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British Columbia Mining Critic.

"I am Nothing, if Not Critical."—Shakespeare.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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NOTICES.

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EDITORIAL.

AN INTERESTING EXPEDITION.

The Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, of London, Eng., and Victoria, B. C., is about to arrange an interesting expedition to the Yukon. The party is to leave Victoria on or about the 15th of February, aboard the steamer Amur, and proceed to Fort Wrangel, accompanied, it is stated, by no less than 80 teams of horses, sleighs, and three dog trains, and in the charge of a veteran Western Canadian pioneer in the person of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the Province's ex-lieutenant-governor. At Wrangel the journey will be continued up the Stikine river on the very rough ice of that waterway, and thus give those joining the expedition a very fair experience of sub-arctic travel. After Glenora and Telegraph creek are passed, a snow road to Teslin lake will be taken, and when the party reaches the lake there will seemingly be quite a lengthy wait until the Hootalinqua opens and access is clear to famine-threatened Dawson City, where the party should arrive in late spring. The company, of which Sir Charles Tupper is president, has ample capital, and will doubtless fulfil its contract of conveying the passengers to Dawson City after more or less delay—probably more rather than less—en route. And as the cost of the outing is to be \$500, and the party is to be kept very select and convoyed by an ex-lieutenant-governor, the expedition should prove as attractive to the fairly

"well fixed" Yukon traveler as such a winter departure can be under the circumstances. There is no doubt that the company will receive more than ample applications for the necessarily limited accommodation available, without any great amount of advertising. But whether in the end those who thus reach the desolate regions about Dawson City will find the "game worth the candle," in more than a few cases, is more than doubtful. They will, however, have gained, by the way, an experience of a kind, which few will care voluntarily to repeat in a lifetime, provide the company both well and wisely, which may probably be fairly anticipated from the fact that two of its directors—both men well on in years—will accompany the expedition, thus personally guaranteeing that it shall be made as little trying as possible. The venture scarcely calls for facetiousness, but we can scarcely fail to be reminded by the guarantee of the personal participation of two directors, of Punch's famous recipe for safer English railway traveling, given, we believe, in the early fifties, when the danger of such travel had not, as now, been reduced to a minimum. Punch's plan was to cause a couple of directors to ride pinned to the engine buffers. The present expedition's safety is guaranteed on quite parallel principles.

NOT ABOVE SUSPICION.

The proposal of the United States congress to send, under military guidance, stores worth some \$200,000 as relief to the American miners now penned in at or about Dawson City, in the British Yukon, may perhaps be well intended, though the military co-operation is rather unpleasantly suggestive. It is worth noting, too, that with characteristic Yankee shrewdness it is proposed that the relief stores shall, if and when possible, be sold rather than given to those needing them. There are very strong objections, as we think, on principle to this proposal to send relief to suffering Americans in far Northwestern Canada by means of an expedition that is at least in part military. And even if this objection be deemed somewhat strained, though we think it sufficiently valid per se, it seems to us that the acceptance of the proposal by the

authorities at Ottawa may easily be held by the world at large to imply an undesirable dependence of Canada on the capacity and good will of the United States. Too many already think that Canada can hardly take any step that directly or indirectly affects the United States and their interests without first saying, "By your leave." If, as is certain, the Americans resident of Dawson need relief, this had surely better be sent under Canadian convoy than in the charge of a semi-military cortege from the States. The whole thing surely implies a more than half conviction on the part of the United States, and, if accepted, an admission by Canada, that the Dominion is unable to fulfil one of the great duties of a great self-governing state, namely, the protection of the lives of those lawfully resident within its borders.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is said that those connected with the Vancouver ore smelter proposal have now bought a 20-acre site for a smelter at Nakusp. The people of that place should not, however, on that account rejoice—prematurely. Almost the patience of Job is needed by those who expect smelter performance to result from smelter promises of these very tardy gentlemen, who have effectively dampened the ardor of Vancouver's people in regard to municipal encouragement of smelter enterprise "all in the air."

An article in our last issue concerning the sale to Mr. John Cobeldick of a considerable area of north coast land, previously included in the British Pacific Reserve, has elicited a partly satisfactory reply from the Department of Lands and Works. Mr. Cobeldick required, it seems, most of the area for wharfage and other accommodation necessary for the shipping of ore from and conveyance of supplies to certain neighboring copper-gold claims of his. He got also the assent of those interested in the notorious British Pacific project. Others are, however, interested in the same district, and may easily require like facilities.

West Kootenay's ore and matte shipments to date, without including the value of some of the ore consignments recently made by Nakusp, reach for 1897 the goodly approximate worth of \$7,708,000, or at least twice the worth of the frozen Yukon's yield for the same period. Now, as in the future, the Kootenays will in all respects compare favorably with the Yukon country. Yet the latter will doubtless, for a very short period, attract foolish men with tenfold the magnetic force of the Kootenays.

