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The British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

VOL. I. No. 6.

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

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Last year the "15" company started in on a narrow seam of high grade ore. Now, at a depth of about 200 feet, they have a full six feet of the same high grade. The Independent was regarded last year as too low grade on the surface; but now, at a depth of 150 feet, \$40 gold rock is encountered.

In the face of these facts there are still people who are afraid to put in money unless there is a ten-foot vein of solid gold ore assaying not less than one hundred dollars per ton. They expect a shipment of ore the next day after work commences on the ledge.

It takes time to develop a mine. But, O ye of little faith, let us inform you that there never has been at any place such clean, well defined, glassy walls to the veins as are found in this country.

Two years ago—even a year since—there was some question of the ledges in this section, whether the values held their own with depth. There is no longer any doubt about that. Everywhere that depth has been gained, values have increased. It may not be that all ledges will do so, but thus far none has failed.—*Mines.*

There is a desirability of giving more attention to Cariboo; but this need not necessarily detract from the importance of the Yukon and its certain development. The most striking thing about this north-west coast just now is that so many localities are attracting attention that it is next to impossible to say which is the most promising. Trull creek, Boundary creek, Slocan, East Kootenay, Lardner, Lillooet, Cariboo, Texada, Cassiar, Yukon, not to speak of the scores of other places, invite the prospector

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DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES.

The success in mining operations in British Columbia has, as in other places, brought to the front a lot of new "exploration and development companies," which in time will greatly harm the mining industry. Some of these companies are formed on a proper basis, with legitimate objects in view; but many are organized with more of an idea of selling stock than of really doing work in mines. They are somewhat different from ordinary mining companies, in that they propose to acquire different properties in different parts of the country and develop them into mines. The plan is a reasonable and good one under proper management; but there is danger in "scattering" too much and trusting to luck in having one good mine making up for a dozen poor ones. Most of these exploration and development concerns are organized with a view to acquiring a number of mines, usually named, but selected by the managers, and these managers or organizers get certain shares of the stock for themselves. Out of 500,000 shares, for instance, they retain 250,000, and try to sell the rest. The fact has developed lately in British Columbia that each of certain men gets 8,000 or 10,000 shares for the use of his name alone, and knows little or nothing of the company itself or the mines it was to acquire and open. There is risk enough in opening an ordinary mine by investing capital in it; but these companies which have nothing but their stock to sell, the money from which is to buy mines to be selected by the managers, will bear careful watching and inquiry. Of course if the organizers are men of standing in the community, it is all very well; but there is even some risk in this, as appears from the fact of men being given stock for the use of their names. The people who organize and manage these fake concerns should be reached by the strong arm of the law, if possible, and the companies suppressed. The difficulty is that these companies are organized with the same form of prospectus as those of a legitimate character, and unless one is posted in mining matters, it is hard to distinguish good from bad. It is foolish, however, to invest in stock in any of these new companies without proper inquiry into the character of the men in charge, and some investigation as to the mines. Some of the prospectuses we have lately seen show companies with \$1,000,000 capital stock and as many shares, half of which are for sale and the balance in the hands of the promoters, while not one of the mines it was proposed to acquire had a 100-foot shaft or had ever made a cent of production. Some had only 25-foot or 30-foot shafts—mere prospects, in fact; yet the immense number of shares was considered necessary to be sold in order to develop them. Of course such companies must be failures, as they could never pay dividends on such a basis. It is better to investigate voluntarily before

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MINING MEN
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OF
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**Miners and
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Letters from practical men on topics connected with mining, mining machinery, mining laws, and matters relating to the mineralogical development of Canada, are always welcome.

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CAYOOSH CREEK.

The development in connection with the Golden Cache is growing apace. The foundation for the mill is nearly ready, and the machinery in connection therewith is arriving on the ground with all dispatch; so that at an early date a crushing may be looked forward to which will gladden the hearts of all shareholders.

So much has been said in reference to this property, or, rather, so little has been left unsaid, that as a matter of fact opinions are divided equally among investors and the public generally as to whether the property is deserving of the high praise it is accorded upon the official statement that the large bodies of free milling quartz containing gold of an exceptionally high value is traceable through this property or whether, on the other hand, these statements are to be derided as being exaggerated and unreliable, and that the association of visible gold with the quartz occurs at only rare intervals, or that the bulk of the stone (which is half slate) carries any permanent value to warrant the present price of shares.

