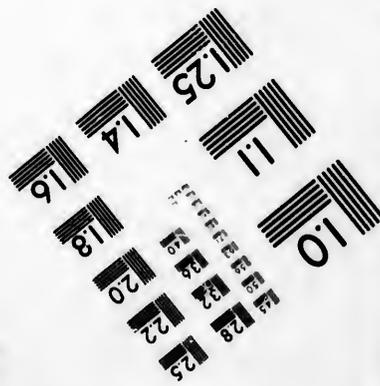
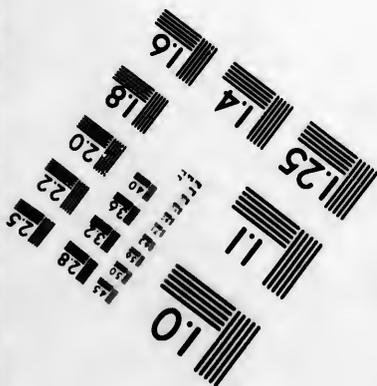
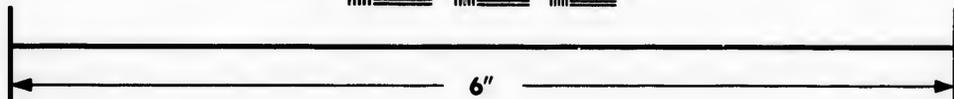
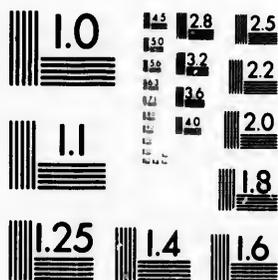


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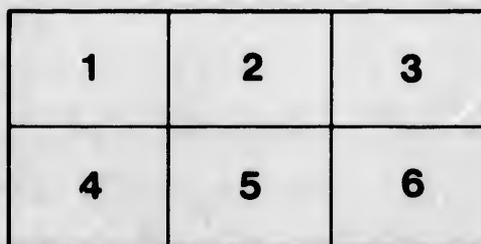
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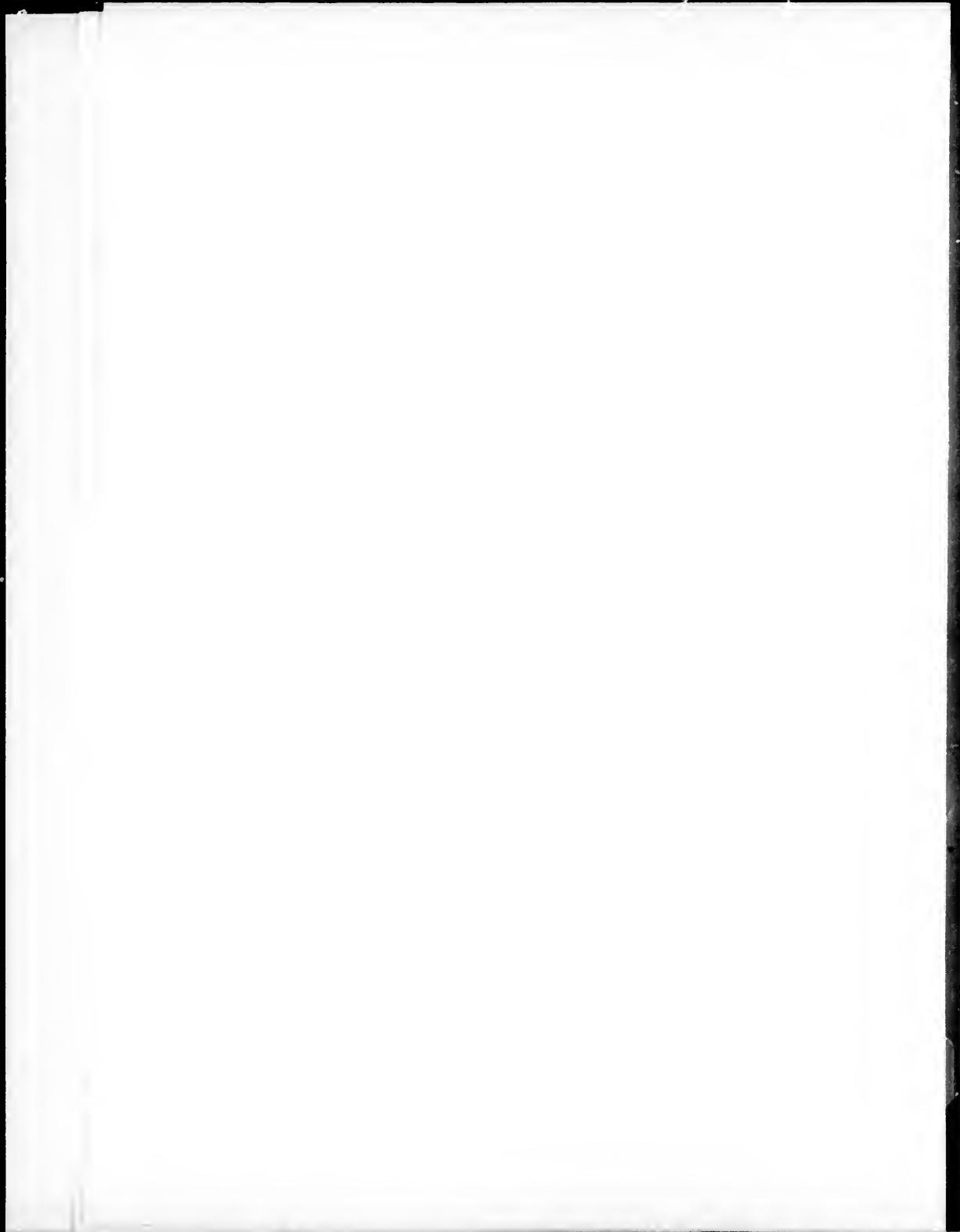
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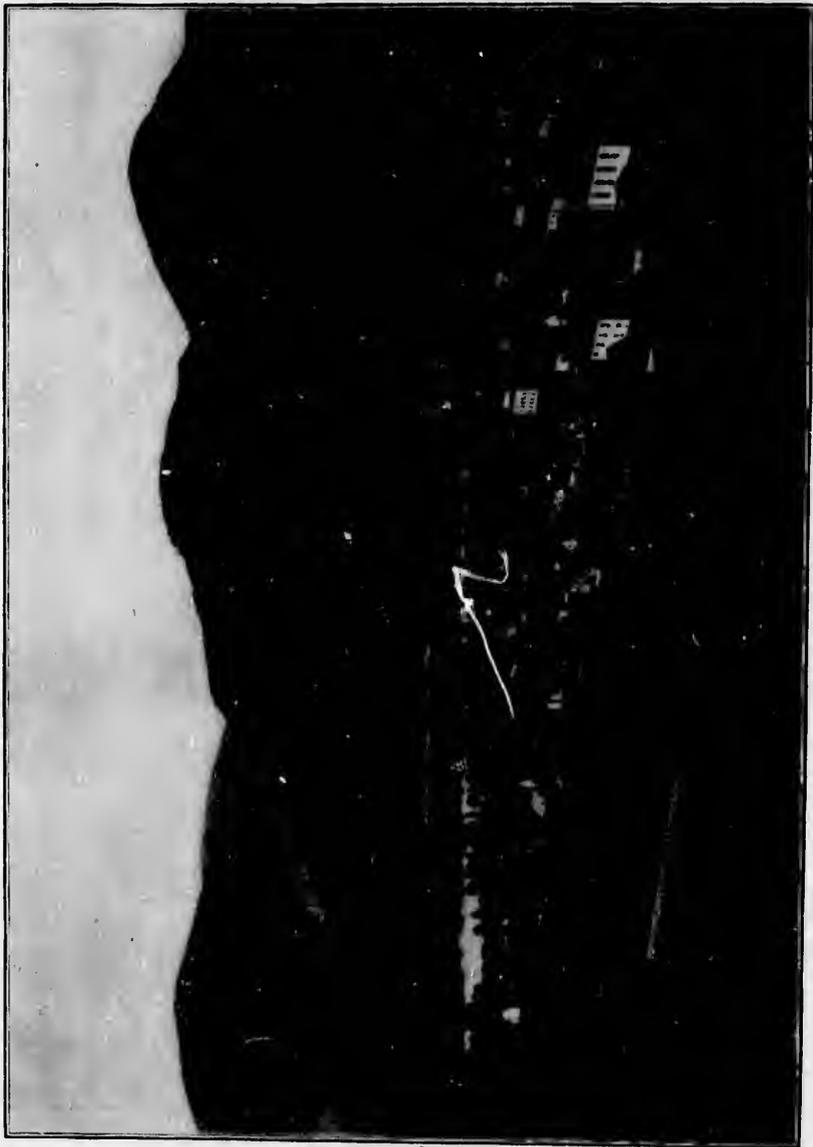


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Mining
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INTRODUCTORY.



KAMLOOPS is the leading city of the great British Columbia interior district of Yale. It lies at the junction of the north and south branches of the Thompson River, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 250 miles from the City of Vancouver, on the Pacific Coast. Nearly thirty years ago, after a population, attracted by the rich placer diggings which had been discovered, had begun to pour

Here are located the numerous offices of both the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and here the courts of justice, civil and criminal, are held. Several years ago the city was incorporated, and municipal institutions introduced. This step forward has proved most beneficial, and the wise administration which successive city councils have afforded, has placed the city in a position which is the envy of her sister municipalities. Previous



Junction of the North and South Thompson Rivers, near Kamloops, B.C.

into the country, Kamloops, from the central position it occupied, at once became a place of importance. The Hudson's Bay Company, that great pioneer of settlement in British North America, had already established a post here, and this formed the nucleus around which the trading business of the place gathered, and gave Kamloops its start as the commercial centre of the interior. For many years it was the only place of importance in the country east of the mining camp at Yale, and it was not until the Canadian Pacific Railway had been built, and the mines of the remote interior had begun to be opened, that it had a rival.

During the past ten years the progress of Kamloops has been steady and substantial. It is the seat of government for the vast Yale district.

to incorporation private enterprise had put in a waterworks system and an electric light plant. These have since been acquired by the city, and municipal ownership of two very important general services has been secured practically for all time. Since taking over the old plants, they have been greatly changed and improved, so that the service is now equal to any and superior to most of those in the other cities of the Province.

Notwithstanding this enterprise on the part of the city, the rate of taxation is much lower than in any other city in British Columbia, testifying to the wisely economical course that has all along been pursued in the general expenditure.

As the illustrations in subsequent pages of this book will show, Kamloops is most charmingly located. The city nestles beneath a range of

velvet prairie benches, and stretches itself along the south banks of the Thompson River. It is noted for the salubrity of its climate, and enjoys during the year probably as many sunny days as any other city in the northern half of the continent.

Until recently the chief industry of the country surrounding Kamloops has been cattle raising, but this has now dropped to a secondary position, the enormous possibilities of mining development having brought about a new era of prosperity. It was only last year, in the middle of the summer, that the first of the sensational discoveries of copper-gold ores was made on Coal Hill, situated about three miles to the south of the city. Cattle and cowboys had been ranging over that hill for many years, yet it was never suspected that it and neighboring hills held hidden from view in their rocky depths the marvellous wealth which it now seems certain that they contain. Kamloops felt that a fresh elixir had been injected into the veins of her commerce and industry. The spirit of

are invited to come and see for themselves and share in the riches of the land.

It will be seen that Kamloops possesses all the requisite elements for a great smelting centre. A glance at the map will show the ease and consequent cheapness with which ore, coal and (if necessary) fluxes could be transported here. The coal of the North Thompson River is a first-class coking article, and the measures lie only fifty-two miles to the north, where they can be reached nearly the year round by steamboats.

Competent metallurgists pronounce the copper-gold ores of Coal and adjacent hills to be perfectly self-fluxing. A tramway a few miles long would bring these ores to Kamloops at a merely nominal price, and with cheap coke, landed by steamer at the doors of the smelter, the conditions for economical smelting could scarcely be improved on, and would be unequalled at any point in the West. These favorable conditions add greatly to the value of the ores produced.



Old Man's Home, Kamloops, B.C.

enterprise was enlarged and intensified, a new and grander future loomed up.

In the course of this book, descriptions will be found of the discoveries on Coal and adjacent hills, and in the preparation of these descriptions the greatest care has been taken to set forth in the most accurate manner what they amount to. There is nothing to be made by exaggeration, for the plain truth itself is marvellous. Upwards of three hundred mineral locations have already been made in the localities mentioned, and the showing is such that the hills may be termed mineral masses.

Further on in these pages we describe the great silver deposits at Adams Lake, the coal measures of the North Thompson River, the cinnabar mines at Copper Creek (Savonas), the Glen iron mine, the Tranquille hydraulic operations and the great mica discoveries at Tête Jaune Cache. All these will give an idea of the almost illimitable possibilities of mining development here. What is needed is capital to inaugurate and carry on the work in the new mineral sections. Capitalists

Amongst the railway certainties of the future is a line from Kamloops up the North Thompson River into Cariboo. It is the only feasible route for a railway into that great district, and the renewed activity among the hydraulic and placer miners of Cariboo has already drawn forcible attention to the necessity for greater facilities of transportation. Another railway will sooner or later be built southward from Kamloops through to the Boundary and Trail Creek districts, connecting there with railways south into the United States, west to the Pacific Coast through the Hope Mountain Pass, and east to the Northwest Territories through the Crow's Nest Pass.

From all this it will be seen that the Kamloops Mining Camp is building on a foundation which gives promise of the very greatest solidity. Gold, silver, copper, cinnabar, lead, iron, coal, are the minerals which chiefly abound in the country contiguous to Kamloops.

KAMLOOPS MINES.

THE CONDITIONS OF THEIR OCCURRENCE AND
COMMERCIAL VALUE.

(Written specially for this publication by W. Thos. Newman, E.M.)

WHAT is properly considered "Kamloops Camp" is a circumscribed area consisting of that part of the Kamloops mapsheet, which comprises the mountains known as Coal Hill and

Sugar Loaf Hill and the slope to the south as far as Jocko Lake. From east to west this is, roughly speaking, a distance of about eight miles, and from north to south it measures approximately three to five miles.

Other camps, from the famous cinnabar mines of Savonas, twenty-five miles west, to the new camps surrounding Shuswap Lake, one hundred miles or more to the east, and from the gold finds of Stump Lake, twenty-five miles south, to the silver-lead deposits at Adams Lake, sixty miles from Kamloops *via* North Thompson River, are commercially tributary to Kamloops City. But this brief sketch is to be confined to the above outlined Kamloops Camp—a camp, by the way, with materials and promise sufficient amply to supply the subject matter of a whole volume.

The whole area of the camp is occupied by eruptive rocks, cut and shattered by trap dykes. The drift material covers all but the topmost peaks, and the formation is, therefore, seen with difficulty. The best exposure and the only precipice of note is on the southwest side of Sugar Loaf, which rises abruptly to a height of about 600 feet. The line of greatest local fracture is the continuation of this mountain to the northwest, and many claims are located on the mountain itself and to a distance of about two miles in the above direction. To the southeast the dislocation is not observable in the same marked manner, but the number of claims located on the line of strike, with the favorable appearance of many of them, would indicate the continuity of the disturbance in this direction. The general line of fracture on Coal Hill is appar-

ently east by north and west by south, and the direction of the dykes at varying angles, northerly and southerly. The fissure at the Python claim runs east and west with no signs so far of being cut by a dyke or by faulting. At the Iron Mask the ore is banded along a trap dyke bearing exactly magnetic north (N. 23 E.) which forms the foot-wall. On the Bonnie Etta, adjoining, the strike of the vein is southwest, which is also the direction at the Lucky Strike.

The surface indications exhibit four distinct characteristics. The more common consist of blue and green stains of copper carbonates with some brown or red iron oxide, coloring the float in a given direction. Here considerable digging in gravel is necessary to strike the lead. In other places the dioritic rock on being broken shows more or less mineral sprinkled through it over a certain space.

These places vary from a few feet to where (as at the Python) a space 30 by 700 feet is occupied by the split vein. Again, less often, the rock shows an iron capping composed of decomposed rock and filled with iron pyrites, and here gold may sometimes be "panned." Still another, and the least frequent showing, is the outcrop of a vein of ore so rich in copper as to resist decomposition in this dry climate.

Not sufficient development work has yet been done in the camp to demonstrate the features which mark the veins in an unaltered condition. The ores at the Iron Mask at a depth of 60 feet are still in part taken out with a shovel as clean copper concentrates, running over 20 per cent. in copper, a quarter of an ounce in gold and a couple of ounces in silver. The iron in the hard ore is altered to the magnetic oxide, though some little pyrite and marcasite has been noticed lately. The gangue filling the fissure at the Iron Mask consists of talc and hornblende with lime, and the ore is partly cemented with calcite and some free silica. A crosscut of 40 feet failed to disclose any hanging wall. A drift of nearly 100 feet on the footwall showed a continuous pay chute of clean ore, in places seven feet thick. Twenty-six feet from the footwall another pay streak is cut, showing a thickness of seven inches. Nearly 150 tons of shipping ore was taken out of 35 feet of this drift.



Lone Prospector Mine, North Thompson River.

The Python has about 130 feet of development, which has exposed one wall, and is all in more or less good ore.

The Lucky Strike has only a small prospect hole, also showing one good wall, and out of this about ten tons of clean ore was taken—"pay from the grass."

The Chieftain shaft is down 30 feet and is in ore of a different character, being copper and iron pyrite, with hematite.

The Iron King contains a series of dykes of pure magnetic iron running the full length of the claim.

The Pothook and Bonanza show small seams of bornite and coarse gold. Work has only begun here.

The Bonnie Etta shows peacock copper and white pyrites in quartz, mixed through a six-foot vein, which has two perpendicular walls with a complete selvage on each.

All the veins having sufficient development show signs of great disturbance and crushing, but not enough work has been done to decide whether they are faulted to any extent or not.

To the east, and also to the south, quartz ledges have been located, some of which show an ounce and a half of gold on assay.

Altogether, the camp has as bright prospects as any in the Province on the showings already made, and its location gives it unusual facilities. Having the advantage of all kinds of ores—lime, silica, iron and coking coal—available by water carriage, it would seem to me that Kamloops possesses every requisite to make it the most advantageous smelter site in this inland country.

A VERY promising group of claims on Sugar Loaf Hill is owned by Messrs. Dupont and Currie. They are the Smuggler Boy, Little Smuggler, Whale, Lone Star, Alonzo and Iron Duke. On the Little Smuggler and Lone Star open cuts of 15 and 20 feet have been made, disclosing strong leads of high-grade copper-gold ore. The work is proceeding under the charge of Mr. Currie, a thorough miner, and the prospect is capital. A substantial building for the workmen has been erected on the property. There is abundance of timber in the vicinity.

KAMLOOPS has a never-failing supply of lumber (rough and dressed), doors, sashes, mouldings, shingles and all other kinds of building materials of the first quality. They come from the extensive mills of Joseph Genelle, at Kualt. The Kamloops yard is kept constantly stocked and no delay is occasioned in executing orders of the largest size.

The Kamloops Bonanza, situated on Dufferin Hill, is owned by J. H. Russell and others. A shaft has been sunk about 30 feet, and the work is proceeding. They are going down on the hanging wall, and the shaft on three sides is in rich ore all the way.

J. H. MORRISON is down about 20 feet in a shaft on the Evening Star claim, which lies to the southeast of the Lucky Strike claim on Coal Hill. A shaft is also being sunk on the Tom Thumb claim adjoining.

THE PYTHON.

ALMOST the first—if not *the* first—mineral claim located on Coal Hill was the Python. It stands recorded in the name of Mr. J. M. Rudd, and is owned by the Inland Mining and Development Syndicate of British Columbia. The

location was made on July 27th of last year. Immediately after the discovery development work was begun by the syndicate, who placed Mr. Robert Buchanan, an experienced and thoroughly capable miner, in charge. It required only a few days to put a hole down 10 or 12 feet, and assays were made of the ore produced. The results were highly satisfactory, the ore in some cases showing as high a value as \$79 per ton, the chief ingredient being copper, which ran all the way up to 40 per cent. The other metal constituents were gold and silver, in varying quantities.

