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# THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

No. 8.

Cable address, "Mugwump," Rossland. Use "Lieber's," "Moreing and Neal's," and Hedford-McNeill's Codes.

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HAS FOR SALE TOWN LOTS IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK

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

WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES.

### MINING NOTES.

The Cracker Jack has been sold to a syndicate, of which the chief promoters are Doctor Reddy and Messrs. P. A. O'Farrell and Ross Thompson. The Cracker Jack adjoins the Green Mountain on the northeast. At the southern side of the claim there is a nice showing of surface ore which looks well, although it is not very large. The discovery is made on a very strong and healthy iron cap, on which it should not take very much work to disclose good ore.

J. A. Finch has acquired control of the stock of the Novelty.

A new shaft has been started on the Good Hope and indications are very favorable.

Mr. Haskine, superintendent of the Jumbo, has a contract on the High Ore for which he is taking his pay in stock. The High Ore adjoins the Jumbo. He has lots of faith in the prospect of finding a mine there.

A new discovery has been made of good ore in a shaft 150 feet east of the surface cut on the Colonna, which first gave evidence of the great value of the property. Ore is now opened up for 250 feet at least on the property on the surface and it is all of shipping grade, which points to the existence of a very long chute of ore.

Appearances are improving very strikingly on the Silverine. It is rumored that the control has been acquired by a syndicate from the present holders.

The Red Mountain is not going back on its name nor on the remarkably fine surface showing discovered there lately. It is improving with every foot of work done.

The Kootenay is not a mine much talked of around the streets of Rossland. Its stock is not dealt in on the local market at all. And it is not yet swelling the output of ore by shipments. But one of the most experienced mining men in the camp gave it as his firm belief that the Kootenay was destined to be the greatest mine in the district. There is nothing in present appearances on the property out of harmony with that view, but there are other prospects coming to the front which will run it close.

S. M. Wharton claims that the Cliff is the biggest mine in Trail Creek. He is on the horns of a dilemma. He hates to ship ore, because ore in sight makes a mine sell. He hates to sell the mine until he has opened up another level. He cannot open up another level unless he ships ore to pay expenses. What is he to do? When the Colonel is seen on a street corner with a pensive, far-away look in his eyes, it is that problem he is figuring out.

The Waneta-Trail Gold Mining Company held their first annual meeting on Monday. The promoters were able to put a very satisfactory state of affairs before the company. The first block of treasury stock has all been sold and development work is being pushed ahead with a force of seven men, and has already disclosed some very good ore. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: C. O. Lalonde, president; A. S. Goodeve, vice-president; Robert Dixon, treasurer; D. D. Birks, secretary; W. C. Archer, managing director; A. H. MacNeill and Charles Bates.

The new discovery on the Colonna shows three feet and a half of solid ore.

Some very remarkable looking ore has been found in the shaft on the Morning Star. It looks like zinc ore, with a little copper through. An assay disclosed the fact that in gold, silver, copper and lead it is of good shipping value.

The Sunset has two feet of good ore, ten inches of which yield the prettiest copper and quartz ore ever seen in Trail Creek. Although by no means solid copper pyrites it carries 15 per cent. copper. Its gold valuation, with its high copper percentage, makes it of shipping grade.

A \$20 assay in silver, copper and lead was received from the claims being operated by the Waneta and Trail Company.

The Annie Fraction is to the front with a discovery of ore in the shaft which assays well.

The west shaft on the Golden Chariot is looking splendid. It is down over thirty feet and has two feet of fine looking copper ore in it. It will be continued to the fifty-foot level and then the vein will be cross cut.

The contract given for sinking on the Sovereign is nearly completed. The mine is looking well.

The local management of the Heather Bell is only waiting for instructions to place the treasury stock on the market.

A strike of ore has been made on the Butte which is really most astonishing, not because the strike is in itself very wonderful, but because of the character of the surface showing which concealed it. The Butte started in on a stringer, it has now a body of ore between two and three feet wide. And it is good ore, too. It is a fine grade of copper pyrites mixed with quartz and it assays over \$20. The Butte lies about 1500 feet east of the limits of Rossland townsite and immediately adjoining the Paris Belle. Thus the wildcat of the spring makes the mine of the fall. The first thing we know the Paris Belle will be a shipper. When that happens criticism may fold its hands in despair.

Ore has lately been taken from the Goldhunter which assayed \$58 in gold and 7 per cent. copper.

A most laughable accusation has been made against the management of the War Eagle in the columns of the Victoria Colonist. They have, it seems, been stealing ore from the Poorman and using it to swell the War Eagle returns, with a view of influencing the sale of the latter. The pay chute in the Poorman shaft is within 20 feet of the War Eagle line and is pitching to the west. The Poorman had no pay ore in the heart of its tunnel, nor until a raise was made. The little wedge of ore taken out of the Poorman would not discharge the pay roll of the War Eagle for two weeks. The gentleman who discovered this mare's nest had better learn something about the measurement of stopping ground. As for the newspaper which published the story, if it is not within the range of the libel law it ought to be.

The shaft on the Mugwump has been straightened out and timbered and sinking has begun from the 50-foot level, lumber being delivered for a shaft and ore house.

The Nest Egg Company is enlarging its capital to 1,000,000 shares. Each shareholder will receive 50 per cent. more stock than he held before, and the balance will be sold to supply funds to install machinery, which has been ordered.

The Anglo-American Gold Mining and Milling Company of Rossland has been formed to work the claims Rainbow, Coyote, Cottonwood and McCormick on Palmer mountain, in the Wonacut mining district in Okanogan county, Washington. These claims show assay returns running very high in free gold.

The Buffalo Gold Mining Company, of which Dr. Campbell is one of the chief promoters, is about to open up three claims on O. K. mountain which have a very promising showing.

A Business and Mining Directory of Rossland, which should be of great service, is being compiled.

What does a man in Sir James Grant's position mean by coupling the California with the War Eagle and Le Roi and referring to it as one producer? The California company ought to clear themselves of any responsibility as to the source of this outrageous statement. It hurts a property to have too much claimed for it.

The Derby is getting some good ore and shows the car marks of a mine.

## THE GOLDFIELDS OF CANADA.

The following sympathetic interview with Sir James Grant appears in the Pall Mall Gazette:

To obtain an independent opinion upon the budding gold mining industry of Canada was our object in seeking out Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G., while his short stay in this country afforded the opportunity. Fortunately, while he is a geologist of no mean order, as is shown by his contributions to the literature of the science, Sir James Grant is free from the taint of the modern mining expert. He is a medical man first, standing at the head of the profession in the Dominion; to his skill we doubtless owe much of the health of the many successive Governor-Generals who have over a long stretch of years committed themselves to his talented care. He is of Scottish birth; in fact he is the Chief of the Grants of Corrimony. But having journeyed to Canada in his mother's arms we may regard him as a distinguished Canadian. He has, in his time, played a leading part in the political life of the Dominion; he introduced the original Canadian Pacific Railway bill. Yet he is the only Canadian upon whom for private, as distinct from political, services the dignity of K.C.M.G. has been conferred:

## TOWNS SPRINGING UP.

"In the case of the Canadian Pacific," said Sir James, "the great artery of the North American continent, it certainly requires a vast amount of local trade in order to make the great undertaking a paying investment. Fortunately the growth of local trade is now becoming the practical experience of those who, by their endeavors, have accomplished this great undertaking. Villages, towns and cities are springing up with marvellous rapidity. Rossland a year ago was only a quiet mountain post with a few dozen people. Today it has a thriving population of over five thousand. Rat Portage, south of the Lake of the Woods, which had a population of a hundred or two, now numbers about 5,000. There are extensive lumber mills, and it recently came into possession of a large reduction works to meet the growing requirements of the mining industry."

"It is gold, I suppose, that has caused the growth of these places?"

"Yes; these two towns are in a great measure the outcome of a most remarkable development in our mineral resources, and are both known in the English market almost as well as Johannesburg."

A smile of doubt and a protest led Sir James to consider his assertion, and enthusiastically to repeat it.

"You have no idea," he said, "of the number of people who are going out to the district now. Some are coming back from Johannesburg to go there, thus transferring their allegiance."

## SAMPLE MINES.

"The most attractive points today," he continued, "as regards mineral development, are Ontario, Rainy River, the Lake of the Woods, Manitou and British Columbia. All of these districts are attracting the attention, not only of Canadian and British, but of other European capital. Many mines during the past twelve months have been put into operation. Among the most celebrated is the Sultana, which produces an average output of from \$2,500 to \$3,000 in gold bricks per week, and that from a depth of only 300 feet, the returns having so far improved as the mine has been opened up. The Mikado, from 120 tons of ore passed through the reduction works at Rat Portage, during the past few weeks, has given a return of \$7,000 in gold, without taking into consideration the concentrates, which will increase the general percentage.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA, KOOTENAY AND TRAIL CREEK.

"In British Columbia," continued Sir James, "there are two classes of mining, placer and quartz. The placer workings are chiefly on the banks of the old rivers, which are known as 'gravel beds,' and are heavily impregnated with gold and platinum. From the Columbia region the Pacific syndicate have recently removed a brick of gold, now in Montreal, valued at \$82,000. Mr. Hobson, the well-known mining engineer of California, in his report on the British Columbia gravel beds says they are far more extensive than those of California. Dr. Dawson, F. R. S., director of the geological survey of Canada, states most positively in his report that the bulk of British Columbian mines will astonish the civilized world as far as the production of gold is concerned. At Gran-

ite creek, in the Yale district, several new mines have been placed in operation, chiefly gravel beds, by English and American companies, and altogether the outlook there is very encouraging."

"We hear a good deal over here of the Kootenay district."

"Yes, the points which have created the greatest degree of interest, more than those I have mentioned are Kootenay and Trail Creek, where recently the War Eagle, the Le Roi and the California have been developed and shown to be of the most productive character as far as gold is concerned. So important has the industry of mining become there that recently a new railway has been run into the district, and large reduction works at great expense have been established. Although these are running night and day at their full capacity, they are unable to meet the growing requirements of the mineral development—so much so that other works of a like character are now in contemplation."

