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THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., JANUARY 27, 1897.

No. 20.

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For Sale:

Pure Gold Treasury, 5 cts.

Waneta & Trail Creek Treasury, 10 cts.

Correspondence solicited.

P. O. Box 240. ROSSLAND, B. C.

E. S. TOPPING,

TRAIL, B. C.

HAS FOR SALE TOWN LOTS IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK

Mining Claims for sale near Rossland, Trail and in the whole
Columbia basin.

WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES

MINING NOTES.

Contracts have been let for a hoist and drill plant
for the Iron Colt, and a drill plant for the Colonna.

Twelve cars of ore will be shipped from the Josic
each week.

Dr. J. F. Reddy, of Spokane, is in town attending to
Cracker Jack business.

Holder of Nest Egg stock on surrendering their
certificates to the Secretary of the Nest Egg-Firefly
company will receive shares in the proportion of one
and a half for one, in accordance with the terms of
sale of the Nest Egg property.

Snow blockades on the Great Northern and North-
ern Pacific prevented eastern mails from arriving
in the camp for the last two or three days and inter-
fered with business to a considerable extent.

The Columbia and Kootenay mine is sending ten
tons of ore to the Trail smelter each day, by horse
power.

John A. Manley, of Grand Forks fame, has arrived
in Rossland after an extended trip through California.
He says our mines are much talked of in that state,
and many Californians will be here in the spring.

Frank Watson is enthusiastic over the Fisher
Maiden, his Slocan property. He has had silver
assays of 386 ounces and 428 ounces, and says he has
200 tons of ore, averaging \$80 on the dump.

The Gold Eagle Mining and Development com-
pany has been formed to operate the Gold Bar claim,
which is situated on the Northport wagon road, near
the international boundary.

It is said the Le Roi will ship a train load of ore
each day over the Red Mountain road.

In the Monita shaft there is now a fine body of solid
ore at least 3½ feet wide and assaying over \$40 clear
across the face. This seems to show that the Monita
has the War Eagle vein.

The last assay of ore from the breast of the Victory
tunnel returned 44 ounces in silver, 7.4 per cent. cop-
per and \$2 in gold. Several hundred pounds of fine
ore was brought in last night and is now being assayed.
The crosscut tunnel from the bottom of the Triumph
shaft has been driven over 20 feet across the ledge
and the ore is improving. The hanging wall will
probably be reached within a few days.

The new 40-drill compressor for the Le Roi is now
ready for installation. It will be in operation within
a month.

The Payne mine is now shipping 60 tons of ore a
day. It is said that the ore will run anywhere from
250 to 400 ounces in silver to the ton. The monthly
smelter returns will approximate \$150,000.

A recent assay of ore from the Reco mine ran
13,142 ounces of silver to the ton, or about 40 per cent.
silver.

Word was received yesterday from Superintendent
Peterson that the Copper Bell, one of the Waneta and
Trail Creek company's claims, was showing up well
in the shaft. Although the ore body has not yet been
struck quantities of galena, with copper and iron, are
being encountered. He says there is little doubt that
the company has a mine there. The property is situ-
ate on the southwest slope of Lookout mountain. The
other companies working claims on the same slope
are the Copper Giant company and the Santa Clare
company, both adjoining the Waneta and Trail Creek
properties, both having good showings. The Old
Flag is also working a gang of men close by. Good
reports are looked for from these properties in the
near future.

The Pure Gold Mining company is developing three
claims at Christina lake and have night and day shifts

working. The property consists of the full claims,
with an immense iron capping over 40 feet wide and
running through the claims about 2,000 feet. De-
velopment was begun on November 15 and has been
continued ever since. The men have been tunnelling
on the ledge and have fifty to sixty feet of work done.
The whole breast of the tunnel is heavily mineralized
and it is the intention shortly to commence cross cut-
ting. Assays from samples of ore in the vein run
\$20.60. Development stock is selling at 5 cents.

The Golden West, a Salmon river claim, has been
purchased by the promoters of the Montezuma Gold
Mining company and added to the property of that
company. This acquisition is a most promising pros-
pect. Surface assays return over 8 per cent. copper,
with values in gold and silver. The ledge shows five
feet of white quartz on the surface. A force of men
will be put to work on this property within two or
three weeks. The Montezuma company will then be
operating two claims, work being continued on the
Retaliation, which continues to present an encourag-
ing appearance.

An inter-provincial conference of Canadian mine
owners and mining engineers will be held in Montreal
on February 3, 4 and 5. Subjects for special discus-
sion will be "The Total Abolition of Duty on Mining
Machinery," and "The Removal of the Duty on
Explosives."

The machinery for the Deer Park is expected daily
and everything is in readiness for its installation.
Average values in the drifts and crosscuts at the 100-
foot level are said to run \$30.

The directors of the Elise company have elected
George A. Fraser president, in succession to Dr. Kil-
bourne, and Edward Baillie secretary, to succeed
James B. Owens.

The Spokane Stock Exchange does not meet with
favor among mining men, who say the brokers sell
small blocks of stock at low prices, causing a down-
ward movement in some interests.

ON RECORD MOUNTAIN.

Record mountain is attracting a good deal of inter-
est lately, and capitalists have come to realize that
there are some properties there worth looking after.
The Wallingford, which has been pretty well devel-
oped, having a tunnel 135 feet, shaft 37 feet, second
shaft 14 feet, and about 25 feet of open cuts, has pro-
duced some of the best grade of copper ore in the
camp, running 11 to 20 per cent. copper, 9 to 12 oz.
silver and \$2 to \$5 in gold.