From a mining point, both these theories can be fairly advanced. It is an admitted fact that the management and directors have chosen the unwise policy of enveloping the mine in mystery, and thereby encouraging adverse criticism, such criticism being absolutely justifiable. The policy adopted by the president and directors of the company is such as is unknown in any mining district in the whole world, and is a policy so diametrically opposed to the interests of shareholders particularly and the mining community in general, that the sooner this is taken into consideration by those concerned the better for all. The difficulty in obtaining an order to visit the workings is without precedent. A fear as to in-

policy of giving orders only to those whose report is already a foregone conclusion on the favorable side admits of no comment. The reason advanced, that by taking the public into its confidence and showing those who wish through the mine would materially retard work and put things back, will not hold water for one moment. That delay would be immaterial, but would, on the other hand, create an impression so foreign to all the highest expectations that the advantages thereby accruing would minimize the slight inconvenience the management were subjected to. It is a fallacy to suppose for one moment that investors and those interested in mining would suffer the expense and the tiresome journey to visit the property without an idea that something good was to be seen; but to be disappointed after arriving there by being peremptorily refused any information and almost conducted off the ground is certainly not conducive to the welfare of the mine. A good thing should be well known, and too much publicity cannot be given to a property of the description of the Golden Cache, and the courtesies usually accorded to mining men in other countries should be extended to them in this country.

It is to be hoped that other mining companies on the Cayoosh creek will not adopt the same blind policy, but further the advancement of the district by going out of their way to furnish information for the benefit of the public; for by so doing, the future of the district is assured.

The country formation is almost entirely of slate, and that it has been subjected to violent volcanic disturbances is evidenced by the slides. The country appears much broken; but, notwithstanding this, quartz veins associated with that slate have every appearance of undoubted permanency, and are traceable without much deviation for considerable distances: and although surface indications demonstrate that the country is much broken, this is not so, as, after breaking away the surface face for a few feet, the slate becomes solid and of a defined nature.

The Golden Cache is driving four tunnels, on the same level, in the face of a large body of rich quartz of considerable width, but running very flat. In the main tunnel, at a distance of about ninety feet, the slate is somewhat tilted and pitches at an angle of eighteen degrees, and, in consequence, the face of the tunnel at one point is driven right through the hanging wall, thereby necessitating the sinking on the incline, which discloses a body of quartz eighteen feet, between the hanging and the foot wall. Sinking will be continued, and a great quantity of rich stone won at very little expense. In all the faces exposed, visible gold of a coarse and heavy nature is discernible, and the show is really unequalled; but from the camp, looking at the body of quartz on the outside, it appears as only a block of stone which apparently pinches to nothing both at the east and west ends of the lode, but which, on careful investigation, is found to traverse the whole property, dipping into the Alpha Bell, and traceable along the

the stupid and conservative notions of the directors in declining to allow investigation of the mine, outside appearances totally disagree with the inside development and opening up of the lode. Supposing an experienced miner were taken through the workings, he would immediately be impressed with the great value of the ore body: whereas on the outside, he can only see at every disadvantage, and goes away with an opinion anything but favorable. This statement cannot be refuted. The Golden Cache will bear investigation now or at any other time. The lode undoubtedly cuts right through the slate and is continuous for many miles. For several miles west of the Golden Cache, on the same side of the creek, work has begun earnestly by several of the mining companies, and in most instances satisfactorily with very little work, the quartz invariably carrying free coarse gold. Six miles from the Golden Cache, on the Big Horn claim, a body of quartz is exposed fifteen feet in width, and outcropping thirty feet above the slate, which has been cut away on both sides by the effect of slides. The slate-beds at this point are considerably tilted, and lie at an angle of from fifty to sixty degrees; in other places in the vicinity they are almost perpendicular. This body of quartz, which is traceable for hundreds of feet north-east and south-west, varies in width from ten to twenty feet, and carries coarse free gold right across the face. Visible gold is discernible here and there, and results generally give from three to six ounces of gold per ton.

This discovery is of great importance to the whole district, proving as it does the extension of free gold quartz for a considerable distance. The property has been acquired by Vancouver and eastern investors. The enormous quantity of quartz exposed and of so good a value must give an impetus to prospecting, as very little has been done so far inland, and there is little question of more valuable discoveries in the near future. On the other side of the creek from the Golden Cache several properties are carrying good quartz lodes, varying from four to six feet in width and showing permanency. The White Elephant and Nugget have been acquired for Vancouver and eastern people. The prospects on the surface give values equal to fifteen dollars in free gold. This another promising outlook, and goes further to enhance the values of other mineral claims. It is to be hoped that the government will commence work and continue the wagon road up beyond Caycosh creek, and so open up

REDEMPTION AND RESURRECTION.

