blast. It is very neatly constructed and compact, and, so far, is giving very good satisfaction. It is taxed to its full capacity to treat the ores which are being brought in, both from the Island and other coast properties. At present, in running the ores from Van Anda properties, they are only able to treat 35 tons of actual ore as they are highly siliceous, and require considerable flux. The iron ore used for this purpose is being supplied from the Raven mine, which the company have acquired an interest in and are now working. The matte is about 75 to 80 per cent. copper.

We were informed by Mr. Treat that they were receiving considerable ores from various points on the Coast and Vancouver Island besides those from Marble Bay, and their own properties—notably, from Douglas Pine, on Thurlow Island; Mount Sicker, on Vancouver Island; and the Shamrock, on Loughboro' Inlet.

There can be no doubt that this smelter will be the means of opening up many valuable properties, and already some prospectors are taking advantage of it to start work on veins which are at present low grade having values of from \$10 to \$12 in copper and gold.

The low rate of treatment, and the great facilities of reaching the smelter from coast points, will enable them, during development stages, to work their mines at a small profit. Others will soon follow their lead, and with these properties more or less developed, and showing a profit on work done, there will be in the future no difficulty in obtaining capital for plant, etc.

We went from here to the Little Billy, also the property of the Van Anda Company. It is being worked by shaft, and tunnel, and is distant about a quarter of a mile south from the smelter. The vein is about 12 feet wide, the ore is copper pyrite, with some molybdenite, the gangue is calcite and quartz. It is a promising looking property, with a fair percentage of ore with good values.

Our time was limited, and we were unable to visit other properties on the Island, as we hoped to have done. The upper level on the Cornell had caved in, and work had only lately been resumed; on the lower some very good looking ore was being brought out.

On the Security, work was commenced about six months ago, a well defined vein being struck, on which considerable drifting has been done, and the vein traced for over 700 feet; it is about 12 feet in width. The ore is copper pyrites, with very high gold values, a considerable amount of free gold shows through the vein matter.

A new strike was made, while we were on the Island, just at the rear of the Company's store. It is a felsic dyke of from 12 to 15 feet in width, well mineralized with copper pyrites, and carbonates. Work was started at once.

The Company also have a saw mill working at the Bay, running night and day; they employ in all about 250 men. We saw no Chinamen around the mines, nor in any of the workings of same, though we encountered a few in the woods getting out cordwood, and in some of the houses cooking.

Rain was falling at 8 a. m. and, as it looked like bad weather, we were not altogether sorry to get off, on the Comox, homeward bound at 9 a. m.

Looking back from the steamer, as she left the wharf, the scene was one of great activity; steamers and a scow, laden with ore, were lying in the bay, the smelter and sawmill running full blast, and every now and then could be heard the gong from one or other of the mines, calling for hoist.

An option has just been taken on one-half interest in the Dexter mines, near the Raven, and owned by the Vancouver syndicate, of which Colonel Dudley, the American Consul, is president, and it is expected the work will shortly be resumed on this property, it is a copper mine on which already considerable work has been done with good results, but needs the installation of plant and some further work.

Several other mining companies, we are informed, intend shortly to resume work, and the prospects are that very shortly the capacity of the smelter will have to be increased by the addition of another furnace.

A large amount of work has been done on both town sites which adjoin, also a considerable number of buildings have been put up, and many more are in course of erection.

C. R. GRAVES

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

We have numerous enquiries from all parts, asking for information relative to British Columbia, as a field for investment and settlement. Now, we beg to say, to anyone with moderate capital, good muscle and common sense, that we have a territory large enough and rich enough to manufacture millionaires from the right stuff. Men who can use their brains, as also their hands, are the ones that are wanted, and who have sufficient cash and discrimination to grasp opportunities, which, in a mineral country at the initial stage, are always to be met with to the advantage of all concerned.

During the early period of the Kootenay development, we may say, all the spoils accrued to alien "Americans," who are now living in luxury through out California, as also abroad—the result of opening up prospects, from the Boundary to the Slocan. We do not begrudge them the reward of their pluck; we are not built that way. If we have an extra long nose, we don't purpose to cut it off to spite our face, not at all, notwithstanding any government action to the contrary. Come on all, and every one, British by preference, Anglo-Saxon anyhow, and you may still reap rich rewards from your labors. We have many practical miners, who would give the lion's share to anyone, who would assist them to develop their properties, with muscle and money, results in connection with which would be incalculable.

We do not mean to infer, that anyone should blindly catch hold of the first thing that offers. Those who come here with the intention of speculating, should give themselves time to become familiarized with the matter and people, then their future is assured.

It is not such a far cry from London to the Klondike now; twelve months has worked wonders, and the difficulties of the way have been smoothed, and one can travel in luxury from London to Dawson during the season. The telegraph also brings us in close touch with developments in the Yukon.

The most important financial papers have their representatives there, and so impressed are they with the future of the diggings, that they invariably acquire large interests for themselves or friends.

British Columbia has also proved her quality as a mining country, wherever property has been developed her future is assured. Capital cannot possibly have a better field for investment, and our advice is, come and see for yourself, and you will not be disappointed.

It is decidedly amusing and instructive to note the vaporisms indulged in by certain organs, re the action of the Federal Government in allowing readmission of lead—the result of the treatment of British Columbia galena ores, in the United States smelters—free of duty. "The old man and the donkey again." The duty retarded development of galena properties and kept capital from taking hold, to a great extent. That is removed, and what advantage the C. P. R. smelter derives, they are fairly entitled too. At all events, the results are in favor of B. C. in the main. We are willing to leave monopoly to be dealt with by supply and demand, which will soon balance the matter either way. If Canada can utilize the lead

and by products, means will undoubtedly be found to throttle anything in the shape of cinching. This short-sighted, over protective policy has done us infinite harm, and we are glad that better counsel has prevailed, and the octopus lifted.