The Freddy B., adjoining the Wallingford, is
heavily mineralized for several hundred feet and has
all the characteristics of the Wallingford. Five
hundred dollars have been spent on this claim and it
looks fair to make a mine. A contract has just been
let to J. A. Kirk to survey these claims, which are
owned by W. C. Archer and P. W. Peterson.

The Zio Bettista and Bismark Fraction are being
developed by the Walla Walla Company.

The Daley and two adjoining claims have recently
been bonded by a syndicate represented by Mr.
Smith Curtis. The Daley has a shaft 80 in depth,
with a good showing, and it is intended to tunnel and
crosscut the ledge. Five men are now working on
the property. The Daley touches on the base of
O. K. mountain.

The Sundown and Syndicate claims have been
bonded during the past month to an eastern syndicate
which proposes commencing development work in
the near future.

Record mountain is only two miles beyond the
Jumbo, and the surface showing give promise of the
existence of a large body of ore.

WHENCE COMES THE GOLD?

At a recent meeting of the Seattle Mining Bureau a paper was read by Peter D. Trout, a mining man of large experience, which contains some novel theories concerning the origin of the placer mines in British Columbia and Alaska. It is, of course, the general belief that where the flaky gold is found in the beds of creeks there must of necessity be quartz further back from which the little nuggets and flakes were worn and washed away. Mr. Trout says he has another theory, and it comes from ripe experience. The gold comes from the skies. Mr. Trout's interesting paper follows:

"At our last meeting I consented to read a paper on my experience in Alaska, but did not intend to give any detailed account of what happened to me in that country, and were it not that I found gold under very peculiar and extraordinary circumstances I would not have thought that there was anything in it worth telling, as with this single exception there is nothing in the trip to which I can look back with any degree of satisfaction or pleasure.

"Among the properties that gold possesses, one, it seems, is that of being just where it ought not to be, and in many cases being in places where reason, common sense and scientific research have declared that it is impossible for it to be. And on the other hand, where reason, common sense and scientific research have declared that it is, is very likely to prove to be the place where it is not.

"So often have I seen in my own experience examples of this condition of things that I have long since believed that all that has ever been written about where gold may be found and where it may not be found is not worth the paper on which it has been written, as my own experience has furnished exceptions to every statement that I have ever read on the subject. Of all that has been written or said in regard to gold there is nothing more universally believed than that placer gold, or the gold found in creeks, comes out of quartz veins. In all my experience I have not seen anything in print that ever cast the shadow of a doubt on the truth of this theory, for theory is as good a name as it deserves.

"During the last ten years I have always maintained that the placer gold in British Columbia did not come out of the quartz veins, or, if any, only a very small portion of it. Whenever I made any statement of this sort I was at once asked, if it did not come out of quartz veins, where did it come from? To which I have often very bluntly replied, 'How do you suppose I know?' I have learned to think this from dear experience. I have seen a creek rich in gold and have spent time and money looking for quartz that the gold in the creek must have come from. In every instance it was time and money wasted, and still worse, in one instance, when I was persuaded to go on one of these fool errands an opportunity was missed that would have made me some thousands of dollars richer. But all the time and money that I have lost looking for the quartz veins that supplied the gold to the creeks is nothing compared with what others have lost. I know of fortunes and lives that have been wasted in this vain search. Others who might have been wealthy have gone down to their graves in the deepest poverty because they wasted their lives and missed their opportunities while looking for the quartz veins that they supposed supplied the gold to the creeks.

"Many of this class will unhesitatingly say that it is no use looking for gold in the rock if you find it in paying quantities in the creek. There are others to whom experience can teach nothing, and they still persist in saying that the veins must be there and will be found at some day.

"Now, the facts of the case are that after more than thirty years of patient toil and search, the richest creeks of British Columbia, or what have been the richest creeks in the country, have failed to show up any kind of rock in paying quantities anywhere in the neighborhood; and, on the other hand, we have Trail Creek, which has been considered about as poor a gold producer as there was in the country, and which has during the last year yielded over \$2,000,000 in gold, all of which came from the rocks in its neighborhood. Now, for many years I have firmly believed that gold found in the creeks of British Columbia did not come from quartz veins, but during my trip to Alaska the last summer, my views on this matter re-

(Continued on page 3.)

The R. J. BEALEY CO.,
LIMITED LIABILITY.
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CONVEYANCING GENERAL AGENTS, NOTARY PUBLIC.
Offices at Rossland, Trail and Nelson.

G. A. POUNDER, Pres. M. O. TIBBITS, Sec

...THE...

Silver Bell Mining Company

Assays from surface ore: \$24.35.
\$42.96, \$53.00, \$52.30, \$51.90, \$85.26.
Ore taken from the bottom of the shaft on Oct. 26th, assayed \$123.14.

Situated two miles from Rossland, B.C., has good shipping facilities and all other conditions favorable for a paying mine.

TREASURY STOCK

is now on the market at Fifteen (15) Cents. The remarkably fine showing from development work warrants even a higher figure. Machinery now being installed.

(NOTE.—Before purchasing, Rossland residents and visitors are invited to call at the company's office and a representative will gladly show them the property.)

The Silver Bell Mining Company,
ROSSLAND, B. C.

G. A. POUNDER, Pres. W. J. GREEN, Vice-Pres.
J. A. SCAMAN, Secretary.

THE IBEX MINING COMPANY.

