

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires: Irregular pagination: [i]-ii, [1]-5, iii p. Some pages are cut off. | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								✓			

The British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

VOL. I. No. 5.

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

A. Boak & Co.,

**Real Estate,
Insurance and
Financial Agents.**

MINING BROKERS.

PRESENTING :

- the Caledonia Fire Insurance Co., of Edinburgh.
- the London Guarantee and Accident Co., of London, Eng.
- the Canada Accident Insurance Co.
- the Standard Life Assurance Co., of Edinburgh.
- the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York.
- the Provincial Building and Loan Association of Toronto.
- the Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association of Toronto.
- the Butte Gold-Copper Mining Co., Ltd.
- the Bon Diable Mining Co., Ltd.
- the Exchequer Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Real Estate in Vancouver is picking up—now is the time to buy—we have some exceptionally good bargains and intending purchasers would do well to call and get particulars from us before buying elsewhere. We have a number of houses for rent.

MINERAL CLAIMS

Bought and Sold
On Commission.

Head Office:

**THE LILLOOET GOLD REEFS
MINING AND MILLING CO.,
LIMITED LIABILITY.**

115 Hastings Street,

MINING IS NOT A CRAZE.

There is a great deal of senseless depreciating of mining under the guise of conserving the public good, and mining is a pursuit that should be fostered as well as any other. Any excitement which is caused by the unearthing of millions is called a "craze." Mining furores bring forth new money, more of it, life to every community, and their record for the future will show that legitimate, skillful mining is not hazardous. No mining "craze" could produce more distress than exists at present with about every farm mortgaged for every dollar it will stand.

Columns have already been written—in fact, volumes—upon the wonderful richness of the gold mines of Colorado, the Black Hills and Arizona, but we desire to call attention to a new company in the field, the Eldorado Placer Gold Mining Company, Frank S. Taggart, secretary, 319 Cambie street, Vancouver, B. C. This company is organized for the purpose of working the "Double L" placer claims on Cayoosh creek, British Columbia. The history of British Columbia practically commenced with her placer mines, and it is an oft-repeated tale how upwards of \$60,000,000 in gold was cleaned up in the creek beds in the early sixties, commencing on the Fraser and continuing to its source. In those days immense fortunes were made, but the transportation charges were so high that the mines were worked to disadvantage. The discovery of gold on Cayoosh creek is recent. The immense discoveries of gold along its banks last fall, notably the Golden Cache, led to a large amount of prospecting, and the discovery of a network of veins rich in free milling gold along the mountain slopes bordering Cayoosh creek. This naturally directed attention to the working there for alluvial gold. Cayoosh Creek is the natural "sluice-box" for a rich gold bearing district and has been sluicing away for ages the yellow metal which nature has released from such rich quartz reefs as that of the recently discovered Golden Cache mines and others yet to be discovered. Cayoosh Creek diggings were discovered by Chinese in 1886. This affords a remarkable instance of placer deposits which have remained undiscovered in a country supposed to be well-known. The greater portion of the gold has been taken out by primitive

Share List Now Open.

**B. C. Mining
Prospectors'
Exchange, Ltd.**

Head Office :

**612 Cordova St.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.**

OFFICES :

London and Bournemouth, England.

**Registered Cable Address "Aurum,"
Vancouver, A. B. C. Code.**

**A Mining,
Developing,
Promoting and
Brokerage
Exchange, Ltd.,**

Has acquired groups in the principal mining camps of the Province :

**Coal Hill
Kamloops
Slocan
Kootenay
Cayoosh Creek
Lillooet and
Alberni, B.C.**

Our prospectors are locating in the best portions of the mineral belt.

Share List now open for a limited issue only, at \$15 per block of 100 till June 7th, after which none will be sold less than \$25.

For prospectuses and general information apply 612 Cordova St. Telephone 499.

The Oriental Hotel,

The Most Prominent Hotel in Vancouver
EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS

H. C. Ludorf.

Fl. De Keyser Verbiest.