Edison has succeeded in applying electricity to the extraction of gold from gravel, sand, etc., and has purchased some 60,000 acres in New Mexico, on which he is placing his machinery. He has already shipped the plant and goes in to superintend the working. He says confidently, he will extract some \$10,000 per day. Mr. Edison has thoroughly tested his invention and it is in every way what he represents it to be, an unqualified success. Verily this man may well be termed a wizard. His successful application of electricity to the treatment of low grade iron ores, which at the time was subject to derision, has only served to show the smallness of the men who were his critics.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Apropos of the cry which is receiving great prominence just now: "Canada for the Canadians," and the one-sided dog-in-the-manger policy of the exclusion of those who have hitherto done much and are still doing much to open up Canada through their enterprise and capital, we wish to mention one enterprise which has been pushed principally through the energy of Americans, we mean the White Pass and Yukon Railway. The charter was first procured, we will admit, by British Columbia, namely Messrs. E. E. Billinghurst, Wilkinson and others, and the possibilities of the route were placed before the public and eventually the franchise was sold to Close Bros. & Co., United States, more particularly in Chicago and New York. A company was formed with Mr. S. H. Graves, of Chicago as President, and the line built as far as the summit of White Pass in 1898. Great difficulties were encountered in building this railway, and the Company, when they commenced construction, were under the impression that they would only have ten years to their outlay, and in undertaking it, accepted a greater risk than it would appear to have. They made a promise to complete the road to Bennett by the 15th of July, 1899, and accomplished their task some days before the time, thereby accomplishing a feat almost unprecedented in the history of railroads. The President and the Board of Directors have lately returned from a trip over their line and through to Dawson, and have, as a result of their investigations, decided to further extend the road. There is now a process of construction fifteen miles of railway between Cariboo Crossing and Lewis River, below White Horse Rapids. There remains a gap of unopened work, of about 27 miles along the east shore of Lake Bennett. This is the undertaking in the near future after which grading of the lighter section, which is mainly earth work—has been finished. It is expected to have this section completed and in operation early in June next year. The portion

along the east shore of Lake Bennett will probably be completed and in operation some time in July or August, 1900. In the meantime traffic between the end of rails at Bennett and Upper Cariboo Crossing will be handled by fast steamers and barges conveying the cars, to avoid breaking bulk.

One of the incentives for pushing construction on this year is the extent and value of the copper discoveries in the immediate vicinity of White Horse Rapids. It is claimed by the most conservative mining engineers who have examined that district that over 1,000 tons of copper ore is in sight above ground, and awaiting shipment, that there are besides over 10,000 tons of very high grade ore carrying from \$60 to \$200 per ton in gold values, which can be got out and stripped at very small cost. The Railway Company expect to derive a very large outward business from these sources. Large bodies of galena and argentiferous ores have also been recently discovered on Tagish and Atlin Lakes, values running from \$160 to \$250 per ton, and in veins being as much as 20 feet in width. One of these has been examined by California capitalists, who state that it is a most wonderful mineral deposit. Mr. E. C. Hawkins, the General Manager of the railway, writes us that in his belief the development of this great interior country will largely promote the permanent welfare of the cities of the Northwest Pacific Coast, and strongly advocates the erection of smelters either at Vancouver or Victoria to handle the ores which will in the very near future come out of that country. Is it not high time that we woke up and made some use of our own resources, and did something to derive some benefit ourselves from what others are opening up for us? We have the same advantage in many respects as they have, but are just a little too slow to take advantage of them. We are on the ground first, and in many cases originate the ideas from which fortunes are made, but somehow lack the speculative enterprise to take hold. Why is Seattle to-day nearly double the size of Vancouver. At the commencement of the Yukon boom there was not much to choose between

them, but the Americans made a push for trade, whilst we waited to see how they were going to come out. Seattle is known to-day throughout the whole civilized world, whilst Vancouver—well the least said the sooner mended. There is no reason why this state of affairs should exist and it only needs unity of action to alter it. We do not see any reason for the outcry against them. It is due to them that our quartz mining industry has been opened up even as much as it is. The opening of the Yukon is also due to them, and it only now remains to us to take advantage of what they have done and make capital out of their enterprise. And the more they push ahead the more there should be for us. We are not as a people very speculative and have not the requisite amount of capital to go into more or less risky enterprises. We have to get some one to open up our resources which are certainly vast and inexhaustive. With few exceptions these are still lying dormant, and it will be well not to shut out those who are willing to take the risk of opening them up for us. We can afford to take a portion of that risk ourselves, though not the whole, by going in with them to secure the substance. Up to now we have grasped at the shadow.

In July last the "Record" was trying very hard to make their "small, small voice" felt beyond the boundaries of British Columbia. Through the publication of some extremely ***** and we should consider actionable remarks with regard to the Boston and B. C. Copper Mining and Smelting Co. The little game that Mr. J. M. Kelly had on, and to which the "Record," accidentally or otherwise, lent itself, did not come off, and now we see the "Record" is trying to right itself by making a few favorable remarks in the back end, dark corner of its September number, but they fail to correct some absolute "mis-statements" to use a mild term, which they made with regard to this affair. That will come later. The people with regard to whom these remarks were made, have had their property examined by prominent mining engineers, both of B. C. and

New York, and their reports tally in all main essentials. In fact the only point to which they take exception is "the amount of ore in sight," and we would like to explain to our readers how this might possibly be deducted. The claims are located over a hill, the base line of which is 7,000 feet; the apex of the hill is about 500 feet above this line. Along the line of the ledge is a body of from 3 to 4 feet of good copper ore, which shows wherever the vein is uncovered, which is very frequent all along the line of the claims. Reduce this to a parallelogram and it will make roughly, 7,000 feet by 250 feet by 4 feet in thickness—roughly 222,222 cubic yards. The ore goes somewhat over half a yard to the ton, so that presuming this ore body to be continuous, which apparently it is, there would be about 400,000 tons. Besides this there are other ore bodies which show similarly all through the hill on line of the claims. Of course it was quite a mistake to take this as an ascertained fact; nevertheless it may be presumed that this is so. Had the "Record" gone to respectable sources for their information they might have found out long ago that the Company were thoroughly satisfied with what the promoters had placed before them, and were now working a large force of men at Standard Basin. We hear from Mr. Beach that they have taken in a large amount of supplies and intend working the property all the winter. It is no fault of J. M. Kelly's and the "Record" that British Columbia obtained the advantage of this eastern capital to help to develop it.

