

MINING NEWS

Vol. I.—No. 23.

MONTREAL, MARCH 31, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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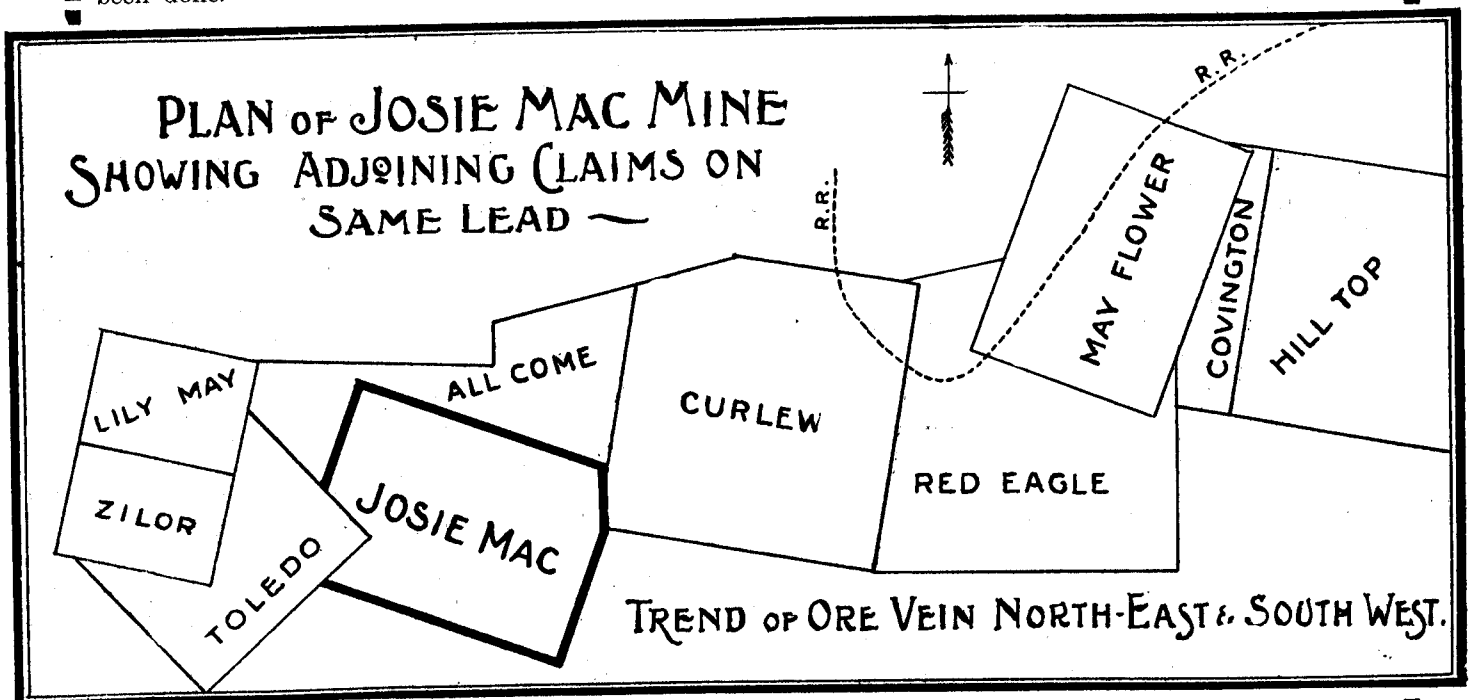
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The *Spokane Chronicle* says: "It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the JOSIE MAC is a continuance of the lead found in the Mayflower and Curlew, which have previously made a showing that entitled them to be classed as the making of mines.

The report of C. L. Betts is most favorable; he says: "There are three well-defined veins of ore which can be traced across the property for a distance of about 1200 to 1400 feet, and which show on the surface a width of from 10 to 40 feet for the entire distance."

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MARCH 31, 1897.

GRATEFUL TO MCKINLEY.

Three weeks ago we pointed out that the effect of the McKinley tax on raw ore would encourage the building of smelters in Canada, an article, by-the-way reproduced in a paper in the Western States without any credit. In this issue is an editorial from the Calgary Herald in favor of the building of a smelter there because of the high duties imposed by the States. If McKinleyism will only help Canada in every point as it does in this, what a blessing it will be.

ENGLISH ENDORSATION.

The British papers are beginning to recognize the fact that Canada will shortly take a foremost place in the mining industry of the world. From extracts in another column it will be seen that the London, Eng., Journal of Commerce says that "mining is beyond the experimental stage." that there are "properties of indisputable value." while the Mining Journal of the same place says that "the gold fields of Ontario are the most promising in the world."

Such statements taken from many similar ones, show that even the very cautious journalists of Great Britain, who are not easily enthused and are beyond suspicion of being bought, really endorse the mineral wealth of Canada. This means the investment of British capital and the speedy development of our mines. Meantime, those out here who hesitate to take a share in this development will certainly regret it.

SMELT NATIVE ORES AT HOME.

"There never was a more favorable opportunity for a successful effort for the establishment of a smelter at Calgary than there is to-day. There is now no possible doubt of the extraordinary mineral wealth of the Kootenay, and the recent decision of the United States Government to double the tariff on lead imported into that country must necessarily create a demand for home refineries. High freights and high reduction charges have been found necessary in order to prevent the rich silver lead ores of British Columbia from killing the low-grade camps in the Western States. On the basis of the duties now established by the United States Government the tax on Slocan ores would be somewhere about \$20 per ton. The freight and treatment rate from Sandon and Kaslo amounts to \$21 per ton, so that altogether it would cost the miner \$40 per ton to have his ores reduced. Now, in the immediate neighborhood of Calgary we have the best coking coal in the world, a solid fact which has been proved beyond doubt, and we are within comparatively easy reach of the mining district. With the Crow's Nest road in operation, which we hope soon to find an accomplished fact, the cost of transport could not be at all oppressive. A smelter has got to be built somewhere on this side of the boundary, and Calgary offers advantages which are not within the reach of any other point.—Calgary, N. W.T., Herald.