"Generally speaking, where has the capital come from for all this development?"

"In the districts I have mentioned the main part of the capital invested is American and the supplies of various kinds for the mines are coming in from the neighboring republic, instead of from Canada as ought to be the case. But with an enormous population of seventy millions accumulated capital is more likely to exist than with a small population of five millions. However, matters are gradually changing, and the smaller Canadian element is asserting its position, and taking also an active and energetic part in the development of its local industries."

## THE JUMBO SHOWS GREAT DEVELOPMENTS.

A man has only to go and look at the Jumbo to convince himself that the days of Trail Creek's great output are rapidly approaching. When development work was begun on the Jumbo it was a rank wildcat. There was an enormous surface outcrop, it is true, but no value anywhere to be found. It was opened up by a tunnel not at first supposed to be a direct crosscut, as it was believed that the ledge was running easterly and westerly. In a jog in this tunnel pay ore was encountered 12 feet wide. It is a silicious ore with a fine grained streaky phyrrotite and chalcopyrite through it. Assays varied considerably, but big samples went astonishingly high. It was supposed that this ore was running west of south and east of north, and a drift was started in this direction along a slip or seam in the rock. The crosscut tunnel was also continued 70 feet further, intersecting an enormous body of solid sulphide ore, which, however, does not carry pay value. The drift was continued bearing slightly more to the south, until it was under the shaft, a distance of 125 feet. Another crosscut was then run to the west, but without striking pay ore. A crosscut started lately to the east has now run through nine feet of pay ore, and is not through it yet. This is undoubtedly the same chute of ore discovered at first; it is thus proved to be at least 125 feet long, 12 feet wide and 100 feet deep. The tunnel is 125 feet below the surface, but the ore in the shaft did not assay uniformly until it had been sunk 25 feet or thereabouts. A chute of ore of this magnitude gives 15,000 tons of ore in sight, and that means dividends to the tune of about \$250,000. During the last thirty days the Jumbo has added enormously to the resources of Trail Creek. It is a phenomenal mine. The very beginnings only of its stores have been brought to light. Work on the lower level now being opened may make a second chapter in its history.

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

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CONVEYANCING, GENERAL AGENTS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Offices at Rossland, Trail and Nelson.

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ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

Copper only ... \$2 00	Lead, wet assay \$2 50	Antimony .... \$5 00
Gold and Copper 2 50	Silica ..... 2 50	Arsenic ..... 5 00
Gold only ..... 1 50	Iron ..... 2 50	Nickel ..... 10 00
Silver only ..... 1 00	Zinc ..... 3 00	Cobalt ..... 10 00
Gold and Silver. 2 00	Sulphur ..... 3 00	Coal Analysis to 00
Lead, fire assay 1 00	Aluminum ..... 3 00	

Ten or more samples from same party in any one month, 30 per cent off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.

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Our work speaks for itself.

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## SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN

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The Only Route to Trail Creek

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Leave Going North, 1:10 p.m. NORTHPORT. Arrive Going South, 12:40 p.m.

Passengers for Trail creek mines connect at Northport with stages and steamer daily.

Close connection at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

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No. 6, PASSENGER, Sunday only—	
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Arrives at Trail .....	9:15 a. m.
No. 4, PASSENGER, Daily—	
Leaves Rossland .....	3:00 p. m.
Arrives at Trail .....	4:00 p. m.
No. 3, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	
Leaves Trail .....	10:30 a. m.
Arrives at Rossland .....	11:40 a. m.
No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily—	
Leaves Trail .....	5:00 p. m.
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Rossland, B. C.

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TRAIL CREEK. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COMPRISING THREE FULL CLAIMS.

## BUFFALO, ONTARIO AND GREAT BRITAIN, No. 1.

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1,000,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE \$1.00 EACH.

STOCK FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies' Act, 1890, and amending Acts.

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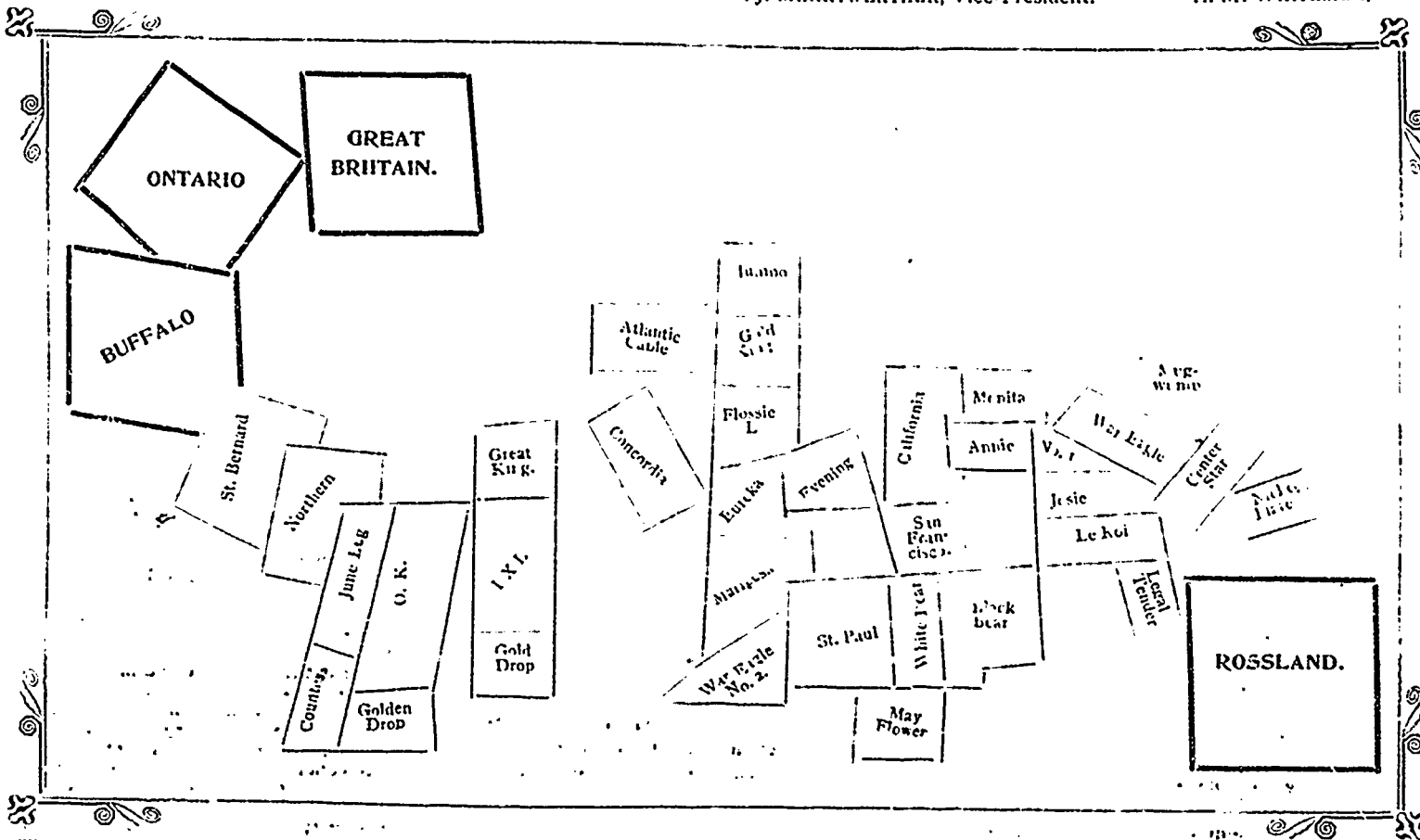
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C. M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

OFFICERS.

W. J. MERRYWEATHER, Vice-President.

A. M. WHITESIDE, Secretary.



The Buffalo Gold Mining Company have acquired and paid for in full three claims. The Buffalo, Ontario and Great Britain No. 1, each 1,500 feet square are situated on O. K. Mountain, about three-quarters of a mile from the famous O. K., the great free-milling property of Trail Creek, and about three miles from the town of Rossland. On the Buffalo claim there are two leads—one of quartz, from four to fifteen feet wide, and cropping for 800 feet, from the surface of which assays have been taken running from \$3 to \$12 in gold per ton. The other is an immense iron cap nearly 30 feet wide.

On the Ontario only prospecting work has been done, consisting of stripping a fine ledge which crops out through the claim.

On the Great Britain No. 1 there is a white quartz lead running through the property from which free gold has been obtained. This is confidently expected to prove up well when further work has been done.

The Red Mountain Railroad will run about a mile from these claims; making cheap transportation a great factor in the development.

Taking everything into consideration, having three full claims, the numerous ledges (and especially the free milling ledge), cheap transportation, the stock in this company should prove a paying investment and well worthy of your attention.

Four men are now working and more will be added to keep up quick and continuous development.

A limited number of shares of the treasury stock will be placed on the market at the remarkable low price of 5 cents, and no more will be sold at this price after the first issue.

**REDDIN & JACKSON, Brokers.**

## THE Anglo-American Gold Mining and... Milling Company.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

Organized under the Laws of British Columbia and registered in the State of Washington. (Own the Rainbow Group on Palmer Mountain, Okanogan County, Wash.)

CAPITALIZATION.

1,500,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Stock Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

200,000 shares will be applied to Development purposes.

Main Office, Rossland, B. C.

Mines, Golden, Okanogan County, Wash.

G. WINEHILL, President.

JNO. RIPLINGER, Secretary.