KLONDIKE TENDERS ACCEPTED FOR CLAIMS ON DOMINION CREEK.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—(Special).—The following are the tenders accepted for placer claims on Dominion Creek, Yukon territory, for which public competition was invited: Claim 1 A, below upper discovery, 15 feet, Charles Langlais, \$25; claim 2 A, below upper discovery, 19 feet, A. Blain, \$500; claim 3 A, below upper discovery, 30.5 feet, A. Blain, \$1,200; claim 8 A, below upper discovery, 87.4 feet, Henry Aylen, \$600; claim 15 A, below upper discovery, 42.25 feet, A. Blain, \$1,000; claim 31 A, below upper discovery, 43 feet, A. Blain, \$1,300; claim 1 A, above lower discovery, 12 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$20; claim 2 A, above lower discovery, 59.1 feet, E. H. Searle, \$500; claim 6 A, above lower discovery 35 feet, Horner & Rowland, \$600; claim 1 A, below lower discovery, 56.3 feet, Chas. Langlais, \$250; claim 8 A, below lower discovery, 34 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$200; claim 9 A, below lower discovery, 39.25 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200; claim 11 A, below lower discovery, 94.4 feet, Chas. Langlais, \$400; claim 13 A, below lower discovery, 68.5 feet, Narcisse Perodeau, \$300; claim 20, below lower discovery, 202.1 feet, Jos. D. Clarke, \$1,300; claim 21 A, below lower discovery, 71.9 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200; claim 22 A, below lower discovery, 60.7 feet, E. H. Searle, \$1,500; claim 26 below lower discovery, 120.66 feet, F. Beauchene, \$200; claim 68 below lower discovery, 97.7 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$30; claim 69 A, below lower dis-

covery, 40.5 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$30; claim 70 A, below discovery, 12.3 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$5; claim 74 A, below discovery, 21.3 feet, Wilfrid Gratton, \$250; claim 75 A, below discovery, 24.7 feet, Wilfrid Gratton, \$250; claim 76 A, below discovery, 500 feet, F. Beauchene, \$400; claim 77 A, below discovery, 449.8 feet, F. Beauchene, \$350; claim 166 C, below discovery, 33.8 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$25; claim 18 A, below discovery, 614.7 feet, Simard & Remington, \$2,000; claim 78 A, below discovery, 3.0 feet, Christopher Ellis, \$100; claim 80 A, below discovery, 431.3 feet, George Curran, \$1,010; claim 87 B, below discovery, 387.9 feet, E. H. Searle, \$1,000; claim 89 A, below discovery, 35.1 feet, Renaud Lavergne, \$25; claim 101 A, below discovery, 119 feet, Jos. Barrette, \$240; total, \$18,050.

DAWSON TELEGRAPH.

The Dominion Government telegraph line to Dawson is open and ready for business. T. G. Goulding, Manager of the local office of the Western Union, this morning handed "The World" the following copy of rates to Dawson: From Bennett to Cariboo Crossing, 50 cents per ten words and five cents for each additional word; Tagish, 60 and five; Miles' Canyon, 75 and 5; White Horse, 75 and 5; Lower Laberge, \$1 and 10; Hootalinqua, \$1.25 and 10; Five Fingers, \$2 and 15; Fort Selkirk, \$2.50 and 15; Dawson City, \$3 and 15; route from Skagway, Alaska to Bennett, \$1 and 5.

This is the regular schedule of rates announced by the Dominion Government, and therefore applies to the C. P. R. as well as the Western Union. The arrangements of the former office have already been announced. Manager Goulding this morning said that his office would transact business for their patrons here, mailing messages to the manager of the office at Skagway, who would transmit them to Dawson, at the through rate of \$4 per ten words and 20 cents for each additional word. The arrangements made will no doubt be a good deal of benefit to local merchants.

A COMMON SENSE POLICY.

An Ottawa despatch recently says: "The Dominion Government has under way an order-in-Council permitting lead, when sent to the United States to be refined, to be returned to Canada free of duty. This is an important concession in favor of a Canadian industry."

It is much more than an important concession in favor of a Canadian industry. If true, it will revolutionize the lead and galena mining industry of the Slocan. Lead in the Slocan will be raised at a profit in so far as the difference between the price under present duty and the price with duty off as proposed by the order-in-council. It virtually means that the lead market of Canada, which is yearly growing more important, will be supplied exclusively from Canadian mines, which in itself should be a sufficient inducement to encourage the industrial development of lead in the many lines of manufacture in which it enters.

THE BIGGEST YET.

The "dad" of Klondike nuggets was brought down from El Dorado Saturday night, and is now on exhibition at the Klondike Hotel, says the Klondike "Sun." It weighs 72 ounces and 8 1/2 grains, and is worth \$16 per ounce, \$1,158. Its extreme length is 5 3/4 inches, width 2 3/4 inches by 2 3/4 inches, thickness 2 3/4 inches, and it has a heavy end and tail end. It shows 1 3/4 inches at the small end. This is the largest nugget ever found in the Klondike, and was taken about a month ago by Peter George and Lewis Swanson, who had been given the claim for \$10,000. They took out of the claim for \$10,000, sending it. They have now taken out 84 ounces and \$10 besides the nugget brought down Saturday. This claim has been known as a blank on El Dorado, not because it was an absolute blank, but because the rich pay stream usually found in that creek had not been located. John Nelson and Harry Smith bought a half interest in it two years ago, paying \$12,000. The work done this summer would indicate that big pay was there, as in adjoining claims. Several large pieces of ore have been taken out of Bonanza and El Dorado valued at \$500 to \$600. This is the dad of the bunch.