SMALLEST MINE IN THE WORLD

The smallest coal mine in the world is in the southern province of New Zealand, where, according to the reports of the inspectors of mines for the colony, the Murray Creek Colliery is worked by one man, T. Bolitho, a Chinaman, who owns and works this small, but to him valuable, coal mine. There is another small colliery in the same province worked by one man with the assistance of a donkey. The next smallest colliery is in England, in the village of Nelson, Lancashire. It is situated near the Colliers' Arms, and affords employment for two miners, father and son, who combine in themselves the positions of proprietors, managers, miners and haulers of the undertaking. They have the assistance of a donkey, and all the output of the mine is sold to the householders who live in the village or its immediate vicinity.—Springhill, N.S. News.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

A. F. Heinze is a plucky man and one whose enterprise British Columbia ought to be proud of. He has determined to build a line of railway from Robson to Penticton and apparently he will carry out his determination in the face of all difficulties.—Rossland Record.

Last winter Heinze went to England to raise money to build his railway, but the English capitalists had not sufficient confidence in the future of British Columbia to invest in the project. Heinze would not be outdone but has determined to use every dollar of his own private fortune to further his cherished enterprise. To that end he has mortgaged all his property in Butte for the sum of \$1,500,000 and will proceed at once on the construction of his Penticton Railway.—Rossland Record.

PRECIPITATING ZINC.

A method of precipitating zinc in aqueous solution in the shape of dense plates of commercial thickness by means of electricity has been found at the zinc works at Duisberg in Germany. The process, which is kept secret, was discovered by Prof. Dieffenbach of Darmstadt. The economic difficulties in the problem have also been solved, as the works are turning out ninety tons of zinc a month and are to be enlarged.

ANOTHER ROAD.

From an excellent source it is learned that the O. R. & N. has had a force of engineers out in the field surveying the most feasible route and that they have reported the result of their labors. From this report the most favorable route said to have been found is to start from the main line at either Umatilla Junction or Wallula and follow up the west side of the Columbia River through the counties of Yakima and Kittitas, leaving the valley of the Columbia at the southern boundary of Okanogan County and striking directly north through that county to nearly the Canadian boundary line from whence the road is projected in an easterly direction through the northern part of the north half of the Colville reservation as far as the Kettle River and thence north, crossing the boundary line at a point near Boundary Creek.—Spokane Chronicle.

BANCROFT, ONT.

"Bancroft has the richest iron ore in the largest deposits to be found in the great iron belt of which it is the centre, and which extends northward about thirty miles, east to the K. & P. railway, about sixty miles; south to Eldorado, about forty miles; and west to Haliburton, about sixty miles. Bancroft, the magnetic centre of the iron district, has been endowed by nature with the most unique water power unfailing in supply already harnessed to important industries, and capable of being developed to thirty or forty feet of 'head.' Another natural endowment is a large bed of limestone, right where it would be needed. Large outcroppings of the very purest magnetic iron ore are held by miners (who are awaiting railway facilities), within one mile of town, immense forests of heavy timber suitable for making charcoal lie on every side of us. Our crying need in the development of the iron mines is a railway, and the great need of a railway is traffic. The quickest way to get over the two difficulties would be for the mine owners to begin development and guarantee to the railways sufficient traffic to make the railway a paying investment."—Bancroft Times.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Howard C. Walters has been laid up at the Windsor Hotel with a severe attack of grippe, but is now recovering.

Mr. A. W. Morris was detained by a wash-out on his way west, but has reached Spokane.

Mr. Carss, of Messrs. Harrison and Carss, of Rat Portage, is in the city.

Mr. Laut is in town representing the Ibx Co. of Slocan, and has formed a partnership with Mr. Lynn T. Leet to represent the company in Montreal.

THE BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAMP.

The Anaconda Commercial Club has just issued a little pamphlet containing condensed information relating to the Boundary Creek Mining District, from which we take the following extracts:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

At the point where the Kettle River makes its third crossing of the international boundary, it is joined by a creek of considerable size, which on account of the above coincidence has been named Boundary Creek. It is along this creek and its tributaries that the Boundary Creek Mining District is situated. It lies about 35 miles west of Trail Creek. A rough boundary of this district would be the North Fork of Kettle River on the east; Rock Creek on the west; and the international boundary line on the south. The northern limits may be placed at from 12 to 15 miles north from the boundary line.

The included area is from 400 to 500 square miles. The surface of the country is in general rough and mountainous, but none of the mountains are so rugged but that they are accessible; and there are but few claims to which a good wagon road could not easily and inexpensively be built.

In general the country is heavily wooded throughout, the principal trees being firs, tamaracks and pines, which furnish wood for building and mining purposes, and for fuel, in almost exhaustless quantities.

The climate, notwithstanding the high latitude, is as mild as that of the middle Atlantic States. There is an abundance of rain-fall in the spring months, although the summer season is apt to be dry. In winter the snow covers the ground to a depth of from two to six feet, according to locality; and there is good sleighing from middle November to March as a rule.

In addition to wood fuel, coal is found at several points along Kettle River: That at Rock Creek is, so far as the work done now shows, of considerable extent. Its ore silver and gold, zinc blende, magnetic well adapted for smelter use.

The broad valley of the Kettle River is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and already there are many well-stocked farms established which can furnish produce for a large population.

In its mineral aspect, perhaps the most striking point about the district is the wonderful variety of ore that is found in so comparatively limited an area. The smelting man can have at will any kind of ore for which he may wish, of any composition or value, within a few miles from his smelter. Another feature of the ledges in this district is their immense size. Deposits of 100 feet in width are no uncommon occurrence, and often they are still wider; in fact there is an unlimited quantity of ore, and as to quality, it is entirely within the bounds of truth to say that no mineral district ever exhibited better surface showings for the limited work done.

The most frequently recurring ores are pyrrhotites with gold and copper, copper and iron pyrites (chalcocopyrite) with gold, iron pyrites with gold, galena with silver or silver and gold, zinc blende, magnetic iron, gray copper and copper silicates. Of all these pyrrhotites probably constitute

the largest class. Other minerals are limestone of exceptional purity, talc and serpentines often in immense deposits, slates, porphyrys diorites and quartzes. Occasionally free-milling ores are found, but as a rule these quickly change into base ores with a little depth. Besides the above general classes of ores, a very large number of various minerals in minor quantities are found, and occasionally some rare specimens are encountered.

ANACONDA.

The thriving little town of Anaconda is located at the confluence of Copper and Boundary Creeks, in the geographical and natural centre of the mining district, and although but a year old it has several finely stocked stores, two hotels, many residences and other buildings. It is reached by stage from Marcus, Washington, on the S. F. & N. R'y., 57 miles southeast; or from Penticton, B. C., about 80 miles to the northwest, on the Okanagan Lake. The projected railroads—the Columbia & Western, the V. V. & B. I. & K., and the Spokane & Northern—will connect with Anaconda. The natural roads to Copper and Deadwood camps up Copper Creek, and to Skylark, Greenwood, Providence, Kimberly and Long Lake camps up Boundary Creek, and to the Central and Smith's camps, centre in this town.