That during biblical times there were such things as miracles has been questioned by sages; but that during the present age there are acts and deeds phenomenal and unaccountable for upon known scientific principles is a recognized fact. The "knock-out" blow claimed to have been given mines, mining and joint-stock companies by that Orphan Boy swindle is claimed to have been fatal, in fact, homicidal. It has been asserted that it has stamped a prominent part of the community as sharpers and the like. The Critic has always contended that such statements were unfair, unjust, nor justified by past experiences or the character of the men who are developing the vein of our future prosperity. To particularize, we would commence with a summary of the proceedings of the shareholders of the Two Friends mine, which was held here last Tuesday. The history of the mine, its management and its misfortune are too well known to need recounting. The meeting was an open and public one, presided over by Mr. Evans. The meeting was small, but, from the mass of correspondence, one to which many shareholders were not indifferent. In the course of his address, the president stated that Mr. Turner, the mine manager, says that in the Great Western the company has secured a first-class property and that the showings are good. A wagon road can easily be built from one of the tunnels to the Washington concentrator, the distance being 2,000 feet only. Letters written by shareholders in Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo and other eastern sources were highly gratifying to those present; confidence being generally expressed in the directorate, which was by ballot unanimously re-elected. As a by-law passed some time since increased the board from four to five members, Mr. Plunkett was added to it. Among other important matters, it was proposed that fortnightly bulletins, showing the progress of the mine, its financial management, receipts and expenditures, should be issued, and shareholders regularly apprised how their interests were being attended to. The character of the board of directors, their activity and honesty of purpose will redound to the credit of British Columbia, and some of the black spots resulting from the Orphan Boy job-work wholly effaced.

It is to be hoped that other mining companies will profit by the course pursued and the results attained by the gentlemen directing the affairs of the Two Friends, and in the event of predicament show the same spirit of frankness and fairness that has rescued

DEGENERATION AND REGENERATION.

That some of the howlers and growlers of their sectional interests as to mining companies to the detriment of British Columbia, may receive proof positive of our regeneration (if the local mining managers have really ever degenerated), we publish the following, reserving at the request of those directly interested the name of the mine and the "manipulators(?)".

A leading citizen of Vancouver recently bonded a mine which he believed to be a valuable one. He then called a meeting of his friends, and stated that he desired their co-operation, financial and otherwise, and that in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars from each he would transfer to them a quarter interest in the mine. Upon the owner's representation as to value, the sum was subscribed on the terms imposed by him, namely, that one hundred dollars should be paid at once and the balance sixty days thereafter. Thereupon the owner of the three-fourths (having disposed of one-fourth) said:

"Now gentlemen, by reason of your payments I have realized — dollars. This is my own money. I shall use it in developing this mine for our joint benefit. If at the end of fifty-five days the result is such as to justify us in working the mine, we will proceed to do so, and you will pay me your notes; while, on the other hand, if the result is unfavorable and not encouraging, we will abandon the project entirely, and I will return you your notes. You will be out one hundred dollars only, and I shall have been spared thousands of dollars, besides annoyance and greater disappointment."

We need make no comment.

REVEAL OF CHLORINATION.

It seems remarkable that chlorination was so long in being introduced generally in gold mining regions. It originated about fifty years ago, and was known for many years as the Plattner process, getting its name from its discoverer. It was ten years after its discovery before it was introduced in America, it being then tried in California, where it has since been used constantly, though not generally.

In those days the old process was used. The gas was generated from common salt, and piped into vats charged with ore. The pipes had false bottoms, through which the leach-water was strained into vats, where the gold was precipitated with iron sulphate. The same old process is still in use in California on a small scale. Now the chlorinating is done in barrels, holding from six to ten tons, and the chlorine gas is generated in the barrel from chloride of

CONCENTRATES.

The highest price ever paid for lots in Rossland was given by John R. Cook, one of the original townsite owners, for the Hart block.

The Sunset has struck now vein of good grade ore, which shows the best copper values of ore ever found in the south belt.

People continue to come into Kootenay in large numbers, and everything points to a very good season. A good many prospecting parties are already out and more go daily.

L. A. Jarnigan has bonded to Herbert Cuthbert for \$12,900 the mineral claims Lost Paradise, Hidden Treasure, and Easter, lying about one mile from the Blue Bell.

A local broker sent to Chicago, San Francisco and New York, a list of 20 claims which show good assays, and is in receipt of replies which evince a lively interest in British Columbia.