With these values in view, work was pushed steadily forward on the Python shaft, which was sunk to a depth of 35 feet, with a drift of 15 feet in length at a depth of 25 feet, and at the bottom of the shaft one of 35 feet, also a crosscut going through the mineral on both sides and into the country rock several feet. The mineral appears, similarly with the deposits in the Rosslund mining camp, to have only one wall, which is on the south side. This may be only a slip, but sufficient work has not been done to prove it. The bottom drift follows it the whole length of 35 feet. The mineral deposit seems to be perpendicular, and the shaft has been in mineral all the way down. Some 30 tons of hand-picked ore is on the dump, which the assays show will run from 15 to 18 per cent. in copper and about \$5 in gold to the ton. Besides this, a large quantity of second-class ore fit for concentrating has been brought to the surface. The ore has been traced on the surface a distance of 700 feet, the great quantity of drift in this part obscuring its further extent.

The ores are copper sulphurets or pyrites associated with magnetic iron and magnetic pyrites which carries more or less gold. The ore is very much decomposed, and in panning the oxides good prospects of gold are frequently found, also a little native copper.

The syndicate owning the Python now proposes to drive a tunnel in from the first bench below the shaft, which will crosscut the vein about 100 feet below the surface croppings and about 140 feet in from its mouth. The present shaft will also be extended down to connect with the tunnel for ventilation, and a drift at the end of the tunnel will be run along the vein east and west. There seems to be no doubt, from the increasing strength of the vein as the shaft goes down, that this new development work will warrant a continuance of it, and in that case it is proposed to run a tunnel from the foot of the hill, about 1,200 feet, to crosscut the vein at the 500-foot level. This work when completed would permit of active stoping of ore for a number of years.

THE COAL MINES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEASURES OF THE NORTH THOMPSON RIVER.

FOUR years ago a limited liability company was formed at Kamloops to develop the coal deposits of the North Thompson. They lie about fifty-two miles due north of the city, and are situated on No-Whiskwalston Creek, at its junction with the Thompson on the easterly side. The main exposure occurs on the creek mentioned. The company put in a tunnel on the strike of the seam about 50 feet, and then a drift was made on the dip of the seam about 45 feet. Out of this opening some 240 tons of coal was taken, mainly from the dip. This coal was brought down to Kamloops, and underwent sundry tests to determine its value. It was assayed by W. Pellew-Harvey and Campbell Johnson, of Vancouver, who reported the following:

PER CENT.	
Coke.....	70
Fixed carbon.....	63
Ash.....	8
Volatile matter (about) ...	25
Sulphur.....	1 to 1½

Further tests were made as to the steaming qualities of the coal. A quantity of it was placed on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's engines, and the following letter of Mr. R. Marpole, superintendent of the railway, shows the result:

"I beg to report that the test of the small quantity of North Thompson coal delivered to us for that purpose was successful in demonstrating it to be a good steaming coal, suitable for use on our locomotives. A run of about 100 miles, with a standard train, was made with this coal, and the engineman pronounced it good in every respect, save that it contained a quantity of dirt and slate, which somewhat militated against a fair test in steaming. To his report he adds his opinion that 'if this coal is properly picked and screened it would be considered a first-class article.'"

The coke produced, according to the assayers' reports, was a firm and serviceable article suitable for the smelting of ores, and this, in connection with its favorable reception by the railway as a steaming coal, shows the commercial value of the product of these measures. The coal that was

taken out was really what might be regarded as the croppings.

The roof of the tunnel is of hard, sound sandstone, and comparatively little timber would be required in mining. Throughout the tunnel on the strike the seam varies from 38 to 42 inches in thickness with a four-inch parting of sandy shale and immediately next the pavement a similar sandy shale about four inches thick. On the dip the seam varies from 42 to 54 inches, with partings of sandy shale. The coal is very hard, compact and clean, can be mined with very little waste, and the seam is constantly increasing in thickness on the dip.

Below the seam which was worked, as described above, there is another seam ten feet below, which measures four feet at the cropping and shows signs of running into the upper seam at no great

distance on the dip. The quality of this is not equal to that of the upper seam, although it would prove a good, useful coal. Miners who have examined it have pronounced it cannel coal. There are also indications of other seams of coal underlying these, towards the river, which have not been opened up. This ground could be prospect to great advantage with a diamond drill. There is an abundant



View on Clearwater River.

supply of fir and cedar timber on the property, conveniently situated, and the water of the creek could with reasonable expenditure be used for power purposes, and always provides an abundant supply for other purposes. The grade is most favorable for the construction of a tramway from any point in the neighborhood of the present tunnel to the river bank or to any intermediate point.

The 240 odd tons of coal taken out of the tunnel mentioned was brought to Kamloops by steamer, and much of it was used by citizens for domestic purposes. It was found equal, if not superior, to any other British Columbia coal for household use. Prof. G. M. Dawson, in his report on the geological survey, pronounces it a "true coal."

The company formed at the time mentioned to develop these seams did little more than the work alluded to. They had done enough to demonstrate the value of the seams, and wanted capital to proceed with the work. But at that time mineral development in British Columbia was at a stand-

still. The depression in silver had "scotched" the white metal for the time being, and the limited market at Kamloops for coal did not seem to offer sufficient inducement for capital to justify the expenditures that were necessary to properly open up the North Thompson mine. Thus, with abundance of coal only 50 miles or so away from home, Kamloops continued to receive its supply from a point six times as far distant. But the position of affairs has completely changed since that time. The stagnation then prevalent in mining has given

place to extraordinary activity, and three or four large smelters, requiring a good quality of coke, are now in full operation, whereas at that time not one was working.

The discovery of what looks like inexhaustible quantities of rich copper-gold ore near Kamloops, has turned attention to the North Thompson coal measures in the most pointed fashion, and there is no doubt that in the very near future they will be thoroughly worked. From what appears in the expert reports regarding the coal, it could be worked economically, and with the use of barges the cost of its transport down the Thompson River to Kamloops would be not much more than nominal.

As soon as the Kamloops camp begins to ship 100 tons of ore a day then will there be a demand for one or more smelters, and with these in operation a market for the coal would be beyond question. Under these conditions, the smelters at Kamloops could be furnished with coke at a lower rate than at any other point in the Province, while at the same time the profits to the coal miner might be greater. This summer it is confidently expected there will be a revival of operations on a more extended scale at the North Thompson mine. But capital is needed.

On the Kimberley claim, owned by W. H. Brown and others, and situated on Jocko Creek, to the south of Coal Hill, a tunnel 100 feet long is run to crosscut the ledge. About half the necessary work has been done.

MR. W. H. WHITTAKER.

IN the rapid movement forward that has marked the progress of Kamloops during the past few years, no one of the younger men of the community has taken a more active and prominent part than Mr. W. H. Whittaker, barrister, an engraving of whose handsome features adorns this page. He is by birth an Englishman, having been born at Stalybridge, Lancashire, thirty-two years ago. He came with his parents as an infant

to Rhode Island, and lived there till he had reached the age of 12. In 1877 the family moved to British Columbia, coming once again under the beloved flag of the Old Land. They took up their residence in Victoria, and there the boy of 12 grew to manhood. He received his education chiefly in the Collegiate School of the Capital City, and afterwards studied law in the offices of Mr. J. P. Walls and Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., and was called to the Bar in 1880, and admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in May, 1880. He came to Kamloops in June of the same year, and has since been a permanent resident of this city. In 1890 he was married to Miss Janet White-



Mr. W. H. Whittaker.

ford of Allan Park, Ont. Mr. Whittaker was mainly instrumental in securing the incorporation of the city, having waged a winning battle in this matter against the powerful land owners, whose interests it was thought by them would be prejudicially affected by the establishment at that time of municipal institutions here. However, time has amply demonstrated that their fears were groundless and that the position taken up and successfully maintained by the rising and energetic young barrister was the best in the interests of all concerned. Since the incorporation of the city Mr. Whittaker has held the office of City Solicitor, and has performed the duties pertaining thereto with marked ability. He enjoys a large and lucrative law practice, and deservedly shares in the confidence and public esteem of the community as a whole.

AKER.

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Key to Map.

No.	NAME OF MINE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER OR OWNER.	No.	NAME OF MINE.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANAGER OR OWNER.
1.	Python.....	} Inland Mining and Develop- ment Co. Kamloops.	48.	Oro Fino.....	} O. S. Batchelor, Kamloops.
2.	Noonday.....		49.	Vancouver.....	
3.	Camperdown.....	Thos. Sweeney, "	50.	Nanaimo.....	R. Buchannan, "
4.	Evening Star.....	J. H. Morrison, "	51.	Just-in-Time.....	"
5.	Sunshower.....	} Big Six Gold and Copper Mining Co., Rossland.	52.	Lucky Strike.....	James Guerin, "
6.	Bonus.....		53.	Tailor.....	"
7.	Prospect.....		54.	Chemist.....	} Coal Hill Mining Co., "
8.	Iron Mask.....	55.	Butcher.....		
9.	Copper Queen.....	} W. Thos. Newman, Kamloops.	56.	Miner.....	"
10.	Bonnie Etta.....		57.	Eureka.....	D. W. Rowland, "
11.	Sunrise.....		58.	Scotia.....	"
12.	Bonnie Olive.....	"	59.	Canada.....	King Bros., "
13.	Emery.....	F. H. Nelson, Kamloops.	60.	Albion.....	"
14.	Golden Tip.....	J. H. Morrison, "	61.	Copper Cent.....	"
15.	Norma.....	C. W. White, "	62.	Breedon.....	A. Craven, "
16.	Golden Star.....	L. V. Bennett, "	63.	Dominion.....	"
17.	Glencairn.....	John Goddard, "	64.	Sunshower.....	Thos. Spink, "
18.	Erin.....	M. Beattie, "	65.	Pedro.....	Dr. Wade, "
19.	Monarch.....	R. H. Lyons, "	66.	Gold from Grass Roots.....	A. Whittaker, "
20.	Asbeline.....	M. J. McIver, "	67.	Magnet.....	Russell & Erickson, "
21.	Tonny.....	P. Duff, "	68.	Lucky Dog.....	J. L. Brown, "
22.	Kentucky.....	A. S. McArthur, "	69.	Last Chance.....	"
23.	Tom Thumb.....	McIver & Blair, "	70.	Charlotte.....	} Fowler, Carter & Brown and John H. Lyons, Kamloops.
24.	Smuggler Boy.....	"	71.	Kimberley.....	
25.	Little Smuggler.....	"	72.	Morning Star.....	"
26.	Alonzo.....	} Dupont & Currie, Kamloops.	73.	Chieftain.....	"
27.	Iron Duke.....		74.	Chieftain No. 2.....	R. H. Lee, Kamloops
28.	Whale.....		75.	Edith.....	"
29.	Lone Star.....	"	76.	Golden Rule.....	Hugh McLean, "
30.	Blue Bird.....	J. H. Morrison, Kamloops.	77.	Big Horn.....	J. H. Russell, "
31.	Three Friends.....	J. H. Woodside, "	78.	Wild Cat.....	"
32.	Phoenix.....	Thos. Barrett, "	79.	Little Alice.....	R. H. Lyons, "
33.	Black Cat.....	D. W. Rowland, "	80.	Cleopatra.....	Turner, Hardy & McDonald, Kamloops.
34.	Northern.....	M. J. McIver, "	81.	Bonanza.....	McDonald & Ford, "
35.	Neighbour.....	McIver & Blair, "	82.	Pot Hook.....	} Lyons, McDonald & Ford, Kamloops.
36.	Champion.....	McIver & Blair, "	83.	Iron King.....	
37.	Tillicum.....	Frisken & Powers, "	84.	Bass.....	F. H. Kelly, "
38.	Noonday.....	H. E. Hall, "	85.	Gold Mask.....	Armstrong & Russell, "
39.	Sentinel.....	F. J. Deane, "	86.	Laura D.....	Turner, Hardy & Smith, Kamloops.
40.	Little Ethel.....	P. Horod, "	87.	Gold Cup.....	John Hepburn, "
41.	Copperopolis.....	F. Rushton, "	88.	Maude.....	O. S. Batchelor, "
42.	Lost Cabin.....	} A. G. Thynne, Vancouver.	89.	Shamrock.....	Smith & Hill, "
43.	Before the Dawn.....		44.	Kamloops Bonanza.....	Hill, Ford & McDonald, Kamloops.
45.	Coyote.....	"	45.	Coyote.....	O. S. Batchelor, "
46.	Tony.....	"	46.	Tony.....	"
47.	Coss.....	J. H. Russell, "	47.	Coss.....	"
			48.	Oro Fino.....	"
			49.	Vancouver.....	"
			50.	Nanaimo.....	"
			51.	Just-in-Time.....	"
			52.	Lucky Strike.....	"
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			63.	Dominion.....	"
			64.	Sunshower.....	"
			65.	Pedro.....	"
			66.	Gold from Grass Roots.....	"
			67.	Magnet.....	"
			68.	Lucky Dog.....	"
			69.	Last Chance.....	"
			70.	Charlotte.....	"
			71.	Kimberley.....	"
			72.	Morning Star.....	"
			73.	Chieftain.....	"
			74.	Chieftain No. 2.....	"
			75.	Edith.....	"
			76.	Golden Rule.....	"
			77.	Big Horn.....	"
			78.	Wild Cat.....	"
			79.	Little Alice.....	"
			80.	Cleopatra.....	"
			81.	Bonanza.....	"
			82.	Pot Hook.....	"
			83.	Iron King.....	"
			84.	Bass.....	"
			85.	Gold Mask.....	"
			86.	Laura D.....	"
			87.	Gold Cup.....	"
			88.	Maude.....	"
			89.	Shamrock.....	"
			90.	Lakeside.....	"
			91.	Goodenough.....	"
			92.	Bessie.....	"



ADAMS LAKE MINES.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING GOLD-SILVER GROUP OF MINES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Yale Homestake Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ltd., owns seven claims adjoining each other on the north side of Pass Creek, which flows into Adams Lake, and about four miles from its mouth and at an elevation of about 900 feet above the creek. There is a good wagon road to the property from Kamloops, a distance of fifty-six miles. The claims being only twenty miles from the C. P. R. track, a little east of Shuswap Station, it is proposed to put a steamer and scows on the Adams Lake, which will reduce the distance by wagon road to ten miles, which, in the near future, may be turned into an electric tramway, there being an abundance of water power on the Adams River, which has a fall of 175 feet in less than four miles. During the summer months communication can be had by steamer up the North Thompson, thirty-eight miles, to Lewis Creek, and thence in by wagon road, eighteen miles.

Title.—For four of the claims which have had the most work on,

viz., Homestake, Troublesome, Maple Leaf and Argentum, Crown grants have been issued; the other three, Lytton, Eureka and Barita. Application for certificates of improvement and Crown grants will be made during the coming summer.

The Camp.—The Pass Creek Valley is from a half-mile to a mile wide, heavily timbered with cedar, birch and fir, with rugged mountains on both sides attaining a height of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. On the top of the northern range there is an extensive plateau which contains a lake and considerable swamp land. The water from this lake flows down the side of the mountain on the line between the Homestake and Troublesome claims. This stream will give ample power for all the necessary machinery to run the mine and mill plant. Three hundred inches of water has been recorded for the company to be taken from a point 600 feet above the mill site, to which it will require only 2,000 feet of piping. This is considered

ample for present requirements, but a fall of 1,800 feet can be had if required.

Geology.—The formation of these claims is a talcose schist, light grey in color, dipping to the north at an angle of 25 degrees.

Work Done.—There have been four tunnels run in crosscutting the ledges. The lower and principal one is 200 feet in length, striking the barita ore 175 feet from its mouth. To the west a drift was only run in a few feet on the vein, but to the east one was run some 35 feet. From this an uprise was made to the surface 130 feet, from which most of the 800 tons was taken, the whole of this distance being in solid mineral. On the Maple Leaf a good cabin has been erected with accommodation for ten men, with an addition to the side for the superintendent and assay office. There is also a good log stable with room for four

horses. One hundred yards from the cabin a spot has been selected for the mill site, it being well adapted in every way. A tramline has been graded from the mill site up the side of the mountain 840 feet to a point on a level with ore dumps.

Ores.—Two distinct classes of ore veins run parallel to each other. The quartz and lower one carries grey copper, brittle silver, with some native leaf and wire

silver, from which assays run as high as 3,000 oz. in silver and \$120 in gold. The width of this vein is about forty inches, from which some forty tons are at present on the dump, the assay value of which is over \$100 in gold and silver per ton. In addition to this, twenty tons of surface ore was shipped to the Everett smelter, which gave a return of 79½ oz. silver and \$3.71 in gold per ton. The other ore found above the first consists of barita impregnated with a small amount of galena carrying gold and silver. This vein, or deposit, varies in thickness of from 12 to 14 feet in the bed of the creek to 32 feet thick some 600 feet west. The whole of this is mineralized. The upper two feet on the hanging wall is of too low grade to pay for working. The whole is banded in appearance, some of these bands, or ribbons, being much richer than others. From this vein over 800 tons of ore have been taken out and carefully sampled and assayed, giving an average value of \$12 a ton in gold and



Lane Prospector Tunnel, North Thompson River.

silver. Of this ore Mr. Pellew-Harvey, of Vancouver, gives a conservative estimate of there being 80,000 tons in sight.

For the past two years experiments have been going on to find the best method of extraction at a minimum cost. With cyanide process the barite ore has been treated very satisfactorily, extractions being as high as 91 per cent. with a cost of less than \$4.50 per ton for treatment, the ore only requiring to be roasted with 1 per cent. of salt, and the cyanide consumed being less than two pounds to the ton, but the high-grade ore could not be treated by this process on account of the grey copper; therefore, the Russell process was tried, but found too expensive. The next experiments were made by Mr. Geo. Austin Schroter, M.E., of Denver, Col., with the new process which bears his name. By this method both the high and low-grade ores have been worked by him at a cost of less than \$4 a ton (including royalty), to which add a cost of \$1 per ton for mining, the ore being very easily worked on account of it being soft. In bulk, one and a half tons of it only equals one ton of ordinary quartz. The following is from one of Mr. Schroter's letters:

"Have made the following experiments on ore sent me:

Low-grade Ore by Analysis—

Insoluble residue	94	%
Lime	0.41	"
Iron, lead, sulphur, etc	5	"

NOTE.—*Insoluble residue* is silica, silicates, and heavy spar, all of which are inert to chemicals used in my process.

TEST 1—Ore	Gold	0.06	oz.
	Silver	18.00	"
Tailings	Gold	Trace.	
	Silver	0.75	"
TEST 2—Ore	Silver	162	oz.
	Gold	0.40	"
Tailings	Silver	15	"
	Gold02	"
TEST 3—Ore	Silver	192	oz.
	Gold70	"
Tailings	Silver	12	"
	Gold06	"
TEST 4—Ore	Silver	18.50	oz.
	Gold06	"
Tailings	Silver50	"
	Gold	Trace.	

"After the 162 oz. silver ore was chloridized, 23 oz. of silver in the ore was unacted upon, showing that I only accomplished a poor roast in muffle, and my solution disclosed 8 oz. more per ton than hyposulphite solution would do. I have no hesitancy in saying I can treat high-grade ore for as high extraction as I can low-grade."

Having demonstrated the working of these ores, it is now the intention of commencing operations with a small plant, which it is expected will be up and running by the first of June. If the extraction of mineral comes within 10 per cent. of expectations, this will be the most profitable mine in British Columbia.

The capital stock of the Yale Homestake Gold and Silver Mining Co., Ltd., is \$400,000 in 1,600,000 shares of 25 cents each. The managing director is F. C. Innes, Vancouver, B.C.

W. F. W.

LIMESTONE QUARRIES.

DURING the past year some Kamloops gentlemen erected kilns at a point a few miles north of Kamloops, on the west side of the North Thompson River. Here occur immense deposits of limestone, and the lime burned from it, which has been in use by local builders for some time, is pronounced of first-rate quality. This season the capacity of the kilns is to be increased, in expectation of a larger demand on account of unusual building activity. The stone would also be of great value as a building material for the walls of the larger class of structures, and doubtless will come into use for that purpose sooner or later.