THE CAMPS.

Greenwood Camp.—This camp is about 5 miles east of Boundary Creek and about 8 north of the international boundary. The first discoveries were made in the summer of 1891. There is a wagon road leading through this camp from Anaconda, the distance being about 5½ miles. The chief minerals found are the ores of copper and iron pyrites carrying gold and a small percentage of silver. The general formation is limestone and porphyry. The ore bodies are from 10 to 100 feet in width, the gangue being a calcareous quartz, and specular and magnetic iron. A very conservative estimate of the assays is from \$3 to \$60 in gold, from 3 to 10 per cent. of copper, and 3 to 5 ounces silver.

The Kimberly Camp.—This camp is on Boundary Creek about 16 miles north of the international boundary. The first location was made in May, 1896, and already much valuable ore has been found. The camp is about nine miles north of Anaconda, and a road extends from Anaconda for half the distance to the camp.

The chief ores found are those of gold, silver and copper. The general formation is porphyry, limestone and quartzite. The ore bodies run from 10 feet and upwards in width, the ore assaying on the surface from \$3 to \$50 in gold, silver and copper; but little development work has been done.

Central Camp.—This prominent camp of the Boundary District lies about 5 miles to the southeast of Anaconda and extends about three miles in a direction approximately parallel to the international boundary, and from half to two miles from it. A well-graded trail leads from Anaconda to the camp, and can readily be widened to a wagon road.

The chief minerals found in this camp are iron and copper pyrites carrying gold; galena with silver; and magnetic iron with gold. The pyrites and galena are mostly contained in white quartz gangues, and

nearly all the ores are of a nature such as to admit of concentration by water.

The country rock in this camp consists mainly of slates, talcose rocks, serpentines and porphyrys. The ledges are mostly well-defined and in general run from 18 inches to 10 feet in width. The ores assay from \$4 to as high as \$200 per ton. Some concentrates have assayed as high as \$700 and \$800 per ton.

Deadwood Camp.—This camp lies about 3 miles from Anaconda to the northwest. It can easily be reached, a good wagon road leading into the camp from which trails branch to the various claims.

Here the ledge is made up of sections of pyrrhotite, chalcocopyrite with quartz and zinc blende, and magnetic iron with chalcocopyrite. It is nearly 200 feet wide across the ledge as far as can be estimated.

Copper Camp.—This camp is about four miles beyond Deadwood camp and seven miles from Anaconda; it connects with this town by a wagon road running the entire distance.

The ore is a quartz with a gray copper sulphides and red oxide of iron. Some surface assays run 15 per cent.

Providence Camp.—Providence extends along the crest of the ridges overlooking Boundary Creek about one and a half miles north of Anaconda by wagon road. The ledges are small but extremely high-grade and the ores concentrating. From the "Providence" claim, which was discovered in 1892, several car loads of ore were shipped to the Tacoma smelter, and yielded from \$100 in gold and 238 ounces silver to \$10 gold and 338 ounces of silver to the ton.

Long Lake Camp.—Long Lake camp is situated about 15 miles north of the international boundary and 4 miles east of Boundary Creek. A good road about 8 miles in length leads from Anaconda to the Jewel claim and from there trails branch out to the most of the claims in the camp. Long Lake camp was first discovered in the spring of 1895, and it is, therefore, one of the youngest camps of the country. In contradiction to the ores found in the majority of the Boundary Creek camps, those of Long Lake are free milling and concentrating—some exceedingly rich specimens of quartz showing free gold have been taken from many of the claims. This camp has also the distinction of being the first place in British Columbia where tellurium and tellurides of gold and silver have been found. The general formation throughout is diorite, slate and porphyry. The chief minerals found are gold and silver running from \$6 to \$200 per ton, but in many instances specimen samples have assayed up into the thousand.

Summit Camp.—Summit camp lies about 3 miles northeast of Greenwood camp and about 8 miles from Anaconda from whence it is reached by a wagon road to the latter camp and from thence by a good trail. The camp, as its name implies, is on the summit between Boundary Creek and Fourth of July Creek.

The ore bodies are large and well defined running from ten to fifty feet in width. A fair and conservative average of the assay results will be from 3 to 20 per cent. copper and \$3 to \$10 gold.

Smith's Camp.—To Smith's camp belongs the honor of having the first mineral location made on Boundary Creek staked within its boundaries, the Tunnel claim being discovered not far from Boundary Falls nearly thirteen years ago. This camp is between three and four miles distant from Anaconda and can be reached by wagon road. The ores are chiefly galena and copper and iron pyrites carrying gold.

Wellington Camp.—About eight miles distant from Anaconda by wagon road was by some regarded as the most promising section of the Boundary Creek country. The characteristic ore of the vicinity is auriferous pyrrhotite of high value.

Skylark Camp.—Skylark camp situated between Lind and Twin Creeks is about 2 miles distant from Anaconda by wagon road. The ores are copper pyrites with gold, and high-grade argentiferous quartzes.



ROSSLAND, B. C., and Some of the Principal Mines.
 [Sketched from Deer Park Mountain].

- (KINDLY LOANED BY MESSRS. A. L. WHITE & CO.)
- No. 1. California.
 - No. 2. West Le Roi and Josie.
 - No. 3. Josie.

- No. 4. Black Bear.
- No. 5. War Eagle.
- No. 6. Le Roi.

- No. 7. Centre Star.
- No. 8. Columbia and Western R. R.
- No. 9. Red Mountain R. R.

- A. Red Mountain.
- B. Monte Cristo Mountain.
- C. Columbia and Kootenai Mountain.

THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS.