Herbert Cuthbert has secured a bond on a property not far from the Blue Bell mine, opposite Kaslo. Several years ago rich float was found in this vicinity, but not until a few weeks ago was any work of development done.

Ore receipts at Kaslo this week were 212 tons. These small reports are due to poor roads, but in a few weeks more it is expected the movement of ore in the Slovan will again equal the high level of last winter's production, which frequently exceeded 800 tons a week.

Reports from Iron Creek and Christina Lake to the west, and from Salmon River to the east of Rossland, are highly encouraging, and in the latter section it is confidently expected that several miles, such as the Dundee, Tennessee, and Y. M. I. R., will become shippers this season.

An important deal was consummated within the past few days, whereby the Kootenay and Columbia Prospecting and Mining Company bought a quarter interest in the Sunset claim from Duncan McDonald, Hector McRae making the deal. The Sunset is located near the Whitewater.

A rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the Whitewater has been sold. This proves upon inquiry to be untrue. Major Montgomery, one of the owners, says he knows nothing of a sale. Negotiations for a sale have been in progress for several weeks. The Whitewater is one of the best known properties and has been turning out a large amount of high grade ore.

There are rumors of several important changes to be made in the management of the Hall Mines. One of the first, it is said, will be that M. S. Davis, the present superintendent of the Silver King, will be succeeded by a Mr. Kellogg, late manager of the Lexington mine at Anaconda. Mr. Kellogg is now on a visit of inspection. Should Mr. Kellogg accept

Kellogg is spoken of as a thoroughly experienced and capable mining man, who has made an enviable record in Montana and the Cœur d'Alenas.

From Revelstoke the shipments during the week ended May 22 consisted of 200 tons, value \$14,800, sent by E. B. White & Co. to Omaha.

Mr. John J. Banfield and others are reported to be interested in the "Cordova Masher" mine, located on Tall Creek. The company already possesses excellent development machinery.

The shipment of bullion, matte and ore, from the Slovan and other districts tributary to Nelson and Revelstoke, have reached the substantial total of \$3,000,000 for the first five months of this year.

The Horne-Payne concentrator at Laurie is handling 200 tons of ore every day and the shipment of the daily car of concentrates goes on like clockwork. The company intends to put in another dynamo for lighting purposes.

Duncan McDonald, of Nelson, is credited with having sold a one-fourth interest in the Sunset mines, in the Whitewater basin, to J. Fred Ritchie and the Kootenay & Columbia Prospecting and Mining company for \$10,000.

Passenger travel throughout Kootenay continues to be very heavy, and Kaslo and the Slovan country are attracting the bulk of the immigrants. The hills around Kootenay and Slovan lakes are fairly alive with prospectors, and the summer's work in this line is likely to be the most important in its results since the country was first discovered to have valuable mineral deposits.

At Nelson the event of the week was the trouble between the government and the squatters, but this seems to be in a fair way to be settled without further friction. Mining developments in the vicinity have also been important, and great interest is being manifested in the progress of work on the mines on Forty-Nine and Rover creeks as well as Toad Mountain.

Our great mineral discoveries are sure to attract considerable numbers of people and, indeed, have. Daily hundreds of people are seeking locations in this new country and almost daily new towns are springing up as places of habitation for them. The growth so far, at least in Kootenay, points to the existence of a number of towns rather than that of one large one. The trouble with the settler is which then, out of many places bidding for favor will he settle in.

In Rossland the week has been a period of important events. The Centre Star has begun work on a new shaft on the north or War Eagle vein, and has uncovered on the surface a big body of solid high grade ore. The shaft on the Le Roi has now reached the 570 foot level, and is in the highest grade ore ever found in the mine. It is almost free milling and for

peculiarity about it is that it is becoming almost free milling and particles of free gold are often noticed.

A small piece of almost solid mineral, running in value, according to assays, \$6 in silver, \$14 in gold and about \$17 in copper, was exhibited by a prospector this week on the Hudson's Bay wharf in Victoria just before his departure for the Sound. The quartz came from a claim not 50 miles away, situated on Mount Cleker, which mountain is now staked from base to summit, according to the testimony of the bearer of the specimen.