CROWN lands in British Columbia are classified as either surveyed or unsurveyed lands, and may be acquired by entry at the Government Lands Office, pre-emption or purchase.

PEOPLE who want to keep abreast of the news respecting the great mining district of which Kamloops is the centre, should subscribe for the *Inland Sentinel*, the only paper published at Kamloops, and one of the newest weeklies in the Province. The subscription is \$2 per year.

EX-MAYOR LEE OWNS three claims on Sugar Loaf Hill which are showing up finely. They are the Chieftain No. 1, Chieftain No. 2 and Northern. Three shafts have been sunk, respectfully 50, 40 and 8 feet in depth. In the deepest shaft at the bottom some of the finest ore yet produced in the camp has been struck. An average assay shows \$5 in gold to the ton and 20 per cent. copper. Assays showing over \$20 in gold have been obtained from picked specimens.

HOPKINS & McLEAN, the Kamloops general merchants, carry a stock of goods from which a prospector's outfit can be purchased complete to the minutest detail. He can buy his tent, his picks and shovel and tools and powder there, also his blankets, clothing and boots, his pork, bacon and beans, flour, canned goods and general groceries; in fact, he can enter the store with nothing and come out of it completely equipped for the season's work in the hills. The stock was put in with a special view to the miner's needs.

VERY erroneous ideas prevail in some quarters as to the actual expense of living in the Province. In old days, during the mining boom and prior to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, rates were undeniably high. But at present the increased shipping facilities and livelier competition have lowered prices all round, and necessities of life cost no more than in the adjacent United States territory, and can be purchased at a reasonable advance upon ruling prices in Ontario and the provinces of Eastern Canada. Good board and lodging at hotels costs from about \$5 to \$6.50 per week, or 20s. to 26s. sterling. Board and lodging per day, \$1, or 4s. sterling; single meal, 25c. and 50c. (4s. and 2s. sterling); beds, \$1.00, 50c. and 25c. (4s., 2s. and 1s.). Rates at some boarding houses are a shade lower.

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KAMLOOPS TOWNSITE SYNDICATE.

A DESCRIPTION of Kamloops and vicinity would not be complete were not a few and favorable remarks made in regard to the Townsite Syndicate and their property. With the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, the old townsite, which consisted of but one street, being found entirely inadequate for so important a station as Kamloops, the present Townsite Syndicate, composed of Mr. J. A. Mara, Hon. Wm. Pooley, Mr W. C. Ward and others, purchased the Peterson property and had it plotted as a town site. A portion of this purchase was transferred to the railway company and the remainder placed on the market for sale. It redounds greatly to the credit of this syndicate that in the twelve years they have been in possession of this property, no attempt was ever made to inflate the value of the holding by the usual well-known boom process, but as careful and conscientious business men, they placed their lots at an upset price, according to location, and on the most advantageous and favorable terms to the purchasers. This has brought both residence and business lots within the reach of the most limited capital, and with the gratifying result that the growth has not been of the mushroom order, but steadily and strongly progressive. Now that the streets of the townsite are interlaced with the pipes of the city's waterworks and overhead by their electric light wires, handsome private residences, as well as commodious business establishments, are rapidly being erected, many of the former on double lots surrounded by carefully kept lawns, dotted with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees. It is with pardonable pride that the townsite owners can look back at the results of their policy in the last decade, and to the future with an assurance that, though somewhat delayed, they will eventually reap substantial benefits from their fore-sighted yet moderate manner of disposing of this property. No more ideal situation for residences can be found in the Province, and in many regards

might be added in Canada. With an altitude just sufficient to ensure a good taste of mountain air, yet low enough to suit the most debilitated person, with a temperature devoid of extremes, daily communication east and west, surrounded by a ranching and mining district, the beautiful streams teeming with fish and the hills abounding in game for the sportsman, there is not the slightest doubt but Kamloops will get its fair share of the new era of prosperity on which this Province is entering and in which prosperity it is a certain assertion that the Townsite Syndicate will receive a well-merited share.



Bridal Veil Falls, Kamloops, B.C.

THERE is an almost unlimited market for fruit in the great Canadian Northwest and Manitoba and Kootenay, which, on account of their rapidly increasing population, will form a permanent market for all surplus fruits that can be raised, while the Canadian Pacific Railway's refrigerator cars passing right through the district from end to end offer a most advantageous mode of shipment for perishable articles. Let the old and new settlers in these rich valleys give still greater attention to horticulture in the future; send your fruits to the Northwest and Manitoba, and receive in return your flour, which can be produced to greater advantage there, thus making an inter-provincial trade in natural commodities, which is a desideratum to be

looked for in building up our vast Dominion.

By the establishment of a mining bureau in British Columbia by the Provincial Government, under the superintendency of Mr. William A. Carlyle, of McGill University, Montreal, valuable information regarding mineral formations and deposits and mining properties is authentically disseminated throughout the country by means of official reports made after actual personal inspection.

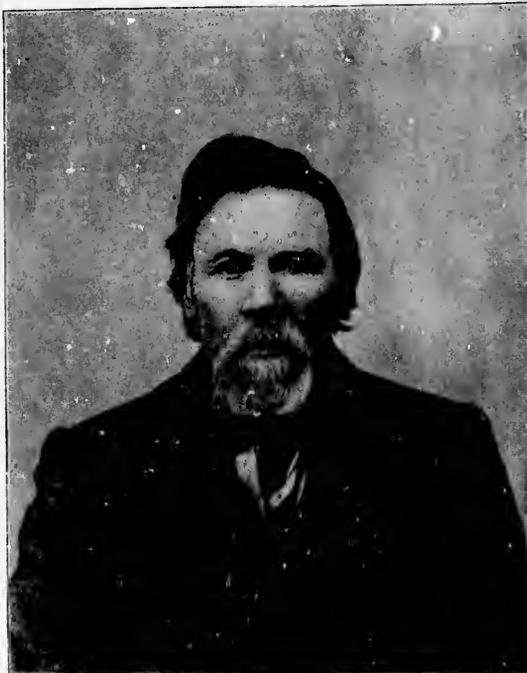
On account of the dryness and equability of its climate and its possession of all the conditions necessary for the cure of lung troubles Kamloops is destined to be one of the great health resorts of the West.

MR. JOHN PETERSON.

THE list of prominent ranchers and early settlers of this district would be incomplete if mention were not made of Mr. Peterson, the earliest permanent settler of what is now the City of Kamloops.

Nearly three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Mr. Peterson was born in the City of Rotterdam, Holland, in the year 1825. He lived there till the age of 18, when, as is often the case

in maritime cities, he embraced the profession of a seaman, making his first voyage to the East Indies. Having acquired a liking for a seafaring life, he remained at sea steadily for a period of six years, when, in the year 1849, he made his last and most eventful trip, shipping from Antwerp in the fall of that year for California. After a stormy voyage of over seven months, he cast anchor in the harbor of San Francisco in June, 1850, the night preceding the great fire. Men willing to work were at a premium at this time, wages being a secondary consideration, and Mr. Peterson obtained immediate and remunerative work in the city. However, he shortly succumbed to the prevalent gold fever, and presently we find him mining on Trinity River, at which place he spent the following winter. Leaving there in the spring, his next venture was on the north fork of the Salmon River, in the same State, and in this locality he remained the greater part of the next eleven years, occupied principally in mining and packing to the mines. At the expiration of the above period, the mines beginning to give out, he left California for good and in 1862 came to British Columbia. Profiting by his packing experience, he at once started a pack train from Lillooet to Cariboo, which occupation he followed for some years, going part of the season to Cariboo, and then on his return making a trip from Seymour



Mr. John Peterson.

Arm to Big Bend, on the Columbia, with supplies to that point, which being completed, he would return and winter at Kamloops. When the first survey of the C. P. R. started out under Mr. McLellan, Mr. Peterson disposed of his entire pack train to the Government and was employed by them as boss packer for one season, when he retired finally from the business. In 1868 he pre-empted a plot of land, and by subsequent purchase acquired an additional half section, these two lots forming what is now known as the upper townsite of Kamloops, as seen in the frontispiece of this work. On his pre-emption he erected a large building and stables, which were at that time the only buildings in Kamloops, with the exception of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at the west end. In 1885 Mr. Peterson disposed of his Kamloops property to a syndicate known as the Kamloops Townsite Land Syndicate, and, removing from Kamloops, took up a homestead about fourteen miles southward from here, adding afterwards to this by the purchase of Mr. B. Newman's pre-emption and an additional 160 acres, making in all a 640-acre block of splendid agricultural and pasture land, which is stocked with fine bands of high-grade cattle and horses. Mr. Peterson is a widower, death having deprived him a few years ago of a most estimable helpmeet in Mrs. Peterson. Here on this beautiful ranch, beyond the allotted span of three score and ten years, Mr. Peterson resides, still strong, hale and hearty, carrying his age as though he were twenty years younger, looking complacently back over a long, eventful and industrious life, possessing a handsome competence in this world's gear, with the right hand of fellowship and hospitality ever extended to old and new friends, he stands out prominently as one of our foremost pioneers, whose indomitable energy and industry should be closely followed and emulated by a succeeding generation.

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MR. HEWITT BOSTOCK, M. P.

THERE is no man in British Columbia, who is so comparatively a newcomer as Mr. Hewitt Bostock, who occupies anything like the attention in the public eye that he does. This distinction is, of course, attributable in large measure to the political prominence to which he has attained by his election last summer to a seat in the Dominion Parliament as member for the vast electoral district of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay. Coming as that election did, too, at the moment when the Conservative Government of the country was overthrown by the vote of the people, and he being a thorough-going supporter of the incoming Liberal Administration, all eyes were turned upon the new man, for it was felt that in his hands had been placed a trust whose responsibilities were of the most momentous character, as affecting the destinies of the great district which he represents. It is a "fiery light that beats about" the representative of such a district at a time of such importance in its history as this. Is he broad enough, tall enough and deep enough to grapple with the situation? Is he the man for the occasion? These are the questions that were asked, and which are now being solved by Mr. Bostock by the work he is doing for the constituency, both inside and outside of Parliament.

Mr. Bostock is an Englishman by birth, having been born at the Hermitage, Waltham Heath, Epsom, on the 31st of May, 1864. He matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1882, graduated with mathematical honors in 1885, and the same year took his degree of Master of Arts. Subsequently he read for the Bar, and was called at Lincoln's Inn, in 1888. On the completion of his legal studies, Mr. Bostock made the "grand tour" of the world, and it was while en route through Canada, in '88, to the Orient that he first saw and admired British Columbia. He

was so much impressed with the prospects of the Province that he invested a large sum of money in the ranch which he owns at Ducks, a few miles east of Kamloops. Each successive summer found Mr. Bostock in British Columbia, looking after interests which were constantly increasing by reason of the new investments that he was making. The large wealth which he possessed he was using in furthering enterprises of great importance in the development of the country, and public attention in this way was favorably directed towards him.

Although since 1888 Mr. Bostock has made annual visits to the Province, it was not until 1893 that he finally decided to take up his permanent residence here. A handsome residence, finished and furnished in the old English style, was built at Victoria. Mr. Bostock in the meantime had married Miss Cowie, daughter of Mr. Hugh Cowie, Q. C., Chancellor of Durham, and they took up their abode in the Capital City. Mr. Bostock had started the publication of the *Victoria Province*, a weekly paper devoted to politics and literature chiefly. The paper was ably conducted, independent and radical in tone, and began to exert a new influence in the politics of the Province. It is

still being published and bears every appearance of being a prosperous enterprise.

At the beginning of 1895 it was expected that the Dominion Parliament would be dissolved, and a general election held within a few months. The Liberals and those who for one reason or another had become dissatisfied with the Conservative Government then in power, under the leadership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, began to look about for a candidate to stand for the immense constituency of Yale-Cariboo-Kootenay. It needed a man with the three essentials of time, money and brains at his command. At that time Mr. Bostock had but a very limited personal acquaintance in the district, and was loth to accept the nomination which had been tendered him. However, those who knew him most intimately believed he was the man for



Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P.

the place, and they at length succeeded in obtaining his consent to run. Once in the field, Mr. Bostock set to work with that energy and tenacity of purpose characteristic of him, and left no doubt that he intended to win if possible. His opponent was the sitting member, Mr. John Andrew Mara, a gentleman who had sat for the constituency, either at Victoria or Ottawa, for many years. The election was postponed for a year, and furnished in some respects one of the most extraordinary political campaigns in the history of the Dominion. Mr. Bostock, to whose candidature the delay of the election was a distinct advantage, kept up an active personal canvass nearly the whole of the time, with the result, which surprised friend and foe alike, that he was elected by the large majority

of the public than ever before, and the community is looking forward to see the young member make a record in his representative capacity highly honorable to himself and advantageous to his constituency.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT.

ITS RANCHING, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL INTERESTS.

WHAT is known as the interior plateau of the southern part of British Columbia, may be described as an area of land about 100 miles in average breadth and some 500 in length, the Kamloops portion of which



of 350 over his opponent. It was a case in which hard and unflagging effort, aided by a party organization which at the close was about as perfect as it could be in so large and scattered a constituency, got away with the honors of the day.

Since his election, Mr. Bostock has worked indefatigably to post himself regarding the needs of the constituency. A chief feature in his make-up is patient and unflagging industry, and it is by the exercise of this quality, more than by the display of any particular brilliancy of talents, that he will succeed. If genius consists, as has been said, in the capability of taking infinite pains, then Mr. Bostock may lay claim to a large share of genius, for there is nothing too minute, in the investigation of the needs of his constituency, to claim his most careful enquiry. He stands higher to-day in the es-

we purpose to take up as a sub-division comprising the following boundaries: Louis Creek on the north, the western end of Kamloops Lake on the west, Douglas and Nicola Lakes and Valley on the south and Big Shuswap Lake on the east. This would take in a plot of land 100 miles in length by 60 in width and covering an area of 6,000 square miles, for the reason that in this sub-division is mainly comprised all of the arable and pasture land at present occupied and cultivated.

The valleys and hillsides of this section, presumably on account of atmospheric dryness, are either entirely free from forest or are dotted only with irregular groups of trees, but are nevertheless covered with what is considered of much greater importance, the famous bunch grass. In the valleys and on the terraces and slopes the

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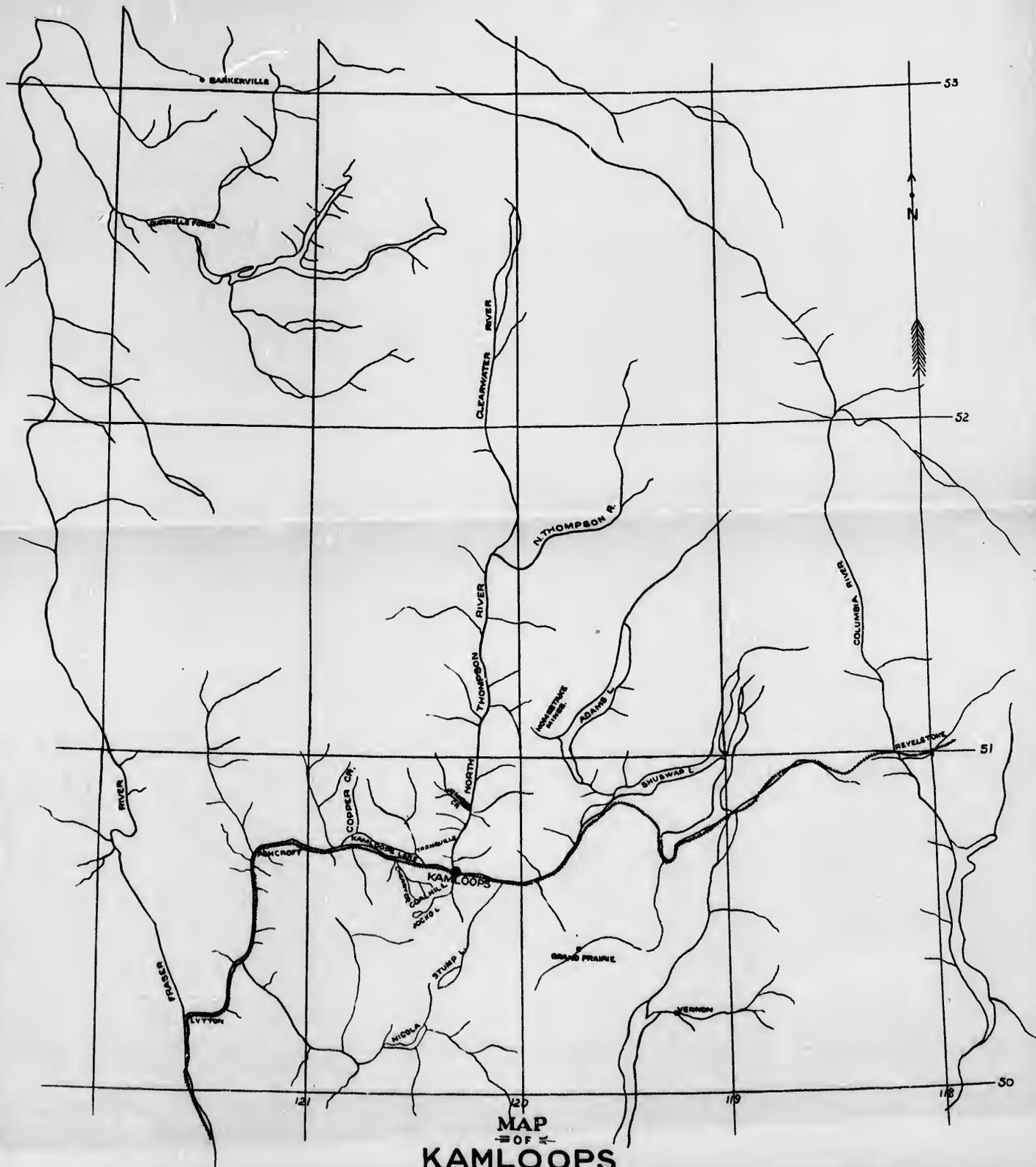
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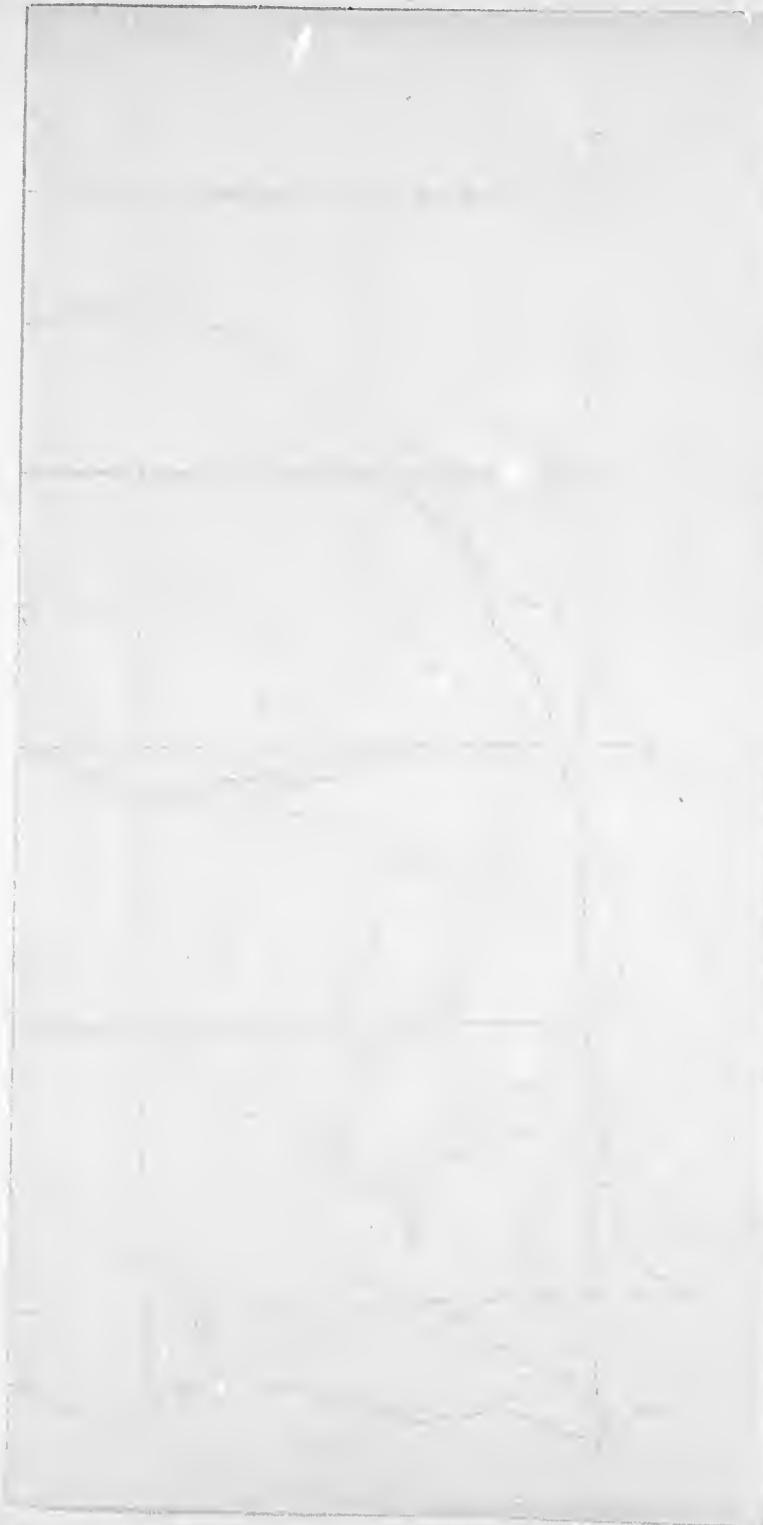


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MAP
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**KAMLOOPS
DISTRICT.**

cattle and horses find pasturage, with the exception of hard winters, the year round. The range, as it is called, may be said to begin at Edwards' ranch, on the North Thompson, extending southward to and a little beyond Douglas Lake, including the Nicola Valley, and in this belt it may be safely said that three-fourths of the cattle shipped to market in British Columbia are raised. Of course, the stock run wild, the range land belonging in part to the Dominion Government, part to the Local Government and part to the ranchers themselves, though the latter holdings are small in proportion to the former. Stock raising has always been, and still continues, the principal industry of this section of the interior,

stock at this time requiring special care and attention, and this must be kept up, without intermission, till the young grass again appears.