**THE RAINBOW AND CAYOTE.**

THE Rainbow and Cayote are the pioneer locations in this now celebrated camp. They are situated on Palmer Mountain, two miles south of the town of Golden, and six miles northeast from the City of Leominster. The owners have spent about \$18,000 in development of this property. There is one distinct ledge running through the claims with many spurs and feeders, all of which are of a very high grade. The development work on the Rainbow consists of one tunnel of 140 feet connecting it with shaft No. 1 at a depth of 60 feet. From this point a drift on the ledge is sunk for 20 feet and a winze of 65 feet, making a total depth on the ledge of 125 feet. A lower tunnel is driven to tap the bottom of this shaft for a distance of 300 feet. There are now between 700 and 800 tons of ore on the dump. Assays taken from different parts of the shafts, tunnels and open cuts gave an average of \$123.69. The development work on the Cayote consists of one shaft 90 feet, a tunnel 50 feet, tapping the shaft at a depth of 50 feet; a lower tunnel of 300 feet, tapping the ledge at a depth of 100 feet, a body of very high grade ore. Besides this, open cuts to the amount of 50 feet have been done. All the work on this claim has been done in a continuous ore chute of a very high grade. An assay taken from different parts of this property gave an average of \$230.99. All work on the Rainbow and Cayote is in such shape as to connect the entire work on both claims.

**THE MCCORMICK.**

THIS claim is also located on Palmer Mountain and is one of the Rainbow group. Development work on this claim consists of one shaft, 50 feet, and open cuts amounting to about 15 feet. The ore chute in the shaft is from 2 1/2 to 4 feet. Assays taken from this claim gave an average of \$130.63.

**THE COTTONWOOD.**

THIS claim is also one of the Rainbow group and joins the McCormick on the north, and has the same ledge as the Rainbow, McCormick and Cayote. The ledge on this claim is richer than on either of the other claims. A general average of rock taken from this claim assayed \$250 in gold and \$412 in silver; a total of \$291 in gold and silver. One assay not mentioned in the foregoing average, of selected specimens from this claim, gave \$3,112 per ton in gold. The development consists of two shafts, one 50 feet and one 20 feet, and a number of open cuts amounting to 20 feet.

The Anglo-American Gold Mining and Milling Company (Limited), who have purchased these mines, feel convinced that they have a property of undoubted merit, and the Trustees have authorized and instructed the manager to place an order for a twenty-stamp mill at once which will be on the ground and in operation before January 1, 1897. 100,000 shares of treasury stock has been placed on the market at 15 cents a share. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address all letters to JNO. RIPLINGER, SECRETARY.

# THE MINING REVIEW

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Published every Wednesday at the office of The Mining Review, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

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

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YESTERDAY one of the most remarkable contests ever entered into in the history of any civilized people was finally closed and a signal triumph recorded for the Republican party. The apparent issue was between silver and gold, but a deeper and wider cleavage existed between the opposing cohorts in this Homeric struggle. God was the banner under which the power-holding classes fought for a retention of their privileges; silver the ensign under which the disfranchised commonalty of the United States enlisted in a struggle for political emancipation. One of the most thoughtful writers of the present day, Mr. Benjamin Kidd, has traced the same struggle in every political contest of modern times and has made this sweeping generalization, that the power-holding class are always able to protect their principles; that no victory can be won unless sympathy against themselves is stirred in their own ranks. This is a frank denial of democratic government as understood by the believers in universal suffrage and the will of the people as expressed by votes. But it is true. An organized and coherent few can always disintegrate and rule the unorganized majority. Privilege and monopoly are safe against the assaults of the worthy crowd, unless reason and conscience undermine the holders of privileges and monopolies. In the United States power is exercised with a relentless cruelty unequalled in any modern country, not excepting Russia. In the United States power is unhallowed by religion, untempered by moderation; it is not dignified by honor nor chastened by morality; it is brutalized by greed and founded in corruption. And that power is safe in the hands of those who possess it. The Republican president will enter on his term without the vestige of a policy except the negative policy of maintaining the gold standard and the high tariff. He is confronted with conditions that are amazing. The venality of the press has reached the point of the self-confessed mercenary; the cynical abandonment by public men of all honor and decency to secure private advancement is the wonder of the world, and the great silent people stand pathetically beaten and cowed by hard times—times growing apparently harder. Imports are decreasing, land is going out of cultivation, factories are closing and furnaces are cold. Where is there in the Republican programme any guarantee of hope for better times? Does it point to the cause—has it probed to the root of the disease? Unless circumstances bring better times, and bring them soon, the inevitable outcome cannot be long delayed. The next big labor trouble in the United States means serious disorder and may lead to complete social anarchy. The portents are such as to give the most careless pause. That Samsonlike force of unrest and discontent has been shorn of its locks and bound with strong cords. But a bound Samson overthrew the pillars of Gaza. Another remarkable feature about this election is the absolute refusal of organized labor to adopt political means for the attainment of its ends. This is not peculiar to the United States, however. It is the gravest symptom in the whole state of our civilization. In this election many of the new forces now agitating society came prominently into play for the first time. Whoever had been elected the situation would have had elements of great gravity about it. But as it is, things point to a condition of desperate

peril, not because McKinley is elected (that is a matter of infinitesimal importance), but because it has proved the incapacity of representative democratic government to deal with the great problems of modern society.

THE snow has come on the hills and it has come to stay. The prospects of development work, both here and in the Slocan country, are very good. Another season will see more wonderful changes throughout this country than the present year. We have at last aroused the attention of the investing public. Capital has come in in ever increasing waves and has brought with it a crowd of energetic business men. They are welcome, and may they all make millions, but one thing they will never know, one sensation they will never experience, that is the exaltation of the old-timer when he sees his weary years of waiting justified and vindicated by the successful outcome of the district.

A NOBLE group of mines is coming forward in the long despised South Belt. It is proving as rich as any other section of the district in gold and copper. There are mines opening up bodies of pay ore at all points of the compass around Rossland. People are becoming more chary every day of designating anything in the neighborhood as a wildcat. After the discoveries on Deer Park mountain during the last few weeks it is difficult to predict what is coming next and impossible to foresee the limits to the expansion of the district.

THE REVIEW pointed out two weeks ago that Montreal would soon become an active center of investment in Trail Creek. Evidence that this is the case are rapidly accumulating. Large blocks of stock are being sold there and some very big sales have been made there. Eastern Canada is at last thoroughly convinced of the bona fides of Trail Creek mines and the big chances of profit here.

## CARLYLE'S REPORT ON THE SLOCAN.

After issuing his bulletin on Trail Creek, Mr. Carlyle repaired to the Slocan; where he has been ever since, except when he was driven out by a few spells of bad weather. Then he went to Nelson and began his examination of Toad Mountain and other neighboring localities. He is now at Ainsworth, and the continuance of splendid weather is enabling him to finish his work in that section. One of the main duties of Mr. Carlyle's office is to collect and publish reliable statistics on the produce of the mines. Of the importance of this can be no question, and in the great mining districts of Australia and Africa the matter receives the first attention. Their mining stocks rise and fall upon the market in accordance with the increase or decrease of the returns. Hitherto this duty has been left entirely to private journalists, the government contenting themselves with publishing once a year a table of mining statistics, which showed apparently little besides the returns of a few placer miners on the Fraser and at Cariboo. Mr. Carlyle, in addition to the returns of the custom house, which are the unquestioned figures of mine owners themselves, has the assistance of the assessment papers returned under the act of the last session. The accuracy of these is based on the actual smelter returns themselves, to which the assessor has access. The report on the Slocan will probably not make its appearance until after the end of the year, when the total shipments for 1896 will be able to be shown. However, he computes the exports for 1896 up to September to be \$2,378,022.

## THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The following is a dispatch to the London Times: "The excitement over gold discoveries in Southern British Columbia is growing in intensity. The rush to the mines continues to increase in volume. Representatives of British capital are finding their way to the Kootenay country with the view of reporting upon the prospects for the investment of capital. The success of one mine, the War Eagle, has given a great impetus to mining development. The mine has just divided £6,000 among the shareholders, making £40,000 in 18 months.

The residents of Rossland, the leading mining town in the new district, lament that so few women are settling there. A leading prospector says that 1,500 marriageable girls could all find good husbands there within a week.

The first paragraph is all right but the second is

absolute arrant and utter bosh. It has made its way into the Times from some characteristic remarks made in Toronto by that artist in fiction the "Gunner from Galway." Rossland is noted among mining towns for the number of the fair sex residing here. They range in all varieties of age, beauty and respectability, from members of Presbyterian Ladies Aid Societies, to members of what Kipling calls "the oldest profession in the world." Rossland is close to big centres of population and has afforded a home to many a family glad to get away from a bank credit gold to a bullion gold basis.

## A NEW DESCRIPTION.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of a long article on Trail Creek, which appeared in the New York Evening Post. It is well written and instructive, but there seems to be a slight halo of romance about the incidents mentioned towards the close:

From the prospect stage, when the poor man has the opportunity of his life, Trail camp has come to the period of development, when the opportunities are for the capitalist. That capitalists realize this is evident from the number of experts and financial agents sent from London, New York and Chicago. Enough work has been prosecuted on many properties to show whether or not they are mines, to reveal whether the ore be high or low grade, and to permit an approximately accurate blocking out of the ore body; but in more than a few cases the capital is inadequate. Operations are crippled and hampered. The mine-owner has not sufficient money to protect his vein by purchasing adjacent claims towards which the lead may dip. He has not enough of a surplus to protect himself from the pinching out of one vein by opening up consolidated groups. It is at this stage that the capitalist has his opportunity. Without awaiting for a conjunction of circumstances to place the mining operator at a disadvantage, much English capital is already flowing to Trail Creek, and some of the best mines are passing into the hands of British, New York and Chicago syndicates.

With treasures of gold and silver hidden in the depths of the earth, locked far down in the solid rock, and concealed in the walls of tunnels that look like caverns, the mining camps of the mountains are not unlike the secret vaults of fabled Arabian cities. Nowhere in modern life are there more facts that are like fiction, more every day incidents that resemble the romances of fairy lore, than in the new mining camp. A mine that could not be bought for a million dollars today was the exchange the prospectors discovering it and adjacent claims made to a townsman happening to be in the recorder's office for the payment of recording fees. In the same mine there is a director, owning a block of shares worth half a million dollars, who obtained his interest by trading a worn-out racehorse for the block which was a drug on the market at a few cents a share. One man, a crippled invalid, by a lucky chance got possession of shares which he thought dear at 4 cents each. After penetrating through barren depths, the shafts and drifts of this mine ran into wonderfully rich ore. The value of the shares bounded far above par. With prosperity came health; and the former invalid is now a strong man, with a big income. Cases are on record of claims staked out on the snow, which, by blind chance, turned out to be among the best mines. It is only a few years ago since the daughter of an English rector came to the wilderness of mountains for her health. How she purchased her claim she did not explain to the public, but a few months ago, though she came to the district with little money, she left for England with \$10,000, the price paid for her claim. Quite as extraordinary is the case of the young typewriter, whose services were paid in 1892 or 1893 by a block of 10,000 shares, considered comparatively worthless, but now valued at their par value of \$1 each.