Limited Liability.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000, in Shares of \$1.00 Each, Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY - - - 300,000 Shares.

This Company has been formed to operate the Ixex Mineral Claim, adjoining the famous Silver Bell mine.

There are three distinct ledges on the property, including the main ledge of the Silver Bell.

Development work is now in active progress. Five men are employed.

First block of Treasury Stock on the Market at 6 cents.

Tunnel now in 50 feet.

THE IBEX MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Shaw Block - - - ROSSLAND, B. C.

ROBBINS & LONG, Chas. P. Robbins, Leo. H. Long.
ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:
Copper only \$2 00
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Gold and Silver. 2 00
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Iron 2 50
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Antimony \$5
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Ten or more samples from same party in any one month, 25 per cent off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.
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MINING SUPPLIES.
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ROSSLAND, B. C.

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We are prepared to print STOCK CERTIFICATES, PROSPECTUSES, PAY ROLLS, VOUCHERS, ORDER BLANKS, and other Mining forms. Our work speaks for itself.
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The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland and Spokane and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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7:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.

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

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY
Time Table in Effect July 1, 1896.

No. 2, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	Leaves Rossland	7:00 a.m.
	Arrives at Trail	7:45 a.m.
No. 6, PASSENGER, Sunday only—	Leaves Rossland	8:30 a.m.
	Arrives at Trail	9:15 a.m.
No. 4, PASSENGER, Daily—	Leaves Rossland	3:00 p.m.
	Arrives at Trail	4:00 p.m.
No. 3, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	Leaves Trail	10:30 a.m.
	Arrives at Rossland	11:20 a.m.
No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily—	Leaves Trail	5:00 p.m.
	Arrives at Rossland	5:45 p.m.
No. 5, PASSENGER, Sunday only—	Leaves Trail	11:00 a.m.
	Arrives at Rossland	11:45 a.m.

Connection made at Trail with ALL-STRAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.
For freight rates and farther particulars, write to
F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Sup't.
Rossland, B. C.

Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED LIABILITY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:
500,000 Shares

Provisional Directorate:

President—W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President—WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.
Managing Director—J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer—T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer—C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties (80 acres: RED EAGLE and RED POLE, in the famous South Belt—Trail Creek Mining District, B. C.,—adjoining Mayflower and Curlew.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$28.80. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The price of Red Eagle Treasury Stock is 10 cents. The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.

WM. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers,
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

(Continued from page 2.)

ceived a remarkable confirmation, as I found gold under circumstances that anyone will say could not possibly have come from quartz veins, unless they were up in the sky; and I believe that if I can show that there is even a possible way in which the gold in British Columbia came into the creeks without coming from quartz veins I shall be doing the mining community a very great service. This I propose to do, and have committed them to manuscript, which I will take great pleasure in reading to you.

"Those of you who have seen Prof. Winchell's geological maps will have noticed that in his map of this continent during the Eozoic period a great ocean rolled over what is now these Pacific States, and the only land above water was part of California and a few long islands that stretched northward where the Pacific coast now is. In another map of the country at the beginning of the carboniferous age those long islands stretched much further to the north and nearly enclosed a vast body of water that he called the Cordilleran ocean, which covered the country between what is now the coast and the Rocky Mountains. This range of mountains that at one time stretched along the coast still exists, though in some places they have sunken beneath the ocean's level and now afford us a sheltered passage between here and Juneau. They first appear far out in the North Pacific Ocean, in what is called the Aleutian or Fox islands, and disappear again beneath the ocean at the southern point of the peninsula of Lower California.

"These maps may be tolerably correct and they may not, but enough is known to make it certain that at one time a great body of salt water covered the country between the Cascade and the Rocky Mountains. A still later map shows the Cascade Mountains to have arisen and the great Cordilleran ocean to be only represented by large bodies of salt water, that in detached bodies covered the greater part of the State of Utah, and the greater parts of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. The last remnant of the mighty Cordilleran ocean is now drying up in the State of Utah, and is called the Great Salt Lake, and it seems to me perfectly reasonable to infer that the same fate that has befallen the sea that once covered the greater part of the State of Utah has also been the fate of that still larger sea that once covered the eastern parts of the states of Oregon and Washington.

"We have learned from competent authority that a ton of sea water, or a little more than a cubic yard, contains about a grain of gold. The next question now in order is, what became of all the gold that the sea water contained after the sea had been dried up? Did it evaporate into the air or did it settle on the bottom? If it did not evaporate into the air it must still be where that ocean has dried up, as gold is one of the simples and practically indestructible, and the form most likely in which it would be found is those almost microscopic, thin, scaly particles, such as are found in the Snake and Columbia rivers, and in fact everywhere over Eastern Oregon and the Big Bend

country. Another fact of great significance in this connection is that gold possesses the property of being welded when it is cold. Now, we know that we cannot weld two pieces of iron together unless they are made intensely hot, and while in this condition pounded together. Gold possesses the same property without being heated, as anyone who has had his teeth filled by a dentist can witness.

"All that is necessary to do in order to make nuggets out of the Snake river gold is to take a number of those fine scaly particles and pound them together. Another fact of great significance is that nuggets are seldom found anywhere except in beds of creeks, or where creeks have been some time; and these creeks are almost invariably on the sides of hills or mountains, or where this pounding process must have been going on for countless ages, and generally on pitching bed-rock among rocks, boulders and large-sized gravels.