MINING IS A BUSINESS.

Mining is a legitimate business, not the "Western Miner" of Denver, not more speculative than most other lines of business, and more profitable than most other lines of business. It requires skill and good judgment, backed by some little capital to insure success. With these, success is almost a certainty, taking the shrewd business man who will investigate first, before he leaps, and there is no reason why the percentages of success in mining should not be almost ten-fold what they are in any other line of business. Of course, the man who constructs a pyritic smelter where the ores carry an average of less than 12 per cent. sulphur and less than the required amount of iron, will be very certain to make a failure of his enterprise; or the investor who, like many eastern investors, builds a large mill before he has opened up the mine to prove that it will furnish the requisite amount of ore to keep the mill running, will make a failure; or the man who puts his money into a secret process guaranteed to save more value than is shown by an ordinary fire assay, always loses money; or the man who follows the fake process fiends is bound to lose money; but the man who buys a mining property after it has been developed sufficiently to show what merit it has, and buys it after careful investigation by competent mining engineers and on their advice, and who afterwards uses average business judgment in the management of the property will make a success, at least seven times out of ten; whereas, it is said that 95 per cent. of the men who embark in commercial pursuits make failures. Of course, in many cases it may be said that failures were attributable to the fact that the man

not understand his business; but this is also true of mining. Very few men on business lines, make failures, while thousands who understand other classes of business make failures, because of conditions beyond their control. If you do not understand the business of mining, and are not able to associate with you who does understand it, do not invest in mining, because if you do, you are apt to lose your money; but if you do understand it and go at it cautiously, we see no reason why, with a reasonable amount of capital, you should not succeed. The great majority of those who have used intelligence and conservatism have succeeded and the percentage of those who have succeeded is greater by far than in any other line of business known to us.

:o:

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories at the head of what is known as the Mackintosh Syndicate, when in Montreal, was asked if it were true that Mr. Carlyle was about to sever his connection with the British America Corporation.

Mr. Mackintosh said: "Yes, and he will be greatly missed in mining circles as well as the whole Kootenay country. He is one of the safest mining men in America, devoted to his work, and thoroughly honest. He now has a cosmopolitan reputation, and it speaks for Canada as well as for himself that such a powerful combination as the Rio Tinto Copper Company should select him over scores of others to manage their works. Mr. Carlyle will leave about December for Spain."

:o:

LARDEAU DISTRICT.

Mr. H. B. Walkem, who has charge of the C. P. R. construction on their extension in the Trout Lake District, informs us that the line will shortly be completed to the foot of trout Lake, the remaining portion of the line to Arrow Head to be completed as early as possible next Spring. Both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Kaslo & Slo-can are pushing construction for all when the main branches are completed spur lines will be built to the most promising camps, such as Fish Creek and Duncan's River, but nothing definite (many rumors to the contrary) has been decided on with regard to these. The district through which the lines run, and which they will be the means of opening up, is an extremely valuable one; in fact we may safely say one of the richest of the whole of the Kootenays. Many mines in the division are merely awaiting means of transportation for their ores to smelting centers to make large and steady shipments of extraordinarily high grade ores. Among these are the "Silver Cup," "Netty L.," "Towser," "I. X. L.," "Lexington," the "Sable Creek Properties," "Glengary," and "Badshot."

Considerable development has been on all these and enormous bodies of very high grade ore have been developed largely. Argentiferous lead ores with grey copper and antimonial silver. Mr. Walkem reports a very rich strike on the Towser, also good showing on the Badshot.

When the railroads have been constructed, the district will become one of great prominence, and will largely increase British Columbia's output.

The lines will give communication with Nelson and Revelstoke, at which latter a proposal is now in hand to build a smelter; and also with the Trail smelter. At Nelson it will connect by means of steamers on the Kootenay Lake, with the Crow's Nest Pass system, thus giving direct outlet to the east. The portion of the C. P. R. line now under construction, lies between Lardeau on the Kootenay Lake and the foot of Trout Lake. Thence it will run along the west shore of the lake to Trout Lake City, and on around the head of Comaplix or North East Arm of Arrow Lake to Arrowhead, connecting them with the Arrowhead branch of their transcontinental system. The Kaslo & Slo-can take the east side of the lake, having the same objective points.

Late reports from the Lardeau districts are very encouraging, and property is changing hands freely. The Towser, adjoining the Silver Cup, has been sold for \$40,000 to Mr. Skeafe, Manager of the French Creek Hydraulic Company. Work is being pushed on the Silver Cup and Netty L. and development is proving these properties to be exceptionally rich.

Mr. J. Halder, M. E., has returned from the Trout Lake and Lardeau districts where he has been examining some properties. He was pleased with the general outlook in that country, but says that considerable capital will be required in many instances to make paying mines out of what are now certainly most promising prospects, and also that those now holding and working properties there will have to adopt better methods of working them than they are using at present if they expect to obtain good results. He complains of the "Potholing" system which seems prevalent, and claims that undeveloped properties are held at far too high a figure, and that deals will have to be made more on a stock basis before capital will come in to any great extent. He was over the "Netty L." and "Silver Cup," and considers that they show great promise; as also do many other along the big lime belt, and on line with the "Glengary." Mr. Halder considers British Columbia a good mining country, which is, however, being held back both by the policy of the Government and by the dog-in-the-manger policy of the prospecting claim holders, who have not got the money to develop their properties themselves, and are unwilling to let others do so for an interest in them, taking a share of the risk themselves, and holding mere prospects at abnormal prices for cash.

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ADVERTISING RATES on application to Business Manager, 612 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Mining Matters.

The War Eagle and the Le Roi managers, Rossland, are asking for bids for forty drill-compressors.

* * * *

The Okanogan Gold Fields Co.'s new mill at Oronville has closed down, and a clean-up will be made.

* * * *

Nelson capitalists are applying for a charter to construct a street car system in Rossland. They are the same parties who have the Nelson system.