Little wonder, when fact is so much like fiction, that truth and falsehood, the accurate report and exaggerated distortion, become strangely confused, and make up such an amazing record that the poor man is led to believe he can chop off chunks of gold and silver—diamonds, too, if his necessity be great and imagination active—that all he need do to reap a golden harvest is to rush pell-mell to West Kootenay. Such a belief is a fatal mistake, and the harvest of many penniless people going in a stampede to Kootenay will be one of disappointment, and perhaps destitution. The mining camps have passed that stage when dazzling opportunities may be had for the picking up.

## BUILDING TENDERS WANTED.

Bids will be received until 6 p. m., November 7, for construction of Bunk and Boarding Houses at Nest Egg mine.

Plans may be seen at office of JOHN M. BURKE.

NEST EGG MINING CO.

**PALO ALTO BEFORE THE PUBLIC.**

P. A. O'Farrel, in the following letter, gives a history of the Palo Alto stock transaction, which made the name of that company stink in the nostrils of reputable people. He exonerates himself, but his letter contains the most damning accusations against the Victoria members of the company's directorate. Medical jurisprudence has a variety of lunatics whom it calls criminal imbeciles—Victoria seems to produce a class of men which medical jurisprudence should certainly classify. Were any of the Victoria members of the Palo Alto board members of the local legislature or the Board of Trade? If not, they would certainly make worthy candidates:

"SPOKANE, Oct. 24. —To the Editor of the Spokesman-Review. During my absence in the east Charles Dubois Mason and William Gaston Estep have been making statements to the newspapers about the affairs of the Palo Alto Mining Company. The statements of Mason hardly need comment. When I formed the Palo Alto company a friend of his recommended him to me as a suitable secretary, and I had him appointed.

"Some six months ago I bought a two-thirds interest in the Palo Alto mining claim. Mr. Estep had acquired a one-twelfth interest in the same claim for \$250, and an additional one-twelfth by forfeiture of a loan of \$500. Having become a mine owner to the extent of \$750, he and the other owners quarrelled for six months as to their respective rights in the Palo Alto claim. I had the property examined and reported on, and I bought the controlling interest in the property fully convinced that it would make a valuable mine.

"Having acquired control I resolved to form a company, but it took the greatest possible amount of persuasion and tact to peacefully secure the co-operation of Estep. Very unwillingly, I had to consent to his being a director of the company. I knew the man, but as he was merely a minority holder I did not think it possible that he could do much harm.

"At the first meeting of the company I was unanimously chosen president and manager. I strongly urged the selection of somebody else as president, but had to yield. Immediately after the first meeting of the company it was agreed that 50,000 shares of the treasury stock should be sold at 10 cents a share, and all parties present at the meeting, with two exceptions, signed an agreement not to sell their stock for less than 15 cents a share for a limited period, or until the 50,000 treasury stock was sold. Afterwards these two also signed.

"Immediately after this meeting agents were appointed in Spokane, Victoria and Rossland for the sale of the stock, and I published in the Spokane and Victoria papers a prospectus setting forth the value of the property owned by and the objects of the company. I had the claim surveyed and an application made for a crown grant. But owing to the depression in the local markets in June and July the stock did not sell as rapidly as we expected. An informal meeting of the stockholders was called at Victoria, and I told them that I would go east and would place all the stock necessary in Toronto and Montreal. I told Mr. Estep the same thing. And about the middle of July I went east.

"Acting in my dual capacity as president and manager, I contracted with George A. Case, the most energetic and highly respected broker in Toronto, for the sale of 100,000 shares of Palo Alto stock. This would have netted the company \$10,000, and it would have enabled me to push development work on the Palo Alto with confidence and vigor. I had every reason to expect that the stockholders and the other directors would not only approve of my action, but would do all they could to strengthen my hands by holding to the agreement not to sell their own stock under 15 cents a share. I wired the secretary to forward 40,000 shares of the treasury stock to Toronto, which he did.

"Five days after I made this contract, and while the newspapers of Quebec and Ontario were being thoroughly utilized to advertise Palo Alto, a meeting of the company was held in Victoria. Palo Alto stock was selling east for 15 cents and shoals of telegrams were arriving at Victoria daily asking for Palo stock. The Victoria brokers were hunting round for options. And yet Mr. Estep tells us that he did not know what I was doing in Toronto.

"I had no knowledge that a meeting of the company was being held or was to be held on August 4. Had I been informed of the object and date of such a meeting, I would have had Colonel John M. Burke, who was largely interested with me in the property, represent me at the meeting. But neither Colonel Burke nor myself knew a thing about it till it was all over. The consequence was that a meeting was held at which there was not a single mining man present. At this meeting Mr. Estep posed as an oracle and ran the show, and had himself chosen as managing trustee of the company. He moreover induced the stockholders at the meeting to have 50,000 shares of treasury stock secretly sold to themselves at five cents a share, while my agents were selling stock in Toronto at 15 cents, and Victoria brokers were hunting for it at any price under 10 or 11 cents a share.

"The whole proceedings of Mr. Estep's meeting were telegraphed to the Toronto papers the next day, and I could not believe my senses when the editor of the Toronto Star showed me the dispatch. I telegraphed for information. The replies confirmed the newspaper dispatches. And then I knew the fatal mistake I made in not having warned the stockholders of Victoria against Estep.

"I have no complaint to make against the Victoria stockholders; they did not know him. I had more at stake in the Palo Alto than any other man. I had been the promoter, the sponsor, the guiding spirit, as well as the president and manager of the company till August 4. My money and my reputation were at stake in the venture. And had Estep not thrown his blighting influence in my way, in thirty days I would have had the company in excellent financial condition. I would have had the property worked for all it was worth, and to the best advantage. I would have fulfilled all the promises I made to those whom I induced to put their money into the Palo Alto. But for present I must disclaim any responsibility for the company's management, P. A. O'FARRELL."

**SALE OF THE RUTH.**

The largest deal which has ever been made in the Slocan country was consummated on Friday last, when the two-thirds interest in the Ruth Mining Company, owned by D. C. Clark, J. P. O'Neill, F. E. Starkey and G. V. Kessler, 'passed' into the hands of H. M. Forster, a member of the English parliament, for \$166,666.66, practically cash.

The other third is owned by W. H. and D. E. McVay of Spokane.

The Ruth group of mines is one of the best known in that region. They were located in 1892, and consist of four claims—the Ruth, Wyoming, Hope and Despair. They are located about 1,000 feet above Sandon, on the west side of the south fork of Carpenter Creek, and are admirably located for shipping ore. It is said that the property shows 1,000 feet of development work, and that shipments are being regularly made. One thousand tons were shipped during the winter of 1895-96, and about 400 tons a month are now going to the smelter.

The grade of the ore is excellent, running on an average of 100 ounces of silver and 65 per cent. lead to the ton.

**MARKET REPORT.**

Trading in stocks has been very active this week, large blocks being transferred. All the brokers report great activity. O. K. is drooping on the local market, and Evening Star has not quite held its own. As this company will pay a dividend in a month or two, it is a good investment. Deer Park is healthy in tone. Colonna is held away up. Red Mountain is still a favorite. There has been some demand for Monte Cristo. Cambridge comes on the market again at 8 cents. Cambridge is good stock to buy. By acquiring the Cambridge Fraction, which they have presented to the company, the promoters have enhanced the value of the property considerably. Many attempts have been made to induce the owners of the Southern Cross and Wolverine Consolidated to put their stock on the market at 20 cents, but so far without success. The range of official quotations show little or no change. Elise has dropped out of sight. For some reason the promoters did not publish the result of their sample mill test, which has had a bad effect on the public.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR. VALUE.	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 10
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 07 1/2
Caledonia Con.....	500,000		t 8 1/2
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	15
Cambridge.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C.....	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	*
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	t 25
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	50
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12 1/2
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	36
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	30
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	35
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	8
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	07 1/2
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Hull Mines.....	£300,000	£1	8 15
Hilltop.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	75
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	60
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	75
Kohinoor.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Le Roi.....	2,500,000	5 00	7 00*
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	t 25
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	32 1/2
Orphan Boy.....	7,000,000	1 00	t 10
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	t 12 1/2
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	9
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	12 1/2
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	*
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	24
War Eagle.....	500,000	1 00	75
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	*30
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	*
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	t*
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	*
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	*
Kootenay-Columbia.....	40,000	100 00	*30
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	40
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	2 15
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	15

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

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**MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.**

Direct Telegraphic Connection with Rossland.

SPOKANE HOTEL.

SPOKANE, WASH.

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201 and 202 THE ROOKERY.

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**THE LITCHILD-WILMOT CO.**

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**TRAIL AND SLOCAN STOCKS AND PROPERTIES.**

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

TRAIL CREEK is today going through the same experience which Cripple Creek had. We have one or two dividend paying mines and lots of development going forward on prospects. It is, however, almost certain that Trail Creek's output of gold will grow much more steadily and more rapidly than Cripple Creek's did, and will far surpass the present magnificent output from the latter. Our pulse is stronger and our temperature is steadier than Cripple Creek's ever was.

It is proposed to give the first mayor and council elected in Rossland power to borrow a sum of money large enough to build a sewerage system and provide adequate fire protection. If this is not done the delay and expense required for a municipal bye-law will be considerable. It is pointed out, with reason, that the first election will have all the effect of a popular vote upon the borrowing and expenditure of this sum of money. This power can be safely granted by the legislature, although it is unlikely that it will be.