The chances of the passing by Vancouver's citizens of the proposed C. P. R. tax exemption by-law are, it is to be feared, not improved by the peremptory note sounded on behalf of the company

and declaring that in the event of the whole of Sir William Van Horne's demand not being conceded, the proposal to erect the fine new terminal buildings will be abandoned. The case for the company might well have been put in the more conciliatory fashion of the diplomatist. Fortunately the wharfage extensions, needed by a rapidly increasing Yukon and general ocean traffic, will in any case be made promptly by the great Canadian railroad company, to the lasting benefit of itself and the city of Vancouver.

NO DATA YET--PLENTY SOON.

The Canadian accident and life insurance companies have united to refuse Yukon traveling and settlement risks. They have yet no data whereon to base tables of mortality and bad accident risk. In a twelvemonth or less data only too ample seem likely to be forthcoming, and such risks will be taken—but beyond the limits of a few town settlements—at no doubt high premiums, for tenderfeet especially. There won't, however, be many tenderfeet nor remittance men left in the Yukon six months after the first rush of next season. Such of that ilk as can, will by then have got out or got or gone under, the getters-out strongly expressing, no doubt, a personal preference for Hades so far as they are concerned. Thousands of tenderfeet mean, nevertheless, to make for the Yukon next spring, and if that far northern land only rids England and British Columbia, if but for a while, of the presence of big contingents of "remittance men," the Klondike will, apart from the gold it is to ship, not have been found wholly in vain.

ANOTHER KOOTENAY CITY.

It is now stated that Sandon, the Slocan's busy mining center, will immediately seek incorporation as a city, and hold its first municipal election in January. The change is doubtless needed in the interest of effective local administration. The government of urban areas in the Kootenays from Victoria by means of a single government agent, aided sometimes by a police officer, is by no means satisfactory, less so even as a rule, than not very capable local municipal administration, although it embodies to some extent the plan about which the Province continuously dogmatized, viz., local government by paid commissioners, nominated, not elected.

AN APPROVING NOTE.

The Golden Era says: "The B. C. MINING CRITIC, published at Vancouver, has recently had some able articles exposing some of the more "shady" flotations in London of British Columbia mining properties."

Current Mining News.

Contributions from any part of British Columbia and the mining districts of a reliable nature will be published in these columns, and we request that mining men write us about the progress of the mines of their district. We desire to publish all mining news.

GOLD GRAVELS IN CASSIAR.

It is learned on excellent authority that exceptionally rich gold-bearing gravels, capable of easy working by hydraulicizing, have been located in the Skeena River district of Cassiar. Efforts will be made to interest British capital in the discovery.

A SATISFACTORY SIGN.

The British Columbia Ironworks, of Vancouver, is immediately to enlarge considerably the area of its machine shops and molding rooms, a large addition to the present site of the works having just been purchased. The chief cause of the extension is the growth of the mining machinery manufacture of the ironworks.

THE GOLDEN CACHE.

The result of the second run of the stamp mill is a gross yield of 900 ounces of amalgam and of air body of concentrates from the treatment of 750 tons of ore. The outcome will probably be a yield of about \$9,000 or \$12 to the ton, making the mine of middle grade as a free-milling gold proposition, and calling for its efficient working by skilled labor and the best of modern machinery.

EAST KOOTENAY'S MINING.

The tunnel of the Dodo, on Wild Horse creek, is in 45 feet, and the showing of ore is fine. Preparations are now being made to sink a shaft on the Klondike, an adjoining claim belonging also to Messrs. Starbird and Collett.

Messrs. Amme and Van Arsdalen have the tunnel on the Cornucopia now driven in 40 feet, and it is stated the ore is rich looking and abundant, and the general appearance good. The ore body is iron sulphurets, carrying gold, silver, copper and lead, and should be valuable as an ingredient in the smelting of the galena ores of the district.

The Hon. George E. Foster has purchased two additional claims in the Dibble group, and now owns nearly all the claims that surround Dibble's original location. Next spring a large force of men will be engaged to work these claims.

The Wasa group of claims on Wasa creek, owned by William Thompson, William Haupt, Pete Rosendale and Eric Sundran, has been bonded to Henry Croft, of Victoria, for \$20,000 cash at the end of sixty days.

MORE ABOUT YUKON.

For twenty years the bars in the Yukon River of Alaska have been worked at more or less profit, and are said to be rich. There has never been any doubt that Yukon sands were rich, and frequently, before the Klondike craze, there were various projects discussed for dredging the sands. Dredges, however, have not been successful, as a rule, until within the past two years, and that reason more than any other prevented the projects being carried to a conclusion. This coming year they will be tried. One in which some Colorado capital is invested has been organized in Portland, Oregon. The plan is to equip the boat after the manner of a Bowers dredger, with a big suction pipe and centrifugal pump. As the earth is lifted it will be pumped into a hopper on the bow and flow thence into two sets of sluice boxes running the entire length of the boat to the stern. The boat will be further equipped with an endless chain dredge on one side. Most of the gold on the bars is coarse, and it is believed can be saved with quicksilver. However, provisions will be made to catch fine gold should any be found. The craft will be towed to the mouth of the Yukon, leaving on May 1st. Its capacity for lifting earth is such that the company expect to make money if the yield is as low as ten cents a yard." So speaks the Western Mining World, but the estimate is, judging by all past results of northern dredging, quite too sanguine.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN CORPORATION, LTD.