The stock raisers of this district as a rule do not ship their cattle to market, that part of the business being left to the cattle buyer, who, contracting with the various butchers at the coast, in the Kootenay and elsewhere, make their purchases from among the different herds, as occasion demands. A careful estimate of the number of cattle within the bounds above described places it at 40,000 head, with an annual shipment of about 10,000. Taking \$35 per head as a fair average price for beef cattle, the shipments alone amount to \$350,000. This represents the income, the



A Round-up on the Cattle Ranges, near Kamloops, B.C.

principally, no doubt, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, which precludes the possibility of agricultural extension except where irrigation is available. In a brief outline it would be impossible to go minutely into particulars regarding the industry of stock raising, but the reader should know that it has many cares and anxieties that are not patent to an ordinary observer.

Starting after the first branding of calves in the spring, the rancher's attention is immediately turned towards his hay crop, never knowing what quantity he may need for the coming winter; therefore every available ton of fodder is carefully secured for future needs. Before winter sets in the calves are separated and brought to the home farm, and as a rule the younger animals as well, and the rancher must from now on have a continual eye on his herds, in order, should sudden snow storms arise, that they may be driven to shelter and feed before getting too widely scattered, the breeding

capital being the amounts invested in lands, fencing, barns, dwellings, feeding and shelter sheds and the breeding and younger stock ready for market the succeeding year. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the entire attention of the ranchers is not devoted to stock raising. Take a glance at the agricultural side of their work. On every ranch where cattle and horses are raised, a large acreage—it may be said every available acre of land capable of being successfully irrigated—is diligently tilled. Hay, as a matter of course, comes first, but we have many farmers to whom stock raising is a secondary consideration and from whom urban residents get their farm supplies.

The farms on the North and South Thompson, Kamloops Lake and the Nicola Road and Valley, produce not only sufficient crops of cereals, roots, etc., for local consumption and sale, but in many instances have a large surplus for shipment. The

soil of these valleys is excellent, being of a sandy loam, and, as every established farmer has a more or less ample supply of water for irrigation, the yield in crops is very large and certain. Every year more attention is being paid to agriculture, for as the population increases the demand for farm produce in some lines often exceeds the supply, especially in such branches as dairying, poultry and their products, and cured bacon; and, again, the mining districts of Kootenay are distinctly non-agricultural, their supplies of farm produce being entirely imported, either from the United States side or the adjacent portions of the Northwest and Yale district. It is an assured fact that with favorable freight rates to Kootenay, and an extended irrigation system here, three times the

adapted to the raising of garden produce and fruits. And now that the word fruit has been mentioned, it is with much pleasure that we view the fast-increasing area devoted to fruit culture. The soil in all the valleys, but especially of both branches of the Thompson River and Tranquille, is peculiarly adapted for horticulture, and a few years since, where the sight of an embryo orchard was a rarity, to-day almost every farmer is allotting parts of his holdings for this important industry. Apples, plums, crab-apples, pears, cherries, and the smaller fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, straw berries, also melons and tomatoes, are perfect successes in all low-lying and sheltered lands. Peaches and grapes ripen readily in the open air in a southern exposure.



Branding Cattle on the Ranges, near Kamloops, B.C.

present acreage could be profitably cultivated, but at present our neighbors to the south of the line have the best of that market. Oats, barley and roots are a very prolific crop; wheat cannot be raised as cheaply as in the Northwest. The potatoes of this district bring the highest prices in any market they are shipped to. Field peas are extensively grown, especially in Grand Prairie, principally for feeding hogs, which are shipped to the coast markets or converted into bacon, which finds a ready local sale. It is to be hoped that in the near future an irrigation scheme, similar to that in the vicinity of Calgary, may be propounded and laid before the public whereby the large quantities of water, now flowing past our farms to the sea, may be confined by means of artificial and natural reservoirs, and which will be capable of furnishing water at a reasonable rate to parties occupying small holdings specially

Every year sees new strides in fruit-tree planting. Orchards are springing up all around, some of which are, of course, too young as yet to be classed as shippers, but some of the older ones are and have been supplying not only local consumption, but have had a surplus to export. When the thousands of young trees that have been planted in the past three or four years reach maturity, and an income from them is derived, we can venture the opinion that the only regret concerning this important branch of the farmers' work will be that it was not gone into sooner.

In British Columbia a belt of rocks, probably corresponding to the gold rocks of California, has already been proved to be richly auriferous. Geological explorations go to show a general resemblance of the rocks to those of the typical sections of California and the Western States.

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MR. JOHN ANDREW MARA.

THE gentleman whose portrait is given in connection with this brief sketch of his life has played a part of the first magnitude in the political and commercial affairs of the interior of British Columbia. He is a native Canadian, being born in Toronto, where other members of his family for years past have held prominent positions. Mr. Mara was one of those adventurous spirits who, in 1862, crossed the plains from Fort Garry, and after experiencing the greatest hardships at length found a footing in British Columbia, and has contributed largely to make the Pacific Province what it now is. Mr. Mara's aptitude for business was strongly marked, and it was not long before he came to the front in various enterprises which have left their mark in the history of the country. He opened a general merchandise store, which he carried on successfully. He also built the first steamboats which plied on the Kamloops waters, and which, during the time of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through this part of the country, were of incalculable advantage in transporting materials and supplies over

the long stretch of country between Savonas and Eagle Pass. Subsequently, Mr. Mara became the chief promoter of the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, and it was mainly through his energy and skilful management that facilities of travel and transport were given to the men who first began the exploitation of the mines of the now famous Kootenay country. The company, under Mr. Mara's presidency, built a number of first-class river and lake boats and at great expense rendered travel both cheap and luxurious in a country where hitherto the movements of the pioneers of mining could be made only with the greatest of difficulty. This year the company disposed of its boats and business to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which now practically controls the traffic of the Kootenay waters.

Since his earliest years in the Province, Mr. Mara has been actively engaged in the politics of the country. In 1871 he was elected to represent Kootenay in the Provincial Legislature, and continued to sit for that constituency for five years. At the general election of 1875 he was returned to the Legislature for Yale district, and was re-elected in 1878. He sat in the Provincial Legislature till the dissolution of the House in 1886, and during the last three years of the term occupied the Speaker's chair. In 1887 he was elected to the Dominion Parliament for Yale, and was returned again without opposition in 1891. But Mr. Mara's long and uninterrupted course of electoral successes was fated to be broken in 1896, when he was defeated in the great political struggle which also defeated the Government which he had supported.

In political life, Mr. Mara has been mainly notable for the quiet, yet forcible, perseverance which he pursues in attaining the objects he has in view. While he is a ready and measurably fluent speaker, he has rarely depended on the effect of his oratory in the House to carry his points, but rather on the assiduity and adroitness with which his operations in the committee room are carried forward.

During the memorable debate on the Remedial Bill that occurred in the last session of the late Parliament, Mr. Mara was chairman of the Committee of the whole House and displayed great tact in that position. He is now out of the House, but, apparently, by no means out of politics, and through the ample energy which a strong and well-preserved physical constitution affords him, and the mature experience which so many years of parliamentary life have bestowed, he may be expected to be in the fight again on the first favorable opportunity that presents itself.

Mr. Mara resides at Kamloops, where, with ample means and with a wife and happy family surrounding him, he is enabled to live as agreeable a life as the country permits of, which is saying a good deal.



Mr. John Andrew Mara.

MR. MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

IT was not till after all his half dozen brothers and sisters had quitted the place of their birth in the County of Cork, Ireland, to seek their fortunes in America, that Mr. Michael Sullivan decided to follow their lead and cross the Atlantic also. At that time (1856) he was 18 years of age. He landed at Boston, Mass., and in that State he continued to live for six years. He was for the most part employed in

farming, and during the comparative leisure of the long winters he contrived to put in a great deal of time at the excellent country schools in the neighborhood where he was living. Here he practically laid the foundation of an education which his naturally studious nature has continued to improve throughout the ups and downs of his whole life.

There are few men in the community—even amongst the college-bred—who are as well read in general literature as he is, and with a mind of peculiar clearness and incisiveness, aided by a retentive memory, there is little that he has read that he has not formed a strong judgment upon, either

thrusting it aside as useless or adding it to a fund of general knowledge that is both wide and deep.

In 1862 he left Massachusetts for California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He stayed a year in the Golden State, living at San Francisco. Thence coming directly to British Columbia, in March, 1863, he shouldered his pack and struck out for Cariboo. Here, with his accustomed energy, he went into gold mining and continued at it till 1868, thus passing through the most exciting period in the history of that country. He did not make a fortune, but he made some money, and determined to give his attention in future to farming and cattle-raising. He formed a partnership with the late John T. Usher, who afterwards became Government agent for the district, and who, while in discharge of his official duties some years ago, was most cruelly shot

down by a notorious band of outlaws known as the McLean brothers. Messrs. Sullivan and Usher acquired a considerable area of land on the North Thompson River, about seventeen miles above Kamloops, a place since well known as the Sullivan Ranch. The partnership was maintained till 1876, when Mr. Sullivan bought his partner's interest, and the prosperous business that had by thrift and industry been built up was carried on by him alone till 1889, when he sold out to Mr. John T. Edwards, and removed to his

present place of residence at Shuswap. Here he has been engaged in farming and cattle dealing up till the present year. He is a Justice of the Peace, and a leading member of the Pioneers' Society.

Mr. Sullivan has all along been a man of great business activity, and the wealth that now is his has been the result of no lucky strike of fortune, but the product of the industry of years. It is well earned and well deserved. As before remarked, he is a man of strong opinions, and his influence is powerfully felt in any movement, political, social or otherwise, to which he may lend his assistance. He is a man who enjoys the respect of all,

and with his ample means and robust health he is in a position to take advantage of the best that life in the West affords.

THE Prospect claim, on Coal Hill, near the Python, owned by M. J. McIver and R. Blair, is bonded to the Big Six Mining Company, of Rossland, for \$15,000. An open cut of 15 feet has been made, showing a ledge of about three feet. The ore assays \$4 in gold and \$18 in copper to the ton.

MESSERS. KING BROTHERS and others are the owners of the Canada claim, near Jocko Lake, which has been bonded to Vancouver parties. A shaft 100 feet is being sunk on a body of ore of unusual promise. The bond (which is understood to be \$25,000) will doubtless be taken up and the work shoved ahead this summer with all needed energy.



Mr. Michael Sullivan.

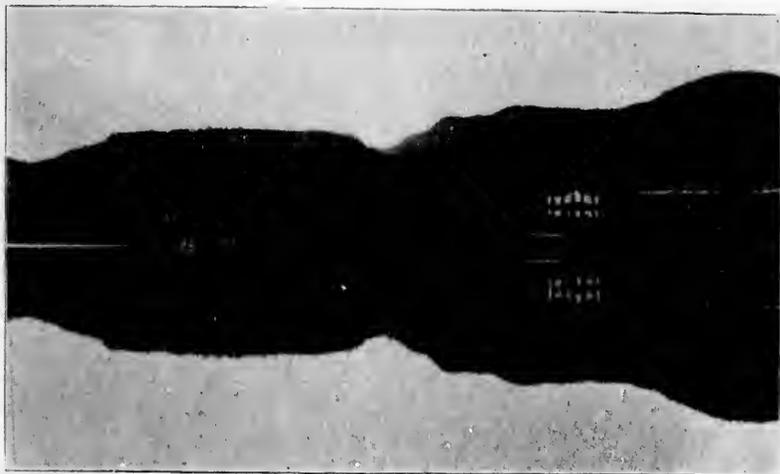
GLEN IRON MINE.

THE HUGE DEPOSITS OF HIGH-GRADE MAGNETITE
ON KAMLOOPS LAKE.

THE Glen Iron Mine was opened some four or five years ago by a company of local business men. The property is situated on the south shore of Kamloops Lake, about 17 miles west of the city of the same name. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the property as it skirts along the rockbound confines of the lake, and it was, indeed, during the construction of the railway that the iron deposits were originally discovered. The ore is magnetic, containing, according to assay, about 70 per cent. of pure metal, and running through it is a sufficient quantity of lime to smelt the ore

mine without further handling. But the chief profit of the mine will come when the North Thompson coal mines have been opened and a cheap fuel thus obtained with which to turn the ore into pigs at a smelter built on the shores of Kamloops Lake, directly in front of the mine. Coal or coke could then be brought by cheap water transportation from the coal mine, and of such fine quality is the ore that pig iron should be capable of being produced cheap enough to command the markets of a large section of the West.

The business manager of the company operating the Glen Iron Mine is Mr. F. J. Fulton, of Kamloops. They are now busy at the mine getting out 2,000 tons of ore, ordered by the smelter at Everett, Wash., to be used for fluxing purposes.



Scene at Tranquille, Kamloops Lake.

readily. A large amount of work has been done on the property, and some 20,000 tons of the ore has been mined and shipped. The shipments have been made chiefly to the Tacoma smelter, where the ore has been found to be of the very first quality as a flux for the dry ores of silver, gold, etc., treated there. The distance between the mine and the Tacoma smelter is in the neighborhood of 300 miles, and, although the railways have given a very low freight rate, in order to encourage shipments from the mine, there has not been much profit so far in the business. No doubt, however, the time will presently come when the property will acquire much value. The ore lies in immense bodies, which can be mined and put on the cars at the very minimum of cost. An aerial tramway has been built a few hundred feet to the mines, and with this equipment the ore is loaded on to the cars from the mouth of the

TRANQUILLE HYDRAULIC MINES.

A LUCRATIVE FIELD FOR INVESTMENT—THE RICHES
OF THE GRAVEL BANKS.

FOR nearly thirty years a productive industry has been carried on at Tranquille Creek, which stream empties from the north into Kamloops Lake, about eight miles west of the City of Kamloops. In the early days very considerable quantities of gold were taken from the bed of this creek, the bed in several places being found very rich in the yellow metal. But for many years the "diggings" have been left wholly, or almost so, to Chinamen, who have been working year in and year out with their ground sluices, and have, apparently, found the pay sufficient for their purposes. Four years ago a company of men from the coast put in an hydraulic

plant, but the works were carried out in a manner so faulty that, although considerable money was expended, no effective work was accomplished, because, through faults in construction, enough head of water failed to be obtained to wash out the great banks of gold-bearing gravel which exist there.

Two years ago Mr. James H. Russell, of Kamloops, began a somewhat extensive system of ground sluicing. At a point several miles from its mouth the stream curves round a huge projecting spur of gravel, which was known to be rich in gold. Mr. Russell erected a dam 25 feet high across the

creek, built a flume about 1,200 feet long to a point on the northern flank of this spur, and by means of a tunnel 150 feet long penetrated through the spur, and began washing the gravel from above at the southern end or mouth of the tunnel. This point is about 90 feet above the bed of the creek and about 60 feet below the top of the spur. By this means he washed out some 2,320 cubic yards of gravel, which produced \$986.17 in coarse gold.

This remarkable showing at once attracted attention, and it was resolved to form a company to alter and enlarge the workings by putting in an hydraulic plant of a capacity sufficient not only to work out the whole of the gravel in the spur, but also the immense deposits of the adjoining banks, which have been discovered on examination to be likewise rich. The report of a competent engineer to Mr. Russell on the whole situation was obtained. He reports the amount of gravel in the spur alone to be approximately 76,000 cubic yards, and continues: "The gravel lies in strata regularly deposited from one end of the claim to the other, and, in prospecting the whole mass, produces remarkably even returns in gold. As to the amount of gold it carries per cubic yard, you can gain a pretty correct idea of it from the results of the cross-section I made of that portion of the claim you have been ground-sluicing in 1895 and 1896. There

was 2,320 cubic yards excavated and washed out. As this contained a mean average of all the strata for 90 feet above the present creek, you can figure that the balance of that portion of your lease on the old channel will give you an equal return per cubic yard. As to the amount of gravel lying on the bench above the old channel, there were no shafts or tunnels run to enable me to ascertain exactly the amount, but from general appearances it would be a conservative estimate to say about 700,000 cubic yards." Quoting further from the engineer's report: "The dumping-ground is excellent, the bed-rock being 30 feet to 40 feet above the creek, which,

during May and June, will carry as much as 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute, at a velocity of six miles per hour. This tremendous amount of water would carry out almost anything, and will clean every year that portion of the creek that might have been filled with tailings during the period of low water." Speaking further of the favorable conditions for hydraulic working, the report says: "At points one and three-quarter miles and two and one-quarter miles respectively above your claim there are two canyons each with walls of solid rock almost perpendicular and over 100 feet in height. At 50 feet height their width does not exceed 30 feet, so



Dam and Flume on Tranquille Creek for Hydraulic Workings.

that they could be dammed very cheaply for a reservoir or to increase the working pressure. There is plenty of good timber all along the creek, and lumber can be delivered on the ground for about \$20 per 1,000 feet, b. m." The above shows clearly the enormous possibilities of these Tranquille gold-bearing gravels. A company, of which Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., is president, has been formed to exploit these banks, and, with the necessary capital and capable management, there seems every prospect that they will be successful in their operations. The work of construction is to be proceeded with this summer, and by the time the frosts of next fall come about enough piping should be done thoroughly to test the ground.

MR. CHARLES T. COONEY.