FURNISHED BY

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Treasury Shares.	Market Price.	REMARKS.
Trail Creek District.					
Alberta Gold M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.14	
Alf.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.12½	
Big Three.	3,500,000	1.00	.....	.15	
Bluebird.	600,000	1.00	.....	.10	
Butte Gold Copper M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.06	
Caledonia Consolidated ...	500,000	1.00	100,000	.06	
Center Star.	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Colonna.	500,000	1.00	200,000	.28	
Commander.	500,000	1.00	100,000	.23	
Deer Park.	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.24	
Enterprise.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	..	
Evening Star.	1,000,000	1.00	100,000	.15	
Gertrude.	500,000	1.00	62,000	.10	
Georgia.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.19	
Great Western.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.20	
Homestake.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.12	
Imperial.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.07	
Iron Horse.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.20	
Iron Colt.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.20	
Iron Mask.	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Josie.	700,000	1.00	200,000	.55	
Josie Mac.	600,000	1.00	200,000	.10	
Jumbo.	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Le Roi.	500,000	5.00	None	7.40	
Lilly May.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	..	
Mabel.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Monita.	750,000	1.00	172,500	.25	
May Flower.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.17½	
Monte Cristo.	1,000,000	.00	300,000	.16	
Montreal Red Mountain.	1,000,000	1.00	340,000	.12	
Mugwump.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.8	
Northern Belle.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.15	
Novelty.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.12	
O.K.	1,000,000	.00	200,000	.30	
Palo Alto.	1,000,000	.00	.....	.08	
Poorman.	500,000	1.00	None	.09	
R. E. Lee.	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.15	
Red Eagle.	1,200,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Red Mountain View.	1,000,000	.00	.....	.15	
Rossland Columbia.	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.10	
Rossland Red Mountain.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.23	
Silverine.	500,000	1.00	100,000	.12	
St. Elmo.	1,000,000	.00	525,000	.12	
St. Paul.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.12½	
Victory—Triumph.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Virginia.	500,000	1.00	None	.20	
War Eagle Consolidated.	2,000,000	1.00	350,000	1.25	
West Le Roi and Josie.	500,000	1.00	.....	..
White Bear.	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.19	
Slocan District.					
Reco. ....	.....	1.00	.....	1.50	
Idler.	1,000,000	.00	300,000	.12	
Noble Five Con.	1,200,000	1.00	300,000	.65	
Rambler Con.	1,000,000	1.00	None	.55	
Santa Marie Silver M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.06	
Slocan Star.	500,000	.50	.....	2.63	
St. Keverne.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.05	
Wonderful Group.	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.12½	
Boundary District.					
Old Ironsides.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.15	
Knob Hill.	1,500,000	1.00	400,000	.15	
Camp McKinney.					
Cariboo M. & S. Co.	800,000	1.00	.....	.55	
Athsworth and Nelson Districts.					
British American G.M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	500,000	.15	
Delie M. and M. Co.	750,000	1.00	250,000	.18	
Han's Mines.	300,000	£1	.....	7.50	
Colville Reservation.					
Birton G. M. Co.	3,000,000	1.00	800,000	.05	
Fidelity G. and C. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.10	
Joe Y. Gold M. Co.	700,000	1.00	300,000	.03	
Mountain View.	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.06	
Reservation Min. & Mill Co.	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Idaho District.					
Oro Fino Placer.	500,000	1.00	None	.12½	
Daisy Group.	500,000	1.00	None	.10	

HIGH PRAISE FOR CANADA.

S. F. Loughborough, of San Francisco, who was for years a member of the Texas Rangers, and afterward a sheriff of one of the border counties in New Mexico, arrived home, after three months' absence at Rossland, B.C., where he has for some time past been interested in mining. He is part owner of six properties, there, and of these three are shipping ore and more than paying expenses.

Mr. Loughborough believes that in five years there will be a number of towns in that part of British Columbia any one of which will surpass Butte, Mont., in population. Of these, Rossland, New Denver, and Trail City are a few. He says the mineral is widely distributed, and is so rich as to surprise him, though for years he has been familiar with mining.

Another thing that has won his greatest admiration is the way the law is observed in that part of the country. Although Rossland has some 8,000 inhabitants there is but one man to preserve order. He is the chief of police, constable, sheriff, and town marshal, all in one. Nobody questions his power. It is absolute.

"When I saw all this," said Mr. Loughborough, "saw how remarkably the laws were executed, and reflected that the city was but three years old, and was in a great stretch of new country, filled by men from all parts of the globe, it seemed to me phenomenal. I could not help but have a high opinion of British justice and British law, when I thought how different it was in similar places in the United States and in San Francisco. I felt like becoming a citizen of Great Britain, much as I had hitherto depreciated that country."

"I don't know but that I will do it yet. It made my blood boil and made me feel ashamed of my country, when as I came away from Rossland on the stage, and had reached Northport (on the American side, only seven miles away), the first thing I saw was a man chasing another with a gun.—California Call.

NELSON, B. C., NOTES.

A strike of rich ore, five feet wide, has been made on the Silver King.

SANDON, B. C., NOTES.

The Biwabik and Victoria, on Lemon Creek, have been bonded to P. J. Hickey for \$50,000.

The Noble Five is running only one-half, owing to the low water.

The Argo has been sold and will be floated as a company.

The Lusana and Morning Star No. 7, on Lemon Creek have been bought by Mr. W. A. Campbell.

RABBIT MOUNTAIN MINE.

Some time ago the Ribbit Mountain mine was cleared of water and inspected by Messrs. Ahn and Hay, the well-known mining men, for a French company, which company is now negotiating for the purchase of the property.—Toronto Star.

Agents Wanted in every
Town for "MINING NEWS."

THE GERALDINE

Prospecting and Mining Co.

This Company is being formed to invest in Gold Mining in a business-like and absolutely safe manner. An arrangement has been made to secure the services of Mr. George B. Guthrie, a practical miner, with thirty years' experience in California, Nevada, Montana, and British Columbia, and for the last two years as prospector with the Lillooet, Fraser and Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd. Mr. Guthrie will proceed to prospect claims, the names and locations of which are held by the Company, and to develop such as appear most valuable.

The Capital Stock of the Company is \$100,000, divided into one hundred shares of \$100 each.

Payment on shares is as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the Company commencing operations, and twenty-five per cent. further at intervals of two months.

The unique features of this company are:—

There are no promotion shares.

The Company purchases its own property direct, without any profit to second hands, or promoters.

The whole of the capital used in the interests of the Company.

For further information, copy of prospectus, etc., address

MESSRS. JOHN JAMES BROWNE & SON,
Real Estate Brokers,
207 ST. JAMES STREET,

— OR —

MR. F. W. HIBBARD,
MESSRS. WEIR & HIBBARD,
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KENSINGTON BUILDING LOTS.

Choice Building Lots at Kensington, situated on Upper Lachine Road, about five minutes walk from Westmount.

Prices \$125 and upwards. Terms \$5 Cash and \$5 per month.

For Plans Circulars Etc, apply to

KENSINGTON OFFICE.

45 St. John Street.

Open daily, every Friday Evening.
MONTREAL.

IBEX—6c.

INTERNATIONAL—4c.

A good low-priced stock.