This big British concern is now stated by its managing Canadian director, Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, to have bought the Josie, No. 1, and Nickel Plate mines at Rossland; also mining and other interests at Dawson City and on several of the Yukon creeks. The price paid for the Josie was 30 cents a share, or \$210,000; that for the No. 1, \$200,000—\$50,000 representing cash, and \$150,000 stock in the British American Corporation. As a result of those transactions the prices of Rossland mining claims, mines and stocks have stiffened considerably.

SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.

The Red Eagle Mining Company's plant and prospects at Rossland have been sold by the Sheriff to Mr. J. W. Boyde for \$2,184.40, only the value of the judgement and costs under which execution was levied on the property. If the property be worth anything the purchase is cheap assuredly. Its value must either be practically nil or much more than a sum of less than \$2,200. But good things sometimes go very cheap at a sheriff's sale.

THE HALL MINES.

The British Columbia Review of London, Eng., speaks as follows concerning the Hall Mines Company, Limited, as to which it shares the favorable opinion of the MINING CRITIC:

For many months past carping critics have been assailing the management of the Hall Mines, Limited. Conscious, no doubt, of their own strength, the directors have quietly backed up the local management and treated with contempt the censure of their self-appointed judges. But their hour of justification has come at last, for no more complete refutation of unfounded charges could have been possible than the fourth statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending September 30th, as issued on Thursday morning to the shareholders. The strong financial position therein revealed may be briefly summarized as follows:

Gross income for the year	£30,357	8	0
Brought in from last account	1,930	6	4
Available	£32,287	14	4
Appropriated as follows:—			
7 per cent. on Preference	£1,750		
10 per cent. proposed on Ordinary	25,000		
Description of plant, machinery, etc.	5,488	15	8
Carry forward	47	18	8
	£32,287	14	4

The Hall Mines is better known in this country than the Le Roi, and it may be classed as the first British Columbia company formed in Europe to develop a Provincial mine. The justification of the Silver King has been a long time coming, but at last it has come, and that is the main point to bear in mind.

The Hall Mines dividend comes in the nick of time, and will do much to confirm the good impressions previously entertained regarding the mining resources of the Kootenay country. The Nelson property has not had it all its own way, a fact emphasized in the report before us, and it has had a fall in silver to contend with, but it has earned £50,000 odd in the past year; it has proceeded with the work of development vigorously, while the completion of the new blast furnace in July, and the refinery works two months earlier in the year, are both points of which we shall probably hear more at the meeting of the company, which is to be held on the 15th instant at Winchester House. If the prudent policy which has characterized the board in the past continues in the future, there is a very hopeful prospect for the shareholders of this company; and although it may be said that 10 per cent. upon a mining share standing at $1\frac{3}{4}$ does not give a very big return to the purchaser at the present price, it must be borne in mind that the company has a wonderful property in the Silver King of illimitable proportions, and that the capital its board has so wisely sunk in the erection of smelters should sufficiently justify the opinion of those who regard

the present market price as not an excessive valuation of the company's shares.

AT FAIRVIEW.

The following is a resume of some of the principal operations now in progress at this promising copper, gold and galena camp:

Greyhound claim: A 40-foot shaft has been sunk on this claim, showing a large body of galena. A Crown grant will be applied for in a few days.

Morning Star: Work has been commenced on the sinking of a third inclined shaft, which is now down 30 feet and is showing up well in galena, copper, free gold and iron.

The Smuggler: The width of the rich ledge which was struck on this claim some few days ago has not yet been determined. It is now 18 feet wide, showing free gold all through.

Oro Fino: Work on the Oro Fino is still progressing and the quartz is looking as well as ever. A road will be made next spring from the Pentiction road to the mine in order to get in the five-stamp mill.

Joe Dandy: A large force of men is working on the road from the mine to the Okanagan river, where a mill site is being graded.

Stemwinder: A double compartment shaft is being sunk on the Stemwinder. It is now down to a depth of 50 feet, and the ore is continually improving, showing every evidence of being a bonanza. A gang of men is grading a site for the mill about a mile distant, near the lake.

Copper King: The Copper King at Keremeos, just over the mountain from Fairview, has been bonded for twelve months. It is reported that the amount of the bond was \$50,000, a small cash payment having been made. The ore shows native copper.

The large new hotel at Fairview will be opened early in the year.

THE WHITEWATER.

The Slocan mine is shipping nearly two carloads of ore a day, and doing very well, as the recent payment of a \$30,000 dividend and simultaneous increase of the company's reserve fund sufficiently prove. The mine being tributary to Kaslo, and having a large pay-roll, is of great value to that city.