A WAY back in 1835, two years before her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne of the United Kingdom, and long before the wilds of British Columbia had been made famous by the gold discoveries of Cariboo, the subject of this sketch, Mr. Charles T. Cooney, first saw the light of day in King's County, Ireland. Born an Irishman, Mr. Cooney has remained an Irishman ever since, with all the easily recognized characteristics of that warm-hearted race; and, though it is forty-four years since, in 1853, he quit his native shores and, like the storied "Tim Flaherty," came to America

"strange wonders to see," his brogue is as rich and mellow as ever it was, and the arch-thief, Time, has not yet filched from his face the smallest feature of its strongly Milesian aspect. On his arrival this side of the Atlantic he first took up his residence at Johnston, Fulton County, State of New York, and from there removed to Three Rivers, Quebec, where for several years he followed his calling of tanner, or rather leather dresser. Leaving Three Rivers, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and thence, in 1857, to St. Paul, Minn. At that time the now famous railway

magnate, Jim Hill, was just beginning his railway career on a small line which was being built out from St. Paul. Mr. Cooney was employed by Mr. Hill on one of the survey parties and continued for some time at that work.

In 1858 Mr. Cooney joined one of the numerous parties who, attracted by the reports of rich gold discoveries in British Columbia, crossed the great plains of the Northwest. The party of adventurous Argonauts that was joined at Fort Garry by Mr. Cooney numbered 41, and, though all reached British Columbia safely, only two or three are now known to be living here. Mr. Sam. Moore, of Nicola, and his brother John (now deceased) were of the party, as also was Mr. Charles Montgomery, of Colville Valley. When the party coming westward reached the Rocky Mountains, they entered British Columbia by way of the

valley of the Bow River. They journeyed down the Kootenay River and eventually found themselves in the Colville Valley. They then came northward via Kettle River, and it was well on in the winter of 1858 when Mr. Cooney's eyes first witnessed the beauties of the country surrounding the present City of Kamloops. He pushed on, however, to Lytton, and spent the following year, with indifferent success, in placer mining on the Fraser River. In 1860 he retraced his steps to Boundary Creek, and it was while mining on the flat there that the news of the gold discoveries on the famous Williams Creek turned the attention of the whole country to Cariboo. The miners on Boundary Creek threw down their shovels, deserted their cabins, and, leaving everything

behind them, set off in a hurry for the new field. Mr. Cooney went into Cariboo with the rest in 1862. He mined for a while, never, however, striking it very rich, and shortly went into the packing business and continued at it till '60, when he became the fortunate purchaser of his present fine ranch property at the mouth of Tranquille Creek, on the north shore of Kamloops Lake, about eight miles distant from the city of the same name. In the business of cattle raising Mr. Cooney has been eminently successful. When the Government began, in 1872, the work of surveying the route of

the present Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Cooney was one of the first surveying parties sent out in this part of the country, and thereafter, as the construction of the road was proceeded with and the demand for cattle and agricultural produce increased, he paid his whole attention to his ranch, which prospered finely.

Mr. Cooney's place at Tranquille is one of the prettiest in the country, and there the genial "Charlie" with his wife and family dispense a hospitality to his visitors which is as hearty as it is unfeeling. Mr. Cooney is a type of the successful "Old Timer," one who by prodigious labor in his younger days, unflagging industry and an integrity of character which early won him the respect and admiration of all, has laid deep and strong the foundation on which the progress of the present day is being made.



Mr. Charles T. Cooney.

HON. GEORGE BOHUN MARTIN.

HON. GEORGE BOHUN MARTIN, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in the Government of British Columbia, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., December 25th (Christmas Day), 1841, the son of Capt. George Bohun Martin, R.N., C.B., who was Superintendent of the Naval Dockyard at the time of his death in 1854. He was commander of the brig Mosquito at the battle of Navarino, and there won his rank of Post Captain. Mr. Martin's grandfather was Mr. Henry Martin, M. P., Nottinghamshire. Mr. Martin's mother was the daughter of Sir Thomas Briggs, K. C. B., Commander of the Portsmouth Dockyard, and had the distinction of being the last full Admiral who hoisted his flag on the famous frigate Victory.

Mr. Martin intended to take a career in the navy, and was five years in the service as cadet and midshipman. He served in the Baltic in 1855, and the next year in India. In 1861 he was obliged to retire on account of ill-health, and in 1862 came to British Columbia. For four years he was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, part of the time as clerk, and among the works performed by him when with that company was

the cutting of a road from Osoyoos to Kootenay Lake. In 1864 he took charge of the Hudson's Bay post called Seymour, at the upper Shuswap Lake, then the centre for procuring supplies for the Big Bend camp on the Columbia River. He left the company in 1865, when he bought the ranch he now owns, on the South Thompson River, and has resided there ever since.

His political career began in 1882, when upon the death of Mr. Preston Bennett he contested Yale, Hon. T. B. Humphrey, Provincial Secretary under the previous Administration, being his opponent, whom he defeated by a large majority. Mr. Martin has held the seat ever since. After the defeat of Mr. F. G. Vernon in 1894, he was

appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in October of that year and was returned by acclamation.

ONE thousand feet of shafts and tunnels have been contracted to be done this summer on the Iron Mask.

F. P. CAREY has a claim called the Blue Bird, adjoining the Lucky Strike, on which he has three men employed.

THE Gold Commissioner and Mining Recorder at Kamloops is Mr. Geo. C. Tunstall. He is one of the most efficient officers in the service of the Provincial Government, and universally respected.

THE Coal Hill Mining Company have bonded a group of five claims lying in the vicinity of Jocko Lake to Vancouver parties. The claims are the Butcher, Just-in-Time, Chemist, Miner and Tailor.

ON the Golden Mask J. H. Russell has sunk 32 feet, and has begun a tunnel to crosscut the ledge 100 feet below. The property is one of the most interesting in the camp. Ore is plentiful and high grade.

THE Gold Cup claim, owned by T. Cepburn and J. S. S., is situated on Sugar Loaf Hill, not far from the Little Smug-

gler. The croppings show a well-defined ledge. A contract has been let for a 100-foot shaft.

THE old reliable Hudson's Bay Company is as ever to the front in providing supplies for miners and prospectors. At their Kamloops branch (ably managed by Mr. J. Ogden Grahame) they carry a large stock of all mining requisites.

THE Ottawa claim, which is owned by Hewitt Bostock, M. P., has been opened with a 16-foot shaft. The ore from this claim shows peacock and native copper, some exceedingly handsome specimens having been taken out. This property will be thoroughly exploited during the coming summer.



Hon. George Bohun Martin.

NAVIGABLE WATER STRETCHES.

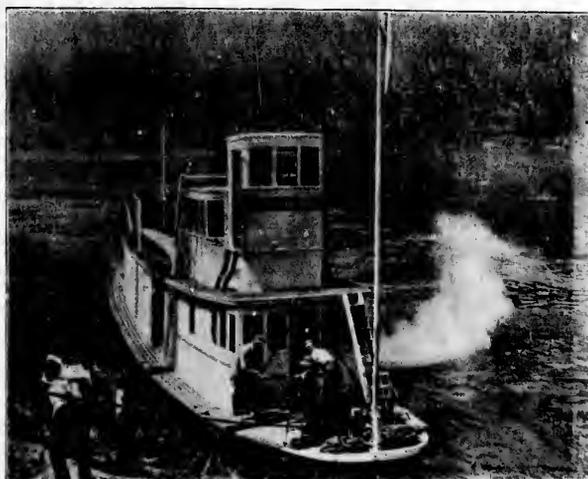
AS STATED in the introduction, Kamloops is situated at the junction of two important bodies of water, viz., the North and South Thompson Rivers, which meeting form the main Thompson, flowing westward from here into Kamloops Lake, eight miles distant, the latter comprising a magnificent sheet of deep water, nearly twenty miles in length and about four in breadth. This lake again narrows into the Thompson at Savonas and continues a southwesterly course till it reaches Lytton, where it enters the Fraser, and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

Both the North and South Thompson Rivers are navigable for large steamers throughout considerable lengths—the north river as far as the Clearwater, a distance of about 100 miles, and the south river from Savonas to Sicamous, some 120 miles. Before and during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway the water stretches of the south branch were indispensable for transportation. During the latter period no less than three large steamers, comparing in size with some of those at present on the Columbia River, and two smaller ones, found steady work for nine months in the year, conveying passengers, freight and the various railway supplies from Savonas to different points along the route to Sicamous, Eagle Pass and Spullamacheen Landing. Though the completion of the C. P. R. has to a great degree done away with the demand for water transportation on the south river and lakes, we still have two large and two small steamers in commission, and another on the stocks to be launched shortly.

The Big Shuswap Lake, which is the source of the South Thompson, receives at its eastern boundary the waters of the Eagle and Spullamacheen Rivers, and extends from Sicamous westward some fifty miles, with a breadth varying from one to two miles. At its western extremity it narrows into a small stream which connects it with the Little Shuswap Lake, which again narrows into the South Thompson River. These

water stretches are a perfect happy hunting ground for the sportsman and an ideal panorama for the artist. In the lakes and rivers are to be found many varieties of trout, including the rainbow, the silver, mountain and brook trout. The bashful B. C. salmon have not as yet become sufficiently civilized to cultivate the acquaintance of the artificial fly, but immense numbers of them force their way up and through the Fraser canyons, the main Thompson and lakes on to the spawning grounds of the North and South Thompson and Eagle Rivers and other inlets of the lakes. Immense flocks of wild geese and ducks cover these waters, the big lake being never free from wild fowl, on account of it rarely being frozen over. On and adjacent to the shores are to be found caribou, deer, bear, wolves and coyotes, as well as most of the small fur-bearing animals of British North

America. The North Thompson, as before stated, has been proved navigable for upwards of 100 miles from this point and will in the near future be an important factor in transportation for coal, mineral ores and limestone. The coal measures of this river are fully described elsewhere in this work; but, in addition to these, there are immense quarries of limestone on or near the



"Wooling Up" on the North Thompson.

banks and abundant supplies of wood for converting the same into marketable lime. The present season will see increased activity on this river in the manufacture and shipping of lime and brick, the manufacture of which is to be entered into extensively, and before the season closes we are in great hopes that an exploratory survey party will be seen working on the divide between the Clearwater and Cariboo, mapping out the route for the Kamloops and Cariboo Railway.

There are large areas still open to the poor prospector, and there are numerous openings for the capitalist. To the agricultural settler the existence of gold is of double significance. He is certain of a market for his produce, he is not debarred from mining a little on his own account, and he is never deprived of the hope that he will one day become the fortunate discoverer of a bonanza.

MR. SAMUEL MOORE.

MR. SAMUEL MOORE was born in the City of Montreal in 1835, but removed with his parents while still a child to the County of Grey, Ontario, where they took up land and settled. All farms in this district were, of course, in the bush, and the early struggles and privations endured by the pioneers in clearing their land and preparing it for cultivation, have been so repeatedly told in

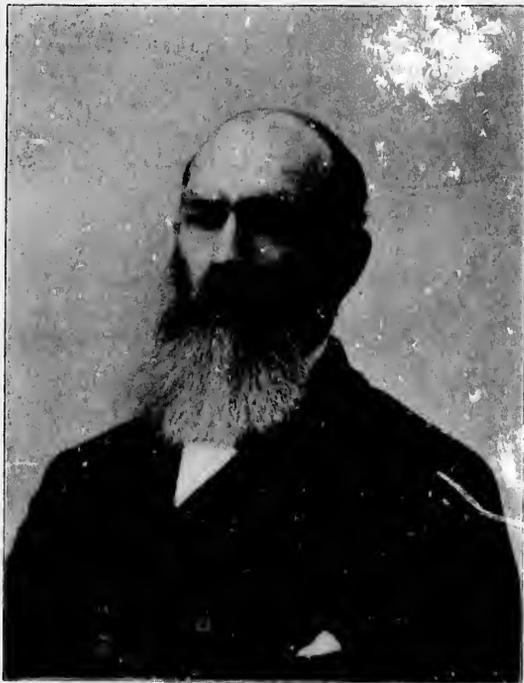
print that repetition here is needless. As is well known, bush farms offered but poor inducements to farmers' sons as they grew to manhood, and Mr. Moore, on arriving at the age of 18, determined to strike out for himself, and, accompanied by his brother John, left the homestead in May, 1858, bound for the Red River of the north, or what is known as Manitoba, and with the proverbial shilling in his pocket. The journey was not made direct, as they had, literally speaking, to "work their way." After working in Illinois during the harvest, he proceeded on his westward journey and reached St. Paul, then a small trading village, where, after

recuperating for a short time, he shouldered his rifle and pack, bound northward. Just on the point of leaving, he fell in with a young half-breed from St. Boniface, who was returning thither acting as escort to a Sister of the St. Boniface Convent who had in charge fourteen novitiates from Montreal, on their way to take up mission work among the Indians of the Northwest, and joining this party he arrived safely at Fort Garry in the fall of the same year. The winter of 1858-59 was spent in this vicinity, having obtained employment from Mr. McDermott in taking out timber on the Assiniboine. When spring opened and rumors of the gold discoveries west of the Rockies had reached this place, Mr. Moore joined a party numbering over forty bound for British

Columbia. The trip across the plains was made up of the usual hardships and few pleasures, the route being *via* the Assiniboine, Touchwood Hills, Forts Pitt, and Carlton, on to Edmonton. Here the party diverged south to the Bow River and thence into the Rockies *via* Vermillion Pass down to Tobacco Plains, across the U. S. boundary, finally coming to a halt at Fort Colville, Wash. Here some time was spent, Mr. Moore and others being engaged in the erection of two large magazines, or store houses, and eighteen other

dwellings for the U. S. Government. Leaving there and coming back into British Columbia through the Okanagan and also through hostile bands of Indians, who were at war with the U. S. authorities, he reached Kamloops, or rather the Hudson's Bay post on the north side of the river from the present Kamloops. After obtaining supplies at the post he proceeded down the Thompson River and on to Lillooet, where the balance of the season was spent at bench mining opposite the town, the winter being spent at Hope, on the Fraser River; he started mining next season at Quesnel's Forks, again wintering at Hope. The next season we

find him packing from Yale to Cariboo, and he continued at this occupation upwards of four years. In the spring of 1867 went to Oregon and brought in a band of sheep for Cariboo, which being disposed of, he turned his steps towards the Nicola Valley, where he and his brother took up homesteads, and then and there acquired the nucleus of the splendid property of which he is now owner, and which contains upwards of 7,000 acres. Here Mr. Moore resides, and, with the exception of the Douglas Lake Cattle Co., has the largest ranching property, as well as the finest bands of cattle, in the Nicola Valley. His home farm is beautifully situated at the head of Nicola Lake, and, with an abundance of water for irrigating purposes, he is enabled to raise large



Mr. Samuel Moore.

crops of grain and hay, all of which is required for consumption on the place. Mr. Moore is a widower and has a family consisting of two sons and a daughter, the eldest son being Mr. J. W. Moore, proprietor of the Kamloops Meat Market. In this brief sketch what a retrospect there is. Starting from his home at the early age spoken of, with no capital except willing hands and strong determination, traversing a semi-explored continent, hunting, mining, packing and ranching, Mr. Moore finds himself at the age of 63 most comfortably settled on a magnificent estate, with a kind and loving family around him and with the knowledge that, under divine Providence, he has been the architect of his own fortune.

MR. WM. FORTUNE.

IF by any chance (and it is a most unlikely thing to happen) Mr. Wm. Fortune should lose remembrance of where he was born, he would need only to enquire from the first man he met on the roadway to be remembered of his birthplace, for his tongue is so rich in the Yorkshire dialect that no man who ever heard him speak could possibly for one moment be left in ignorance that he was a native of the famous English shire mentioned. And though he affects a Scottish plaid, the ample buckle of which bears the Scottish motto, "*Gang Warily*," still does his face indicate Yorkshire most unmistakably.



Fulton & Ward's Law Office.

FULTON & WARD'S LAW OFFICES.

THE handsome building, of which the above cut is an excellent engraving, was erected by Messrs. Fulton & Ward last year, and is occupied wholly by themselves. Mr. Fulton, the senior member of the firm, established himself here in 1839, and afterwards succeeded to the extensive legal practice of Mr. Spinks, now Judge of the County Court. Mr. Fulton was born in Northumberland, England. He took a degree in Mathe, Tripas, Cambridge, in 1883; admitted solicitor in England, 1887; came out to Ontario in 1887 and to British Columbia in 1889; admitted solicitor in British Columbia in 1890, and called to the Bar in 1891. Mr. Cecil Ward, the junior member of the firm, joined Mr. Fulton last year. He is a son of Mr. W. C. Ward, General Manager of the Bank of British Columbia. The firm enjoys a large and constantly increasing practice.

It is about sixty years since he was ushered into the "moving play" of this world, but he does not look that age by five years or more. In 1837 he left his native land, and first settled on this side of the Atlantic at Buffalo, New York State. Here he employed himself for a year or more at street building, and those who are familiar with that locality will be interested in the fact that it was Mr. Fortune who, with a team of eight mules, first plowed up the virgin soil on Black Rock Street up to Black Rock Square. He takes some pleasure in remembering that fact, for since that time the street has become famous.

Leaving the City of the Bison, Mr. Fortune crossed over to the Canadian side and took up his abode at St. David's, in the Niagara Peninsula. Here he was employed for two years as a tanner, and afterwards for a time travelled about the southwestern part of the Province of Ontario, taking orders for the tannery with which he was

connected. In 1862, having heard the reports of the great riches of British Columbia, he made up his mind to join one of the several parties of hardy pioneers who were at that time organizing to cross the plains to the Pacific slope. He journeyed *via* St. Paul to Fort Garry. At the latter place he joined a company numbering twenty-six, of which the late Mr. Thomas McMicken (who met a melancholy death by drowning in the Fraser River at New Westminster some years ago) was elected leader. Among this company of twenty-six were a number of men who have since played a very

important part in the history of British Columbia, notably Mr. George Tunstall, the present highly respected stipendiary magistrate and Gold Commissioner of Yale district; Mr. John Andrew Macra, ex-M. P.; Mr. J. Fannin, Curator of the Provincial Museum; Mr. Bowron, of Lillooet, and Mr. R. H. Alexander, the well-known millman, of Vancouver. The party passed the Rockies through the Yellow Head Pass. Reaching the head waters of the North Thompson River, the company split up, one party crossing over to the Fraser River, and the other coming down the Thompson. To the latter party Mr. Fortune was joined. Arriving at length at Kamloops, devoid of

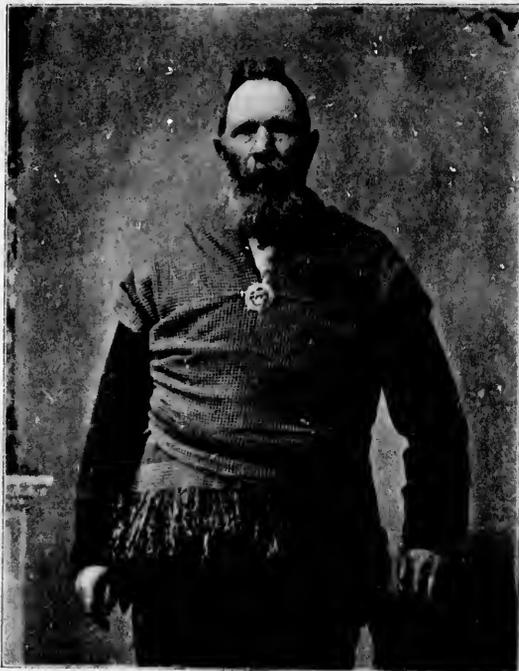
food, with scarcely any remnant of the outfit with which they started, and with their garments in shreds, they found that the place had been totally deserted by the Indians, who had fled to avoid the terrible scourge of small-pox. Mr. Fortune tells of how he and a companion, fagged out and starving, sought shelter at one of the deserted Indian habitations. They threw themselves down on some grass and branches which had been used as a bed by the Indians. Presently they detected an unpleasant odor, and, turning over the material composing their couch, found the stark and decaying bodies of two Indians who had died of small-pox, almost beneath where they had been lying! Needless to say, the luckless travellers sought accommodations for the night elsewhere.

Mr. Fortune secured employment with the Hudson's Bay Company, and remained in the service seven years, when he purchased the beautiful property at Tranquille where he still lives. At about the same time Mr. Fortune married, at Lytton, Miss Jane McWha, who still lives to share the joys (and, if there be any sorrows, those also) of her worthy companion through life.