RED EAGLE—10c.

Management not anxious to push the sale of stock at this price, as they anticipate a big strike in a few days.

SILVER BELL—15c.

A few blocks of 500 shares each, have been bought off the market this week, which are offering for a short time at 10c. This is a snap.

WINNIPEG-EUREKA—10c.

A gilt-edge property. Present price is far below the real value of the property. Will shortly advance. High assays, good management. Address for any information desired:

THE SAWYER COMPANY,
110 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal, Can
Wire orders at our expense, and we will hold stock until your remittance arrives.

SLOCAN, B. C. DISTRICT

THE RAMBLER'S DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting in Spokane on Saturday of the Rambler Consolidated Company, operating the Rambler and Cariboo mines in the Slocan country, a second dividend of \$20,000, payable April 15, was declared. At the same meeting the secretary was instructed to issue checks to stockholders in payment of the first dividend declared a month ago and payable yesterday. —Rossland Miner.

HOWARD FRACTION BONDED.

The Howard Fraction group of five claims, on Springer Creek, eight miles west of Slocan City, has been bonded for \$50,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid down, \$17,000 to be paid October 1. The control is to be given to the parties bonding when \$45,000 has been paid. The property is owned by J. M. M. Benedum, A. E. Peter, V. C. Ratcliffe, H. L. Curtiss, W. L. Price and O. Lorensen. Mr. Cuthbert made the deal for the buyers, the British-Canadian Gold Fields Exploration Company of British Columbia. The Howard Fraction group is a shipping property, having shipped last year 30 tons of ore, running 200 ounces silver and \$25 gold per ton average. —Rossland Miner.

RAINY RIVER, ONT. DISTRICT

AN OFFER REFUSED.

Word was received in town yesterday that a Pittsburg (U.S.) company wants to secure an option for \$200,000 on the Kabaskong mine. The option has not been granted yet nor will it be unless a good round sum is put up on it. The directors of this company think they have a good thing and are not anxious. —Port Arthur Journal.

THE WAY STEEL HARDENS.

Metallurgists now think they know why a piece of red-hot tool steel becomes flint hard when suddenly quenched in water. For years they have been satisfied with the explanation that the shock drives the molecules of the steel into closer contact, hence the hardness; but this theory was completely destroyed by the fact that the volume of the hardened steel was greater than that of the unhardened material. After five years of search the metallurgical department of the Sheffield Technical school has solved substantially this difficult problem. It has been necessary to employ very intricate physical apparatus, the object of which was to measure accurately what seemed a paradox namely, how much hotter a piece of steel became on cooling, and how much cooler it became on heating. These phenomena were due to the formation of dissociation of compounds within the steel itself. The result of the researches showed, almost beyond doubt, that the aimos diamond hardness of quenched steel was due to the presence of a remarkable sub-carbide of iron, and that the action of tempering was due to the fact that far below red heat this compound decomposed and diluted the mass with soft iron. The permanent magnetism of steel depended on the amount present of this compound. —Mechanical Engineering.

LAKE OF THE WOODS GOLD FIELDS

1,000 MILES NEARER HOME.

The Scramble Mining Co., Ltd.,

OF RAT PORTAGE.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.00,

IN FULLY PAID, AND NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF ONE DOLLAR.

Forty thousand ONLY of the Treasury Shares in the above are offered at 40 cents per share.

The Company holds in FEE SIMPLE 160 acres upon which eight veins, varying in width from 18 inches to 35 feet, have been already laid bare.

Work is being rapidly pushed forward upon No. 1 vein, and the principal shaft is now 60 feet deep, disclosing a body of free milling ore which daily improves in quality.

At first sight a ten cent share looks cheaper than one at twenty-five cents, but a single property capitalized at one million shares, issued at ten cents, costs \$100,000.

THE

Black Sturgeon

Mining Co., Ltd. (of Ontario.)

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Province.)

Offers the public a present value of

\$2.90 for the sum of 25c.

This statement can easily be proved. The Company owns TWENTY-NINE first-class properties, from the Seine River to Manitou Lake and Lake of the Woods, which, when developed to a selling point, will each be of more actual value than the average "prospect" capitalized at one million dollars, and put on the market at ten cents per share.

The management of the Company is in the hands of well-known, reliable business men.

Town Lots for Sale in

WABIGOON.

This coming mining centre of Canada, is on the C. P. R. main line, midway between Winnipeg and Fort William, in the RICHEST MINING DISTRICT ON THE CONTINENT.

For prospectus, maps and further information apply to,

J. D. CRAWFORD,

78 Temple Building,

MONTREAL.

OUR COAL TRADE.

Canada annually consumes more than a ton of coal per head of the population. In round figures our consumption is 6,000,000 tons, for which the consumer pays at least \$21,000,000. It seems but a few years since Nova Scotia became a province of the New Dominion. But in these few years Canada's consumption of coal has increased from 715,000 to 6,000,000 tons. Of this, one half is home product and the other half imported. Of the imported, 1,500,000 tons are anthracite, admitted free of duty, and which has become a very serious competitor with the home product bituminous; and 1,500,000 tons are American bituminous imported into Ontario. Of Canada's product of 4,000,000 tons of bituminous, 3,000,000 tons enter into home consumption and 1,000,000 tons are exported mostly from British Columbia to San Francisco.—Bridgewater, N.S., Enterprise.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY.

There is no danger of an exhaustion of the gold fields of the earth. The world's yearly production of gold is now about \$210,000,000, double the aggregate produced seven years ago, and greater than that produced in any other year in the whole world's history. Prior to last year's vast output of gold the greatest product was in the year 1853, when the river gravels of California and Australia were yielding their richest stores of yellow metal.—Western Mining World.

PUSHING FURTHER ON.

F. W. Valteau, of Ottawa, who represents an English syndicate of enormous wealth, arrived in Vancouver last week to fit out a prospecting party whose field of operations this year lies some distance beyond Hazelton, on the Skenna. The party travel thither on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz on that vessel's next trip north, and their object will be to locate some of the mineralized properties which the syndicate believes exist there in unlimited numbers. Having found these developments will be carried on extensively. Mr. Valteau was one of the men who first went into the Omineca country with Col. Wright two years ago and is largely interested in the Omineca.—B.C. Mining Journal.

LONDON BELIEVES IN US.

In half a dozen widely separated districts—the Seine River, the Lake-of-the-Woods, and, above all, in Kootenay—mining has been carried beyond the experimental stage. Each of these districts has its bonanza mine, properties of indisputable value, making large and regular returns to their owners. Any one of them may be safely capitalized for the London market at millions of dollars.—London, Eng., Journal of Commerce.