**De Keyser's
Placer
Amalgamator
Manufacturing
Company**

OFFICE : 417 Cordova Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

OUR MACHINES ARE
LIGHT, COMPACT, OF
GREAT CAPACITY,
AND SPECIALLY AD-
APTED TO THE
WORKING OF TAIL-
INGS OF HYDRAULIC
MINES GENERALLY

Full Particulars sent on

ital to get at the bed of this rich natural "sluice-box" and clean up the wealth of gold that has been accumulating for ages. The gold in the creek is all coarse gold and easily saved. Nuggets of as high a value as \$80 have been taken out.

We are satisfied that there is a good field for investment here; and, if the space will not permit us to give further details, we advise our readers to write to Mr. Frank S. Taggart, secretary of the Eldorado Placer Gold Mining Co., 419 Cambie street, Vancouver, B. C., for a pamphlet containing full information put up in a neat and compact form.

DR. MONTAGUE'S TALK.

Hon. Dr. Montague was interviewed by a *Star* reporter regarding the mining situation and prospects of his numerous holdings here. Incidentally Dr. Montague referred to the communications that Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere had caused to be published in a Montreal paper, by which it appears that that gentleman possessed the moral courage to refuse 20,000 shares in a British Columbia Gold Property company for the use of his name, at the suggestion of a Mr. W. A. Dowler, who is the city clerk of Victoria. Dr. Montague said that every man of prominence in Canada was constantly in receipt of such communications, which were invariably not taken any notice of; and Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere was the first to utilize such letters as a peg to hang his virtues on, that the world might look at them.

LE ROI MINING COMPANY.

On April 20th this company declared a dividend of \$25,000. This makes a total of \$375,000 to date. The first dividend was declared in October, 1895, and was for a similar amount. This company twice declared a dividend of \$50,000, respectively in January, 1896, and January, 1897. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for June 1st, for the purpose of making a revision of the by laws of the company. The skips in the Le Roi shaft will soon be completed.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE CRITIC acknowledges the receipt of a neat, compact and practical publication, entitled "Mineral Resources of the Northwest, and Guide to the Gold Fields." It is compiled by C. J. Mulkey of Spokane, Wash. Price 50c.

Messrs. Filley & Ogden, Olympia, Wash., have issued "Latest Mining Laws of British Columbia, United States and State of Washington." It contains legal forms, definitions of mining terms and other valuable information. It is not up to date, however, having left the press in February of this year.

To
MINING MEN
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Mining Machinery!

You may have that which



**Miners and
Investors**

mostly prize; but then, how are they to know it if you do not

ADVERTISE?

THE
B. C. MINING CRITIC

IS THE
- - BEST - -

**Mining Advertising
Medium**

IN THE PROVINCE, AND IN

RATES

ARE

Most Reasonable

The British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

The British Columbia Mining Critic.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

Devoted to the interests of Mining and the Protection of Investors.

THURSDAYMAY 27, 1897.

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

Manufacturers and Dealers in appliances used in and about mines are invited to send illustrations and descriptions of new articles.

Views and descriptions of mines and mining locations solicited.

Subscription, Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Remittances should be made by Express, Postal Order or Bank Draft payable to the "British Columbia Mining Critic."

Advertising rates quoted on application.

British Columbia Mining Critic Co., Publishers.

MAURICE GRADWOHL,
Managing Editor.

Holland Block, Vancouver, B.C.
P. O. Box 125.

THE YUKON DISTRICT.

Marvelous tales of gold discoveries in the remote Yukon country have found their way into the bounds of civilization. Deposits of a richness scarcely surpassed by the most extravagant dreams of the prospector are said to have been brought to light there. When the stories were first brought hither, they looked too much like the produce of a riotous imagination. Adventurers returned to the United States with pans running from \$150 to \$338, and of nuggets worth being picked up in the loose gravel. Juneau correspondents of United States newspapers drew pictures of the prospect so dazzling as to cast California's golden age into the shade. These accounts have been verified almost in detail by sober official reports.