Mr. Fortune, in 1868, built at Tranquille the first flour mill in the interior of the Province; to this enterprise was added a sawmill, and in 1878 he built the steamer *Lady Dufferin*, which for twelve years continued to ply the waters of the lakes and rivers, from Savonas to Eagle Pass. He also built the first house on the site of Kamloops, and took the first team out of Kamloops laden for Cariboo.

Mr. Fortune has well deserved the success he has achieved and the public respect that is accorded him, and may he and his estimable lady live long to enjoy both of them.

THE Government or Canadian Pacific agent at port of arrival will furnish information as to lands open for settlement in the respective districts, farms for sale, demand for labor, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expense of conveyances, etc.



Mr. Wm. Fortune.

A RICH FIELD FOR PROSPECTORS.

THE VAST MINERAL DISTRICT OF THE NORTH THOMPSON RIVER.

NORTHWARD from Kamloops, *via* the valleys of the North Thompson and Clearwater Rivers, is the natural highway into the great Cariboo country. It is one of the most promising fields for prospectors as yet left unexplored in British Columbia. It is not, for the greater part, difficult of access, and there is a belt twenty miles wide on each side of the rivers in which mineral everywhere abounds. The only great property yet discovered and to some extent developed is the Homestake group on

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Adams Lake, described in a separate article in this book.

To describe briefly in order the country indicated, —immediately north of the Indian Reserve, which lies across the river on the east side of the North Thompson from Kamloops, and thence on to Edwards Creek, the formation in the hills is mainly limestone and gives favorable indications of mineral, and the conditions for prospecting are very easy. In Edwards Creek banks gold is found. Continuing north to Lewis Creek, a distance of 35 miles, numbers of small veins carrying galena are encountered, the characteristic iron cappings being a notable feature. Eastward along Lewis Creek, about 16 miles, is the Homestake property.

On the west side of the North Thompson, about

which offers unusual inducements to the prospector, and which has as yet been left practically untouched. At Mosquito Flat a strong vein of galena ore was discovered some years ago. This was worked to some extent at the time, and last year operations were resumed. About 100 feet of shafts and tunnels were put in, and a good deal of ore extracted. Assays showed an average of about 40 ounces of silver to the ton, with a considerable percentage of lead. The ore, however, was marred by the presence of "blockjack," or zinc, rendering it difficult of treatment. With the new processes, however, this difficulty will be got over, and the property presents every probability of becoming valuable. A number of good veins have been discovered and all will doubtless some day



South Thompson, at Kamloops.

15 miles from Kamloops, Jamieson Creek flows in, and on the creek, not a great distance from its mouth, some strong ledges of white quartz carrying gold and silver have recently been discovered and staked. Work is now proceeding on two of them and the indications are good for their development into paying mines.

On the east side, north from Lewis Creek about five miles, Barrier Creek is met. The hills on both sides of Barrier Creek are highly mineralized, the principal ore found being galena carrying silver and lead in considerable quantities. The gravel of the creek almost everywhere pans out flaky gold, at some places in paying quantities, indicating gold-bearing veins somewhere in the vicinity. The country is somewhat rugged and difficult to explore, but the obstacles are by no means insuperable to the resolute prospector.

Northward from Barrier Creek to the Mosquito Flat is a stretch of country 35 by 20 miles,

soon be worked, for there is a value in them which must give their product a sure and profitable market.

Between Mosquito Flat and the Crossing Place of the North Thompson is another stretch of about ten miles bearing about the same characteristics as those of the country just described. Still further northward are Raft River and Galena Creek. It is totally unexplored, and not the easiest to traverse, but from samples of float which have been brought down (and is said to be plentiful on the trail) the district would justify the expenditure of both time and labor in making a thorough exploration.

Beyond this point is the grand valley of the Clearwater River, reaching northward to Cariboo. The whole country from Kamloops northward presents a most alluring field to the prospector, and doubtless this summer many will be found working in these hills.

MR. JOHN T. EDWARDS.

MR. JOHN T. EDWARDS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1845, in which district he resided till 21 years of age, when he emigrated to British Columbia. For some time previous to leaving home, he was engaged in the occupation of coal mining, as was also his brother Benjamin, who had preceded him to this country a year previous, so that it was quite in the order of things that he should direct his first steps to the mining regions of the country, and, accordingly, we find him located in golden Cariboo early in 1866. After a short initiation service into the mysteries of placer workings, he joined forces with the Taffvale Mining Company, operating ground on Stout's Gulch, remaining in this connection for a period of two years, with a good measure of success.

The town of Barkerville being almost totally destroyed by fire in the year 1868, and many persons in business removing therefrom, Mr. Edwards opened up a general store in that place, it being the first building erected after the disaster. This business was carried on with varying success till 1871, in which year he retired from trading, and, moving to Lightning Creek, he formed a company called the South Wales Mining Company, which was energetically worked under his management till July, 1872, at which period he sold out his various interests and removed to Kamloops.

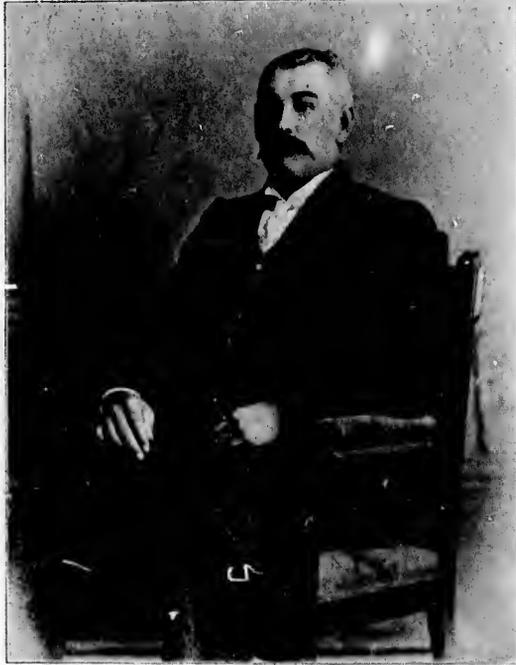
The above is but a brief sketch of Mr. Edwards' busy life in Cariboo, as he had engaged in many other ventures than those mentioned, principal among them being his buying into the mining property known as the Van Winkle in 1870 for the sum of \$250, and which company is said to have returned in dividends since that time upwards of half a million dollars. About the time of Mr. Edwards' arrival in Kamloops, the project for building the Canadian Pacific Railway began to

bear fruit, and survey parties were already being sent out in British Columbia, and when the North Thompson route was selected by the engineers as the most feasible one from the Yellow Head Pass south, he purchased the splendid property on the east bank of this river, about twelve miles north of Kamloops, on which he at present resides. Although the railway did not, as contemplated, pass Mr. Edwards' door, still it is within easy reach by wagon road, and in the near future will, no doubt, be traversed by the contemplated road to Cariboo. Mr. Edwards goes in extensively for agriculture and stock raising, both cattle and

horses, the hills, sloping gradually back from the river, affording excellent pasture land for stock. In the valley, large quantities of hay, grain and root crops are successfully grown on the wonderfully rich bottom lands, to which is superadded a most bounteous supply of water for irrigating.

Mr. Edwards has been a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and frequently occupies a seat on the magisterial bench in important cases. He is also a director and a past president of the Kamloops Agricultural Association, in matters relating to which he always takes a deep and untiring interest. Thus, at the age of 52, in the prime of manhood, as viewed in the Western coun-

try, assisted by a kind and hospitable helpmate in Mrs. Edwards, and surrounded by his family, some of them grown to years of manhood and womanhood, Mr. Edwards can glance backward over the years since his arrival here and truly say, "It is well." Living on the broad acres which his industry has converted into an ideal place of residence, riding the ranges, overseeing his employees and stock, always with a hearty word of greeting to every passer-by, hospitable and generous in the best of the Western sense, and with the most unbounded faith in the future of this country, this brief sketch leaves him with the earnest wish that long before another decade shall have passed his utmost expectations will be realized.



Mr. John T. Edwards.

THE MICA MINES.

THE mica deposits of Tête Jaune Cache, situated to the north of Kamloops, have of late attracted great attention on account of their vast extent and the fineness of the mineral. Mica is a mineral but rarely met with of commercial grade, and where a workable mine is discovered it is of great value. The deposits at Tête Jaune Cache were originally discovered by Indians trapping in that region. They brought down specimens of the mineral, and when in 1887 the Government of the United States offered a bonus for the discovery of a permanent mica lead some citizens of Kamloops succeeded in inducing

what flat surface about one and a half miles in width by three miles long. Along this surface I found six distinct veins running southeast and northwest, with an average thickness of from 6 to 20 feet. I selected one of the veins, and ran an open cut 14 feet long and 5 feet deep. On the top, for a depth of about six inches, we encountered smoked or biotite mica. Below that depth it changes to muscovite or white mica. Sufficient depth, however, was not attained at this point to enable us to secure the mica crystals in large blocks. What was obtained was of clear, tough and flexible character. These veins were extending as far as the eye could follow them to the northwest. The country was rough, and in order to follow the veins we made a detour back



J. H. Russell's Grand Sluce and Tunnel on Tranquille Creek.

the Indians reluctantly to divulge the location of their "find." In 1888 the Indians conducted a party of white men from Kamloops to the place of the deposits and several claims were staked out and recorded, but, although splendid specimens of the mineral were brought down and trips made to the deposits each summer for some years, practically nothing was done in the way of development.

In 1894 John F. Smith, of Kamloops, obtained an interest in the claims, and that year made an exploratory examination of them. Describing his trip, Mr. Smith says:

"Indications of mica became visible as soon as we struck the base of the main mountain, small veins being everywhere exposed in the formation. On reaching the summit of the mountain, which rises 2,500 feet above the valley, we found a some-

to the Canoe River Valley, *via* the main trail to Tête Jaune Cache, and thence north some twenty miles. Here the facilities for observation were better. We found exposed a series of veins, which it was clear was a continuation of those previously visited, the same number of veins being visible, only much thicker on the surface, averaging from 10 feet to 60 feet wide. Selecting what I thought to be the most favorable spot, I made an open cut in a gigantic slide which had been brought down by the action of the glaciers above, breaking away from the parent lead and lodging on a projection about 500 feet below. Here mica was obtained in large blocks, of wedge shape, weighing from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs., the flat surface ranging between 4 x 6 in. and 20 x 36 in., and from 3 in. to 20 in. thick at the butt edge. These blocks, however, had been greatly damaged

by the disturbance in falling from their original position above, and the proportion of clear mineral was therefore not what it otherwise would have been. The lack of sufficient means at our command made it impossible to tap any of the main veins, but there is no question that the showing in the slide is an exact indication of what would be found in the veins, and shows correctly the extent of the mineral they contain. Out of an open cut on the slide 20 feet long and 8 feet wide ten tons of mica was taken, showing the enormous productiveness of these veins.

"My last summer's operations on these veins showed 35 per cent of clear crystals free from blemish. Three men in five days' actual mining extracted one and one-half tons, which split and trimmed 1000 lbs. of merchantable mineral.

"The mica crystals are found in as well-defined quartz ledges as other minerals. In this section it is in silica and spar quartz, generally capped by a compressed layer of conglomerate smoked mica. Immediately underlying this is a stratum of spar quartz, which is generally studded with miniature blocks of the crystals, and varies from two to eight feet in thickness. Beneath this stratum is the silica quartz in which the large blocks of crystals are found. These wedge-shaped blocks occur in the quartz in every imaginable position and can only be extracted by dynamite used with the greatest possible care in order to avoid shattering the mineral. In places I have found beryl associated with the quartz, and am of the opinion that further development will disclose tin. From the Tête Jaune Cache I traced the lead south ten miles without losing sight of the six veins, also three miles north. Therefore I have no hesitation in saying that these mica deposits are the most extensive yet discovered in the world and will become of enormous economic value."

All that is required to place mica mining in the front rank of the wealth-producing industries of British Columbia is capital. This is coming, too, for already the eyes of capitalists have been directed

to Tête Jaune Cache. The only present drawback is the difficulties of transportation. These are not even now insuperable, and when the railway is pushed through to Cariboo the facilities for getting the mineral to market will be perfect.

MR. WM. J. ROPER.

THE Cherry Creek Ranch and Mr. Wm. J. Roper are well known throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia. Mr. Roper first began cattle raising at Cherry Creek in 1876, and during the twenty-one years since that time has prospered abundantly.

He is an Englishman by birth, being born over fifty years ago in the County of Dorset. He came to British Columbia in 1863, and for some years was engaged in mining, packing and teaming in Cariboo. A man of keen business capabilities, he is one of the foremost personalities in the community, and would likely have been equally successful no matter to what branch of industry he might have applied his energies. At Cherry Creek, to his many friends he extends a bounteous hospitality, and there is no pleasanter man to meet in the whole country than Wm. J. Roper.



Mr. Wm. J. Roper.

THE total output of gold since its first discovery in British Columbia,

even before new mineral districts were opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was estimated at \$60,000,000. It is now far in excess of this. With present facilities for prospecting, much heavier returns are expected, for the era of scientific mining in British Columbia has only commenced.

THERE are prairies here and there, valleys free from wood, and many openings in the thickest country, which in the aggregate make many hundred thousand acres of land on which no clearing is required, but near each open spot is a luxuriant growth of wood.

NO OTHER province of Canada, no country in Europe, and no state in North America, compares with British Columbia in respect to its timber.

MR. JAMES MELLORS.

MR. JAMES MELLORS, an engraving of a scene on whose splendid ranch, known as Hill Farm, appears on this page, was born at Car-Colston, Nottinghamshire, Eng., where he lived and worked as a farmer till the year 1865, when he emigrated to America, coming to British Columbia the same year. As before stated, Mr. Mellors' early life was spent in tilling the soil, and although the more attractive but oftentimes less lucrative employment of placer mining was the most universal incentive in this country at this period, he still adhered to his early associations, knowing intuitively the agricultural possibilities of the soil, both as regards husbandry

At the Hill Farm there are about 150 acres under the highest state of cultivation, the crops including cereals, roots, fruit and hay, the remaining acreage being chiefly devoted to winter pasturage. Mr. Mellors' farm is situated in the very heart of the latest mining discoveries in the vicinity, being about one mile east of Coal Hill, while a number of locations to the southeast of his place have lately been recorded, some of which are actually on ground belonging to him, and his stock, as well as that of other ranchers, graze on the surface ground of the entire mineral locations.

Mr. Mellors is unmarried, though none the less hospitable on that account, his home being ever open to the traveller, be he stranger or friend, and his personal activity and industry in all matters



Scene on James Mellors' Ranch, South of Kamloops.

and stock raising. After some years spent in farming on the South Thompson River with the present Sheriff Pemberton and others, he, in conjunction with the late G. W. Jones, took up the land on which he at present resides, and which to-day comprises about 300 acres. Here Mr. Mellors' early experience stood him in good stead, and by steady industry has not only made of Hill Farm a delightful place of residence, but a profitable farm and ranch as well. In 1885 he bought out Mr. Jones' interest in the entire estate and has remained sole proprietor since that time. In addition to Hill Farm, and some three miles distant, he has also a fine plot of land, containing some 250 acres, at Jocko Lake, which includes some fine hay and pasture land, and it is from the vicinity of this plot that the engraving on page 21 illustrating "a cattle round-up" is taken, the round-up being in charge of Mr. Mellors himself.

relating to ranching and husbandry have placed him among the foremost of our agriculturists. At the present time he is president of the Kamloops Agricultural Association, having been a director of that institution since its formation, and his untiring efforts in its behalf have undoubtedly been largely instrumental in placing the association in the prominent position it occupies in this community. Mr. Mellors is also a member of and secretary to the Range Overseers, an elective body, whose duty it is to preserve the interests of the stock raisers, and has also been captain of the range for some two years past.

REPORTS that have gone abroad of the improvement in mining in British Columbia during the past year or two and the depression of the industry in Africa has caused many of the American miners who went there to return.

MR. LEWIS CAMPBELL.

THE sixty-six years which have intervened between the date of the birth of Mr. Lewis Campbell and the present day have not yet made any serious inroads on the iron constitution with which bounteous nature endowed that gentleman. His giant frame is still erect and towering his countenance strong and resolute, and his grip, on life apparently as firm and unyielding as ever it was. Since boyhood his life has been one of sturdy industry, and the result has been the acquisition of an ample store of this world's gear, and that enviable satisfaction which, in the evening of life, comes to the man who feels that he has fought the hard battle of the years successfully and has triumphed in the end.

Of Highland Scottish parentage, Mr. Campbell was born in one of the country districts of the State of Ohio, and continued to live there for eighty years, when the family moved to the neighboring State of Indiana, and there he passed his 21st birthday. That was in 1853, and in that year, having attained his majority and cut the traditional "apron strings," he struck out boldly over the plains for California. He located in the northern part of the State. He did some little mining, but during the following five years was mainly engaged in teaming and packing between Maryville and Greka. In this business he made some money, and when the mining excitement broke out in British Columbia in 1858, he decided to make a move and play for bigger game. He reached Yale that year and started in with his customary energy at placer mining. But the best of the ground had been taken up, and his operations in that field did not promise either great or sudden riches. He quit the shovel and pan and turned again to his old avocation of packing. He was one of the first to take up the trail to Lillooet

and Cariboo. The following year he opened a store at Quesnelle. But it took him only twelve months to determine that there was more money and less risk for him in packing goods over the trail than in selling them over the counter, so he quit the store and resumed the pack. He continued this business till the fall of 1864, when, having acquired means, he went south to Oregon, bought a considerable band of cattle there and drove them northward, settling in 1865 on the ranch still held by him at the junction of a small stream (which has since taken the name of

Campbell Creek) with the South Thompson about twelve miles east of Kamloops.

Mr. Campbell's ranch is stocked with as fine a lot of cattle as can be found in the country. The range is an excellent one, and the small stream which flows through a portion of it affords water for the irrigation of a considerable acreage of good land surrounding the residence. A fine orchard has been planted and is being added to from year to year, producing an abundance of choice fruit of almost all kinds grown in the country. Mr. Campbell has been blessed with a family of sons and daughters who are the joy of the old homestead and the constant care of



Mr. Lewis Campbell.

parents as kind and indulgent possibly be.

THE Bonanza and Pothook claims, owned by A. G. McDonald and others, lie in a flat valley to the west of Sugar Loaf Hill. They are out in the open, and the croppings were found in the banks of a little stream which carries water only in the freshest season. An excellent frame building has been put up and the miners at work made as comfortable as possible. Tunnels are being run and shafts sunk on strong leads of fine ore, which have every appearance of permanency, and everything seems to indicate that these claims will produce a large amount of good pay ore.

MR. ANDREW NOBLE.

In the year 1845, in the County of Northumberland, in the north of England, Mr. Andrew Noble was born, at a farm house on the banks of the Tweed. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and at the age of 15 he entered on his apprenticeship as a house carpenter at the village of Coldstream, a short distance from his birthplace, where he resided and worked for some seven years, when he removed to the famous shipping port of Newcastle-on-Tyne. At this latter place he worked for upwards of twelve years at his trade, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, both in business and socially. Having decided on emigrating, and being a staunch supporter of the old flag under which he was born, he selected Canada as a field for future operations, and accordingly in 1880 we find him settled in Hamilton, Ont. During his residence in this latter city he erected under contract a considerable number of buildings. Hearing that building operations were brisk on the Canadian Pacific coast, he removed from Hamilton to Victoria, B.C., in 1881, and remained there contracting and building till the construction work on the C.P.R. was well advanced on the mainland. He then tendered for and secured the contract for the erection of the station houses from Yale to Savonas, an undertaking which was performed with satisfaction and despatch. In 1886 we find him again contracting, this time with the C. P. R. syndicate, and erected for them the large company's boarding houses at North Bend and Kamloops, as well as the employees' cottages, some eight in number, at these points, and during the same year he also built in Kamloops the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Presbyterian manse and the dwelling houses owned by Mr. L. Campbell and Mr. J. Barmerman.