SCIENCE VS. BUSINESS.

It is said that when the distinguished Mr. Hardman, mining expert, of Montreal, was here last summer he was asked to visit the Kootenay mine as one of the representative mines of the camp. He did so, but had hardly entered the tunnel when he turned on his heel and with a wave of his hand and a contemptuous

sneer, said: "I do not care to see anything more." This meant that he did not consider the mine worth looking at. This probably accounts for the fact that in his celebrated interview in a Montreal paper, in which the able Mr. Hardman did all he could to discredit this camp, he did not even mention the Kootenay as among the mining possibilities here.

Now that Mr. Heinze, after a most rigid examination, has purchased the Kootenay for his Trail smelter, and paid \$500,000 for it, we would like to ask the editor of the Canadian Mining Review who is the better able to judge of the value of this property—Mr. Heinze or Mr. Hardman? Mr. Heinze backs his judgment with his money; Mr. Hardman backed his with a sneer.—Kootenay Miner.

NEW DENVER NEWS.

A Victoria man has bought the Ten Mile Bonanza and Cameron.

The Howard Fraction is to be stocked for \$500,000 by Herbert Cuthbert.

R. J. Graham has sold a half interest in the Legal Tender to J. F. McLaughlin, of Rosslund.

G. D. Scott has purchased the Nova Scotia, Iron Bound and Rising Star.

Frank Locasto and his partners have bonded the Slocan Chief, No. 10, and Kootenay Queen, on Kaslo Creek for \$30,000.

Messrs. Clark and McTaggart have sold the Silver Hill and Old Chum, on Lennon, to Montreal parties.

The Mountain View, on Granite Mountain, near Silverton, has been bonded by New Denver parties to John McMartin for \$20,000.

The Mary Durham and Leroy claims have been bonded by S. T. Walker.—New Denver, B.C., Ledger.

ANXIOUS FOR SOME PART.

Pittsburg people who were anxious to get in on the Hammond-Folger reef, but were unable to, have made an offer of \$200,000 for the Koboskong property, through which the reef runs. Reports from the property say that in the cross-cut free gold visible to the naked eye was encountered in good quantity. In the work a quartz vein was encountered in the reef.—Toronto Star.

PROVED THE RESULTS.

The mineral wealth of the Province of Ontario has been practically demonstrated by actual results from such mines as the Sultana, Mikado, Regina and many others. The most eminent mining engineers of the day, representing English and foreign capital, are authorities for the statement that the gold fields of Ontario are the most promising in the world, and when properly developed will astonish the world with the wealth which Nature has implanted here. The ore throughout the entire region is almost entirely free-milling, and averages \$20 to the ton.—London Mining Journal.

Agents Wanted in every
Town for "MINING NEWS."

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Great Northern Railway Co. has just issued a neat folder for "The Kootenay Country," with two maps, one showing the general route from St. Paul to the coast, and the other a detailed one of the mining district on both sides of the Boundary. Quite a lot of information is condensed into a few pages.

— THE —

Yellow Jacket Gold Mining Company

5 FULL CLAIMS.

— THE —

Pears Jacket Mining Company

4 FULL CLAIMS.

Treasury Stock for sale by the
Secretary,

J. TOWNSEND.

For any information in regard
to these companies, address,

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Mining Investors and Promoters.

Rooms 8 and 9 Tull Block,

SPOKANE, Wash.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

MINING NEWS.

"Mining News" is published by H. Bragg, 405½ Board of Trade, and printed by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal.

ROSSLAND, B. C. DISTRICT

SALE OF POORMAN STOCK.

About 30,000 shares of Poorman stock were sold at the Court House at public auction on Wednesday for assessments and costs of sale. This stock was bid in by the company. The trustees of the company may issue an order addressed to all stockholders who are delinquent in their assessments, giving them an opportunity to pay them, with the addition of the costs of sale. There is no disposition on the part of the company to take advantage of this sale, and it would much prefer that the stockholders should have the stock.—Spokesman-Review.

ROSSLAND STOCK EXCHANGE.

The new stock exchange in Rossland is to be known as "The British Columbia Stock Exchange of Rossland." The following officers have been elected: Messrs. R. J. Bealey, president; F. W. Rolt, vice-president; C. O'Brien Reddin, treasurer, and Ernest Kennedy, secretary.

FLURRY IN DEER PARK.

A sale of 20,000 shares of Deer Park took place in Spokane at 18c to 22c, and an offer was made for any number at 22 cents. It is stated that a Toronto syndicate wants 200,000 shares and are willing to give 25 cents, so an advance may be noted.

THE HISTORY OF TRAIL, B.C.

The description of a town, only sixteen months old, which has nearly 2,000 inhabitants and a pay roll of \$60,000 monthly, is naturally interesting. And when the smelter has had to be increased from a capacity of 100 tons to 530 in a little more than a year, it is easy to understand how the town and the mining interests have grown. Such a history has just been issued by the Trail Creek News in a very neat and well illustrated pamphlet with title, "A Commercial History of Trail." There are numerous cuts of the public stores, and the smelter, and also of some very pretty residences, with an account of the various businesses which are now flourishing there.

ROSSLAND NOTES.

The Morning Star is to have machinery from the Jenckes Machine Co. at work by the end of this week.

Le Roi is showing very rich ore as the drifts progress, an average of 10 assays in the east drift giving \$59.96 in gold, while an average of 5 from the west drift gave \$136 in gold. Last week 240 tons were shipped.

Centre Star has made a rich strike, an assay of a sample giving \$100 in gold with 20 per cent. of copper.

The shaft in the Lily May is now down 70 feet, and the ore assays \$18 to \$20, with a width of 30 inches.

The vein in the sunset, No. 2, has been uncovered for 200 feet across the claim, and this work will be continued for the remaining 500 feet.

The machinery in the Palo Alto is now at work.

Work on the War Eagle is being pushed forward, and samples show increasing values.

The shaft in the Great Western is down 40 feet, and samples run from \$22 to \$36 per ton.

The Eureka, No. 1, has a shaft of 50 feet with a crosscut of 40 feet, in ore assaying \$13 per ton.

Shipping ore is being taken from the Josie, and the pile is accumulating.

The St. Elmo is showing ore of a value of \$16, including 9½ per cent. copper.

The Highland and Sierra Madre on Rock Creek have been sold for \$32,000.