"Eastern Oregon and the Big Bend country contain a great amount of the fine gold, but few nuggets, while British Columbia has contained many nuggets, but little fine gold. This may be explained by what seems to be a fact, that the eastern parts of Oregon and Washington are now in much the same condition that they were when the sea dried up. In British Columbia it is quite different. The sea that we presume once covered the country dried up at a much earlier period, and since that time there have been upheavals all over the country, and it now consists of small mountains, at least over the central part. If a sea did once cover that part of the country it seems to me probable that where the last remnant of it dried up was in the Cariboo country, and if this was known to be a fact, the concentration of placer gold in that section could be explained.

"If we only knew that away back in the past a sea did cover that part of British Columbia and dried up, and very fine flaky gold was everywhere deposited over its bottom, the changes that have since occurred would fully explain why it is now coarse or in the form of nuggets, and on account of the upheavals gulches have everywhere been found. More than that, the country has been swept by glaciers, and rocks and stones have been moving in all directions, independent of gravitation; and after the glacial period passed away this rolling and sliding of rocks commenced again, and this pounding process was renewed on a larger scale.

"You should, however, bear in mind that I am not describing the way the gold came into the creeks of British Columbia. I am only indicating to you what seems to be a possible, if not a probable way; and you will bear in mind that what has been said as to the origin of placer gold, applies to no part of the world except the country east of the Cascades.

"If the time is not too much taken up I will endeavor to tell you of my trip to Alaska.

"I, with two companions, left Juneau about the middle of last May in a dory with about three months' provisions. Nothing of unusual interest occurred or was seen until we reached Taylor bay, which is the last of many bays that we passed before we reached

the Pacific ocean. Our destination was Lituya bay, which is on the Pacific ocean and about 200 miles above Juneau. It had been known for some time that there were ruby sands on the beach that were very rich in gold, and as sand is known to be pulverized rock, it was inferred that there must be rock of extraordinary richness in the neighborhood. As far as finding this rock was concerned the expedition proved to be as great a fool's errand as I ever undertook. Taylor bay is about the size and shape of Elliott bay, and to give an idea of the resemblance between the two you would have to imagine Elliott bay with no Seattle on its shores nor a white human being within 100 miles of it in any direction, and between where we are now and West Seattle a wall of ice several hundred feet in height and reaching back to Mount Rainier. This would give you an idea of the Brady glacier. The Brady is a dead glacier. A live glacier is ghastly enough to look at, but a dead one is much more so, and nature, it seems, out of compassion, or for some other reason, has spread a black veil as a pall over its otherwise corpse-like face. What this black veil consisted of I afterwards learned under very peculiar circumstances.

"We prospected the ruby sands, which were plentiful in its neighborhood, and found gold, but not sufficient to make it profitable. We then went out on the ocean, and after several days reached Lituya bay. A day or two after we landed I started for a bare mountain six or seven miles distant. The first two or three miles was amongst small lakes that seemed to cover about two-thirds of the country. After the lakes were passed I ascended a thickly-wooded bench several hundred feet in height. On my way I noticed a small creek of muddy water running down. Anxious to find out what kind of bed-rock was in the bottom of the creek, I struck in my prospecting pick, and to my surprise I found that it was not rock at all, but ice. I then cleared the moss and stones off the sides of the bank and uncovered a mass of the purest ice that I ever saw. It was just like looking down into a clear lake too deep for the bottom to be seen. I then went on to the foot of the mountain, and about a quarter of mile from the base of the mountain I came to a precipice about 200 feet in height. Below was a muddy lake with trees lying in every imaginable shape, some with their roots up and several hanging from the top of the precipice by their roots, with their tops down. I soon discovered that the precipice was all ice and extended for several miles along the base of the mountain. I spent altogether about three weeks prospecting along a range of foothills that lie about halfway between the main range and the ocean. The foothills are two or three thousand feet high, and between them and the main range is a glacier several miles in width. I thoroughly examined the rock that these foothills were made of, but found nothing of any value in the way of mineral. I examined the creeks, but could not find the slightest indication of gold. I then examined the rocks on the Fairweather glacier, where specimens can be seen of all that the mountains contain, but found nothing, and after I had examined

(Continued on page 6.)

THE MINING REVIEW

A weekly newspaper devoted to the mining interests of Trail Creek District.

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All business communications should be addressed to A. R. McDONALD & Co., Proprietors, The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

VOL. I. JANUARY 27, 1897. No. 20.

DAWNING OF A PROSPEROUS ERA.

The period, long anticipated, of a mining era has at last dawned on the Province. Capital always coy and extremely sensitive—is beginning to pour in, seeking investment. Now that it has been demonstrated beyond possibility of doubt that gold, silver and copper—to say nothing of the baser metals, lead, galena and coal—exist in various sections of the Province in quantities which are simply prodigious—believed by many to be the greatest the world has yet known—it surely is the bounden duty of the people to make the very best use and application of the advantages so generously and lavishly bestowed upon them.

The development now going on in the interior, east of the Cascades to the Selkirks, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains; along the coast range, on the islands in the Gulf, in Alberni and on Vancouver Island, and elsewhere, demonstrate the fact that the whole Province is permeated and honey-combed with mineral deposits. A beneficent and an all-wise Providence has placed these in the bowels of mother earth for man's use. It, therefore, behooves him to be alert and utilize the best means available, wherewith to extract that from the earth which makes any country rich and prosperous and renders the greatest and most important of all merchantable commodities—gold, silver, copper, lead, galena and coal—mediums for trade and commerce. So far British Columbia, everything considered, has done nobly. But great as have been her strides in this respect, still greater ones are in store. It is our firm belief that in a few years the output of the mines of the whole Province will reach into a score of millions annually. When that period does come—and come it will beyond any manner of doubt—then indeed will the whole Province, and, for that matter, the Dominion as a whole, benefit beyond the dreams of avarice.—Vancouver World.