THE PROVIDENCE MINE.

Expert opinion holds that this mine, on Harrison lake, is a very promising property, with rich showings in gold and silver. But it needs better handling than in the past. There has apparently been about this mine too much "boom" and too little practical work conducted on a scientific basis.

KLONDIKE, YUKON & STEWART PIONEERS, LTD.

The first general meeting was held in London on the 1st instant. Mr. Robert Smith, J. P., chairman of the company, presiding.

The chairman stated that the company went to allotment on August 18th last, 28,007 fully-paid shares and 5,283 pioneers' shares having been duly applied for. The total number of shareholders was 219. Since the allotment the board has been strengthened by the addition of two gentlemen largely interested in the concern—namely, Mr. E. Spiegel and Mr. T. James. After the formation of the company there was a good deal of formal business to be settled before they could make a fair start, and, meanwhile, there came to hand conflicting statements as to the conditions of the passes leading to the Klondike territory, and as to the freezing of the river and lakes. There were two passes leading into the country—the Chilcat, or White Pass, and the Chilcoot—and the difficulties attendant on getting over either of them when once the Winter snow fell were enormous. In these circumstances, the board at once cabled one Captain M'Clean to proceed to Lynn Canal and reconnoitre the situation, and cable to this side the true position, with recommendations. Captain M'Clean as quickly as possible reported that owing to the unusual severity of the winter, and abnormally early period at which snow and frost had set in, it would not be advisable to attempt to cross the passes this year. Having gone to Vancouver at the request of his colleagues, he (the Chairman) subsequently had an interview with Captain M'Clean in company with their General Manager, Colonel Domville, a member of the Canadian Parliament, and it was decided by them not to send an expedition until next year. They naturally regretted the delay. It had, however, manifest advantages, giving them time to arrange deliberately for proper equipment, which would no doubt result in a great saving of expense. The knowledge acquired during his visit to Vancouver, and negotiations then entered into, could not fail to be of benefit to this company. It was proposed to despatch two expeditions early in the year, one under the leadership of Captain M'Clean. Colonel Domville intended to head the other, which would go by another route, probably somewhat earlier, and into a region about which they had special information. It was not desirable now to give details concerning this second expedition, the board would be greatly disappointed if it did not yield remunerative results. Apart from the prospects afforded by the acquisition of mining claims in Klondike, the directors had given attention to the question of trade and transport and had almost closed negotiations for taking an interest in an important railway charter and a West Coast steamship company. It was far

from their intentions to go rashly. On the contrary, they would take every precaution that skill and experience could suggest, and avoid having anything to do with properties until a careful examination had been made by engineers of their own.

Finally the Chairman said: You will have gathered that we have opened up avenues for further business in Canada, and that the prospects for our Company's success are good. When there I had the pleasure of meeting more than one of the Cabinet ministers of the Dominion Parliament, and I have their assurance that they will do everything in their power to promote the Company's operations. This you may not look upon as of much consequence, but I can assure you it is of the greatest importance, for politics in Canada and politics in this country are very different, and those of you who have had the opportunity of studying this matter from personal observations will endorse my views readily. Colonel Domville, our Managing Director on the other side, is member for King's County, has been a prominent politician all his life, and, being a loyal and devoted supporter of the present Cabinet, we are more than favorably situated to avail ourselves of the influence his position commands. Working together with one object in view, we hope at our next annual meeting to present a satisfactory statement, not only of anticipations, but actual realisations of profits. (Applause). The proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALES AT NELSON.

The Provincial Government has now sold by auction all its available lots at Nelson—279 in number—for the substantial sum of \$24,440 the net proceeds for which will cheer the heart of the Provincial Minister of Finance, whilst the passage of the property into private ownership will doubtless in many cases lead to substantial building and property improvement in the steadily rising West Kootenay City of Nelson.

A BAD INVESTMENT.

It is stated that Sir Charles Tupper's company, the New Goldfields of British Columbia, Limited, has abandoned the Exchange mine, near Slocan City. Results proved unsatisfactory, and it is stated that the lead has pinched out.

ANOTHER NELSON STAMP MILL.

Another free milling gold group at Nelson, that known as the Referendum and situated on Forty Nine Creek, is to be provided with a small mill of 10 stamp capacity.

BAD NEWS FROM THE YUKON.