Building operations having become somewhat slack, in the following year, Mr. Noble, with commendable foresight, looked about for an anchor-

age place in this new and promising district, and eventually purchased the property on the west side of the North Thompson River, some twelve miles north of Kamloops, and known as the Coldstream Farm, and from an energetic and successful carpenter we now find him transformed into a no less energetic and successful rancher and agriculturist. Mr. Noble's early farm training in the north country gave him the advantage of being no novice in his new vocation here, and he is regarded as one of our most practical and progressive farmers and ranchers.

In addition to the Coldstream Farm, which contains some 440 acres, he has leased some 200 acres adjoining from the Hudson's Bay Company, and which gives him nearly two miles water frontage on the river, and he is also fortunate in having an abundance of water for irrigating. Although deeply interested in the farm, Mr. Noble spares some time during a slack season to mineral prospecting and developing, and this past winter has located a fine-looking ledge of galena ore on Jamieson Creek, about three miles distant from his farm, and which he intends to develop as the season advances. On this claim Mr. Noble has run a shaft some distance in, and which shows a well-defined ledge or vein of galena, between walls, with a varying width of from four to six feet of pay ore, and which will no doubt improve as development advances.

The creek on which his location is situated has long been known to old-time placer workers, and from present indications will be thoroughly exploited for quartz properties this coming summer.

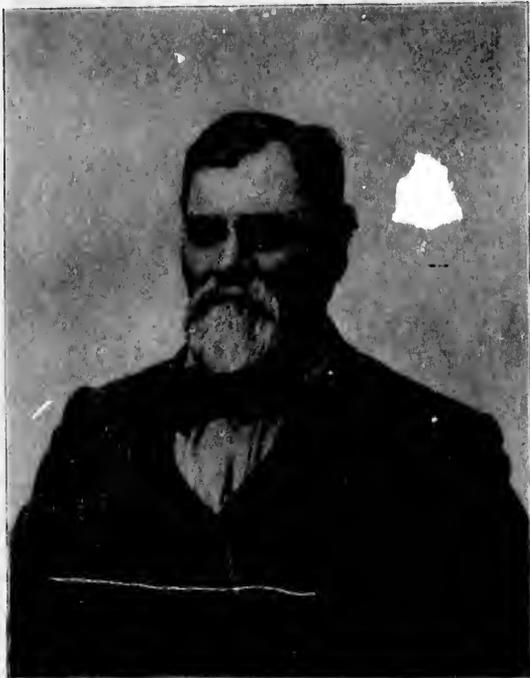
Mr. Noble was married in 1872, and his wife and family of four children are with him at Coldstream, where many who will read this sketch have enjoyed his hearty welcome and hospitality. He is, and has been since its inauguration, a most active member of and exhibitor at the Kamloops Agricultural Association, and is also the statistical collector for the North Thompson and Kamloops districts of the crop reports for the Local Government, a position for which he is eminently qualified.



Mr. Andrew Noble.

MR. JOHN WILSON.

MR. WILSON is an Englishman by birth, born in a small place called Kirby-Hebden, on the borders of Westmoreland and Yorkshire, in 1832. Here his early life was spent at school and on the farm, but at the age of 17 he decided to cut loose from the Old Soil and try his fortunes in America, and settled in the town of Logansport, Indiana, in 1849. After two years spent in farming, and having contracted a severe attack of ague, he decided on going to California, whither he went *via* the Isthmus of Panama in 1851. After a short time spent in San Francisco, Mr. Wilson turned his attention to mining, his first venture being on the north fork of the American River, the work being done principally by fluming. After leaving there, his next location was on the Russian River, and in 1856-57 he mined in the vicinity of Petaluma. Leaving California in 1858, he came to British Columbia and again followed mining and also trading on the Fraser River for a period of two years. In the spring of 1860 and before the famous gold deposits of Cariboo had been discovered, he went on a prospecting tour about the Horsefly Lakes and to the east and north of Cariboo, with no great measure of success, turning back from this region to Lillooet and remaining there till the spring of 1862, when he joined the rush to Cariboo. Here he started mining in earnest and became the owner of the Tinker claim on Williams Creek, which soon proved a splendid paying property, as high as 300 ounces having been taken from it in a single clean-up. Here he continued for two seasons, leaving the mines in the fall of 1864. The following spring, in company with Mr. Lewis Campbell, he made a trip to Oregon for the purpose of buying in cattle, and, having succeeded in selecting a good sized band, drove them over the mountains to the South



Mr. John Wilson.

Thompson River, locating them on the land now occupied by Mr. Campbell, this being the commencement of Mr. Wilson's stock-raising business, which to-day has assumed such large proportions as entitles Mr. Wilson to his cognomen as one of the cattle kings of the interior. He resided here for one year and, moving to Savonas, came eventually to Cache Creek Valley, his present place of residence. In 1868 he took up 100 acres of land at Grand Prairie, about twenty miles from Ducks Station on the C. P. R., to which he has since added by purchase till it now represents some 1,200 acres of excellent pasture, agricultural and meadow land. At Cache Creek he has about 1,000 acres and about 1,400 more in the vicinity of Savonas and Indian Gardens, and also a pre-emption on Copper Creek. On all these tracts of land and the open ranges adjoining them Mr. Wilson has large bands of cattle grazing the year round. Not only is he a very large raiser of stock, but a large purchaser as well. He contracts with meat purveyors at the coast cities for their supplies of beef cattle and draws his supplies from his own herds and from those of many other ranches in the interior, his shipments averaging 150 head a month, which at prevailing prices would represent a sum approaching \$100,000 in the course of the year. Mr. Wilson is an active and energetic business man, and gives his whole time and personal attention to the industry, and no one in the upper country is more respected and esteemed, his word being taken as readily as his bond. In concluding this article we only re-echo the wish of the entire community that Mr. Wilson may long be spared to carry on and increase his present extensive business, which by his probity, earnestness and foresight he has placed on so firm a commercial basis. Mr. Wilson's home at Cache Creek is ever open to the traveller, and the charming hospitality of himself and family can be vouched for by very many who will peruse these lines.

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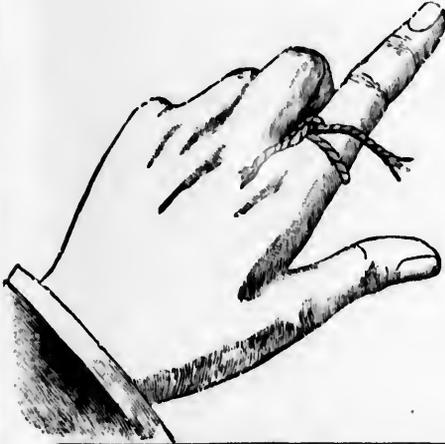
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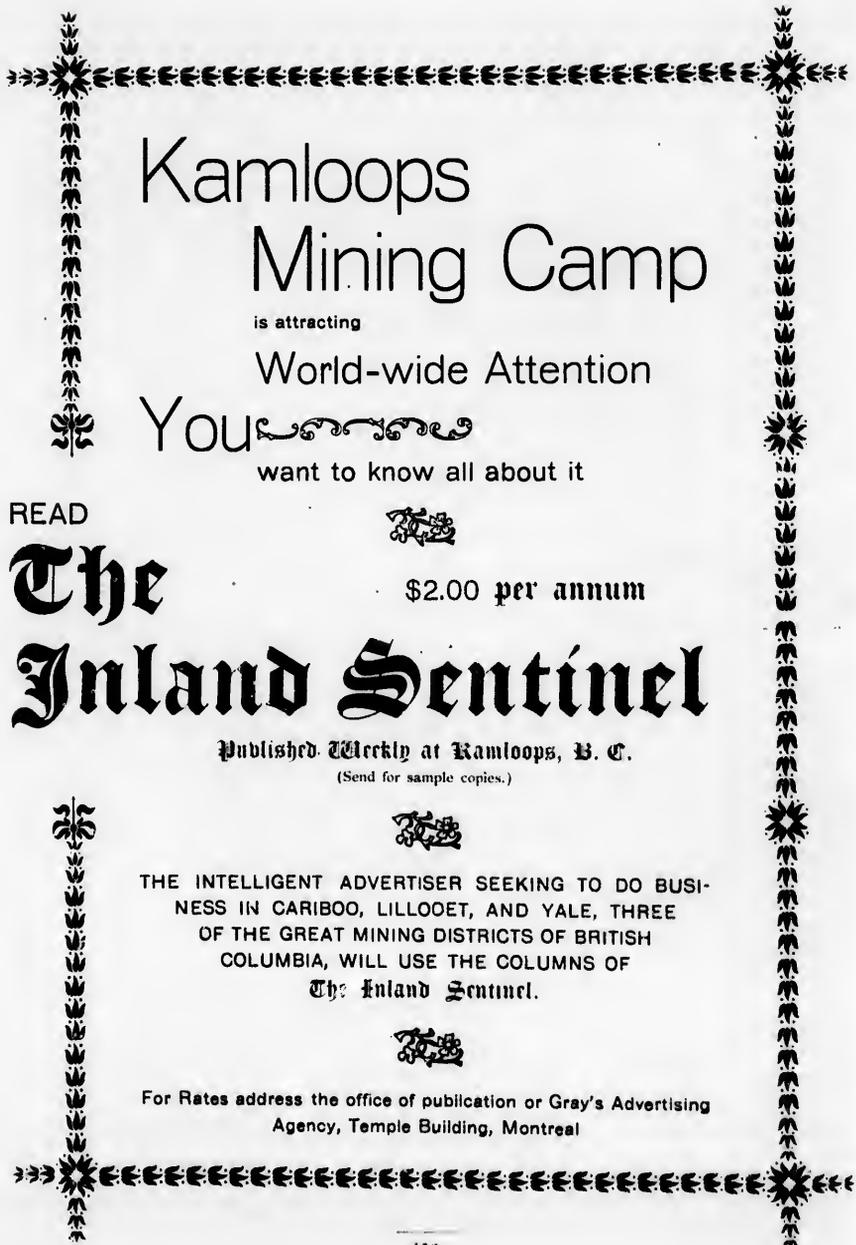
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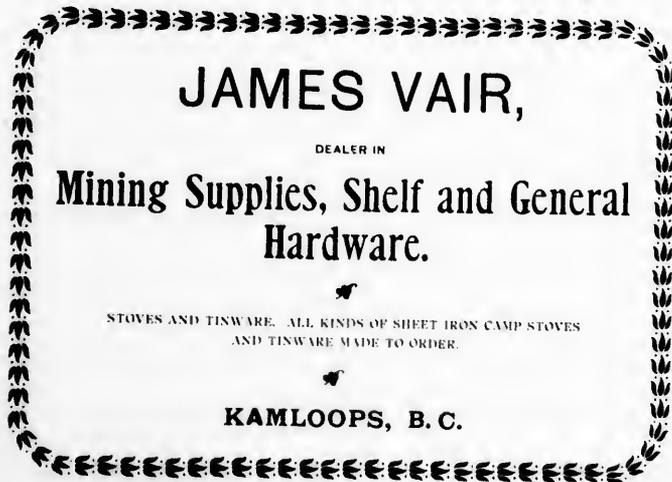


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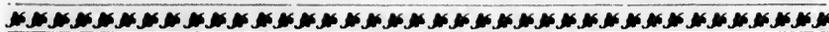


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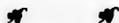


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British Columbia Mineral Laws.

INTERPRETATION.

In the construction of the Mineral Act the following expressions have the following meanings respectively, unless inconsistent with the context:

"Mine" shall mean any land in which any vein or lode, or rock in place, shall be mined for gold or other minerals, precious or base, except coal.

"Mineral" shall mean all valuable deposits of gold, silver, platinum, iridium, or any of the platinum group of metals, mercury, lead, copper, tin, zinc, nickel, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, bromine, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, iodine, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus, plumbago, potassium, sodium, strontium, sulphur or any combination of the aforementioned elements with themselves or with any other elements, asbestos, emery, mica and mineral pigments.

"Limestone, marble, clay, or any building stone, when mined for building purposes," shall not be considered as mineral within the meaning of the Act.

"Rock in place" shall mean all rock in place bearing valuable deposits of mineral within the meaning of the Act.

"Vein" or "Lode." Whenever either of these terms is used in the Act, "rock in place" shall be deemed to be included.

"Mineral claim" shall mean the personal right of property or interest in any mine.

"Mining property" shall include every mineral claim, ditch, mill site or water right used for mining purposes, and all other things belonging to a mine or used in the working thereof.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground, and squared or faced on four sides for at least one foot from the top, and each side so squared or faced shall measure at least four inches on its face so far as squared or faced, and any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"Mill site" shall mean a plot of ground located, as defined by the Act, for the purpose of erecting thereon any machinery or other works for transporting, crushing, reducing or sampling ores, or for the transmission of power for working mines.

"Streams" shall include all natural water-courses, whether usually containing water or not, and all rivers, creeks and gulches.

"Ditch" shall include a flume, pipe or race, or other artificial means for conducting water by its own weight, to be used for mining purposes.

"Ditch head" shall mean the point in a natural watercourse or lake, or other source, where water is first taken into a ditch.

"Free miner" shall mean a person or joint stock company, or foreign company named in, and lawfully possessed of, a valid existing free miner's certificate, and no other.

"Record," "register," and "registration" shall have the same meaning, and shall mean an entry in some official book kept for that purpose.

"Full interest" shall mean any mineral claim of the full size, or one of several shares into which a mineral claim shall be equally divided.

"Cause" shall include any suit or action.

"Judgment" shall include "order" or "decree."

"Real estate" shall mean any mineral land in fee simple under any Act relating to gold mines or to minerals other than coal.

"Joint stock company" shall mean any company duly incorporated for mining purposes under the "Companies Act," "Companies Act, 1890," and any company duly incorporated in British Columbia for mining purposes under the "Companies Act, 1862," (Imperial), and shall include all companies, whether foreign or local, registered or incorporated under the "Companies Act."

FREE MINERS' CERTIFICATES AND PRIVILEGES.

1. Any person over eighteen years of age or any joint stock company, or foreign company, can obtain a free miner's certificate, for one or more years, by applying to any gold commissioner or mining recorder in British Columbia, and paying a fee of \$5.00 for each year.

In the absence of the Mining Recorder the fee can be left with any officer or person in charge of the office, and the certificate will date from that time.

2. A free miner can, at any time, obtain a certificate commencing to run at the expiration of his then existing certificate, by paying the regular fee and producing such existing certificate. If a free miner's certificate be lost or destroyed he can obtain a "substituted certificate" on payment of \$1.00.

3. A free miner's certificate is not transferable.

4. Any person, or joint stock company, mining or working on a mineral claim, mine held as real estate, tunnel, flume, drain or ditch, without having taken out a free miner's certificate, is liable, on conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding \$25.00 and costs.

5. Subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, no person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim or any minerals therein, or in or to any water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel or

flume, unless he or it shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests in or to any mineral claim, and all and any minerals therein, and in or to any and every water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel or flume, which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall, or or before the day following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate: Provided, nevertheless, should any co-owner fail to keep up his free miner's certificate, such failure shall not cause a forfeiture or act as an abandonment of the claim, but the interest of the co-owner who shall fail to keep up his free miner's certificate shall, ipso facto, be and become vested in his co-owners pro rata, according to their former interests: Provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner, and, though not a free miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold or dispose of any shares therein: And provided, also, that this section shall not apply to mineral claims for which a Crown grant has been issued: Provided, always, that if any person or company shall acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any mine or mineral claim, or interest therein, and it shall appear that some person or company through whom he or it claims title has neglected to take out or keep up a free miner's certificate, according to the provisions of the Mineral Act, such person or company so acquiring such mine or mineral claim, or interest therein, may, within one month from the time when he or it shall first acquire knowledge thereof, or if knowledge acquired within one month after the Mineral Act, 1896, becomes law, pay to the Recorder of the mining division in which the claim affected is situate the fee or fees which ought to have been paid by such person or company in default as aforesaid, and thereupon the title of such person or company so acquiring the said mine or mineral claim, or interest therein, shall be deemed to be and always to have been as good and effectual as if no such default had occurred, but this last proviso shall not affect litigation pending at the passage of the said Act of 1896.

6. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, but not longer, have the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine upon any waste lands of the Crown for all minerals other than coal, and upon all lands the right whereon to so enter upon, prospect and mine all minerals other than coal shall have been, or hereafter shall be, reserved to the Crown and its licensees, and also to enter, locate, prospect, and mine for gold and silver upon any lands the right whereon to so enter and mine such gold and silver shall have been, or shall be, reserved to the Crown and its licensees. Excepting out of all the above description of lands any land occupied by any building, and any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any orchard, and any land for the time being actually under cultivation and any land lawfully occupied for mining purposes other than placer mining, and also Indian reservations and military or naval reservations:

Provided that where any hydraulic mining works, established in accordance with the "Placer Mining Act, 1891," have been in operation, the land which may have been uncovered by the operation of such works shall not be located or mined upon by any free miner other than the person or persons carrying on such hydraulic works for a space of six months next after the same shall have been so uncovered: Provided that in the event of such entry being made upon lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, and not being a portion of lands granted to and held by or for a railway company under any railway subsidy Act heretofore or to be hereafter passed, such free miner, previously to such entry, shall give adequate security to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder for any loss or damage which may be caused by such entry; and provided that, after such entry, he shall make full compensation to the occupant or owner of such lands for any loss or damages which may be caused by reason of such entry; such compensation, in case of dispute, to be determined by the Court having jurisdictions in mining disputes, with or without a jury.

7. *A free miner may cut timber* for mining purposes, upon any Crown lands or timber leasehold, or any lands the timber whereon has been reserved by the Crown.

8. *A free miner may hold* not more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode, except by purchase; but he may hold, by location, a claim on any separate vein or lode.

9. *A free miner may kill game* for his own use at any period of the year while prospecting or mining.

10. A free miner shall have all the rights and privileges granted to free miners by the "Placer Mining Act."

11. *The holder of a mineral claim is entitled* to all minerals within his claim; but he is not entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downward; except on mineral claims located previous to the Mineral Act Amendment, 1892. He is entitled to all surface rights, including timber for mining or building purposes, so long as he holds the claim.

12. *A free miner's interest in his mineral claim*—save as to claims held as real estate—is a *chattel interest*, equivalent to lease for one year, and thence from year to year, subject to the terms and conditions of the Mineral Act.

13. *No free miner shall suffer* from any acts of omission or commission, or delays, on the part of any government official, if such can be proven.

14. Whenever through the acts or defaults of any person other than the recorded owner of a mineral claim or his agent by him duly authorized, the evidence of the location or record on the ground, or the situation of a mineral claim, has been destroyed, lost, or effaced, or is difficult of ascertainment, nevertheless, effect shall be given to same as far as possible, and the Court shall have power to make all necessary enquiries, directions and references in the premises, for the purpose of carrying out the object hereof, and vesting title in the first bona fide acquirer of the claim.

LOCATING MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. A mineral claim must not exceed 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth.

2. All angles must be right angles, except where a boundary line of a previously surveyed claim is common to both.

3. The claim must be marked by two legal posts, numbered 1 and 2, placed as nearly as possible on the line of the lode or vein, and not more than 1,500 feet apart. The line from 1 to 2 is the location line, and the claim may extend any number of feet to the right, and to the left of such location line, provided the total distance on both sides does not exceed 1,500 feet.

4. A legal post marked "Discovery post" must also be placed on the lode where it was discovered.

5. On No. 1 post must be written:—(1) "Initial post," (2) the name of the claim, (3) name of locator, (4) date of location, (5) approximate bearing of No. 2 post, (6) length and breadth of claim, (7) No. of feet to right and No. of feet to the left of the location line.

6. On No. 2 post:—(1) The name of the claim, (2) name of locator, and (3) date of location.

7. When a claim has been located, the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts Nos. 1 and 2 so that it can be distinctly seen; in a timbered locality, by blazing trees and cutting underbrush, and in a locality where there is no timber or underbrush, he shall set legal posts or erect monuments of earth or rock not less than two feet high and two feet in diameter at base, so that such line can be distinctly seen.

8. When the claim is surveyed, the surveyor will be guided entirely by posts 1 and 2, the notice on No. 1 and the records of the claim.