Ainsworth camp is no doubt on the eve of a very busy summer. The properties that are being worked show improvement in every instance, and the indications are that work will be immediately resumed on several others. The discovery of gold in paying quantities in the ore of the Highland caused considerable speculation in the camp. The discovery was made by Alex. McLeod, who, upon looking over the Highland dump, suggested that the ore looked as if it carried gold. Two days spent in assaying the dump proved that the supposition is well founded. The ore is combination of quartz and iron. It gave assay returns running from \$2 to \$70 in gold. There is a three-foot body of similar looking ore in the Highland. Gold has also been found in the Black Diamond ore, occurring in the galena. Recent assays have been had of from \$5 to \$8 in gold. It will be remembered that upon the discovery of the Little Donald, an adjoining property, a gold nugget worth \$7 was found.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AGASSIZ, B.C., June 2nd, 1897.

EDITOR CRITIC:

Mining in this section is being carried forward with a great deal of activity. The Cliff Gold Mining company, at Harrison lake, is pushing development work rapidly. The Star mine, adjoining the Providence, is making a good showing, considering the amount of development work done. It has sunk a shaft twenty-five feet in depth.

Mr. Joseph Trethewey, superintendent of the Providence mine before alluded to, is sinking a double compartment shaft, five by thirteen in the clear, which has attained a depth of thirty-five feet. The intention is to sink down one hundred feet, and then drift to the larger of the two veins on which work is being done with good surface indications. There is about thirty tons of high-grade ore now on the dumps.

The Blue Bells, on Frederick's arm, shows a ten-foot face of ore, carrying gold, silver and copper. An average test shows forty dollars to the ton, and if the indications are verified by present

AFTER THE GOLD OF THE NORTH.

Seven years ago English capital was looking for investment in the mining regions of British Columbia. At that time James Brazell, Patrick Kirwin and George Wells, the well known engineers, visited the country about Kootenay and Rossland, and pronounced it particularly rich in gold, silver and copper, the greatest drawback being the tremendous stratum of granite, in many instances forty feet thick, interfering with the work of mining.

Brazell had then a proposition before the English government to send out a party of 1,500 prospectors, covering an area of ten miles through British Columbia in a north-westerly direction from Rossland, the different camps being in constant communication with the main office of engineers that would follow along in their trail.

The cost of such an expedition was such that the English or Canadian government would have nothing to do with it, the hazard being one that the home secretary could not countenance.

The proposition, however, has met with the approval of a syndicate of English capitalists, who believe in its merits sufficiently to send forth 150 men from this city to work the English territory.

These miners, at the head of whom is James Brazell, left on the overland train last evening for Oregon. They are all men picked from the heads of departments in the mines of the Comstock, where Brazell was superintendent of the Bullion and other mines in the days of the bonanza.

"I believe that the country about Kootenay," said Brazell yesterday afternoon, "is one of the richest on the face of the globe. There is a great deal of territory to cover, and I think that, with a sufficient number of men who know their business, I can eventually locate the entrance to at least such another bonanza as we found twenty-five years ago in Nevada. I am starting with only 150 men. They will be divided into prospecting camps and cover the territory as speedily as possible, so as to find a proper starting-point. If I had 1,500 men, as I at first demanded, I could move along more speedily; but I am well satisfied with the number I have got. I feel assured in my own mind that before ninety days pass over I will have enough work ahead of me to bring up 1,000 miners from California." —San Francisco Call.

HIGH ASSAYS FROM THE COAST.

Rivers inlet and the Skeena river are likely to add considerably to the reputation of this coast. Specimens of copper and galena have lately been brought to the city, which show assays of copper,

STOCK QUOTATIONS
In Vancouver of British Columbia
Mining Companies.