* * * *

War Eagle has been slightly easier during the month on moderate sales. It is now reported that the terms on which Centre Star stock is to be offered to War Eagle shareholders have been revised, and that a much better arrangement for the latter will be made. Owing to the tightness of money, however, it is probable that the offering of Centre Star stock will be deferred for some little time.

* * * *

A meeting of the Directors of the Republic Company was held in Montreal a few days ago, when it was decided to increase the capacity of the present mill from 30 tons per day to 100 tons per day immediately. It will take about two months to bring about this enlargement in the output, after which a higher dividend will be in order. The deep tunnel is now in about 1,800 feet, and it is expected that it will cut the vein by the end of October. Telegraphic advices received to-day from the mine state that ore of the value of \$2,300 per ton had been discovered at the bottom of the winze below No. 3 level.

* * * *

One of the important pieces of mining news during the month was the announcement that the Bullion Company had decided to begin paying quarterly dividends at the rate of 1 cent per share. The Company has been enabled to do this by selling one of its properties for \$30,000 in cash, and 300,000 shares of stock in the new Company to be known as the "Bullion No. 2," of which Sir Richard Cartwright is President. As the capitalization of the Bullion Company is only \$300,000, of which \$50,000 still remain in the treasury, it

will be seen that this will give them one share of stock in the new Company for every share in the old, and as the new Company's stock is selling at 25 cents, the asset is a very substantial one. It is probable that it will be decided later on to allot share for share in the new Company to Bullion shareholders. The latter Company's stock sold at 62 1-2 cents, and higher figures are looked for.

Slocan Sovereign is somewhat stronger 37, but this is much below its present value in view of the Company's prospects.

It will not be many weeks until shipments commence, and a dividend can then be looked for. The Argenta has already been proved to be a fine property and now a strike of good ore is reported on the Madison. Shareholders should not part with their stock at present figures, as much higher prices may be expected by the end of the year.

North Star stock is selling at \$1 and \$1.05 per share. The railway to the mine is expected to be completed next month, when shipments to the Trail smelter will be commenced.

Rambler-Cariboo is slightly easier, having sold down from 50 to 47.

Golden Star keeps steady round 39. The Directors have not yet announced their future policy regarding dividends pending the arrival of a report from the Superintendent, but it is stated that all the Company's earnings for a time will be required for new plant and development purposes.

War Eagle has had a water-logged feeling for the past few days. Sales were made as low as 295. The price rebounded quickly, however, to 300, and after selling at 307 it declined to 304. There is no special information available at present regarding the probable intention of the Directors to increase the dividend, and the stock is likely to remain between 300 and 310 for a time.

Payne shows the next heaviest decline to War Eagle in the mining list, sales having been made as low as 113. No. 5 tunnel in the mine is showing 4 feet of clean ore, and 25 men are now at work on the property, some under contract and others on surface work. The mine shipped 80 tons of ore last week.

Republic is fairly steady, and the general feeling about this stock is very bullish. With easier money in sight it will work much higher before the close of the present year.

The present plant of the Le Roi is found to be inadequate, and it has been decided to increase the compressor capacity to 90 drills at a cost of \$60,000.

Among the many fraudulent devices for extracting money from the pockets of innocent and confiding British investors the latest is the Monte Carlo Co-operative Gold Syndicate, with offices

in an out-of-the-way street on the south side of the Thames. The philanthropical gentleman who is the syndicate wants funds to gamble with at "trente et quarante" upon a system that was never known to fail. Huge profits are promised. Tens of thousands of handsome circulars have been sent out and the question now is whether the police will interfere in time to prevent the lambs being fleeced.

The Financial and Mining Trust Company of Canada are pushing work on the Vulture, near Cody. Work was commenced in November, last year, but not till within the past few months has much more than prospecting been done. In the last two months 159 feet has been added to No. 2 tunnel, and a 34 foot upraise made towards No. 1 tunnel. No. 2 tunnel is in altogether 235 feet. A third tunnel is now being driven in below and two others will shortly be started, one above No. 1 and one below No. 2. The vein on this property is traceable for over 5,000 feet, and has been exposed by open cuts and shows about 4 feet in width. There is a fine showing of about 2 feet of solid galena ore all through the workings with values of about 120 oz. silver and 60 per cent. lead. There is also a large amount of ore on the dumps. Arrangements are being made for building bins to hold the ore, as all available dumping space is now full. The property is generally considered to be a good one amongst the valuable claims in the Slocan. The vein is a contact between blue lime and slates. The Company also own the Vulcan Fraction and the Vult claim.

Messrs. McQuillan & Lantz have just returned from Lardeau, having spent most of their time whilst up there round the Duncan and South Forks of the Lardo River. They went up principally to see the Lost Mountain group, which they have lately acquired. The property adjoins the Lavina. Considerable work in the nature of tunnelling and open cuts has been done, and this year a good camp has been put in and a blacksmith shop, and a good trail made from the road to the mine. Ore shows all over the property, there being a regular system of veins, almost all of which have good showings. One vein shows 18 inches of solid ore, which was increased to 22 inches in the breast of a tunnel driven in on it. It has been stripped for over 1,000 feet. Several others of the veins show from 6 to 8 inches of clean ore. Some of these have been exploited and traced for considerable distances on the surface. The vein on the Lavina has been traced through into their property. There is also a very large vein over 30 feet in width and traceable for over five claims, showing much carbonates and galena. Nothing but surface cutting has as yet been done on this. Work will be started shortly with a large force of men. The claims will be turned over to and worked by the Lost Mountains Mines Co., Limited. The Kaslo and Slocan line runs right along the base of Lost Mountain and cuts through the lower end of group.

They have also taken hold of the Dandy, adjoining the Silver Belt on Brown Creek and the Rusty Axe, which

has a history and has only just been rediscovered. It was first found and located in 1892 by two Frenchmen, brought down some splendid specimens of ore, recorded the claims and did an assessment. In returning, their boat supposed to have been capsized in the river, at all events they were drowned and prospectors have ever since been hunting for the property, but until lately without success, when it was found by F. H. Bailey, better known as the Rusty Goat and a man named Smith who have been hunting for it the past three years. They were crossing a slide and came across an rusty axe which led them to ascend the slide and consequent on this was the finding of the claim, and hence the name. These properties will be formed into a company and work commenced on the Rusty Axe this Fall. The specimens of ore brought down are certainly very fine, the generality are lena with grey copper.