The latest news from the Yukon country, briefly summarized, is to the following effect: Major Walsh, the Dominion Administrator of the Yukon, has had an awful experience, and may, it is stated by a Mr. Kastner, who lately met him, not reach Dawson City this winter. The Major has lost two boats and much of his provisions, and, if the dog teams do not soon reach him, he and his companions will soon be in a state of semi-starvation. The men now migrating from Dawson are having a very hard time of it, suffering severely from cold. Meanwhile 800 of the people of Dawson have been induced to make for Fort Yukon, where larger supplies of food are available. However, of those left behind many are in the hospital, suffering from ills largely due to want and exposure. Kastner added, in the course of an interview, from a report of which the MINING CRITIC quotes:

"There are a few men who have three or four months' provisions cached. Another thousand men were preparing to leave Dawson when Kastner's party left, but most of them will wait until the snow is hard and the ice in the river is solid. Joe Brandt, of Juneau, will come out on the first ice, and has offered to bring out a limited number of men at \$1,000 each. Starvation is certain for many at Dawson, and many will perish along the trails. The steamers Bella and Weare had very small cargoes—the Bella barely anything, and the Weare only 25 tons, and that mostly whisky and sugar. The supply of flour is nearly exhausted. It was sold by the companies at \$12 a sack, while miners who have any to dispose of get from \$100 to \$150 a sack. The candles, too, are just about exhausted, and this will also tend to lessen the output of gold, as they are very necessary to light the shafts while the men are working.

There are still many men going over the trails and waiting at the lakes for the ice to form. They were all advised to give up their hazardous trip, but kept on in hopes of getting past the police, who are now keeping all back. When a party outfitted like Major Walsh's was, and managed by men who had had experience in such work, could not succeed, what could a poorly outfitted party of inexperienced men expect to do. Major Walsh, Kastner says, will not get past Fort Selkirk this winter, and it will be some time before the police party, who are waiting at the lakes for the ice to form and rush provisions to Dawson for the relief of that city, reaches them. Kastner arrived at Dawson on September 22d, and leased claims 20 and 40 below on Bonanza creek, on both of which work has been started. No crimes have been committed since those reported by Dalton, but there is any amount of gambling. Major Walsh intimated in conversation with Kastner that if he reached Dawson he would put a stop to this,

FOOTBALL AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Bein' firm in the opinion that the best ain't none too good
For the worthy folks residin' in a mountain neighborhood,
We, of Cripple Creek have planned it—led therein by Parson John—
So to celebrate 'Thanksgivin' in a way to bank upon.

"Why should we," the old man asked us on a recent afternoon,
When we'd gather quite promiscuous in the Daily Bird saloon,
"Why should we adhere to lynchin's an' to such-like homicide
In our yearly celebration of the day Abe Lincoln died?

"Let's get in a match of progress. Let's be leaders or at least
Be as far up toward the front'ards as the people of the East;
Let us tackle this 'Thanksgivin' with no trite or worn-out things—
Let's make up a football outfit an' play Colorado Springs."

Finger Bowl and Clothespin Thompson, both of which were standin' near,
Broke the floor in with their stompin' as they holled out "Here! Here!"
But the rest of us looked doubtful at the parson, an' we grinned
At the thought of making merry with a leather sack of wind.

Then with some slight hesitation Rhino Pierre assumed the floor,
An' remarked. "I kicked a football in the days of '44;
It was very tame and vapid was the game we young uns played,
An' I look with disapproval on a movement retrograde.

"I'm old an' hard an' warty, an' I do not wish to jine
In a foolish, harmless pastime, fit fer boys of eight or nine.
Give me somethin' raw an' bloody, where the chance is plain and clear,
Fer a-breaking bones or chawin' of a feller bein's ear.

"Give me somethin' that has action an' has danger an'—" "Set down!"
Roared the parson, with his features corrugated in a frown.
"Do you s'pose the world's been standin' still for forty years or more,

An' that football ain't improved none since the days of 44?"

Finger Bowl and Clothespin Thompson, each approv'in' bobbed his head,

An' the parson drew a paper from his pocket, an' he read

Certain figgers an' statistics in which were parties named,

Who had been killed off or crippled, rendered comatose or maimed.

This had lost his ear an' this one had his eyeball busted in,

One had bled to death; another now had neither jaw nor chin;

Still another man he mentioned had lost seven vertebrae.

"Is that game inane an' vapid?" asked John turnin' Rhino's way.

From the concourse rose a murmur, "I believe," said Finger Bowl,

"That the gentlemen here present are all with us, heart an' soul;

I suggest that you explain it. I myself don't understand.

All the little schemes and details by the which the game is planned."

Parson John himself looked doubtful. "I am posted on effect,

But the cause was quite uncertain as to how these men were wrecked;

What the rules an' regulations of the noble game may be

Is a sort of inspiration which has never come to me."

He observed "I never studied; but one thing I'm certain quite—

It must bear a strong resemblance to a free-an'-easy fight.

Common sense an' common reason teaches me such hurts and harms,

Could have been produced in no way but the use of proper arms.

"Such as thirty-eight self-cockers, with perhaps an ax to aid,

Or a cleaver, or a mallet, I presume the game is played

Mostly in some V-shaped valley, where the cataracts of blood

Can flow off without inducin' marshy swamps of gory mud.

"And as we are used to such-like, if we practise at this game,

We can wollop Yale or Harvard or the best that's known to fame.

Do you think I'm optimistic? Not a bit of it. You'll see

After you have learned some pointers off of Finger Bowl an' me.

"In the morning we'll go down there in the canyon and begin

On the practice, which I'm certain an' quite confident will win,

Finger Bowl shall be a half back—let him bring a wagon spoke,

Rhino Pierre, obtain a hatchet. Study up the pivot stroke.