COMPANIES.	No. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE.	PRICE.
TRAIL CREEK.			
Alberta.....	1,000,000	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.13
B. C. Gold King.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
B. C. Gold Fields.....	2,500,000	2.00	40
Beaver.....	750,000	1.00	10
Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1.00	12
Bluebird.....	500,000	1.00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,500	1.00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1.00	05
Caledonian Con.....	500,000	1.00	07
California.....	2,500,000	1.00	15
C. & C.....	500,000	1.00	07
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1.00	04
Centre Star.....	500,000	1.00	10
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1.00	25
Commander.....	500,000	1.00	22
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1.00	51
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1.00	18 1/2
Della Colla.....	1,000,000	1.00	04
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1.00	12
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1.00	12
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1.00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1.00	04
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1.00	11 1/2
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1.00	16
Gertrude.....	500,000	1.00	08 1/2
Giant.....	2,500,000	1.00	15
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1.00	15
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1.00	14
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1.00	07 1/2
Helen.....	600,000	1.00	05
High Ore.....	500,000	1.00	04
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Idaho.....	500,000	1.00	10
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1.00	05 1/2
Independent.....	1,000,000	1.00	06
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1.00	20
Iron Mas.....	500,000	1.00	46
I. X. L.....	1,000,000	1.00	12
Josie.....	700,000	1.00	53
Jumbo.....	500,000	1.00	07
Knight-Templar.....	500,000	1.00	04
Kootenay-London.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Le Roi.....	500,000	5.00	7.50
Lilly May.....	1,000,000	1.00	20
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1.00	12
Monarch.....	700,000	1.00	10
Montu.....	750,000	1.00	18
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1.00	14
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1.00	07 1/2
Nest Egg.....	500,000	1.00	08
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1.00	15
Northern.....	1,000,000	1.00	06 1/2
O. K.....	1,000,000	1.00	28 1/2
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1.00	06
Phoenix.....	500,000	1.00	11
Poorman.....	500,000	1.00	07
R. E. Lee.....	2,000,000	1.00	15
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Red Point.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Rochester.....	500,000	1.00	10
Rossland Star.....	1,000,000	1.00	15
Rossland, Red M't'n.....	1,000,000	1.00	24
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1.00	06 1/2
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1.00	12 1/2
Silverline.....	500,000	1.00	08
Southern C. & W. C.....	500,000	1.00	20
Sultana.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Trail Mining Co.....	2,500	100.00	10
Union.....	600,000	1.00	12
Virginia.....	500,000	1.00	12
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1.00	1.33
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1.00	27
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1.00	16
Young British Am.....	1,000,000	1.00	06
AINSWORTH.			
Dellie.....	700,000	1.00	17
Ellen.....	1,000,000	1.00	07 1/2
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1.00	05
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1.00	49
CAMP FAIR VIEW.			
Occidental.....	600,000	1.00	10
NELSON.			
Exchequer.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Hall Mines.....	2,000,000	21.00	6.10
NORTHPORT.			
Red Top.....	1,000,000	\$1.00	10
SLOCAN.			
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1.00	25
Alamo.....	500,000	1.00	10
Bon Diablo.....	75,000	1.00	1.00
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1.00	08 1/2
Buffalo.....	150,000	25	25
Cumberland.....	50,000	10.00	10.00
Dardenelles.....	1,000,000	1.00	22

COMPANIES.	No. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE.	PRICE.
Reco.....	1,000,000	1.00	1.50
Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	50	2.55
Sunshine.....	50,000	10.00	10
Washington.....	1,000,000	1.00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1.00	08
REVELSTOKE.			
Orphan Boy.....	700,000	1.00	10
TEXADA ISLAND.			
Texada Proprietary.....	1,000,000	\$ 25	\$ 0.25
Van Anda.....	5,000,000	1.00	05
Victoria-Texada.....	600,000	25	25
ALBERNI DIST.			
Alberni M't'n Rose.....	250,000	1.00	05
Alberni Con.....	1,000,000	1.00	12
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1.00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1.00	19
Quadra.....	500,000	1.00	10
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields.....	100,000	1.00	10
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	500,000	5.00	10.5
Columbia & Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1.00	15
Horsely Hydraulic.....	200,000	1.00	10
Horsely Gold M. Co.....	100,000	10.00	1.50
Slough Creek.....	500,000	1.00	30
LILLOOET DIST.			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1.00	1.05
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25

Dividends paid to date are as follows: La Roi, \$375,000; War Eagle, \$187,000; Rumbler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$100,000; Slocan Star, \$300,000; Two Friends, \$30,000; Cariboo, \$141,410. It is estimated that the profits of the mines subjoined have returned the sums placed opposite their respective names:

Payne.....\$250,000 Goodenough.....\$35,000
Idaho.....132,000 Noble Five.....50,000
Poorman.....50,500 Northern Belle.....20,000
Ruth.....50,000 Antoine.....10,000
Whitewater.....40,000 Surprise.....20,000
Washington.....20,000 Monitor.....15,000
Slocan Boy.....25,000 Last Cha. Co.....50,000

THE WAR EAGLE MINE.

The first shareholders' meeting of the War Eagle Mining company was held in Toronto on May 31st with a large attendance. The financial statement for the four months ending April 30th showed expenses of \$43,043, while the proceeds from ore sales were \$40,625.29, and transfer fees \$116. The directors observed that rates for freight and treatment now average \$10 per ton, while the Crow's Nest railway will reduce this at least \$2. So far, an average of 28 tons only is being raised, and only development work is being done. The directors proposed that the policy to be pursued be that of development alone, limiting production to 25 to 30 tons per day until the railway is built, if it is decided to start it at once, so as to be ready to take advantage of the lower rates. Some shareholders favored increasing the production to 100 tons daily, so as to permit monthly dividends; but the report was adopted. The position of the directorate is that to smelt 100 tons daily would be to lose \$250 daily, owing to high charges while if the Crow's Nest Pass road is run through, a number of smelters would be started, and the company be in a position either to build a smelter to treat its own and other ores, or to contract with some independent smelter at better rates.