The matter of Rossland's incorporation has been taken hold of by the people, who mean to push it through. A bill for the incorporation of Rossland will probably be passed at the next session of the legislature. It is to be hoped that that august but sap-headed body will pass it en bloc and not attempt to improve it in committee. It is improbable that all the dunces in British Columbia are members of the Provincial Parliament; it is possible that one or two men of sense are members. But the legislative outcome of their collective intelligence would do credit to the brain-power of a hydrocephalous idiot.

It is curious to read some of the paragraphs on Rossland which appear in some of the local papers in Kootenay. The editors should get photographs of the ore piles of the Le Roi, and of the compressor plants at work all over the camp, and measurements of the reserves of ore in eight or ten properties. There is a kind of editorial creature whom it hurts to do justice to a neighbor. Trail Creek is actually by far the greatest ore producer in British Columbia, potentially it is the greatest gold camp in the world. And yet there are people living within a hundred miles of Rossland who are deaf and blind to the facts.

The draft bill for the incorporation of Rossland calls for an area of 1920 acres, or three square miles. There would be no great harm in including the whole Trail Creek district, and it is remarkable that it was not done, provided that mines, mine buildings and machinery are carefully exempted from municipal taxation. The mining industry is already bearing the whole weight of taxation in the Province of British Columbia. The mayor and council in a new and progressive town are usually composed of real estate boosters, and that unspeakable class of social economists who believe that it is a sign of prosperity to circulate money around saloons through the medium of city money spent on useless improvements, have usually a good deal to say in affairs. The interests of mining are paramount, and the mines within that area of 1920 acres must be exempted from municipal taxation.

It is proposed to bring forward a bill at the next session of the legislature to prevent aliens from locating mineral ground in the Province. The aliens who have hitherto located ground in British Columbia have enriched the Province by many millions of dollars. They have spent their labor and experience in the country, and there are many rich mines to show for it. Not only so, but they go back to their tyranny-stricken native land and are able to say: "We have been in a democracy where freedom of opportunity under the law is not a fiction but a fact. We have never understood that country until we have lived in it. And although we are patriotic Americans, and hope to remain so, we are bound to confess that though less populous and not so rich, in the matter of freedom and righteous government, that country is greater than our own," and so a link is cast in the chain that will some day rivet together the English-speaking race. And if they do not become citizens their children do, not bastard citizens coerced into unwilling allegiance, but born so, and in every fibre attached to the country that has bred them. Who are those vipers, those despicable citizens who would

work on prejudice and ill-will to injure the material interests of Canada and destroy her prestige as a country, free and liberal in the noblest sense, which can not only afford to welcome aliens, but can make them love and respect her institutions and national character?

TRAIL CREEK is in a peculiar position with regard to English capital. The public is well stirred up about British Columbia mines and inclined to look on them favorably, but the inside brokers have taken up the attitude that prices are too high and that they cannot make enough out of property. And consequently the machinery of promotion in London declines to move. Now, those same London promoters want everything. They require a certain profit, and a larger profit than the owners of property make and than the uncertain profit of the public. They expect that the capital now being introduced into Trail Creek will soon be exhausted and that properties will become involved, and that they will enter into a receivership of the whole country. There they are absolutely and totally in the wrong. Trail Creek will doubtless have its ups and downs, its booms and set-backs, but so long as its output of gold goes steadily up; so long as its prospects turn into producing mines with their present rapidity and ease, just so long will ample money come in to develop the country. We are not making money out of stocks here. We are making money out of the mines the stocks represent. When we begin to make money out of stocks independently of the legitimate improvement in our output and prospects, then we will be on a false basis and disaster, followed by reconstruction, will be the result. But we are a long way off that period of inflation.

In an interview with THE MINING REVIEW, a gentleman here on behalf of English clients, made the following statement:

"The phenomenal development of mining has been largely responsible for the remarkable expansion of business on the London Stock Exchange since the beginning of the year 1895. It is only recently that there has been a shrinkage of business and of market values by reason of such development having been carried on to an extent both excessive and disastrous. Hundreds upon hundreds of South African and Australian companies have been exploited without even the issue of a prospectus. It has been considered sufficient to register an undertaking in Johannesburg or elsewhere in South Africa, and to subsidize some high-class firm on the stock exchange to deal with the shares. English capital has had enough of South African failures, and the indications are that British Columbia will shortly become the focus of all new mining projects on the London market. In Trail Creek there are the material and the mineral wealth to engage the finances of London mining capitalists, and we may expect ere the next twelvemonth has elapsed to see many of the biggest mines in this vicinity in the hands of English syndicates, provided that the present owners pursue a conservative policy and do not place absurd values on their properties."

The following has been sent THE REVIEW by a Toronto correspondent. It reads like truth, but, THE REVIEW publishes it only as the opinion of a well posted man in Toronto:

"In Toronto during the past few months a very large business has been done in Trail Creek mining stocks. As an instance of the extent of the transactions it is a fact that the Bank of Montreal in that city had no less than a million shares of mining stock for delivery. From these extensive transactions the Rossland brokers have not obtained their due share, and Spokane has had the cream of the business, owing chiefly to superior telegraph and postal facilities, and the fact that many of the mining companies operating in Rossland have their headquarters in Spokane. Certain Rossland brokers have, however, committed the mistake of accepting orders for stock which they were unable to fill. A few instances of this nature have been sufficient to deflect considerable business from here to Spokane, and one Toronto broker has been compelled to issue a writ against a Rossland firm for their failure to deliver shares of stock which he had sold to clients on the bona fides of the local firm, and was afterwards compelled to buy in at an advanced price. A circumstance of this

nature not only greatly injures the credit of the individual firm concerned, but reflects in a measure on the brokerage business as carried on in Rossland. Outside of these instances the people of Toronto and Ontario have had every cause for satisfaction over their dealings in Trail Creek stocks, nearly all of which have advanced from the prices at which they were first placed on the Eastern market."

## HAS A GREAT SHOWING.

It is scarcely possible to convince the average investor of the significance of a discovery of ore. He can watch the market price of stocks closely, and he knows exactly what a dividend is, but the significance of a shaft full of pay ore is lost upon him. He knows vaguely that something was found in the Deer Park, but were he to visit the Deer Park he would not see a great deal of difference during the last four weeks. Four weeks ago the same grimy stone was taken out that is being taken out to-day. Ore as it comes out of a mine looks very different from the pretty washed specimens in a broker's window. It is only when ore is sampled and resampled and tested in a laboratory that it begins to assume a golden hue to the experienced miner. And the inexperienced investor has no criterion, except the condition of the market, by which to judge the value of a stock. The ore which is now coming out of the Deer Park shaft has been thoroughly tested, and if the whole of it be taken and shipped without sorting it will run \$35 to the ton. The Deer Park shaft is now down ten feet in shipping ore. It has yielded higher grade ore, and more of it, than any ten feet of sinking ever did on the Le Roi. It has not been crosscut and the width of the pay ore has not yet been ascertained, neither has the length of the chute been determined. But the width of the pay chute does not need to be much greater than it is, nor does the chute require to be very long to make the Deer Park one of the greatest mines in Trail Creek. While every mining man will admit that there is an off chance (not so very far off either) that it will carry off the blue ribbon and yield precedence to neither the Le Roi nor War Eagle, nor any others yet discovered.

## OUR FIRST BIG SUCCESS.

One month ago the editor of the REVIEW spent an afternoon looking over the ground of the Colonna Gold Mining Company. Convinced of the property's possibilities by what he saw there, he wrote an article describing the ground and endorsing every word contained in the prospectus, and that article appeared in the REVIEW one month ago. It is not often that a newspaper can do this, still less often that it will. The news columns of a paper are, or should be, published in the interest of its subscribers, and of them alone. If they are not, and contain either the suppressio veri or the suggestio falsi in the interests of someone else, then sooner or later the paper will lose prestige and destroy itself. But when it is sure it is right statements guarded by "ifs" and "buts" become valueless to the camp and to the investor. There were no "ifs" nor "buts" about the REVIEW's appreciation of the Colonna. During the last thirty days the whole aspect of this company's future has changed. From the first it was seen that its treasury stock was a good investment and the shares were absorbed by the market from the first day they were put on. Of course the remarkable success which has attended the flotation was due to Jim Wardner's acquiring the stock for a powerful syndicate, and that was a matter over which the REVIEW had no control. But unless the property had been good Jim Wardner would have been the last man to have entertained a big deal in its stock. And the REVIEW can justly claim as keen an eye for a good thing as that redoubtable operator. A month ago the promoters of this company, the owners of the ground, were doubtful of being able to sell enough treasury stock at 12½ cents to adequately develop the property this winter. Now, not only has ample treasury stock been sold, but they have transferred all their own stock for cash in one block at the rate of 9 cents a share. Take it all in all, Colonna has been the greatest success yet made in the promotion of a Trail Creek company. Perhaps the REVIEW aided it—certainly foresaw it.

"Cambridge"  
Treasury Stock  
8 Cents.

**BUY**

"Cambridge"  
Treasury Stock  
8 Cents.

# "CAMBRIDGE"

Treasury Stock

At  
**8**  
Cents.

**C  
A  
M  
B**

At  
**8**  
Cents.

# CAMBRIDGE.

**I  
D  
G  
E**

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property.  
Title Perfect.  
Crown Grant in course of issue.  
Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.

Steady appreciation in "Cambridge" Stock is a certainty.  
No better speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.  
Orders for Stock accompanied with remittances to Melfort Boulton, 130 Jordan St., Toronto, or the office of The :::::

## Cambridge Gold Mining Co.

"Cambridge"  
Treasury Stock  
8 Cents.

Room 7, Hart Block,  
**Rossland, B. C.**

"Cambridge"  
Treasury Stock  
8 Cents.



# Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate.

LIMITED

## An INVESTMENT SYNDICATE

Combining security, substantial worth and the lowest possible percentage of risk, with the greatest practicable margin of profit, is now in process of organization.