"Each man fetch a good six-shooter an' a slug-shot—yes, an' knucks;

We will get in active trainin' fer them down-the-mountain-ducks.

When they face us in the combat they will find out mighty quick

That we learned our football proper in the camp at Cripple Creek."—Chicago Record.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the directors of the Royal Canadian Mining & Development Company was held at the company's offices, Columbia avenue, Rossland, last week, when the secretary, Mr. Warring G. Kennedy, who is leaving for Toronto, tendered his resignation, and Major W. H. Cooper, managing director, was elected to fill his place. The president, Mr. S. A. Hartman, read some correspondence from the company's London agent, in which he stated that the deal with the English syndicate for the sale of some of the company's claims was nearing completion. After the transaction of considerable routine business the meeting adjourned to the call of the president. The English company has offered to place £30,000 in the treasury for the development of six claims within five miles of Rossland, and give the Royal Canadian shareholders £30,000 in shares.



Reserve—Cassiar District.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land are reserved for Government purposes until further notice, viz:

1. A belt of land, five miles in width, extending back from the shore line of the whole of that portion of Bennett Lake which lies within the Province.

2. A belt of land, five miles in width, extending back from the shore line of the whole of that portion of Teslin Lake which lies within the Province.

3. A belt of land commencing at a point five miles below Glenora, on the Sticklin River; thence up the said river to a point five miles above Telegraph Creek, and having a width of five miles on each side of the said river.

GEO. B. MAITIN,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B. C., 11th December, 1897.

Mining Stock Quotations

Corrected Weekly by Percy W Charleson, Mining Broker,
417 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

COMPANY	CAPITAL	PAR VALUE	PRICE
TRAIL CREEK			
B. C. Gold Fields.....	\$2,500,000	\$ 2 00	\$ 11
Beaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 1/2
Californian Con.....	500,000	1 00	05
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	8
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	5
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	10
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	18
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1 00	12
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Gleiving Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	7
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	10
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	10
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Hattle Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	3
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Independent.....	500,000	1 00	06
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	30
I. X. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	27
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	65
Kootenai London.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Le Roi.....	500,000	5 00	7 50
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	19
Montana.....	750,000	1 00	19
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	07
Nest Egg.....	500,000	1 00	3
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	19
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	8
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	11
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Roseland, Red Mtn.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Silverline.....	500,000	1 00	5
Southern C. & V. C.....	500,000	1 00	20
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	15
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1 00	1 00
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	17
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1 00	11
AINSWORTH, NELSON & SLOCAN			
American Boy.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Fern Gold.....	2,000,000	25	52
Ilex of Slocan.....	300,000	25	25
Arlington.....	1,000,000	1 00	13
Argo.....	100,000	10	10
Atlatlas.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Black Hills.....	100,000	10	10
Buffalo of Slocan.....	150,000	25	25
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Alamo.....	500,000	1 00	10
Canadian M. M. and S. Co.....	2,000,000	1 00	05 1/2
Columbia-Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	10
Dardanelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Dellie.....	750,000	1 00	12
Eldon.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Elen.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Elkhorn.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Eschequer.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Goodenough.....	800,000	1 00	25
Gibson.....	650,000	1 00	17 1/2
Gray Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	10
Hall Mines.....	300,000	25	25
Idler.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
London.....	150,000	25	25
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Nelson-Poorman.....	250,000	25	25
Northern Light.....	250,000	1 00	10 1/2
Noble Five Co.....	1,200,000	1 00	15
Ottawa and Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
Phoenix Consolidated.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	40
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 20
Slocan Reciprocity.....	1,000,000	1 00	06
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	2 30
Santa Marie.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Sheriff.....	1,000,000	1 00	24
Silver Band.....	250,000	25	12 1/2
Slocan Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
St. Keverne.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	10
Two Friends.....	240,000	30	15
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	04

COMPANY	CAPITAL	PAR VALUE	PRICE
LARDEAU			
Consolidated Sable Creek Mining Co.....	\$1,500,000	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 00
TEXADA ISLAND			
Texada Proprietary.....	50,000	25	25
Van Ande.....	5,000,000	1 00	1 1/2
Victoria-Texada.....	150,000	25	25
Texada Kirk Lake.....	600,000	1 00	1 00
Raven.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Gold Bar.....	100,000	10	
VANCOUVER ISLAND			
Albert Mountain Rose.....	250,000	1 00	15
Ambroline.....	500,000	1 00	1 00
Consolidated Albert.....	5 0,000	1 00	9
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	05
Quadra.....	500,000	1 00	10
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd.....	\$2100,000		
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	300,000	5 00	9 00
Horsely Hydraulic.....	200,000		
Horsely Gold Mining Co.....	1,000,000	10 00	10 00
Cariboo M. & D. Co.....	300,000	1 00	25
Golden River Quesselle.....	\$2350,000	21	2 50
Victoria Hydraulic.....	300,000	1 00	85
LILLOUET DISTRICT			
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1 00	51
Dominion Developing.....	22,500	25	19
Excelsior.....	500,000	1 00	10
Golden Cuckoo.....	500,000	1 00	1 00
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25
Cayoo-h Creek Mines.....	500,000	1 00	50
FAIRVIEW CAMP			
Tin Horn.....	200,000	25	58
Winches er.....	200,000	25	25
BOUNDARY			
Old Transides.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Golden Crown.....	2,000,000	1 00	20
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co.....	1,500,000	1 00	10
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	52