The Sovereign has made a good strike in the crosscut, as samples from the stringers give \$45.

KASLO, B.C., NOTES

The Goodenough has declared a dividend of \$24,000.

A concentrator will be built on the Montezuma.

Mr. A. W. Ross will open an office in Kaslo.

F. W. Rolt, and Henry Croft, have bought the Silver Tip, Valparaiso, '49, Crescoe, and one-half interest in the Uncle Mike, for \$6,000.

The Gresham Gold Exploring Syndicate has bought the Nansen for \$750.

The Two Friends mine will declare an other dividend of 2½ cents per share.

The Kootenay Mining Protective Association has been formed with the following officers: Mr. Croasdale, of the Hall Mines, President, with the following list of vice-presidents: George Alexander and Scott McDonald, for the Ainsworth mining division; John G. McGuigan and W. E. Mann, for the Sloean mining division; T. G. Procter, for the Goat River division; and Frank Fletcher, for the N. 1 on division; J. R. Robertson of Nelson, treasurer, and John Keen, secretary.

SMELTING AT HOME.

If American smelters find it profitable to export lead, there is no reason why Canadian smelters should not treat British Columbia ores and export the product to Europe. The Dominion Government should not allow the present condition to remain by which the Government of the United States collects an import duty from British Columbia ores, and secure the additional advantage of having the ores treated in American smelters. If Hewitt Bostock is alive to the interests of Kootenay, he will urge upon the Federal Government the necessity for securing some other market than the United States for the mineral product of British Columbia. There is no necessity for the smelters of the United States acting the part of middlemen in the marketing of the ores of British Columbia. There is a chance in this matter for Hewitt Bostock to show the stuff he is made of.—Nelson Tribune.

The importation of lead ores from British Columbia to American smelters is apt to cut some figure with the committee on ways and means at the next session of Congress in framing a tariff. In case the increase proposed is insisted upon, although a majority of the mines are owned by the people residing on this side of the line, it is claimed that they will do their own smelting in Canada. The great bodies of ore that are developed, the coal resources that they have close at hand, and the different varieties of ore that are and will no doubt continue to be found, will make it possible to do their own smelting and refining and have all the profits that accrue therefrom.—Western Mining World.

ADVERTISE in the MINING NEWS.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

J. H. and R. R. Tighe have just arrived in Victoria from Australia. They have been for the past three years in western Australia, around the mining camps of Coolgardie and Kilgourlie.

The district, they say, has had a boom for the last two years, and though a good deal of gold is still being taken out, the boom is a thing of the past. Fever, typhentery, scarcity of water and cost of transport have all tended towards its breaking up. There is no water fit for human use except that produced by the condenser, which is retailed at eight cents a gallon.

The climate in summer is tropical in the extreme, the thermometer going up to 117 degrees in the shade, and near the diggings natural shade is unknown. Camels are almost entirely used for transport, and the rate is something like \$200 per 1,000 pounds.

English capital to the amount of £60,000,000 is invested in the mining districts of western Australia, a great part of which is yielding no interest, owing to the fact that "wild catting" has been going on to a great extent and to the "petering" out of good "prospects."

The mining laws there are very stringent, almost entirely preventing prospectors from doing much good. If a man locates a claim, say of 24 acres, he must at once put four men to work, one man to every six acres, at from \$20 to \$25 a week and water, and when pay dirt is struck must put on a man to every three acres. Lumber is worth about \$142 per thousand feet at the diggings.

Many rich locations are made, but the finders are almost afraid to put their picks into the ground for fear the reef will pan out. The Londonderry, which yielded \$75,000 on location, after being floated for \$3,750,000 by an English syndicate, "petered out" and would not pay interest on a title of that sum. The lack of water is the chief drawback.

Colors can be found anywhere," says Mr. Tighe, "and after one of the few rainstorms around Kilgourlie, you can pick up gold off the surface of the ground."

Asked if the British Columbia mining districts were heard of in Australia, these two gentlemen said they had only seen two British Columbia papers in Australia, one at Melbourne, and occasionally one at Perth, in western Australia.

"If British Columbia advertised in Australia as Coolgardie was," they add, "half the country would come over, especially if your mining laws were given, which enable anyone almost to hold a claim, without having a million behind him. The mining laws there are freezing poor men out, and it is certain that if the government here would only advertise the country in Australia, good men would come here who understand mining and would help to develop the country."—Colonist.

NEWS FROM THE SCRAMBLE MINE.

Col. J. D. Crawford tells us that in a letter dated 20th inst. Mr. Beck writes "I returned from the Scramble Mine last night more than ever impressed with its value.

A friend went out there with me, and we panned gold for several hours, and finally took up dirt and chips from the floor of the blacksmith's shop, and were able to get a good show of gold in the panning.

Buildings are going up rapidly in Rat Portage, and real estate is advancing in value.

SANTA MARIE

This property is located in the rich Slocan District, B.C., in the midst of producing and dividend paying mines UNDER ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT and managed by a strong company of practical mining men DEVELOPMENT WORK already done predicts a bright future for the Company.

The Slocan is now a very large producer of high silver grade ore. Production is rapidly increasing, and this year will undoubtedly see from 30 to 40 DIVIDEND PAYERS.

A few thousand shares of Treasury Stock are now on sale at a price that will net investors a good profit. For prospectus and shares apply to

A. W. MORRIS,

79 St. Francois Xavier St., MONREAL.

Telephone 1492.

MINING NEWS.

Good reports of the Norway mine still continue. From the 50 foot level a dritt has been run about 50 feet and the rock is looking very promising. The manager is very conservative, but feels justly confident that the Norway will become a paying property.

Advices just received from the Slocan are to the effect that the development work on the Santa Marie is producing the most satisfactory results and that the property gives every evidence of becoming a good mine.

Late news from Spokane states that the tunnel in the Dellie at Ainsworth has struck the main ledge 410 feet, in, at a depth of over 150 feet. A four-foot stringer of good ore was cut in this tunnel at a distance of 325 feet some time ago. Drifting has been commenced on the main ledge. The future of this property is very bright.

KASLO SHIPMENTS.