OUR ROSSLAND LETTER.

Rossland, September 30th.
The fine weather which has lately prevailed in comparison with that which distinguished August of the present year, has had a marked effect on all the outside as well as inside activities of the mining industries of this community. The ore shipments here now reached an output of about 111,000 tons or equal in amount to the entire shipment for the whole of 1898, leaving the shipments of the remainder of the present year to mark the excess of output of ore for 1899 as compared with 1898. Unless the unforeseen happens, the increase will be at least 52,000 tons over the shipment of 1898. The question of gross commercial value of all this ore though still an undetermined amount so far as smelter returns go is between \$1,800,000 and \$1,900,000 figures which certainly show great progress since 1894.

The pay roll now totals, at least \$140,000 per month, but this, of course, includes the disbursements of some outside properties, such as the Velvet, on Sophie Mountain, the Wallinford, on Record Mountain, the Bunker Hill, near Manito, and one or two others, all of which, however, have offices in Rossland.

The largest pay roll of any single mine, on the list is the Le Roi, which amounts to about \$32,000, the War Eagle follows with \$27,000, the Centre Star with \$12,000, and so on. The British America Corporation and one company has the largest monthly pay roll amounting to \$52,000.

The weekly ore shipments average about 4,600 tons. The Centre Star has made no shipments recently, but will resume soon, certain preparatory work having interfered with the shipments. The Columbia and Kootenay, I understand, has made two small shipments, amounting to 90 tons, to the Hall Smelter, the ore being intended for fluxing. The Virginia has made a shipment of 40 tons, but has written its epitaph for the present.

The changes which are taking place in the British America Corporation and Le Roi local management are suggestive. It was thought that Mr. Carlyle

was a fixture in the Le Roi and B. A. C. Mr. McIntosh resigned some time ago and Mr. Treager underground Superintendent has also resigned. He is a good man in his line. Of course, there are many rumors in circulation, some of which are rather sensational.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The work on the Swansea, as carried on this year by Mr. Charles Parker, M.E., of Rossland, consulting engineer for the Derby Mining Co., has resulted very favorably. The north shaft has been sunk another 30 feet, all in ore. The centre shaft has been sunk another 50 feet and the south shaft 43 feet. The workings are now all in ore, which is a copper glance, averaging 24.65 per cent. copper. The company are mining 50 tons per day of which 6 tons at least is first class ore, the balance averaging 4 per cent. copper. They will continue accumulating ore until such time as a reduction plant can be erected. The property is situated near Windermere Lake. Mr. Parker informs us that the Pretty Girl on Horsethief is working accessfully, and that the Delos in the same district, is formed into The Windermere & B. C. Copper Co., and is pushing ahead. A three-quarter interest in the Delphine Mine, in the same vicinity, was sold last week to Messrs Osler and Hammond, of Toronto, for \$35,000. All the work reported on in the Windermere District has this year proved successful.

The death of Baron Grant removes the man who is looked upon as the father of what is called in the slang of the moment, "Hooleyism." In the seventies Grant carried on extraordinary promotions, and made millions in a year or two only to lose them with the same rapidity. At the apex of his power he purchased Leicester Square and gave it to the people of London, which was a really good action. Otherwise his financial course lay through places that were often shady. He was taken through the Bankruptcy court four times. His title was Italian.

Latest from the Mines.

KLONDIKE.

GRAND FORKS OF BONANZA, LIMITED.
Superintendent Marks reports to head office, Vancouver, Sept. 28, 1899:—
Machinery established on Dominion Creek, No. 16, and working full swing. Have six men employed, so as to get washup before it freezes up. \$40,000 taken out of this claim last season.
Have also placed machine on No. 43 Quartz Creek, and am sinking for bed Cabin built also on Skookum Gulch, work this property during the winter. Machines working very satisfactorily. Good weather so far with us and we hope the winter will not set in so early as usual. Will send full report on washup, (Signed) M. MARKS.

We are asked to state, the shares in the Grand Forks of Bonanza Gold Mining Company, Limited, Klondike," are at par, 25c. The Company, in any event, will not issue at present, any more shares, sufficient having been written off, to provide a good working fund till the result of the washup is known.

The SS. Cutch, and Rosalie are in from the north. The former bringing down gold to the amount of nearly \$100,000. The Rosalie about \$300,000 which was principally from the vicinity of Dawson.

Oct. 16. Steamer Dirigo, arrived to-day from the north, bringing something like one and a quarter million dollars in gold dust, \$900,000 of this, being the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This is the largest shipment as yet brought out over the White Pass.

SMILKAMEEN.

Monarchy Group, on Kennedy Mountain.—We are informed work is being pushed on this property and looking up.

We understand, some interesting mining deals have recently been completed at Princeton. R. A. Brown has sold his interest (fifteen thirty-seconds) in the Sunset claim for \$40,000 cash, and the claims held by Dr. Deeks, of Montreal, on Copper Mountain, are now owned by the British America corporation.

CANOE RIVER GOLDFIELDS.

In the Fall of 1898 a rush occurred to "Bete Jaune Cache," consequent on reports coming down of tremendously rich placer strikes on Swift Current Creek, near Headwaters of Canoe River. We hear from authentic sources that these reports were fictitious and the district is absolutely no goob,

Finance.

LONDON FINANCIAL.

This summer has also dealt very kindly with the Coventry cycle trade. The production has been greatly in excess of last year, although prices have generally ruled lower. Taking only the machines dispatched by passenger train from Coventry during March, April, May and June, the number is over 26,000 against about 22,000 sent of during the same months of last year.