NOT MORE RISKY THAN BUSINESS.

Some people think that an investment in gold mines is of the nature of gambling, says the Canadian Miner, a new paper published in Toronto. The opinion is a mistaken one. If an investor takes care to see that the mine he invests in is properly equipped in capital, is managed by practical men, directed by really trustworthy people and shows sufficient development to ascertain that it will probably prove a real mine, he takes no more of a risk than in engaging in a dry goods, grocery or hardware business. The late Hon. John McDonald, one of Toronto's most successful wholesale merchants, some years ago stated that, after a 20 years' acquaintance with the careers of the engaging in commercial life, he had found that sixty per cent. lost all or almost all of the money they put into business, that thirty-five per cent. got out barely holding their own, or making but little, and that only five per cent. actually made money. About risks! Gold mining, especially when undertaken with moderate care, does not present the risks of ordinary business enterprises."

MARKET REPORT.

There has been a brisk movement in stocks since our last. Monita has been a feature of the market, the recent strike having sent the stock up several points, and it is now in considerable demand. Deer Park is still a speculative subject. It is now quoted at 23 cents. Colonia is still held in the neighborhood of 23 cents. Crown Point has improved somewhat, and Jumbo is also higher. West Le Roi and Josie has been fluctuating and is now quoted at 14. Victory-Triumph treasury has met with an exceedingly favorable reception in the east as well as locally, and its price will probably be 15 cents within a week.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR VALUE.	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 15
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 07½
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	t 12½
Caledonia Con.....	500,000		t 10
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	t 15
Cambridge.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C.....	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	*
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	t 04½
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	t 25
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	44
Colonia.....	1,000,000	1 00	23
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	51
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	*
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	23
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	*20
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	13
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	8
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	07½
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	17½
Hall Mines.....	£300,000	£1	
Hilltop.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	*20
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	57
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	57
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	60
Juliet.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12
Kohinoor.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia.....	40,000	100 00	*
Kootenay London.....	1,000,000	1 00	12½
Le Roi.....	2,500,000	5 00	7 50*
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	14½
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	21
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15.
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	62
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	31
Orphan Boy.....	700,000	1 00	t 15
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	t 13
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	9
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	10½
Silver Bell.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	9
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12½
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50 2 35	
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	*
Victory-Triumph.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	19
War Eagle.....	500,000	1 00	t 50
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	14
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	*
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Zilor.....	1,000,000	1 00	15

Dividend paying properties appear in italics. An asterisk denotes that there is no stock on the market. t denotes treasury stock.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

EMERALD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated on the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the town of Rossland.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Hirschel Cohen, free miner's certificate number 78864, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section thirty-seven, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1896

N. F. TOWNSEND.

WM. BENNISON. JNO. W. COVER. H. E. COVER.

WM. BENNISON & CO.

MINES AND MINING STOCKS.

Properties examined and reported on. Estimates on mining contracts. Supervision of assessment and development work.

Cable address: "BENNISON."

Codes used: Old and New Clough's, Bedford McNeill, Morning & Neal and A B C Codes.

P. O. Box 210.

Correspondence solicited.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE any of the Standard Stocks at Market Quotations, paying cash for same. Wire offerings.

SAWYER, MURPHY & CO., MINING BROKERS.

Canada Life Building, TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICES:

ROSSLAND, B. C., SPOKANE, WASH., TORONTO, ONT MONTREAL, QUE.

Contractors for the sale of Treasury Stocks of Mining Corporations in the Trail Creek District.

G. J. REINER.

J. F. REDDY.

REDDY & REINER.

Unlimited and Unincorporated.

MINING BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE.

Agents for Deer Park Treasury Stock.

201 and 202 THE ROOKERY. SPOKANE, WASH

S. THORNTON LANGLEY. Associates. JOHN McTEER REPASS.

Mining Stocks and Properties of Merit.

RECORD BLOCK,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LTD.

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter.)

Head office: McKinnon building, Toronto, Canada
Rossland office: Columbia avenue, near Grand Union Hotel.

Represented by GEO. GURD, Secretary.

F. MOBERLY, C. E.

MINING OPERATOR.

MINES EXAMINED AND REPORTED ON.

SMITH-HEWITT BLOCK. | ROSSLAND, B. C.
Columbia Ave.

A BIG SYNDICATE:

E. B. Osler, M.P., W. D. Matthews and H. C. Hammond, of Toronto, are at the head of one of the greatest mining syndicates yet projected, according to an Ottawa dispatch. Their associates are John Cassils, George Hartt, Theodore Labatt, Peter Alexander Peterson, all of Montreal, and John B. Hobson of Cariboo. Toronto is to be the headquarters of the company and the capital stock is placed at \$5,000,000. The name of the company is the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited.

THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

LEADING FEATURES :

Incorporated December 9th, 1896, under the great Imperial Companies Act.

Entire Capital Stock, "Treasury."

There being no Promoters' Shares.

Absolutely no personal liability following the Shareholders.

Shares sold at TEN CENTS are actually Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

Empowered to do a General Mining Business anywhere for profit.

Ample Capital Stock to enable successful accomplishment of any undertaking.