The ore shipments for the week ending March 19 are as follows:—

Mines—	lbs.--
Payne group	400,000
Ruth	330,000
Noble Five group	165,520
Whitewater	150,000
Ramble	96,000
Reco	72,000
Surprise	36,000
Jackson group	22,000
Slocan Star	30,000

This makes in all 1,311,500 pounds, or nearly 656 tons, of a value estimated at about \$61,000, as compared with receipts of 805,025,690 and 479 tons, in the preceding four weeks. The destinations of the ores for smelting are, as usual widely divergent.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

The current issue of the Canada Official Gazette contains the following notices:

That the corporate name of "The Drummond-McCall Pipe Foundry Co." (Ltd.), is changed to that of "The Montreal Pipe Foundry Co." Ltd., and the capital stock is increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Application for the incorporation of the Southern Counties Railway Co., to operate a line from Chambly Co. to Sherbrooke. P.Q.

Agents Wanted in every town for "MINING NEWS."

GO PROSPECTING.

We realize that it is almost impossible these days for a certain class of men to get employment, but we cannot realize why they do not keep up their efforts in trying to get something to do instead of standing around on the corners and in barrooms talking politics and waiting for some one to come around and hire them. As a rule the unemployed are men who are healthy, robust and able-bodied, and there is certainly no excuse for them not endeavoring to provide for themselves until the summer months come. Then is the season of the year when they should prepare themselves for future emergencies.

One-half the State of Montana is covered by placer bars and gulches where a man can make from \$2 up in working the ground. All that is necessary for these men is to get out and open up the mining districts, get down to business and work, and it will not be long before they are as independent as anyone.

Of course a few will advance a counter-argument that it takes money to do these things; it takes provisions and tools for a starter and many other excuses. Such reasons would be scoffed at by old-timers. Many of the rich men of our country today started out in the early days with their pack on their backs, they had to do it, and the present class will find that necessity is their only way for recovery these days.—Western Mining World.

GOLD IN THE SASKATCHEWAN.

A party of miners from the United States prospected the bars in the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton, last October, taking a few bushels of sand from different places and from the tailings which had been left by miners who had used the primitive methods of washing the gold. It is now reported that the prospectors have discovered, by treating the samples by the most improved methods, they are very rich in fine gold, assaying, it is claimed, as high as \$260 a ton. A Chicago syndicate has been formed to furnish machinery to work the sand, and Edmonton is looking forward to a share of the mining boom. The first record of gold having been found in the North Saskatchewan is credited to Dr. Hunter, who made Edmonton his headquarters between 1858 and the summer of 1859. From that date straggling adventurers forced their way up the river, and, with rude tin plates, bored with small holes which answered for a "grizzly," made amounts varying from \$7 to \$10 a day washing gold from the bars of the river. Since then the number of miners has actually increased until last year about one hundred or more men spent the spring and fall months,

when the water was lowest, washing the golden sand. Yet, as is shown by the recent assay, they could only save a very small proportion of the gold, making from \$2 to \$5 a day, but many newcomers or tenderfeet have had to content themselves with 65 cents to \$1 a day.

LILLOOET, B.C.

Lillooet is on the eve of the greatest boom that ever struck this historic old town, a boom that no doubt will remove Lillooet from the list of British Columbia villages to the dignity of a town or city. Situated as it is, in the centre of a large mining district, with a splendid location and room for expansion, it is confidently expected to rival some of the now famous mining towns of our fair province. The natural source of supplies for the Cayoosh Creek, Blackwater, and Bridge River mining camps is Lillooet, and once the road is opened through to Lytton there will be a quick and ready means of communication with the coast. Aside from the mines, Lillooet has great attractions to offer to those suffering from any lung trouble or other pulmonary complaint. The absence of foggy, damp weather, with an entire freedom from fivers in any form, gives to the place a climate seldom equalled and never excelled in any part of Canada.—B. C. Mining Journal.

EAST KOOTENAY MINES.

Mr. W. Pellew Harvey of Vancouver, a graduate of the Cornish School of Mines in England, was interviewed in Toronto by the Globe, and among other things Mr. Harvey said:—

"East Kootenay has been very much neglected in the past, as there are undoubtedly vast bodies of ore there which will sooner or later be the means of adding considerably to the wealth of those who are lucky enough to get in and procure properties at a time when they can be acquired at a reasonable cost. The lack of facilities for transportation has stood in the way of more rapid development. This, however, will be overcome by the building of such lines as the Crow's Nest Pass, and, whether the line is built by the C. P. R. or the Government, the benefits derived by the owners of properties will be enormous.

"It is in East Kootenay," continued Mr. Harvey, "that the great coal fields are located. These have to be looked to as a most important factor for cheap smelting in East and West Kootenay, and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will be the means of opening up these fields and laying down coal and coke where it is wanted."

MINING INVESTMENTS

WE RECOMMEND

WAR EAGLE CON.

Capital Stock \$2,000,000.

Treasury 350,000 Shares.

The Company consists of the consolidation of the famous War Eagle mine with the Crown Point, White Swan, Hidden Treasure, R. Lee, Tiger and Uncle Sam, together with the Richmond group of silver properties adjoining the famous Slocan Star mine.

Dividends will be paid at an early date. Quotations in this stock are changing daily. Write or wire for quotations. This stock is not a speculation, but an investment.

SLOCAN STAR.

Capital Stock \$500,000.

This great Silver mine has paid \$300,000 in dividends in 14 months and another dividend may be declared at any moment. It has been said by experts that there are \$3,000,000 worth of ore in this mine. We have a small block of shares at lowest prices. Write for quotations.

NOVELTY.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.

Treasury 300,000 Shares.

This property, situated on the rich Red Mountain, Rossland, is controlled by a syndicate organized by John A. Finch, whose fame in connection with the development of the War Eagle and other great properties, is now world-wide. Development is proceeding night and day and last reports state that the tunnel is now coming into a richly mineralized vein. Shares 12 cents.

LE ROI.

Capital Stock \$2,500,000.

Shares \$5.00 each.

This is admitted to be Canada's greatest gold mine. It is situated in the Rossland camp, British Columbia and it has already paid up to date \$325,000 in dividends. It has been stated that the mine would be able to pay dividends at the rate of \$50,000 per month in the near future, by reason of the increased output. It is rumoured that the mine has been sold in England for \$5,000,000, but it is not known definitely as yet whether it is true. We have a special offering of a block of this stock at \$7.25, open only for a few days.

THE CONSOLIDATED FISHER MAIDEN.

Capital \$1,000,000.

The two mines owned by this company are situated in the Slocan district, south of the Slocan Star. Late assays from the property show a new body of ore averaging about 390 ounces silver per ton and 57½% lead. This would give a value of over \$250.00 per ton. The shipments that are being made at present are from another portion of the property and the smelter returns from same give a value of \$90.00 per ton. We have a few thousand shares of this stock for sale at 12½ cents.

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG & Co.,

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