The Yorkshire Woolcombers' Association, Limited, has at last been registered with a capital of \$7,500,000. This is the latest of the trust ideas to materialize, with a combine of the principally cognate businesses in that territory. The prophets are talking of an Autumn boom halt of promotions, and general speculation, and possibly we are near the advent of another Hooley. They come in such times.

J. & P. Coats, Limited, the huge sewing cotton combine, is about to absorb some of the leading sewing cotton houses in Belgium which have been cutting prices. These Belgian firms are in some cases very unscrupulous in the matter of colorable imitations. The action of Coats' is causing a great sensation in textile circles.

A glance at the new limited liability issues for August may not be inappropriate just here. As August is the holiday month both for promoters and investors, one expects a big drop in the monthly figures, and it certainly is a drop. There were only fifteen issues with a total capitalization of \$11,822,215. In July there were sixty-seven ventures floated, and their total nominal value was \$120,110,550. The contrast is very sharp, and accurately reflects the holiday season stagnation.

The present splendid activity of British trade is again shown in the Board of Trade returns. Since August, 1898, we have been riding on a wave of increased figures, and the momentum is not yet exhausted. The increase in August exports over those of August last year is nearly 9 1-4 per cent.—\$9,303,000, after allowing for items not included in last year's returns. One great factor in this increase has been the greatly enhanced demand from America—the exports of wool across the Atlantic, having doubled. General imports show an increase of slightly over 9 1-4 per cent.

There is a little party of promoters in the City whose ventures have proved uniformly unfortunate. The gentlemen are Sir John Willoughby and Messrs. Partridge and Jarvis. Rhodesia has been the location of the concerns which have been sold to the public by this interesting trio, and the shareholders are at last getting angry. The pretty pieces of paper they hold are hardly sufficient return for the hard cash they have parted with, and there is a move on foot to produce the projection of more light upon these flotations. There is some good stuff in South African mines, but it is not in the keeping of the W. P. J. aggregation.

The declaration of a dividend of 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of Drury Lane Theatre provokes a reference to the extremely good present yield of theatrical and music-hall investments. The theatrical years do not all correspond, but taking some of the later declarations they pan out as follows: In size of dividend, the Empire Varieties stands first with 50 per cent.; Drury Lane, as above, pays 20 per cent.; the Palace Varieties, 20 per cent.; Tivoli music-hall, 15 per cent.; Alhambra, 16 per cent.; Gaiety theatre, 15 per cent., and then we reach down to ten, seven and five per cents.

The most profitable net yield of all is that of the Gaiety Theatre, the birthplace of The Runaway Girl. The five dollar fully paid shares are selling at slightly over eight dollars, making the net return about 13 1-4 per cent. The Alhambra yields a net 10 per cent. at present prices, and Drury Lane nearly 9 1-2 per cent. The nominal capital of the Gaiety is barely \$300,000, whilst Drury Lane's is \$620,000.

The piling up of the bill account and the circulation of false rumors about the outputs of some of the West Australian mines have succeeded in checking further advances in these quata-

tions, and have brought about some relapses. Excellent news from the gold-fields of Westralia is, however, coming in, and the prospects of a busy Autumn are growing daily.

The wall-paper trust which has been floated with a capital of fifteen million dollars is following very closely the footsteps of its American prototypes. Many of the smaller factories have been shut down, some hundreds of salesmen, travellers, designers and mechanics have been discharged, and the prices of the paper is to be raised. For example, the cheapest sort hitherto sold for three cents per piece will be raised to nine cents per piece. It is asserted that the trust has a complete monopoly.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

October, 1899.

War having been declared in the Transvaal, Anglo-Transvaal affairs are in a critical condition. Up to the present there has been no panic, markets may now be experiencing their worst moments, but the outlook is not relieved by a pending rise in the value of money. Canadian railroads are decidedly lower, also the more inflated class of American shares, and among mines, of course, the fall is general, aggravated by the fact that some of the hitherto regular dividend paying Rand companies have postponed their dividends.

Surrounded by such depressing factors any improvement in B. C. creations is out of the question; but as will be seen some shares have resisted contributing to the downward movement, while others like Velvet and Ymir are lower and New Goldfields closed flat. There is some quiet buying proceeding, however, which should make itself felt later. Though during the account several fluctuations took place, prices "made up" not much the worse.

The uncertainty of the political outlook has produced for a whole week a cessation in the usually continuous string of joint stock promotions. Curiously, while it is Africa that has produced this temporary stagnation, it is Africa that has broken the spell with the flotation of the Egyptian Cotton Mills, Ltd. The capital is \$800,000, and a conservative estimate forecasts an easy 10 per cent. dividend. It is an all-British corporation, and stands amongst the first fruits of the recrudescence of industry following Omdurman.

It cannot be wondered at, therefore, that the stock markets are in a comatose state. Everybody is sitting about waiting for something to turn up, and the suspense is depressing. Kaffirs, De Beers, Rhodesian, Westralian and some other mining groups are the principal shares in the relapse, Kaffirs naturally being the worst. These latter are also the securities calculated to remain down longest, although eventually a fine recovery can be safely predicted. Selected Stock Exchange securities, to the number of three hundred and twenty-five, show a net depreciation during the month, of no less than a hundred and sixty-seven million dollars.

B.C. AND KLONDIKE QUOTATIONS.

Alaska Goldfields, 7/8.
Athabaska 11-16.
Bennett Lake and Klondike Nav.. 13-16.
British America Corporation. 20s. 9d.