The exodus of printers and carpenters, men of strong physique, to the mines has retarded projected work, and complaints from publishers and builders are

CRIPPLE CREEK.

The gold-bearing area of Cripple Creek is practically limited to a tract of ground measuring about six miles north and south by four miles east and west, comprising a group of rolling hills on which the mines are located. Outside this golden circle the ground is staked in claims for miles in every direction, and it is on this ground that the worthless or bogus company is floated. It is a fact, and one that should be profitably heeded, that practically no shipping mine has been developed outside this circle. Inside it the ground is of course limited in extent, and for years past inflated and prohibited prices have prevailed, and done much to damage legitimate mining.

Among geologists and mining engineers the consensus of opinion is that the district, while permanent as a big gold-producer, is of volcanic origin and peculiarly erratic. In other words, certainty or continuity of veins and ore chutes cannot be assumed either laterally or with depth. The result is—and this will surprise a great many—that mining is more of a lottery in this district than elsewhere in Colorado, and that a mere novice in mining may, by pure chance, run across a rich vein, while an experienced mining man, after the most careful investigation, may utterly fail to find a pound of ore. It is also common for a vein to terminate abruptly, leaving no clue to the probable direction of its continuation.

Out of a dozen typical cases of men selected at random, who have made fortunes varying from £5,000 to £500,000 out of mining in Cripple Creek since 1872, two were painters, two farmers, two plumbers, one ticket-broker, one schoolmaster, two druggists, one grocer and one carpenter. There will undoubtedly be a number of new fortunes made in Cripple Creek within the next year or two from gold actually taken out of the ground; and during the same period a very large sum in the aggregate will doubtless be lost or dissipated in ill-conceived or poorly managed enterprises. Such is the famous Cripple Creek gold field, which interested enthusiasts have declared to be the richest and greatest gold field in the world. Locally it is known as a "geological gamble," a term not altogether inapt wherewith to describe its uncertainties.

A MINING DISPUTE.

The courts will be appealed to to decide the question of ownership of the minerals on certain lands on Texada Island, the property of Capt. John Irving and Mr. J. J. Palmer. The lands in which the mineral claims in question are situated are held under crown grants and were purchased from the provincial government many years ago, that of Mr.

Irving and Mr. Palmer. The crown grants did not cover the gold and silver which might be found on the lands, the parties who held the bond disputed the action of the restakers with respect to the baser metals, and law proceedings were about to be instituted when the time covered by the contract expired and the lands reverted to their owners, Capt. Irving and Mr. Palmer.

While willing to admit that the crown grants did not cover the gold and silver which might be found on the lands, the parties who held the bond disputed the action of the restakers with respect to the baser metals, and law proceedings were about to be instituted when the time covered by the contract expired and the lands reverted to their owners, Capt. Irving and Mr. Palmer.

Among the claims in dispute may be mentioned the Volunteer, staked in D. McPherson's name; the Copper Chief, the Gladys C, the Texada and the Ironside, held respectively in the name of Messrs. Blanchfield, W. A. Clarke, Robinson and Rev. Father Eummelin. The total number of claims staked is between thirty and forty; but the above-mentioned are the best known, and some of them have been proved of very great value. Legal talent has been retained on both sides and Capt. Irving and Mr. Palmer have joined their interests, and purpose to fight the matter to the very end. Already injunctions have been issued, so that for the present not a pound of ore can be dealt with by the restakers of the claims.

LICENSES TO SELL STOCK.

The following are two sections from the Companies Act of Ontario:

9. No extra-provincial mining, milling, reduction or development company having its office elsewhere than in this province shall, either directly or indirectly, sell or otherwise dispose of within this province any of its shares, stock, stock certificates, or other securities by whatsoever name known, unless and until it shall have received from the lieutenant-governor-in-council a license authorizing it to sell and dispose of its shares and other securities, and any person who, in contravention of this section, acts for an unlicensed company, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine of \$20 per day for every day while he so acted, and, in case the fine be not paid, shall, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

10. No license shall be issued to an extra-provincial mining, milling, reduction and development company having its head offices elsewhere than within this province until the company shall have satisfied the director of the bureau of mines that it has been duly incorporated and that it possesses the real estate.

the public, and for this purpose the director shall have the power to require of the company such sworn documentary and other evidence as he shall deem to be requisite in the premises, and upon a report that he is satisfied that the company is one which may be licensed under this section, and upon the recommendation of the provincial secretary, the lieutenant-governor-in-council may direct the issue of a license upon such terms and conditions as to him shall seem proper.