Every Share participates in all of the Syndicate's operations.

Will not risk all of its working capital upon success or failure of any single mining undertaking.

Begins business with control and vigorous development of the justly celebrated Sunset Group of rich Gold-Copper properties at Rossland.

Owens the "Jennie," a Slocan property, the clean ore from which assays \$80 to \$650 per ton.

Is officered by men, more than one of whom, in any emergency, can step into the breach and do expert work, whether the "sharpening of steel," the use of any mine workman's tools, or the conduct of financial operations of magnitude be necessary.

Orders and Remittances for *Fully-Paid, absolutely Non-Assessable Shares* of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 cents, may be sent direct, or through any bank, to

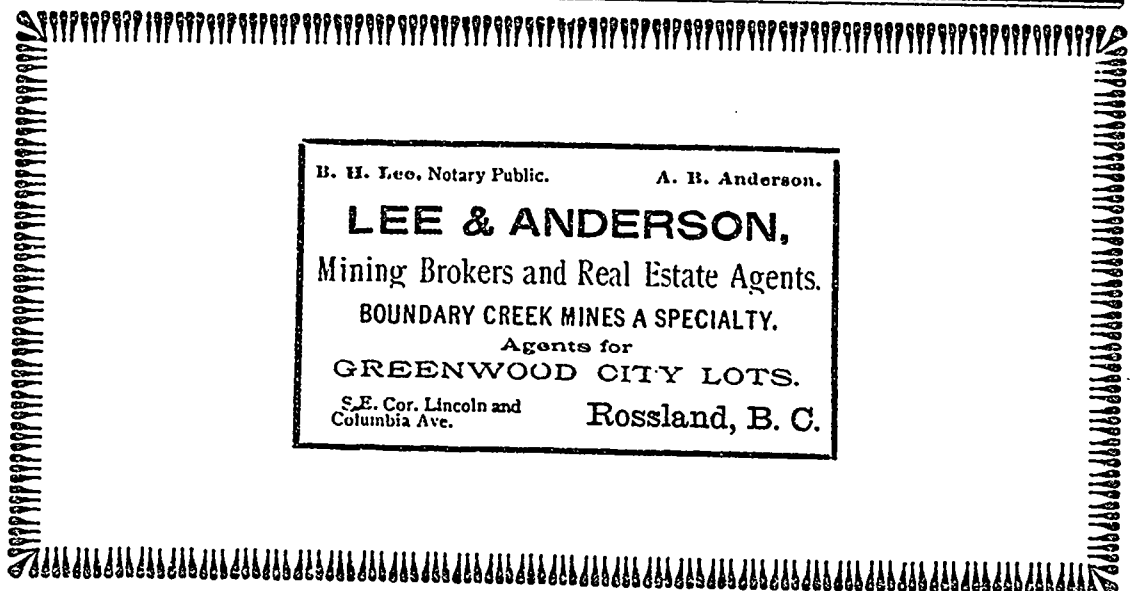
THE WALTERS COMPANY, Ltd., Rossland, B. C

No Order Filled for less than FIVE HUNDRED SHARES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AN ELECTRIC PROCESS.

The application of the Pelatan-Clerici electric process to the De Lamar Idaho mine has proven successful. The theory of the treatment is the solution of the bullion in pulp by the use of cyanide, and then recovering the values by electricity, much after the manner in which ordinary electroplating is done. It has been found that the familiar cyanide process, in which the values are recovered by leeching through zinc shaving, could not be employed on talcy ores of this and many other camps, because the solution could not be drawn from the slimy pulp. The electric process extracts the value from the solution while still mixed with the pulp. The plant consists of two circular wooden tanks, or vats, with copper bottoms, each with a four-armed sweep, or stirrer, rotating horizontally, a few inches from the bottom. The lower side of the sweep arms is attached to plates of boiler iron, in which are wooden pins to keep the pulp and solution thoroughly in motion. Through these iron plates an electric current is carried from a dynamo, the plates serving as the anode of the electric bath. In the bottom of the tank a heavy layer of quicksilver is placed, which is connected with the negative pole of the current and serves as the cathode of the battery, in which the bullion carried in the solution is deposited. A charge of two or one-half tons of pulp is put in the tank and treated with the cyanide and is kept in constant motion for 11 hours, with the current of electricity constantly passing through it, taking up the bullion in the solution and depositing it in the quicksilver cathode in the bottom of the tank. It is found that 11 hours is sufficient time to practically dissolve all the values in the pulp, and to extract and deposit them in the quicksilver cathode. It is only the work of a few minutes to draw off the exhausted pulp and recharge the tank, repeating the operation every 12 hours, or treating five tons per day in each tank, the bullion remaining in the quicksilver being left there until the weekly or monthly clean-up. The ore is crushed in a Huntington mill, and the pulp deposited



B. H. Leo, Notary Public. A. B. Anderson.

LEE & ANDERSON,
Mining Brokers and Real Estate Agents.
BOUNDARY CREEK MINES A SPECIALTY.
Agents for
GREENWOOD CITY LOTS.
S.E. Cor. Lincoln and
Columbia Ave. Rossland, B. C.

in reservoir tanks, where it is constantly agitated in order to keep it in condition to be drawn into the treatment tanks as required. The official test made consisted of 100 tons of the same big mill, and, second, of 85 tons of ore of lower grade. In the first test the percentage saved, as shown by careful assays of pulp and tailings, was 87; but the bullion recovered was 3 per cent. less, the discrepancy being accounted for by the amount remaining upon the new copper plates. The test of the low grade ore showed practically a saving of 83 per cent. These are considerably higher percentages than are made on these ores on the excellently equipped big pan amalgamation process mill. The loss of quicksilver in the 100 ton test was 15 pounds; in the 85 ton test it was 13 pounds. Eight more tanks will now be added to the plant, making its capacity, as per original agreement, 59 tons per day.