Dividends paid to date are as follows: Le Roi, \$675,000; War Eagle (Old Company), \$317,500; Rambler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$250,000; Slocan Star, \$350,000; Cariboo, \$189,000; Dominion Developing, \$158,125.

It is estimated that the profits of the mines subjoined have returned the sums placed opposite their respective names:

Payne.....	\$400,000	Goodenough.....	35,000
Idaho.....	240,000	Noble Five.....	50,000
Poorman.....	50,000	Northern Belle.....	30,000
Ruth.....	150,000	Antoine.....	10,000
Whitewater.....	94,000	Surprise.....	30,000
Washington.....	20,000	Monitor.....	15,000
Slocan Boy.....	25,000	Last Chance.....	50,000

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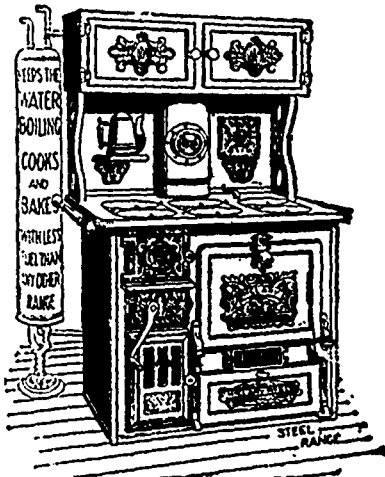
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GOOD STRIKE ON BLUE BELLS. -

Mr. W. Pellew Harvey, F. C. S., of Vancouver, consulting engineer for the London and Vancouver Finance and Development Company, the English company that is developing the Blue Bells mine, on Frederick Arm, has returned from a visit to the property much pleased with the development in the ore bodies since his last inspection, a few weeks ago. The cross-cut tunnel, which encountered what is supposed to be the hanging wall of the big Blue Bells lead, at a distance of 80 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, has been extended on through the wall, and, after being run a distance of 18 feet, encountered very good ore, composing what is thought to be a parallel vein. A shaft is being sunk at the junction of the cross-cut tunnel and the northeast drift, and at the time of Mr. Harvey's visit was down about 16 feet. At a depth of five feet a body of rich looking pyrrhotite ore was struck, and the shaft has since continued in such ore. The width of the ore body has not been ascertained, but it fills the bottom of the shaft. Mr. Harvey brought down with him some large and fine-looking samples of the ore from the bottom of the shaft; also a ton of ore, which is being shipped to one of the smelters down the Sound, to be tested. The favorable showing on the Blue Bells augurs well for the success of mainland coast mining, where well and wisely conducted, on the better class of claims.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

Banks have apparently either lacked courage to take up the suggestion thrown out by President Thomas of the Bankers' Association regarding the right of the banks to issue bills of small denominations, or they consider the time or the suggestion, or both, inopportune. The present time is certainly an opportune one for a discussion of the question. Some of the more popular banks, such as the Imperial, have for some time been paying out the bills of other banks, owing to the fact that they have reached the limit of their own circulation. If they could secure legislation to enable them to issue small notes, their difficulty would be at once overcome, but it is very doubtful if such a privilege will ever be accorded the chartered banks. Might as well almost ask the Government to hand over its right of handling the metal currency of the country. The banks have a great deal of influence with the Government, but it is scarcely likely that they will pay any heed to Mr. Thomas's advice in the matter. If any of the banks feel themselves hampered in the matter of circulation through a shortage in bills, the remedy is in their own hands, and they may apply it by getting an increase of capital, which the Government will not deny them.—*Ex.*

BUSINESS AND THE DRINK HABIT.

One of the Gooderham's distillery company says the distillery, which was closed down last June, will not be reopened for a year, and probably not for two years. The stock of whiskey on hand is very large. A fact that must be patent to the least observant is that the use of spirituous liquors is on the decrease. This change has been brought about by the altered condition of life. Formerly, when business competition in all walks of life was less keen, it was easier to make a living. Now, demand for labor is less active, owing to the invention of labor saving appliances and the competition of women and children with male laborers. Not many years ago a clever man, even if he was afflicted to some extent with the drink habit, could always obtain employment. Now, no business concern will employ a habitual tippler. Competition in business has become so keen in recent years that business men cannot afford to drink, and the habit among business men in business hours has almost entirely disappeared. Large mercantile and financial institutions prefer reliability rather than ability in their employes, if a choice has to be made between the two, although a combination is always preferable. Not many years have passed since it was the fashion, nay, almost the invariable rule among traders of a certain class, to drink together when a trade or bargain was agreed upon or completed, and the buyer would have been regarded as niggardly if he did not treat. All that has disappeared. Now a business man cannot afford to have his brain muddled with liquor.