First, there was Inspector Constantine's report upon the work of the mounted police detachment at Fort Cudahy. This is now followed by Mr. William Ogilvie's report on the Yukon district. The first of these stated that new gold-bearing creeks were being discovered every day both on the east and the west side of the Yukon, the great river which gives its name to the district. It took note of the stampede to the new diggings on Bonanza creek. But when we turn to Mr. Ogilvie's report of surveys in the Yukon district, we are made to feel that the half has not been told in previous accounts. His advices are dated at Fort Cudahy, and cover a period extending from the latter part of 1895 up to the 23rd of January. Writing in November, he says that every report coming in from Bonanza creek is more encouraging than the last; that the claims prospected on there show from \$1 to \$12 to the pan of dirt, and that this means from \$1,000 to \$12,000 per day per man sluicing. In this latest letter he refers to the Eldorado creek, from which he says that three pans or different claims were taken, yielding respectively \$201, \$212

there are many running from \$10 to \$50. When it is remembered that dirt which averages 10c. a pan is considered rich, a measure will be afforded of the phenomenal wealth of the Eldorado and Bonanza creek strikes. Eldorado creek is a tributary of Bonanza creek, Bonanza is a tributary of the Klondyke or Klondak river, and the Klondyke is one of the eastern tributaries of the Yukon. All these names—Yukon, Klondyke, Bonanza, Eldorado—have stamped themselves in letters of gold upon the imagination of probably millions of people. At the mention of them, visions of fine gold in heaps start up, and carry the fancy away to the region, otherwise far from enchanting, where the claims are being staked out with such feverish haste. The fame of the country has attracted the attention of a group of British capitalists, the Duke of Teek among the number, who desire to form a Yukon Chartered company, to take over the whole district for administration and exploitation. But the development of the prodigious resources of that vast country is no undertaking to be given over to any corporation with governing powers. The aid of a monopoly will not be needed to overspread the Yukon with settlers and the works of civilization. There is evidently the wealth there. Enterprise will attend to the rest, if the government does its duty. The miners want a route opened up from the south, in order that this part of Canada may be entered by Canadian territory with supplies for the camps. The large railway policy to which the British Columbia government has just committed itself—especially the plan for the Cassiar, or northern section of the province—will extend the lines of communication much closer to Klondyke, and will make it easier to connect that outpost with the trade of the country. But there must be some kind of road, with stations on it for shelter, for traffic in and out from the south. Last summer a drove of cattle was driven in from the coast to Pelly by trail. For 150 miles of the journey the cattle were maintained by bunch-grass, which grew plentifully along the route.

The Klondyke and its tributaries are not the only rich branches of the Yukon in Canada. There are two other eastern affluents farther up its course—Indian creek and Stewart river. Many of its western tributaries have also been proved to be rich in gold. As to Stewart river, it is believed to be one of the richest of the Yukon streams. Some time ago the minister of the interior called for tenders for the lease of the exclusive right to dredge for gold along 100 miles of the bed of that stream. The quiet brief advertisement of this concession excited the suspicions of the people of British Columbia, who mistrusted that the government had its company selected before its call for tenders was issued. In reply to an inquiry made in the house by Co. Prior, Mr. Sifton gave a rather unsatisfactory answer, stating that the government had not concluded whether to accept any of the tenders or not. The transaction which was evidently contemplated is one that the government would prefer to put through as slyly as possible. Developments in regard to Stewart river should be carefully watched. A deal of such vast magnitude should be thoroughly ventilated before it is completed. Twenty-five cents an ounce, the royalty, which it is rumored the govern-

A CORINTHIAN COLUMN OF CORRUPTION?

THE "ORPHAN BOY" LOBBERY.