Briefly stated the Syndicate will prospect for and acquire by discovery, location, bond, lease, or purchase valuable mineral deposits throughout the Province of British Columbia, with power to extend its operations at will, exploring, developing, equipping, operating, incorporating, bonding, leasing, selling and otherwise dealing in and disposing of mines and mine products; mining, ore working and transporting, machinery, appliances and equipment; also in the shares, debentures and other securities of mining companies for profit . . . . .

### Distinguishing Features,

1. Entire Capital Stock in Treasury.
2. Incorporated under Imperial Act 1862
3. *Shares issued absolutely fully-paid and non-assessable.*
4. Affairs directed by successful business men of broad experience, undoubted integrity and national reputation.
5. Investors money not staked upon a single venture, *each share participating equally with every other share in all profits arising from the Syndicate's operations of whatsoever character and where ever situated.*

### Immediate Undertakings.

The organizers, who have been uniformly successful in selecting meritorious mining properties in the great Trail Creek gold-copper belt, have now under development the most promising group of high grade mines in the Rossland camp, and have also, under offer, several valuable properties in the Nelson district, adjacent to the "Hall Mines," and in the great Slocan, at very low prices. The ordinary details of incorporation will be completed immediately. A sufficient number of *fully-paid and non-assessable* syndicate shares are now offered for subscription to acquire the best of these and other properties. Exploration, development, equipment and operation will follow with all warranted despatch.

### Substantial Endorsement.

The advance announcement of intention to organize the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, (Limited), appeared October 30, 1896, in the Rossland Miner. Already most substantial endorsement of the undertaking has been received.

### Personal Liability Effectually Removed.

As some doubt exists as to the liability attaching to one dollar shares, sold below the par value, the organizers have decided to place the matter beyond question by issuing the Syndicate's Shares at the par value of ten cents each and selling them at not less than par.

### Capitalization

The capital stock of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate (Limited), will be divided into ten million (10,000,000) shares, par value ten cents each, in blocks of not less than five hundred shares, all of which will belong to the treasury. These shares will only be issued as required for the syndicate's working capital; and dividends will be paid only upon the shares issued. Thus, if one million shares be sold, that number will stand for the active stock, *the remaining nine million shares being at a call reserve in the treasury, to enable successful accomplishment of any business operation worthy of the syndicate's operation.*

The organizers of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate (Limited), will become actual purchasers of shares at the same price as other shareholders.

### First Allotment.

The organizers invite subscriptions for the first issue of one million of the full-paid, non-assessable syndicate shares, at ten cents per share.

Allotments will be made in the order in which subscriptions are received.

No subscription will be entertained for less than five hundred shares.

The right is reserved, under the present offering, to withdraw the syndicate shares from sale without notice.

Address

## The Walters Company,

General Mining Brokers.

Rossland, B. C.

## CONCERNING IRON CAPS.

This article is not written by any expert, but by an observer who is content to apply the inductive method of reasoning to the phenomena which appear. The trouble with experts is that they are too much given to applying the a priori method of reasoning to new data. The whole science of mineralogy is strictly empirical. It has been built up by the observation of widely differing phenomena, and so far as the establishment of general rules go it is still in its infancy. But the expert, with human nature's hankering after authority, is apt to apply the inductive results of previous observation as a basis for deductive reasoning about new phenomena. Consequently, although he will admit that mineralogy is, as a whole, empirical, he is often as dogmatic as a professor of theology when confronted with new conditions. Compared with the theologian, however, he is at a serious disadvantage, because events frequently prove him wrong, whereas the event which will test the dogma of the theologian is sufficiently far removed to give him immunity from the consequences of logical discomfiture. The most remarkable instance is the unanimity with which experts agreed that copper could not exist at depth in a sandstone conglomerate, in which formation the Calumet and Hecla is now being worked at the greatest depth and with the biggest output of any individual mine in the world. Every schoolboy knows that a conclusion cannot be reached by induction, unless all possible modifying factors are taken into account, and what mineralogy does not know about the occurrence of the precious metals would fill many more books than have hitherto been written on the subject. At its present stage, the more facts presented and the fewer dogmas inculcated, the better for the science of mineralogy. We are all more or less familiar with iron capping in Trail Creek. We ought to be; we hear enough about it. There are three main surface indications on which claims are staked in this country. The first is where massive sulphide ore crops out on the surface, without many traces of oxidation, the second is where oxidation has left the surface of the deposit a crumbling mass of iron and copper oxide; the third is where the rock is stained with iron in its seams, but is not decomposed. Now, it is frequently said with regard to the two former that when you get through the oxidised surface and into the solid sulphide you are through the cap rock and into the ore. But there is absolutely no difference between the oxidised surface and the solid ore, except what has been brought about by the action of air and water. If you have your solid ore exposed on the dump long enough, you can make all the oxidised iron cap you want. The point is that if one of these is an iron cap, the other is equally an iron cap. If the one is not capping but ore, neither is the other. As regards the third, it must be frankly said, at the risk of disillusioning many excellent people, that it is not iron capping at all. It is country rock cap. It is, at the same time, indicative of a seam of iron ore somewhere in the vicinity. The prettiest example of this in the camp is shown in the south vein on the Southern Cross mine. It deeply interested Mr. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist, who said he had looked at iron stained country rock cappings till he was tired without knowing what to make of them, but here he had some sort of key to their meaning. In his report he says of it: "On the Southern Cross two open cuts and two tunnels, one 75 feet the other 90 feet long, are made in the very iron-stained diorite to develop a well-defined fissure, in which the ore in places widens out from nothing to two or three feet of solid sulphides."

Thus iron caps would appear to be more or less eliminated altogether if there is no distinction between solid ore and oxidised surface ore, and if iron stained rock is country rock capping. The facts, however, go some distance towards putting a different construction on the meaning of iron cap altogether. It looks as though the massive sulphide of iron and copper in which most of the mining has been done, and of which most of our shipments have been composed, were itself a capping—a veritable iron cap. It is being proved by development that these bodies of massive sulphide do not go down, but that the ore changes under them and becomes more silicious in character. It is a mere accident that some of this iron and copper sulphide will pay to ship, while some will not. The

real mining has not begun until the iron cap has been pierced and the value of the silicious ore underneath tested. This is a daring theory. What are the facts in support of it? It is undisputed that the ore in the Le Roi is much more silicious than it was on the surface, and that silicious ore is much richer for some reason or another not easily explained, except that it is in accordance with the old dictum that quartz is the womb of gold. On the Jumbo no pay ore was found on the surface, nor until a body of silicious ore was discovered. The Deer Park, however, is the most complete demonstration. A vertical shaft was there sunk on a body of massive iron sulphide containing calc spar and only a trace of gold. At a depth of over 90 feet this capping was broken through and a granulated whitey blue quartz, containing some iron and copper, was encountered, and no calc spar at all, but very high grade in both gold and silver. This fact here was so clear and obvious that it amounted in the mind of the writer to a demonstration of his theory. Precisely the same phenomenon was visible in the Black Hawk, on Champion Creek. In the Jumbo, in Trail Creek, and the Winnipeg, in Boundary, enormous masses of low grade sulphide-ore are present beside the high grade silicious ore.

Why this ore should be higher grade than the capping of iron sulphide is a hard question. One expert gave as a reason why Trail Creek ores became higher grade with depth, this, that the gold was of higher specific gravity than the iron and remained below. Unfortunately for his self-consistency he believed that the ores became silicious with depth. Does the gold stay below because it is heavier and the quartz because it is lighter than the iron?

The fact is that there is no explanation of it, except the saw that quartz is the womb of gold and the fact that it is so.

This is all theory, of course, and has yet to be established finally. Take it for granted and see the result. First, the prospector with his blind faith in iron cap is all right, and the smart expert with his pay ore on the surface is all wrong, and the fools who, from reasons connected with the law of gravity or the promotion of wildcats, maintained that ore without changing in character would grow richer with depth, just as porpoises come to the surface of the sea because they feel like it, is all wrong, too, but just as well off as if he had been right. There is one possibility which, although it is a logical outcome of this theory, is almost too startling to formulate, namely, that the Trail Creek ores might become to a large extent milling ores. One thing is certain, that instead of commanding a premium to smelt other ores, other ores are likely to command a premium to smelt them.

## ALIENS IN WASHINGTON.

The law concerning alien ownership of property is plain. The state constitution, section 33, says:

"The ownership of land by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except when acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts, and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly or in trust for such alien shall be void; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered as alien for the purposes of this prohibition."

Hill's code, section 3095, says:

"Any alien, except such as by the laws of the United States are incapable of becoming citizens of the United States, may acquire and hold lands, or any right thereto or interest therein, by purchase, devise or descent, and he may convey, mortgage and devise the same, and if he shall die intestate, the same shall descend to his heirs; and in all cases such land shall be conveyed, mortgaged or devised, or shall descend in like manner and with like effect as if such alien (alien) were a citizen of this state or of the United States."

C. F. CLOUGH, President. I. J. McATEE, Vice-Pres. & Treas. J. P. PIGGOTT, Secretary.

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

THE ANGLO CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LTD.

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter)

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

Represented by

GEO. GURD, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

CAMBRIDGE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located. About 4 miles south east of the town of Rossland, on Violin Creek.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, as agent for H. S. Wallace, No. 73,495; John Elliott, No. 75,011, and Ernest Miller, No. 72,357, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And, further take notice, that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1896.

10-14

N. F. TOWNSEND.

THE MINING REVIEW.

A weekly paper devoted to the mining interests of Trail Creek district.

A valuable advertising medium—a reliable newspaper.

# Delacola Gold Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies Act 1890, and amending Acts.

**CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 Shares; TREASURY STOCK, 300,000 Shares**  
PAR VALUE \$1.00 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE AND MINE, ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**OFFICERS**—President, E. W. Johnson, Rossland; Vice-President, Jno. Donahoe, Rossland; Treas., Ross Thompson, Rossland; Sec., Harold Kingsmill, Rossland  
**DIRECTORS**—E. W. Johnston, John Donahoe, Geo. Hering, Ross Thompson, Harold Kingsmill, G. W. Myers.