9. Post No. 1 must not be moved, and No. 2 only for correction of distance by Government surveyor.

10. When it is impossible to mark the location line as above, place posts as near as possible to the location line, and note distance and direction from such location line. These must be set out in the record of the claim.

11. Locations made on Sunday, or on any public holiday, are not for that reason invalid.

N.B.—Legal posts must, in all cases, be at least four inches square, and not less than four feet above the ground.

RECORDING MINERAL CLAIMS, ETC.

1. All records must be made at the Mining Recorder's office of the mining division in which the claim is situated, and if, through ignorance, record be made in wrong division, this shall not affect the title; but new record must be made in proper office, within fifteen days from discovery of error.

2. (a) The holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downwards.

(b) This Act shall not prejudice the rights of claim-owners nor claim-holders whose claims have been located under former Acts.

(c) No mineral claim of the full size shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration in the Form S, made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts: That the legal notices and posts have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person as a mineral claim, and is not occupied by any other building, or any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, or any orchard, or any land under cultivation, or any Indian Reservation. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant, the number and date of his free miner's certificate, and the name of the place where the said certificate was issued, and the date of the location of the claim. The words written on the No. 1 and No. 2 posts shall be set out in full, and as accurate a description as possible of the position of the claim given, having special reference to any prior relations which it may join;

No mineral claim which at the date of its record is known by the locator to be less than a full sized mineral claim, shall be recorded without the word "fraction" being added to the name of the claim, and the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration in the Form T, made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts: That the legal posts and notices have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the fractional claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person as a mineral claim, and is not occupied by any building, or any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, or any orchard, or any land under cultivation, or any Indian Reservation. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant, the number and date of his free miner's certificate, and the name of the place where the said certificate was issued, and the date of the location of the claim. The words written on the No. 1 and No. 2 posts shall be set out in full, as accurate a description as possible of the position of the claim given. A description of the land bounding the fractional claim on all sides shall state whether it is vacant Crown land or land occupied by mineral claims, with the names of the claims. A sketch plan shall be drawn by the applicant on the back of declaration, showing as near as may be the position of the adjoining mineral claims, and the shape and size, expressed in feet, of the fraction desired to be recorded.

(d) Provided that the failure on the part of the locator of a mineral claim to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be deemed to invalidate such location, if upon the facts it shall appear that such locator has actually discovered mineral in place on said location, and that there has been on his part a bona fide attempt to comply with the provisions of this Act, and that the non-observance of the formalities hereinbefore referred to is not of a character calculated to mislead other persons desiring to locate claims in the vicinity.

3. A mineral claim must be recorded within fifteen days after location, if within ten miles of

the office of the Mining Recorder. One additional day is allowed for every additional ten miles, or fraction thereof.

4. A mineral claim shall be marked by two legal posts, placed as near as possible on the line of the ledge or vein, and the posts shall be numbered 1 and 2, and the distance between posts 1 and 2 shall not exceed fifteen hundred feet, the line between posts Nos. 1 and 2 to be known as the location line, and upon posts Nos. 1 and 2 shall be written the name given the mineral claim, the name of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon No. 1 post there shall be written, in addition to the foregoing, "Initial Post," the approximate compass bearing of No. 2 post, and a statement of the number of feet lying to right and to the left of the line from No. 1 to No. 2 post, thus: "Initial post. Direction of post No. 2. . . . feet on the right, and . . . feet on the left of the line from No. 1 to No. 2 post."

All the particulars required to be put on No. 1 and No. 2 posts shall be furnished by the locator to the Mining Recorder, in writing, at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form a part of the record of such claim.

5. Upon any Mining Recorder issuing a free miner's certificate, or upon any free miner applying to record any mineral claim, bill of sale, or other instrument, the Mining Recorder shall enter in the free miners' certificate book the particulars of such free miner's certificate, giving number of certificate, date, place of issue, and to whom issued.

6. Where a claim has been recorded under any name, and the owner or his agent is desirous of changing the same, the Recorder of said mining division may, upon application being made by such owner or agent, and upon payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, amend the record accordingly: Provided, however, that such change of name shall not in any way affect or prejudice any proceedings or execution against the owner of the said claim.

7. On payment of the fees the locator, or his agent, will receive a certified copy of the record.

8. A mineral claim must be recorded within the time prescribed, or it will be deemed to have been abandoned.

DISPUTES AS TO TITLES, ABANDONMENT, RELOCATION, ETC.

1. In case of any dispute as to the location of a mineral claim the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the priority of such location, subject to any questions as to the validity of the record itself, and subject, further, to the free miner having complied with all the terms and conditions of the Act.

2. Upon any dispute as to the title to any mineral claim no irregularity happening previous to the date of the record of the last certificate of work shall affect the title thereto, and it shall be assumed that up to that date the title to such claim was perfect, except upon suit by the Attorney-General based upon fraud.

3. A free miner may at any time abandon any mineral claim by giving notice in writing to the Mining Recorder; and such notice will give him the right to take any machinery, personal prop-

erty, and ore, from the claim, within such time as may be fixed by the Gold Commissioner, or Mining Recorder.

4. A free miner cannot relocate a mineral claim, or any portion thereof, which he has failed to record within the legal time, abandoned, or forfeited, without the permission of the Gold Commissioner in writing. Nor can he hold any interest in any portion of such claim, by location, without such permission.

5. In the absence of the Mining Recorder fees and particulars may be left at his office with the officer or person in charge, and record shall date from that time.

ANNUAL WORK ON MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. Work on the claim itself, or outside of the claim, "with intent to work the same," having direct relation, and being in direct proximity, to the claim, to the value of one hundred dollars, must be done each year, from date of record of mineral claim.

2. An affidavit made by the holder, or his agent, setting out a detailed statement of the work done, must be filed with the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder; and a "certificate of work" obtained from the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder, and recorded before the expiration of each year from the date of record of said claim.

3. A free miner or company of free miners, being the owner or holder of adjoining mineral claims, may, subject to filing a notice of his intentions with the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder, perform, on any one or more such claims, all the work required to entitle him to a certificate of work for each claim.

4. Any two or more free miners holding adjoining claims in partnership, under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force, may, subject to filing notice as above, perform the work on any one or more of such claims to entitle them to a certificate of work for each claim.

5. Any money or labor expended in constructing a tunnel to develop a vein or lode, will be deemed to have been expended on such vein or lode.

6. In lieu of the above tunnel work and recording of same, the holder of a mineral claim may pay to the Mining Recorder of his mining division, the sum of one hundred dollars, get a receipt and record the same each year from date of record of claim.

TUNNELS AND DRAINS FOR MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. A free miner, holding a mineral claim, or Crown grant to mine, can get a license, by permission of the Gold Commissioner, to run a drain or tunnel, for drainage or any other purpose connected with the working of his mine, through any occupied or unoccupied lands, whether mineral or otherwise, by giving such security for possible damages as may be required by the Gold Commissioner.

2. The owner of a tunnel, run for the development of a vein or lode, has, in addition to any mineral claim held by him, the right to all veins or lodes discovered in such tunnel, if they are marked out, and duly recorded, within fifteen days after discovery; provided, that such veins or lodes are not included in any existing mineral claims.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS FOR CROWN GRANT OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. Whenever the lawful holder of a mineral claim shall have complied with the following requirements, to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, he shall be entitled to receive from the Gold Commissioner a certificate of improvements in respect of such claim, unless proceedings by the person claiming an adverse right under section 37 of the Mineral Act, 1895, have been taken:—

(a) Done or caused to be done work on the claim itself in developing a mine to the value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of all houses, buildings, and other like improvements. For the purpose of this section, work done on the claim by a predecessor or predecessors in title shall be deemed to have been done by the applicant who receives a transfer of such claim; but in no case shall the cost of surveying be considered as improvements or work done on the claim:

(b) Found a vein or lode within the limits of such claim:

(c) Had the claim surveyed by an authorized Provincial Land Surveyor, who shall have made three plats of the claim, and who shall have accurately defined and marked the boundaries of such claim upon the ground, and indicated the corners by placing monuments or legal posts at the angles thereof, and upon such monuments or posts shall be inscribed by him the name and the official designation of the claim, and the corner represented thereby, and who shall have, on completion of survey, forwarded at once the original field-notes and plan direct to the Lands and Works Department. After a certificate of improvements has been issued in respect of any claim so surveyed, prima facie evidence of its location upon the ground may be given by any person who has seen and can describe the position of such posts purporting to be so marked as aforesaid, and the said field-notes, or a copy thereof certified in accordance with the "Evidence Act," shall be received in all Courts as prima facie evidence of the facts which they purport to set forth:

(d) Shall have posted on some conspicuous parts of the land embraced in the survey a copy of the plat of the claim, and a legible notice in writing, in Form F of the Schedule to this Act, of his intention to apply for a certificate of improvements, and shall also have posted a similar notice in the Mining Recorder's office, and such notice shall contain—

- (1) The name of the claim;
- (2) The name of the lawful holder thereof;
- (3) The number of such holder's existing free miner's certificate;
- (4) His intention to apply for certificate of improvements at the end of sixty days, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant;
- (5) The date of the notice;

(e) Inserted a copy of such notice in the British Columbia Gazette or in any newspaper published in the Province, and circulated in the district in which the claim is situated, for at least sixty days prior to such application, which insertion can be made at any time after the posting of the notice on the claim:

(f) Shall have filed with the Mining Recorder a copy of the surveyor's original field notes and plat immediately after posting the notice on the claim of his intention to apply for a certificate of improvements:

(g) Filed with the Mining Recorder—

(1) Affidavit of the holder of the claim, or his agent, in the Form G in Schedule of this Act:

(h) At the expiration of the term of the said publication, provided no action shall have been commenced and notice thereof filed with the Mining Recorder, he shall forward to the owner or agent, under Form I of the Schedule of this Act, the documents referred to above, together with a certificate that the notice provided by sub-section (h), sub-section (d), has been posted in his office, and the field-notes and plan deposited for reference therein from the date of the first appearance of the said notice in the British Columbia Gazette and continuously therefrom for a period of at least sixty days. The Recorder shall also set out in Form I the name of the recorded owner of the claim at the date of signing the same.

2. After the issuing and recording of a certificate of improvements and while such certificate is in force, it is not necessary to do any work on the claim.

3. On the granting and recording of such Certificate of Improvements the holder thereof is entitled to a Crown grant of his mineral claim if it is situated outside the railway belt without any payment for the land; but if it is situated within the railway belt he must pay five dollars per acre to the Mining Recorder.

4. If, after applying for a certificate of improvements, the applicant shall sell and transfer his claim to another, the new holder can have the certificate of improvements made out in his name, but after a certificate of improvements has been issued the holder cannot record any transfer of his rights in the claim until he obtains his Crown grant.

ADVERSE CLAIMS.

1. A certificate of improvements when issued as aforesaid shall not be impeached in any Court on any ground except that of fraud.

2. In case any person shall claim an adverse right of any kind, either to possession of the mineral claim referred to in the application for certificate of improvements or any part thereof, or to the minerals contained therein, he shall, within sixty days after the publication in the British Columbia Gazette of the notice referred to (unless such time shall be extended by special order of the Court upon cause being shown), commence an action in the Supreme Court of British Columbia to determine the question of the right of possession or otherwise enforce the said claim, and shall file a copy of the writ in said action with the Mining Recorder of the district or mining division in which the said claim is situate within twenty-four days from the commencement of said action, and shall prosecute the said suit with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure to so commence or to so prosecute shall be deemed to be a waiver of the plaintiff's claim. After final judgment shall have been rendered in the said action the person or any one of the

persons entitled to the possession of the claim or any part thereof, may file a certified copy of the same in the office of the Mining Recorder. After the filing of the said judgment, and upon compliance with all the requirements of the next preceding section, such person or persons shall be entitled to the issue to him or to them of the certificate of improvements in respect of the claim or the portion thereof which he or they shall appear from the decision of the court rightly to possess: Provided that this section shall not apply to any adverse claim filed or action to enforce the same commenced prior to the date of the Act of 1896 coming into force, but the same shall be continued in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

3. If an adverse claim shall only affect a portion of the ground for which a certificate of improvements is applied, the applicant may relinquish the portion covered by the adverse claim, and still be entitled to a certificate of improvements for the undisputed remainder of his claim, upon complying with the requirements of the Act.

4. When judgment in such a case is rendered by the court, a memorandum of such judgment shall be entered in the "Record Book," and if, by any judgment, the original boundaries of the claim are changed a *plat* made by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and signed by the judge who gave the judgment, shall be filed in the office of the Mining Recorder.

CROWN GRANTS OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. Any lawful owner of a mineral claim can obtain a *Crown grant*, by paying to the Government of British Columbia the sum of *five hundred dollars*, in lieu of expenditure on claim, after having complied with all the provisions relating to Certificates of Improvement, except such as have respect solely to work required to be done on the claim.

2. The holder of a Certificate of Improvements, which has been recorded, in respect of a mineral claim *outside* the railway belt, is entitled to a *Crown grant* of such claim *without the payment of five hundred dollars* as above; and in respect of a claim *inside* the railway belt, is entitled to a *Crown grant* on payment of five dollars per acre to the Mining Recorder. (Where the mineral claim is located on land lawfully occupied under a timber lease, the *Crown grant* shall convey the survey and minerals within the meaning of this Act (save coal) found in veins or lodes, or rock in place, but shall reserve the timber.)

3. The holder of a mineral claim for which a certificate of improvements has been granted and recorded shall make application for a *Crown grant* to the Gold Commissioner, enclosing his certificate of improvements, the *Crown grant* fee of five dollars, the Mining Recorder's Certificate, Form 1, the field notes and *plat*, and the affidavit, Form G, within three months from the date of such certificate of improvements, and in default of such application having been made within such time such certificate of improvements shall lapse and become absolutely void.

4. The issuance of a *Crown grant* does not invalidate a *lien* on a mineral claim.

WHAT PASSES BY CROWN GRANTS OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. *Of waste lands* of the Crown: "The right of all minerals within the meaning of this Act (excepting coal) found in veins, lodes or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination with each other, in, upon, or under the land in the said *Crown grant* mentioned."

2. "*Of lawfully occupied lands*, the right whereon to enter, prospect and mine *all minerals* (other than coal), has been reserved to the Crown and its licensees:" A *Crown grant* "shall pass to the grantee all minerals within the meaning of this Act (other than coal) found in veins, or lodes, or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination with each other, which may be in, upon, or under the land of the said *Crown grant* mentioned, and including all the rights given to mineral claim holders of mineral claims so located; but such *Crown grant* shall expressly reserve the rights of such prior occupant."

3. "*Of lawfully occupied lands*, the right whereon to enter and mine *gold and silver* has been reserved to the Crown and its licensees:" *Crown grant* "shall pass to the grantee all the gold and silver found in veins, or lodes, or rock in place, which may be in, upon, or under the land in said *Crown grant* mentioned, and including all the rights given to holders of mineral claims so located; but such *Crown grant* shall expressly reserve the rights of such prior occupant."

TRANSFERS OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. No transfer of any mineral claim, or of any interest therein, shall be enforceable unless the same shall be in writing, signed by the transferrer or by his agent authorized in writing, and recorded by the Mining Recorder; and if signed by an agent, the authority of such agent shall be recorded before the record of such transfer. All mineral claims derived under *Crown grant*, and every transfer thereof, or any interest therein, shall be registered under the provisions of the "Land Registry Act."

2. The transfer of any real estate acquired under the provisions of the "Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1873," shall be in writing, signed by the transferrer or his agent authorized in writing, and need not be by deed or under seal.

3. Every conveyance, bill of sale, mortgage, or other document of title relating to any mineral claim, not held as real estate, or mining interest, shall be recorded within the time prescribed for recording mineral claims: Provided, always, that the failure to so record any such document shall not invalidate the same as between the parties thereto, but such documents as to third parties shall take effect from the date of record, and not from the date of such document: And provided further, that after the issuance of a *Crown grant* for any mineral claim it shall not be necessary to register any transfer or other document of title executed subsequent to such *Crown grant* with the Mining Recorder of the district in which the said claim is situated; but all documents relating

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to the same may thereafter be registered in the same manner as are other documents of title relating to the transfer of real estate, and all the provisions of the "Land Registry Act," and any amendments thereto, shall apply to such registration.

MILL SITES FOR MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. On unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands, not known to contain mineral, a free miner may locate one mill site of five acres, as nearly as possible in the form of a square (7.07 chs. by 7.07 chs.) for each mineral claim held by him.

To locate a mill site—

- (a) Place legal post at each corner.
- (b) Post a notice on each post stating:
 1. Name of free miner.
 2. Number of free miner's certificate.
 3. Intention, in sixty days from date, to apply for land as mill site.
 4. Date of notice.

(e) Post copy of notice on office of Mining Recorder.

2. After sixty days deposit duplicate plans, by a Provincial Land Surveyor, in Mining Recorder's office; and affidavit that above requirements have been complied with, and that said lands are not known to contain minerals; in the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT PRIOR TO LEASE.

I, of the district of free miner, make oath and say:

1. I have marked out the land required by me for a mill site, by placing a legal post at each corner.
2. I have posted a notice on each such post, and on the Mining Recorder's office at a copy of which notice is hereunto annexed marked "A."

3. The said land is not known to contain minerals, and is not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, valuable as mineral land.

Sworn before me, etc.

3. The Gold Commissioner will then grant a lease for one year.

4. During the year, if the lessee place or construct work or machinery for mining or milling purposes, on said mill site, to the value of five hundred dollars, and prove the same to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, he will be entitled to a Crown grant of said mill site on payment of five dollars per acre; and any free miner now having a lease of land for mill site, may obtain a Crown grant on proving expenditure of five hundred dollars as above, and payment of five dollars an acre.

5. On application for Crown grant for mill site the lessee must:

1. Pay five dollars an acre to the Mining Recorder.

2. Deposit with Mining Recorder—

- (a) Lease of mill site.
- (b) Plat of mill site.
- (c) Surveyor's original field-notes.
- (d) Certificate from Gold Commissioner that works, or machinery, for mining or milling, to the value of five hundred dollars, have been placed on the mill site.

(e) Application for Crown grant; and affidavit as follows:—

AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT FOR CROWN GRANT OF MILL SITE.

I, of in the district of, free miner, make oath and say:

1. I am the lawful owner of the mill site mentioned in indenture of lease dated and made between and

2. During the year mentioned in said lease, as the term thereof, I put or constructed works, or machinery, for mining or milling purposes, on the said mill site, of the value of at least five hundred dollars.

Sworn before me, etc.

(6) Crown grants of mill sites pass all the surface rights of the land in the said Crown grant, but expressly reserve all minerals under said land, and the right to the Crown and its licensees to enter and mine the said minerals.

WATER RIGHTS FOR MINERAL CLAIMS.

1. In measuring water in a ditch or sluice the following rules must be observed:

(a) The water taken in any ditch or sluice shall be measured at the ditch or sluice head.

(b) No water shall be taken into a ditch or sluice except in a trough placed horizontally at the place at which the water enters.

(c) One inch of water shall mean half the quantity that will pass through an orifice two inches high by one inch wide, with a contant head of seven inches above the upper side of the orifice.

2. A free miner holding a mineral claim, mine held as real estate, or mill site, may obtain a water right in unappropriated water, for mining and milling purposes, for a period of twenty years or less, on such terms as the Gold Commissioner shall think fit.

3. Before making application for grant, post notice on a legal post on conspicuous part of the ground where water is to be used, and a copy of such notice on the office of the Mining Recorder for sixty days.

The notice shall contain:

- (a) Name of each applicant.
- (b) Number of each applicant's free miner's certificate.
- (c) Name or description of stream, lake, or other source, from which water is intended to be taken.
- (d) Point of diversion, or intended ditch head.
- (e) Number of inches of water applied for.
- (f) Purpose for which it is required.
- (g) Date of notice.

4. If more than three hundred inches of water applied for, \$25.00 must be deposited with the Gold Commissioner, to be refunded if the grant is refused.

5. A grant of water right must be recorded within the time allowed for the recording of mineral claim, but time may be extended by the Gold Commissioner; and no grant takes effect until recorded.

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