That interest in one of the inventions of the nineteenth century has not lagged may be gathered from the following articles:

"A well attended meeting of those peculiarly interested in the Orphan Boy mine was held in the board of trade rooms last evening. Mr. H. H. Layfield was elected chairman and Mr. D. C. Williams secretary of the meeting. A discussion of the situation was participated in by most of those present, among others by Mrs. Rose Haskins, who expressed herself as being in harmony with the views of the shareholders present. Before the meeting adjourned a subscription list to raise a fund to be used in asserting the rights of the shareholders opened, and quite a sum was subscribed by those present. A committee to take charge of the fund was chosen, consisting of Messrs. H. H. Layfield, A. E. Garvey and M. Gradwohl, Mr. Layfield being appointed treasurer of it. Subscriptions to the fund can be paid to any member of the committee."

The foregoing we take from a contemporary of May 22nd, 1897.

Our representative was present at the meeting in the dual capacity of reporter and stockholder (having acquired two days before the meeting, by gift, 000.100 shares of stock). As newspaper reporters were excluded from the meeting, THE CRITIC refrains from publishing more of the proceedings than are here given, contenting itself with the declaration that the meeting consisted of a body of earnest, active and deliberate persons determined on securing justice at all hazards and protecting British Columbia's good name.

A gentleman, well known in the province as a man of honor, integrity and intelligence, who is interested in promoting British Columbia's welfare, visited THE CRITIC office, and made statements which are of interest to those related to "the Orphan Boy." He said:

"Mr. Editor, as you know, it is the desire of the victims who participated in the meeting held here the other night, not to publish the proceedings; however, I feel that, without violating the promise entered into, I can give you a little information which may aid, urge and stimulate the people of this section to redeem their good name.

Let me promise my expressions with

the company, was there. She was there alone. She is, she said, in thorough sympathy with us, and is willing to aid us in securing justice."

Well, sir, can you inform us how, and with what means, you propose to "secure justice," as you term it?

"Yes, sir. By employing the best legal talent procurable in the province at any cost. And let me say right here, that we opened at our indignation meeting a subscription list. This received not only the signatures of those present, but those who did sign evinced their earnestness by paying the sum set opposite their respective names. We have therefore now on hand the nucleus of the fund wherewith to give the enemy battle. Indeed, sir, a letter read at the meeting written by a prominent citizen of Ontario, contained a proposition to contribute the sum of one dollar per share toward the expenses. This gentleman is a large holder of stock."

Will you state what definite means were adopted for the purpose of speedily promoting the securing of "justice," as you term it?

"I believe you had better call on Mrs. Rose Haskins. She was at the meeting, and freely participated in the proceedings. Good-day, sir."

But how about Davidson, Thomson, Mayor Tem—?

(Interruptingly.) "Good-day, sir."

The *Revelstoke Herald* of yesterday, after quoting in full the letter of inquiry contained in our former issue and signed by "A Victim," takes occasion to say:

"In an interview with Mr. H. A. Brown yesterday, a *Herald* representative learned that the last transfer of stock, 228,500 shares of J. W. Haskins' to Mr. Templeton, of Vancouver, was made on May 14th last. The books were first closed to the shareholders on or about the 1st of April, and were not opened again, so far as the public knew, till this transfer took place, and they are now closed again. In the original division of shares, 700,000 in all, 200,000 were devoted to treasury stock, 300,000 were allotted to J. W. Haskins, and 200,000 to F. C. Whitney. Whitney has disposed of 119,000 of his and still holds \$1,000. Up to the time of the Templeton transfer Haskins had disposed of 71,500. In consequence, he now holds none. M. I. Galusha & Son of Spokane were big buyers from Whitney.