In regard to the cost of treatment by this process, the following demonstrates that it will be comparatively small. (1). A 25-horse-power engine is required

to run the dynamo and agitators for the 50-ton plant; (2) one man on each shift can run it; (3) one man on one shift in 24 hours can run the Huntington mills to crush the 50 tons of ore—practically requiring only three men to run the plant; (4) no grinding is done with mullers, as in the pan process, and there are no shoes and dies to wear out and be replaced; (5) the power required, as compared with the amalgamation process, is comparatively small, which, with the cost of fuel here, is an important saving; (7) the loss of quicksilver is comparatively slight.

The manager of one of the largest Utah smelters says that he believes that in a very short time prices will advance, and that the advance would be to a figure which will justify the producers of silver-lead ores in again going forward with their energetic extraction.

The Alpha and Black Bear, in the Slocan, are reported sold for \$75,000.

Big Three Gold Mining Company.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Washington and Registered under the Laws of British Columbia.

THE COMPANY OWNS **THREE BIG MINES.** "MASCOT," "SNOWSHOE,"
"SOUTHERN BELLE."

CAPITAL - In Trail Creek District, Rossland, B. C.
3,500,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, \$1.00 EACH.
SHARES FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Treasury Stock - 1,000,000 Shares.

TO BE SOLD FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

OFFICERS:

President: R. H. POPE, M. P., Cookshire, P. Q., *Vice-President:* O. G. LABEREE, Spokane, Wash. *Secretary and Treasurer:* R. DALBY MORKILL, JR., Rossland, B. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. P. GRAVES, Spokane, Wash.; CHAS. H. WOLF, Spokane, Wash.; O. G. LABEREE, Spokane, Wash.; R. H. POPE, M. P., Cookshire, P. Q., and R. DALBY MORKILL, JR., Rossland, B. C.

DESCRIPTION.

The "Mascot" is situated on Columbia Mountain, and adjoins the famous "Kootenay" mine. Work done: 150 feet on the vein, the whole face of tunnel in ore; 40 feet shaft, five feet of ore in bottom of same. 100 feet from mouth of tunnel a winze has been sunk 15 feet in ore. The vein is exposed for a width of 14 feet with neither wall in sight. Two strong veins on the claim, with good grade ore like the "Kootenay" mine. The "Mascot" is the most promising mine for the work done in Trail district. Buildings, roads and trails all completed.

The "Southern Belle" is located on Red Mountain, and adjoins the "Cliff" and "View" mines. Has a shaft 75 feet deep, sunk on the footwall side of the vein, and about 2½ feet of good ore. Assays taken were: \$35.00 to the ton, and as high as 20 per cent. in copper, one of the best copper ores in the camp. A crosscut tunnel, 92 feet in length, cutting the vein at a vertical depth of 110 feet; a drift on the hanging wall side of the vein 32 feet, with the face all in ore, having an average assay value of \$23.50 per ton. Has numerous open cuts and two short tunnels.

The "Snowshoe" adjoins the "Southern Belle" and the "Northern Belle." It has a tunnel 80 feet long, shaft 20 feet deep; good surface showing and ore values increasing with depth.

The "Big Three" has a bright future, and the stock is a good investment. All three properties are developing very fast into mines.

The present treasury stock is offered to carry on further and rapid development work. Development under the able supervision of W. Y. Williams, a gentleman of sound ideas and wide experience in mining.

Fifty thousand shares of Treasury Stock offered at 12½ cents a share. Shares will advance. In ordering shares, send draft, money order, or express order, to

A. L. White & Co., 259 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

(Continued from page 3.)

A BIG SLOCAN TRANSACTION.

A long red ridge about seven miles away on the glacier I declared that if the problem of where the ruby sand came from was left to me it would remain unsolved forever.

"I gave it up and went to work washing the sands on the beach. After about two months I determined to pay Mount Fairweather a visit, which involves a journey of fifteen miles, more or less, across the glacier. After I had got about half-way across the rocks and stones disappeared and the glacier looked like a great frozen lake. The same black veil covered a considerable portion of it that I had seen on the Brady glacier and on the dead part of the Perouse glacier, but I noticed that it was not as black as it appeared at a distance, and that it consisted principally of ruby sand, exactly like what I had seen on the beach. With some difficulty I gathered up about a quart of it and washed it in the gold pan, and there I found about twenty colors, exactly like those found on the beach.

"The problem was now solved. I had found where the ruby sand came from and how it found its way to the ocean beach. I was so far back on the glacier that I could look behind the foothills and could see the level of the glacier behind them was not far from their tops, and it was certain that, not very long before, the glacier extended over the foothills and down to the ocean. This would constitute an inclined plane about forty miles long and eight miles wide, or about 300 square miles of an inclined plane of ice, and all the ruby sand and gold that it contained would find its way to a moraine along the beach, where the glacier was melted by the sea water. This gold certainly never came from quartz veins, as it was found in meteoric dust, and heaven is the only place that I can think of that it could come from, or the ethereal blue vault above us, or wherever meteoric dust comes from."