B. C. Development Association. 1 3/4.
B. C. and New Find Goldfields, 9-16.
Dominion Mining Development, and Agency' 7/8.
Duncan Mines, 1 1/2
Hall Mines, 7-16
Klondike Bonanza, 7/8
Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport, 3/4
Klondike and North-West Territories, (10s. shares) 6s.
Le Roi 6 and 1-16
Lillooet, Fraser River, and Cariboo Goldfields, 6s.
London and B. C. Goldfields, 1 1/2.
McDonald's Bonanza, 1.
New Goldfields of B. C., 1 1/2.
Queen Bess Proprietary, 1 1/2.
Vancouver and B. C., Een. Ex. 1/2.
Velvet, 1 1/2
Whitewater Mines, 15-16.
Yukon Goldfields, 1 3/8,
Ymir Gold Mines. 1 and 1-16.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

| | PAR VALUE. | PRICE |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|
| Alberni Con | 1 00 | 05 1/2 |
| Alberni Mountain Rose.. | 1 00 | 05 1/2 |
| Athabasca | 1 00 | 40 |
| Big Three.. | 1 00 | 16 |
| Cariboo Hydraulic | 5 00 | \$1 40 |
| Cariboo McKinney | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Canadian Goldfields.... | — | 06 1/2 |
| Crow's Nest Coal..... | 25 00 | 44 00 |
| Dardanelles.. | 1 00 | 13 |
| Deer Park | 1 00 | 4 1/2 |
| Evening Star | 1 00 | 8 3/4 |
| Grand Forks of Bonanza | 25 | 25 |
| Hall Mines | 1 00 | — |
| Iron Colt | 1 00 | 10 |
| Iron Horse | 1 00 | 8 1/2 |
| Iron Mask | 1 00 | 75 |
| Knob Hill | 1 00 | 92 |
| Le Roi | £5 | £6 3/8 |
| Mineral Hill | 1 00 | 05 |
| Minnehaha | 1 00 | 17 |
| Monte Christo..... | 1 00 | 5 1/2 |
| Montreal Goldfields.... | 1 00 | 16 |
| Morrison | — | 15 |
| Noble Five | 1 00 | 25 |
| Novelty | 1 00 | 03 |
| Old Ironsides | 1 00 | 1 14 |
| Payne | 1 00 | 1 08 |
| Rambler Cariboo | 1 00 | 47 |
| Rathmullen | 1 00 | 08 1/2 |
| Slocan Star | 50 | 1 25 |
| St. Elmo | 1 00 | 07 |
| Van Anda..... | 1 00 | 10 |
| Victory-Triumph | 1 00 | 05 1/2 |
| Virginia | 1 00 | 08 |
| Waterloo | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| War Eagle | 1 00 | 3 02 |
| White Bear..... | 1 00 | 04 |
| Winnipeg | 1 00 | 30 |

LATEST POINTS.—Bank Rate, 3 1/2 per cent Open market rate three months bank bills, 3 3/4 per cent. Silver, 27d. per oz., bar standard. Copper, £76 per ton. Pig iron, 69s. Tin, £150. Lead, £16. Consols, 104 xd. Canada Three - and a

INCORPORATED DIVIDEND PAYING MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Names of Mines. | No. shares. | Capital Stock. | Par Val. | Am't of last Div. | Date of last Dividend. | Total paid on Dividends. | Mining Produce |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| CARIBOO | \$800,000 | 800,000 | \$1.00 | \$ 01 1/2 | Feb, 1899— | \$248,965 | |
| FERN | 200,000 | 250,000 | 1.00 | 05 | Jan., 1898— | 110,000 | |
| HALL MINES CO..... | 250,000 | 1,250,000 | 5.00 | 25 | May, 1898— | 160,000 | G S C |
| IDAHO | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | 5.00 | 05 1/2 | June, 1899— | 292,000 | |
| LE ROI | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £5 | 10 | Apr., 1898— | 775,000 | |
| RAMBLER-CARIBOO..... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1.00 | 01 | Apr., 1899— | 50,000 | |
| RECO | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1.00 | 10 | Jan., 1898— | 287,500 | |
| SLOCAN STAR | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 50 | 05 | Mar. 1897— | 350,000 | |
| WAR EAGLE CON..... | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1.00 | 01 1/2 | June, 1899— | 335,250 | |
| WHITE WATER | £125,000 | 125,000 | 5.00 | 32 | Apr., 1898— | 194,000 | |

Half per Cent., 106. British Columbia Three per Cent., inscribed stock, 92 1/2. Canada Pacific Railway shares, 92 1/2. Bank of British Columbia, 18. Bank of British North America, 61. Bank of Montreal, 530. Hudson's Bay, 21 1/2.

Answers to Correspondents.

SWIFT.—(1) The properties of the company you refer to, are situated in the Slocan, on Lemon Creek. (2) For what we know, the claims are really good and we believe the company have just concluded to sell, as they have had a good offer. (3) We hear only a small amount of stock was sold originally.

JACKSON.—(1) You are too premature give them time. You say, they started work nearly twelve months since. That is a small matter in mining. (2) You would be fortunate to get results in so short a time, without the property was proved one Stay by it, if it is as you say.

MANCHESTER.—(1) Yes; the stock has fluctuated considerably. (2) We advise you to hold. (3) It originated from a man who was n. g. (4) Without foundation, in fact, we know this for a certainty.

VICTORIA, N. S. W.—We know something of the Grand Forks of Bonanza Co., Lt'd. Incorporated in April last, First issue over subscribed. Machinery made in Vancouver, from plans of the superintendent, and shipped to Dawson July 6th arriving there the first week in August. It was set up on Dominion and Quarry Creeks, and is working very satisfactorily. Shares, first issue, 100,000 at 5c., now at par, 25c. (2) The company's position excellent. No time was lost in getting to work—an example to the majority of English companies. (3) We shall receive a full worded report from the superintendent by next mail from Dawson.

We are sorry through pressure of space to have to lay over some correspondence till the next issue.

The Best and Cheapest Store in B. C.
I. HERMAN'S,
The Workingman's Watchmaker and Jeweler,

For a Waltham or Elgin Watch, warranted accurate time-keeper, also Jewery, Spectacles and Clocks, see the above. Repairs of all kinds a specialty.

223 Carrall St., Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
WANTED.—Six Gentlemen, or less, to form a Syndicate to develop good Mining Prospects. Work done sufficient to show the character of the property. Fullest particulars and investigation courted. Half interest will be given for development. Apply to M. E., office of this journal.