EULOGY ON THE PROSPECTOR.

As the snow disappears and the ground is getting into shape for the prospector, we hear many pretty things said of this pioneer on the mineral borders. The following from the Chautauquan, is true to life, and one of the best descriptions of his toils and successes, the riches made and squandered, that we have seen: "To the brave and rugged prospector, with his cheap outfit of mining tools, his empty stomach and hopeful heart, is due the rapid development of the west. At the tap of his pick the door of nature's treasury vaults open; but their wealth is not for him. The stock sharks, the speculator and the promoters rob him of his interest, and the snow is no sooner sinking from the slopes of the foothills than the poor fellow is wending his course into new territory. He appears in the rocky fastnesses of mountains, and with no companions but his pick and frying pan, is lost to memory. Suddenly comes the news of another discovery, and a city rises like a pillar of fame in the wilderness. 'Lucky Bill has struck it rich,' gambled away his pile, and pushed on. The bones of hundreds of the advance couriers of civilization blaze the path of progress in the west, or moulder in forgotten graves, while in their wake are teeming cities they have founded and the ceaseless murmur of the money-seeking multitude, whose fortunes they have builded." The steadfastness of his hope under many disappointments, his willingness to be fleeced for a little money, the zest of his short-lived dissipation, and the cheerfulness with which he returns to the rocky trail, are characteristic of many of the old-time prospectors.

"It seems like child's play," said a prominent Canadian, "for the government to discriminate against foreigners, who help to develop the resources of the country and prepare the rich harvest which the government itself will reap. This country is not like the United States. There all the land is taken up and the government has no need for more settlers. Here there are vast wildernesses to develop and every shaft sunk in the ground and every ton of ore taken out means added wealth to the country. If the Americans wish to develop this country

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NOTES AND JOTTINGS.

The Two Friends do not associate with the Orphan Boy.

A party of miners from the coast, consisting of J. Cawthorn, S. Howie, John Scott Clark, Sam Oalmar and Joseph Hetu, are at the Oriental hotel.

The number of offices and stores in Vancouver now being fitted up (when labor is procurable) is indicative of faith in British Columbia's future prosperity.

It is reported that Mr. George Sheehan has, without process of law, recovered the Revolver, Slocan, which some person tried to jump. It is not for sale, as has been generally reported.

Most of the journals of the province contain items relating to scarcity of hotel accommodations in the new towns that are so rapidly springing up amidst us. Vancouver's hotels are well filled, and it is noted that some of them have made additions for the overflow. Several hotels are making extensive alterations, and renovation is the order of the day.

Messrs. William Wilson, Hunt, Grieve, Cullom and Burton have secured ten acres of land near Mount Pleasant as an experimental station for the cultivation of tobacco. They will grow several choice varieties for wrapping purposes. It is said the weed will grow well here, the only difficulty will be in properly curing it in this climate.

Robert P. Banner, a well known mining expert, arrived here recently, and after a two-day's stay, departed for Harrison lake. His reputation for ability and honesty having preceded him, his services were promptly sought for. It is to be hoped that he will settle in Vancouver, as we need men who are familiar with our peculiar mineral formation, not with those of other lands only.

The Butte City Mining World has the following sensible remarks on the smelter question in British Columbia: It does seem strange to those who have been used to look upon a smelting plant as something more than a mere toy to hear of one being built for every mine in the province. There are four or five smelting plants now in that country closed down. Would it not be better to open up 1 or 2 of these plants than to talk of building new ones. Our friends across the line will find out sooner or later that it is much better to haul the ore to a suitable smelting site than to build it close to the mine and then look for the necessary fluxes, water, markets, etc., in other quarters. Cheap smelting rates are not usually obtained by building a plant in close proximity to the mine, but, on the other hand, by hauling the ore to a natural smelting point where everything necessary is handy and

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Rivers Inlet and Naas River SS. Coquitlam sails on 8th and 22nd of each month and will proceed to any part of the Coast should inducements offer.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry—Leaves Moodyville: 8, 9:15, 10:45, 12, noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p. m. Leaves Vancouver: 8:35, 10, 11:30, 1:15 p.m., 3:15, 5:15 and 6:25. Calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting the noon trip.

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