**Bankers**—Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.  
**Solicitor**—J. S. Clute, Jr., Rossland, B. C.

## THE DELACOLA.

The Delacola mineral claim is situated one and one-half miles due north of the town of Rossland, on the north slope of the famous Monte Cristo mountain, and adjoins the well-known Eric. It is a location 1,500 feet square and contains 37 acres. The company, which is composed entirely of Rossland men, has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The claim has been surveyed and a crown grant applied for. There is no flaw in the title and the certificate of improvements will be issued in due course. The company has no indebtedness.

**Timber and Water Supply.**—A luxuriant growth of timber, consisting of fir pine, tamarack and cedar is standing on the claim and is sufficient to supply wood for fuel and timber for mining and building purposes for some time to come.

There is a never-failing supply of water in the shape of a creek at the bottom of the gulch.

**Transportation Facilities.** A first-class wagon road runs within a half a mile of the workings on the claim, while the preliminary survey lines of the north spur of the Red Mountain Railway, now in course of construction between Northport and Rossland, pass through one end of the claim.

**Vein and Ore.** The Delacola has a well-defined east and west vein which passes through the center of the claim. This vein has been traced for a distance of 600 feet, and several open cuts have demonstrated beyond question the certainty and regularity of the ledge. The ledge has an average width of four feet. The ore streak is eighteen inches wide and is very well defined. The ore is a chalcopryite and pyrrhoite in a good quartz gangue. Assays as high as \$8.80 in gold have been obtained from this ore.

**Development Work.** In addition to the numerous open cuts across the vein the company has started out and are now busily engaged in sinking a shaft on a very favorable outcrop. To continue this work and sink the shaft to a depth of hundred feet before cross-cutting and drifting are commenced, the directors have decided to place a block of 50,000 shares of the treasury stock on the market at the extremely low price of 4 1/2 cents per share.

For further particulars or any other information address

**HAROLD KINGSMILL, Sec'y Delacola Gold Mining Co., ROSSLAND, B. C.**

# Orphan Boy Gold Mining Co.

limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

## OFFICERS.

E. H. WEDEKIND, Trail, B. C., President.

J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, Vice-Pres't and Manager.

F. C. WHITNEY, Revelstoke, Secretary-Treas.

H. C. BELLINGER, Trail, Director.

**Capital Stock 700,000 Shares. Par Value \$1 Each**  
FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

**Treasury Stock 200,000 Shares**  
TO BE SOLD FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

The Orphan Boy Mineral claim is situated about five miles from Gold Stream up McCulloch Creek on the West Fork, or commonly known as Barrett Creek, and about 65 miles north from Revelstoke, B. C., in the country known as the Big Bend of the Columbia River.

The company will push the development of the Orphan Boy with all possible dispatch. The Orphan Boy being a free milling and Cyanide property it does away with all expense of shipping ore to be treated or smelted outside. The surface showings being of such high grade, guarantee excellent results and steadily increasing stock values as development progresses.

Four assays from surface returns were respectively \$6.50, \$10.00, \$72.00 and \$140.00. A mill test recently made shows \$39.20.

A limited number of Treasury Shares will be disposed of at 10 cents per share for first cash requirements, subject to advance without notice.

For Prospectus and Engineer's Report apply to Secretary-Treasurer or Manager at Revelstoke, or

**Barrett, Newell & McDonald, Rossland, B. C.**

## WILL STAND CRITICISM.

The following minute from a meeting of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade, held recently, has been sent to the press for publication: "The Board of Trade of British Columbia, having called the attention of investors generally to the character of companies being organized in connection with mining in Canada, the Toronto board has replied, giving assurance of approval of suggestions made of hearty co-operation and desire to do all in its power to check the prevailing craze by which the small savings of our people are being dissipated in wild-cat mining schemes to the prejudice of legitimate mining operations. The board appeals to the business community to aid in preventing ignorant and inexperienced investors from buying shares in so-called mining companies that may be advertised, without first making the fullest inquiry, as many of the companies now being offered have little or no foundation."

The REVIEW recognizes that the Toronto Board of Trade is a very august body and is willing to give it credit for every desire to promote legitimate enterprise. Therefore, the REVIEW will try to temper criticism with moderation, a matter of great difficulty when the matter of Trail Creek mining enterprises is assailed. The REVIEW, it must be confessed, loves to turn superior people inside out. It represents and lives by those inferior people whose names are not written on the list of board of trade committees, but carved in possibly more enduring characters upon the fine-grained eruptive rocks of Trail Creek. In the first place, the British Columbia Board of Trade knows as little about mining as the editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, a man not wholly contemptible as a journalist, but who, when he proposes to act as censor of the mining industry, is working a worse fate than any wildcat mine between Old Mexico and Alaska. The British Columbia Board of Trade sent a delegation to Kootenay thirteen months ago, the members of which relished to the full a taste of the Bohemian side of mining camp life, but did not take the trouble to post themselves on the data of the mines. The Toronto Board of Trade has paid more attention to the British Columbia Board of Trade than

anyone in this country does, even the members of the board themselves.

The minute the REVIEW quotes above speaks of a craze, by which the small savings of our people are being dissipated. Now for the facts. A close estimate by a Toronto banker places the amount of money invested in Trail Creek, during the last ninety days at \$700,000. Take off 15 per cent, spent in commissions and advertising, the result is \$595,000. It is quite impossible to estimate the intrinsic value of Toronto's holdings of Trail Creek stocks, but it is certainly far above that figure. The Toronto Board of Trade entirely misunderstands the business character of Toronto citizens. They can give western men points for caution and shrewdness.

The Toronto Board of Trade could be of great service to the mining industry and to eastern investors if it chose. Let it make a list of companies with their capitalization, the amount of development work done, the number of men at work and so forth, and let it correct and publish this statement from month to month. If the Toronto Board of Trade were to send forms to the secretary of each company to be filled out, it could acquire statistical information very useful to the mining industry and to the eastern investor. And then it need not damage anyone's interests by wholesale condemnations.

## AN APPRECIATIVE VISITOR.

The following is taken from an interview in the Globe with J. F. McCrae:

"When asked if all the companies professing to do business were reliable, Mr. McCrae said that a few claims had been stocked rather heavily. Many irresponsible people were coming in and buying up small claims, which at the present time were not shown, at \$1,500 or thereabout, and issuing stock on them at probably a million. On some of these properties nothing had been done as yet, except the assessment work. Such projects as these, of course, were purely wild cat schemes and were to be avoided. To avoid them, however, was not a matter of difficulty. People purchasing stocks should be careful to invest only in those properties on which proper development

work had been or was being done. It would be said, perhaps, that stock in these mines had gone up, and that those who had failed to invest at first had lost by their lack of confidence. This was true enough, but he considered it better for them to invest in a safe property all the conditions of which showed that it could not fail to increase in value than in a property the worth of which was purely speculative, if, indeed, the honest intentions of its projectors were not to be called in question. The reason, he said, why the stocks of wildcat mines sold at all was because the brokers got more commission on such sales than on those where safety was unquestioned, and accordingly there was a strong temptation to sell.

## BUSINESS FLOURISHING.

The town of Rossland itself was improving rapidly and property was quickly increasing in value. All who were in legitimate businesses were doing well. There were, of course, a large number in the town who were living by their wits, but this was unavoidable in every place of the kind. The whole country about Rossland was being rapidly staked out, and there were scattered throughout the entire gold mining region probably several thousand prospectors.

In reply to a question whether the quotations of stocks were the same in Rossland as in Toronto, Mr. McCrae said there was no difference whatever. There were isolated instances where individuals who had become involved had sold out at a sacrifice, but cases of this kind did not apply.

In concluding the interview Mr. McCrae said that the people in Toronto and the east who had never had any previous experience of mining enterprise could hardly comprehend the condition of affairs in the camp at Rossland, or understand what an incalculable possession they had in that country. He expressed the opinion that there would be more development in Canada in the next seven years than there had been in the last twenty. These mines, he believed, would be the means of making all lines of business flourish and bring a period of unwonted prosperity to the country.

There are, however, very few stock companies not doing legitimate development work.

# The International Gold-Copper Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

**CAPITAL STOCK,** - 1,000,000 SHARES,  
PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.

**TREASURY,** - 350,000 SHARES

## TRUSTEES.

A. C. SINCLAIR, R. C. MACDONALD and J. S. PATTERSON, ROSSLAND  
Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

Organized for the purpose of developing the SNOW  
DROP MINE, located in the South belt, about 3½ miles  
from Rossland, and adjoining the Summit mine.

## STOCK:

The first block of stock is now offered at the low price  
of 1½c. The second block of stock will go on shortly at 5c.  
Full information upon application.

Address all communications to

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MINING BROKERS,

Sole Agents.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

Remittances may be made to the Manager of the Bank  
of B. N. A., Rossland, B. C.

A. E. PARRETT,

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K. T. McDONALD

## BARRETT, NEWELL & McDONALD,

HEAD OFFICE,  
SPORANE, WASH.

MINING BROKERS,

IN OFFICE OF

California and Big Three Gold Mining Company,  
Burns' Block, ROSSLAND, B. C.

**NOW OFFER 50,000 SHARES OF THE TREASURY  
STOCK OF COLONNA GOLD MINING  
COMPANY AT 12½ CENTS.**

We strongly recommend this purchase to investors. The

### Colonna Gold Mining Co.

is capitalized for 1,000,000 shares, par value, \$1.00, 200,000 shares of which is  
Treasury stock. Officers of Company are: President, Chas. Schmidt, Butte,  
Mont.; Vice-President, A. Klockmann, Rossland, B.C.; Treas., Louis Lienemann,  
Butte, Mont.; Sec'y, Harold Kingsmill, Rossland, B.C.

**Situation**--Buckeye No. 2 on west slope Monte Cristo Mt.; size 22 acres.  
Bounded by the well known properties Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Silverine and  
Eddie J. claims.

**Title**--Absolutely perfect, company possessing crown grant and has no in-  
debtedness, bonded or otherwise.

**Stock Pooled**--Individual stock pooled for 3 months from Oct. 1, 1896.

**Veins**--Three separate veins on Buckeye, 6, 18 and 25 ft. wide, running full  
length of claim. The Colonna or South vein has been traced 1000 feet, an ex-  
tension of the Evening Star vein, by whom it is being developed.