Le Roi's new ore body has widened to five feet of pay ore.

It was learned yesterday upon good authority, says the Spokesman-Review, that negotiations are now pending for the sale of the Alamo, Cumberland, Slocan mill and tramway and the famous Idaho mine, all in the Slocan district, to an English syndicate at a price approximating \$750,000. The manager of the company, J. D. Farrell, declined to discuss the matter, although not denying the statement. The presence of A. E. Humphreys, W. H. Yawkey, N. D. Moore and his associates in the city at this time gives color to the rumor.

These properties are all well known. Since they came into the hands of the present owners the Alamo and Cumberland have earned over \$300,000. The Idaho has already paid in dividends to its owners the sum of \$125,000 and is paying a dividend of \$20,000 monthly, and the fourth dividend of the same amount in four months was declared and paid on the 15th instant.

The recent development in the lower levels has exposed immense bodies of ore assaying between 220 and 300 ounces of silver and 60 per cent. lead. The concentrates will run 200 ounces in silver and 40 per cent lead. There has been a large amount of development done on the property, and this development is kept in advance of the stoping.

It will be remembered that several phenomenal assays were made from the crude ore a short time ago, one of them running 7026 ounces of silver per ton.

PROSPECTING PAYS.

The question is often asked, "Does prospecting pay?" This question can be answered by an emphatic "Yes!"

For the amount of capital required, there is probably no business in the world that pays better. The "plant" of the prospector, while it is somewhat more elaborate than the dress suit of a Texan—a shirt collar and a pair of spurs—is seldom more than a \$5

broncho, pick, shovel and grub enough to last him three months. On this "capitalization" there are scores of prospectors who have multiplied their venture thousands and tens of thousand. They have not only enriched themselves but they have enriched the state as well by adding to its mineral wealth. The Journal knows two instances where prospectors started on their journey in June last with an outfit that cost not exceeding \$60, that now have their discoveries bonded at \$80,000 and \$120,000, and it could name dozens of men who have refused offers of \$5,000 and \$10,000 for good prospects that cost them but two months' labor in the mountains.

While the prospector has his trials and tribulations, he also has his joys. He never leaves hope behind him, and there is always prospect of fortune and reward before him. His task is one that is filled with sunshine and hope.

It is a business that is not overdone and the field is boundless one, open to all who wish to enter it.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

VICTORY MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 77270, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1896.

12-2-96

A. R. MACDONALD.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

TRIUMPH MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 77270, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this first day of December, 1896.

12-2-96

A. R. MACDONALD.

"CAMBRIDGE"
TREASURY STOCK,
AT 8 CENTS.

"CAMBRIDGE"
TREASURY STOCK,
AT 8 CENTS.

...BUY CAMBRIDGE

Treasury Stock,

AT 8 CENTS PER SHARE.

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property.

Title perfect.

Crown Grant in course of issue.

Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.

Steady appreciation in Cambridge Stock is a certainty.

No better speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.

Orders for Stock accompanied with remittances to

MELFORT BOULTON,

130 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

OR TO THE OFFICE OF THE

CAMBRIDGE GOLD MINING CO.

Room 7 Hart Block, ROSSLAND, B. C.

"CAMBRIDGE"
TREASURY STOCK,
AT 8 CENTS.

"CAMBRIDGE"
TREASURY STOCK,
AT 8 CENTS.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.**VICTORY-TRIUMPH**
Treasury Stock at 10 Cents.**PROVISIONAL DIRECTORATE.**

President—DAVID B. BOGLE.
 Vice-President—OLAUS JELDNESS.
 Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. MACDONALD.
 Trustee—JEFFERSON LEWIS.

Bankers:
 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
 Office—ROSSLAND, B. C.

Solicitor:
 W. J. GREEN.

Mines—SOPHIE MOUNTAIN.

Capitalization:

\$1,000,000 in One Million Shares, \$1 Each, fully paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock, 250,000 Shares.

A Block of 50,000 Shares of the Treasury Stock is now on the Market at 10 cents, subject to advance without Notice.

PROPERTIES Victory, Triumph and Triumph Fraction, eighty-five acres in all, located on Sophie Mountain, Big Sheep Creek, Trail Creek Mining District.

DEVELOPMENT: The promoters of the Company are vigorously prosecuting the work of development, and the showing on property is excellent. On the famous Victory ledge, which runs nearly 2,500 feet through the claims, there are several open cuts and a working tunnel now in over 40 feet. In this there is a large body of solid ore, carrying gold, silver and copper, average assays running near the pay limit, while the ore improves from day to day, as depth is gained. On the Triumph there is a copper ledge, crossing the Victory vein at nearly right angles. This has the finest surface showing of copper ore, carrying gold, ever seen in the camp. On December 5th, when starting a working shaft on this ledge, the miners uncovered ore which assayed over 22 per cent. copper. Work on this shaft and the Victory tunnel will be continued without cessation, the promoters having placed sufficient funds in the treasury to guarantee the work for several months.

At a Depth of 8 feet Triumph Ore assayed 30.4 per cent. Copper and \$3.00 in Gold.
 Total Value Approximately \$70.00 per ton.

VICTORY TUNNEL NOW IN 100 FEET.

ORE ASSAYS \$35.60.

VICTORY-TRIUMPH will soon advance in price.

F. M. GILLESPIE & CO., *MINING BROKERS.*

Agents for the Sale of Treasury Stock.

P.O. DRAWER T.

P. O. BLOCK, ROSSLAND, B. C.