W. PELLEW HARVEY

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THE RECOVERY OF LOST LODES.

One of the greatest difficulties attending vein mining is the sudden cutting off of the lode by "slides," "faults," "cross courses," "heads," or other fractures, and the uncertainty as to the direction in which the lode has been heaved, or as to whether it has been completely cut out.

Mr. S. B. J. Skertchley, late Assistant Government Geologist of Queensland, Australia, in commenting on this difficulty says:

"The question can in most cases be determined by a careful study of the geological features of the mine and its locality. The first points to be ascertained are the characters of the ore body and the nature of the fracture which cuts off the ore. The following remarks apply to true lodes, to impregnations from faults, and indeed to any ore deposit which has shown signs of continuity, either in ore or in lode stuff ("formation"). It does not refer to deposits on true floors, for as these are merely infiltrations along joint planes, or similar lines of weakness, from the lode itself, they die or pinch out, and are not truly cut off, though their termination may be more or less abrupt. Assuming, then, that we have an ore deposit which has great probability of having been continuous, but which seems to have been cut off, the most important fact to determine is whether this cutting off is real or only apparent. Hence the ore must be followed to its end, and not abandoned because it seems to be getting poor.

"Then, if a fracture is found, against which the ore abuts and beyond which it does not continue, we may reasonably assume that it is a true cut off, and that the ore may be found again, especially if the country rock changes in character at the cut off. In other words, the lode has been fractured and shifted. No cut off can possibly destroy a lode; yet mines have been abandoned over and over again from the unfortunate fact that the ore has been cut out. The fracture must be carefully examined, and if evidence of faulting or fissuring is found there is every reason to anticipate the recovery of the lode. The evidences to be sought for are (1), the striations or slickensides; (2), fragments of country rock (breccia) included between more or less defined walls; (3), clayey selvages, and (4), a platy or slate-like structure of the country rock roughly parallel with the fissure. These are evidences of movement under pressure, and have already been described. If one or more of these phenomena be observed, the probability of the lode being shifted and not cut out is enhanced. The direction (course) and the underlie or dip (shade) and angle of the fracture and of the lode itself must be carefully determined. The problem now is to determine in which direction the lode has been shifted. For simplicity we will speak of the ore-bearing fissure as

the lode, and the fissure against which it cuts off as the fault, the angle at the point of intersection is greater on one side than the other. The lode has, then, been shifted either towards the greater or lesser angle.

"A number of empirical rules have been adopted in mining districts to determine this most important point, but they are quite arbitrary, and do not hold good universally. As a fact, the fault may shift a lode either way, or even break it without any shifting."

Cable Address: "CORNOVA," Vancouver.

CODES: A 1, 1th Ed., A. B. C., Moreing and Neal.

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Leave Kaslo for Nelson and way points, daily except Sundays, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Northport 12:15 p.m.; Rossland, 3:40 p.m.; Spokane, 6 p.m.
Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points, daily except Sunday, 5:30 p.m.
Leaving Spokane 8 a.m., Rossland, 10:30 a.m., Northport, 1 50 p.m.

New Service on Kootenay Lake.

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Kaslo & Slocan Railway

— TIME CARD —

Trains Run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going west	Daily	Going east
Lv 8:00 a.m.	Kaslo	Ar 3:50 p.m.
" 8:36 "	South Fork	" 3:15 "
" 9:36 "	Sproule's	" 2:15 "
" 9:51 "	Whitewater	" 2:00 "
" 10:03 "	Bear Lake	" 1:45 "
" 10:38 "	McGuigan	" 1:31 "
" 10:58 "	Junction	" 1:12 "
Ar 10:50 "	Sandon	Lv 1:00 "

SANDON AND CODY.

Lv 11:00 a.m.	Sandon	Ar 11:15 a.m.
Ar 11:29 "	Cody	Lv 11:25 a.m.

Telegraphic Address, "Bed-rock." R. W. BRYAN, Superintendent.
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Time Table No. 6, to take effect July 3, 1897.

EASTBOUND.

No. 2 passenger (daily except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.
Leaves Rossland	3:50 p.m.
Arrives at Trail	
No. 4 passenger (daily)	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Rossland	12:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	
No. 6 passenger (daily except Sunday)	7:06 a.m.
Leaves Rossland	7:50 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	

WESTBOUND.

No. 3 passenger (daily except Sunday)	8:15 a.m.
Leaves Trail	9:40 a.m.
Arrives in Rossland	
No. 1 passenger (daily)	12:30 p.m.
Leaves Trail	1:30 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	
No. 5 passenger (daily except Sunday)	5:45 p.m.
Leaves Trail	7:00 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	

Connections made with all boats arriving and departing from Trail.

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