**Ore**--Is auriferous copper in sulphide form. It is generally a massive  
chalcopyrite in quartz and calc spar gangue.

**Assays** from this ore run as high as \$40 gold, 20 per cent. copper, and \$85  
gold. These assays are not picked.

*The Buckeye is first mining property in camp placed on market with body of  
pay ore actually in sight.* Twenty tons already on dump, commanding a premium  
at Trail Smelter on account of its copper.

**Development**--Shaft 25 ft. deep, showing solid copper ore at bottom. A  
tunnel along hanging wall 47 feet, headed for shaft tapping ore chute at depth  
125 feet, opening vast stoping area. Open cut 250 ft. east discloses 4 feet \$60  
gold and copper ore. Arrangements have been made with Monte Cristo Co. to  
use two air drills, Monte Cristo Co. furnishing the power.

We strongly recommend this purchase and request investors to visit the  
property to verify facts as stated.

## WEST AUSTRALIAN MINES

The main point of our criticism, however, is that as  
a rule the West Australian mines have been over  
capitalized, and the amount of money invested in  
them--for the most part in purchase rather than de-  
velopment has been so great that any adequate  
return upon it is not merely doubtful, but actually  
impossible. The value set upon the mines seems as  
a rule to have been based, not upon the possibilities  
of regular and legitimate working, but upon the phe-  
nomenal returns obtained from a few rich pockets  
found by the earlier prospectors in Coolgardie and  
the neighboring districts. It is from this point of view  
that the returns from the mines of Western Australia  
have been, and we fear will continue to be, disappoint-  
ing. For this opinion we think that abundant sup-  
port is found in the facts.

In the London Statist for October 3, we find a table  
giving a list of 51 West Australian mining companies  
whose stocks have been placed in England, and  
which have advanced far enough to make some sort  
of returns. The Statist, we may observe, is a journal  
which is always careful and accurate in its figures,  
and is, moreover, especially friendly to British Col-  
onial enterprises, so that it cannot be accused of any  
unfavorable bias. From this list we have selected  
sixteen companies, taking those which have mills of  
their own in operation, and may, therefore, be pre-  
sumed to have gone some distance in the develop-  
ment of their properties, and omitting also those  
which have reported only trial crushings or operations  
for a single month. Our object has been, not to  
choose exceptional cases or mere prospects, but mines  
which are regularly worked, and where the explora-  
tion has gone far enough to give some basis for judg-  
ment as to the future.

We admit that many of the returns show what we  
should call high grade ore, which with a large out-  
put and moderate expenses would promise large  
profits. In most cases where the returns extend over  
several months, however, there is a considerable  
variation shown in the grade, and in nearly all the  
total quantity is small.

If all the companies given by the Statist were in-

cluded, the disproportion between investment and  
return would be far more marked. In order to be as  
fair as possible, however, we have not considered the  
case of those companies which have prospects only or  
which have just begun regular work.

On the comparatively favorable basis shown, we  
believe that our criticisms are fully justified. We  
entertain no prejudice against Western Australia, and  
will certainly be pleased should the more favorable  
anticipations of our contemporary be realized in the  
future. We believe, however, that booms and ex-  
travagant estimates have, as they usually do every-  
where, injured the real interests of the West Aus-  
tralian mines far more than they have helped them. In  
the reaction which has already begun the colony will  
be condemned as extravagantly as it has been praised,  
and it may be years before it can recover and the  
mining industry be placed on such a solid basis as  
the facts really warrant. Engineering and Mining  
Journal.

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

The output from Cripple Creek during September  
was the largest in the history of the camp, which now  
easily leads North America in gold production.

We read of one mine in Cripple Creek where a  
shaft was sunk 300 feet and and levels extended 1,000  
feet before any ore was struck. Another mine strikes  
ore at a depth of 150 feet. The owner has stayed with  
another claim for four and a-half years, and has spent  
thousands in protecting his property. He is now  
about to sink a shaft 200 feet deep. Another claim  
has been worked for twelve months without ship-  
ments, a shaft having been sunk 252 feet with 100 feet  
of drifting. Another claim has the following wonder-  
ful history:

**NEW HAVEN MINING COMPANY**--Eclipse No. 1,  
owned by this company, shows the ups and downs of  
mining. The claim was located by Mr. Coombs and  
a Congregational minister. In the year 1892 Mr.  
Coombs sank a shaft 40 feet, when the finances  
"played out." In 1893 the property was leased to some  
Denver parties, who did considerable work, but with-

out any grand result. In 1894 it was leased to other  
parties, who shipped some surface dirt. In 1895 it  
was sold to the New Haven Mining Company, which  
erected a first-class plant of machinery, sunk a shaft  
150 feet, and, doubtless, when the funds were ex-  
hausted the property was closed. Mr. Coombs, the  
original locator, in connection with others of his  
friends, took a lease recently on the property, and in  
a hole drilled 18 inches deep from the bottom of the  
1892 shaft the vein was found, the first assay of which  
gave value of \$1,310, and shipments are being regu-  
larly made of medium-grade ore.

Another mine has been steadily worked for three  
years, and "to-day," the correspondent says, "it looks  
as if the ore chute is being found."

Now, this is mining, and the general result is a  
larger production of gold than from any camp in  
North America. It is a remarkable lesson to Cana-  
dians interested in the development of Rossland. In  
the first place Cripple Creek has been developed by  
means of cheap treasury stocks. In the second place  
its mining men have had to live down the reputation  
of being the biggest scamps unhung on the American  
continent. And perhaps they are. But in any case  
they have demonstrated one of the greatest gold  
producing areas in the world and are drowning their  
traders under a shower of gold.

## ELECTRICITY IN GOLD MILLING.

At a recent meeting of the Engineers' Club of Phil-  
adelphia, Mr. H. M. Chance described the application  
of electricity to the extraction of gold from the ores.  
The processes differ widely, both in method and prin-  
ciple, and were described as consisting of six classes,  
each involving a different principle or method of ap-  
plication. The first employs electro-magnets to re-  
move magnetic material from the gold with which it  
is associated.

In the second class, the current is used to assist in  
dissolving the gold from ores by means of chemical  
solvents of gold. In the third class the current is  
passed through the amalgamated plates of mercury to  
facilitate amalgamation. The processes of the fourth  
class are electrolytic. The fifth method aims to re-  
move gold particles from other materials by the in-  
ductive action of high-frequency alternating currents.  
The sixth method, that of electric smelting, promises  
well, provided the cost can be reduced to that of or-  
dinary smelting processes.

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### HOISTS FOR SMALL MINES.

The first step toward equipping a mine with machinery is usually when the shaft gets to a point beyond the capacity of a hand-windlass or a horse-whim, and the purchase of a hoisting-plant becomes necessary. At this stage the matter of first cost is generally the most important; but there are many other considerations, such as the supply of fuel and water, the difficulties of transportation, the site where the engine is to stand, and other points which those who have had experience will readily understand. Where there is no water-power available, a steam-engine is the first thing to be procured, with its accompanying boiler, and in many cases the transportation and erection of the latter is a formidable undertaking, even where the plant is small.

In such cases as these there is now an alternative presented which we think might be adopted in a great many cases. This is found in the gas or oil engine the use of which is now rapidly extending as its merits are understood and appreciated. While these engines are now being used in large works and built of large sizes, they are especially adapted to small mining plants, owing to their compactness and to the absence of the boiler, which is so large a factor in the steam plant. The fuel supply can readily be arranged for: where it is convenient a small gas producer, using almost any kind of fuel, may be provided, or in other cases the variety of the engine using petroleum or naphtha, which is the most easily transported of fuels, can be used. The water supply required with these engines is only for the purpose of cooling the cylinder. The quantity needed is small, as it can be used over and over again, and the quality makes no difference, so long as it will not actually corrode the iron of the cylinder. The management of the engine is easily learned, and the danger of explosion is removed.

For all these reasons the operators of mines or quarries who need power in the form referred to will find it to their interest to consider the gas or oil engine, and often to use it. Some very good and compact types of gas-engine hoists have been designed by different makers, and out of these it is easy to select one suitable for almost any case.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### MINING REVIVAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Our friends, the mining stock brokers of San Francisco, are puzzling themselves over the apparent anomaly now presented in California, where mining was never more active and the speculation in mining stocks was never more quiet. All over the State we hear of new mines being worked, new mills built, old mines reopened, and a general interest in the exploitation of the gold mines, which is leading not merely to prospecting and the location of claims, but to the actual investment of capital on a very considerable scale. While all this is going on, the public is staying persistently away from the exchanges; the old board rooms are given up to the small inside speculators, and the fluctuations in stocks interest no one outside of their very limited circle. The Gold Mining Exchange, which it was hoped would introduce a new element to draw the attention of the speculative public, languishes with the rest.

Perhaps the conditions are not so anomalous after all. The people who are working California mines and putting their money into them are doing it, as a rule, with the expectation of getting a return from the mines themselves and not from the stocks; they are making a business of it and look to business methods to secure a profit. When the speculative element enters into their ventures, it is speculation on the value of the mine itself, and not on the possible fluctuations of prices in the stocks. On the other hand, the public long ago learned to distrust thoroughly the management of the Cornstock companies, whose stocks furnish the great bulk of the transactions on the San Francisco Exchanges. The methods of the operators have come to be pretty well understood, and those who have money to use in this way now regard the results of inside and ring manipulation with apathy, and are quite content to leave the game to the insiders, with whom it has become a matter of habit, and not a very profitable habit after all. The brokers and operators have themselves alone to blame for this condition.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### PRECIOUS METALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain is not usually looked on as a gold or silver mining country. In 1895, 6,600 ounces of gold and 280,431 ounces of silver were produced from British mines.

G. A. POUNDER, Pres.

M. O. TIBBITS, Sec.

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## Silver Bell Mining Company

Assays from surface ore: \$24.35, \$42.96, \$53.00, \$52.30, \$51.90, \$85.26.

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