J. W. Haskins, ex-president and manager of the Orphan Boy Mining Company in writing to the *Revelstoke Mail*, from this city, on the 15th inst., stopped his subscription, says: "You can tell all my friends in Revelstoke that I am still in Vancouver, and I shall stay here until I silence all my slanderers which will soon be commenced."—*World*.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The recent development of metalliferous mining in British Columbia, and the still more rapid development which is likely to take place in the immediate future, renders this an opportune time to consider what steps can be taken to prevent or minimize the numerous accidents—fatal or otherwise—which are sure to accompany this certain expansion in mining, unless much greater care in working is exercised than at present. The majority of miners of the world over are notoriously reckless of the dangers that are more or less incident to their occupation, and, to use a western expression, they look upon a man who sees these dangers and tries to prevent them as a sort of "tenderfoot." Some managers, unfortunately, take the same dangerous view; so that it behooves the community to protect such people against themselves, and so save their relatives and friends from all the sad consequences which are sure sooner or later to follow in the wake of carelessness.

Up to the present time the mines here have been mostly very shallow, and the risks to life, limb and health have been small compared with what they will be as the depth increases, and the workings become more extensive, and the employment of more powerful and more complicated appliances are rendered necessary. But even now some dangerous practices are followed—practices which, unless prevented, will sooner or later bring a load of trouble to many a dependent household, and, by the encouragement of a careless habit, will greatly intensify that dire result as the days go on and the dangers increase—as naturally they must with increased development.

The method of placing ladders in shafts, at present adopted, is most dangerous. No matter what depth or how steep a shaft may be, the ladders by which the men descend and ascend the shaft are made in one continuous length, without a resting-place of any kind, or any arrangement by which, if a man should slip, his fall might be arrested and certain death prevented. In England, the metalliferous mines act—now twenty-five years old—provides that the distance between the platforms on ladderways shall not exceed thirty feet, and that the ladders shall be placed at such an angle that the weight of a man's body shall be thrown onto his feet, and not partly onto his hands, as is the case with the more or less plumb ladders at present so largely used in British Columbia. Moreover, the ladderway should always be completely divided off from the hoisting shaft, and not be in the same compartment, as it usually is here; so that if the bucket or skip should break away from its guides, no

several ladders in the mines of British Columbia over a hundred feet in length, many of them nearly plumb, and one is over five hundred feet long. Imagine the consequences of a slip, or of a bucket getting out of its "ways" when a number of men were traveling either up or down the shaft. Yet so careless and thoughtless are some managers, that three young ladies were actually taken down one of the deepest and most dangerous of these shafts, and the ore buckets were whirling past them at intervals all the way down.

The ropes and other tackle at present used on sinking pits need to be greatly strengthened, and the various parts should be renewed before they are too far worn.

The storage and use of explosives has received little or no attention in this country. Hundreds of pounds of giant powder are not infrequently stored at a mine in one of the driftways. In fact, some mines have no other store, while at most of them the stores are very imperfectly built and not sufficiently far away from dwellings or workshops.

The use of tape-fuse, so common in this country, leads to very frequent accidents from what is known as "hanging fire." In case of a "misfire," miners should not be allowed to return to their workings for at least twenty minutes. Then, if the fuse should happen to be hanging fire, it has sufficient time either to die out, or to resume its "run" and explode the charge before the men return.

The untamping of holes that have missed should be strictly forbidden. It is a most dangerous practice, and one that is quite unnecessary if the holes be properly tamped. A charge can easily be exploded through ten or twelve inches of tamping by placing a little explosive on the top of it.

I have only mentioned a few of the matters needing immediate attention; but as the mines develop, many others will present themselves, not the least of which are the precautions necessary to secure efficient ventilation and ample supports to the working places.

Experience in other countries has shown that the only way of securing, generally, the discipline necessary to safe working in mines is by act of parliament, the principal rules to be observed being clearly set out in such act, and severe penalties imposed for their breach either by workmen or employers.

It is to be hoped that the legislature, during its present session, may make an opportunity of dealing thoroughly with this subject, affecting as it does so closely the welfare of such a large proportion of the community.

J. D. KENLAL.

IT IS TEXADA CITY.

The more development work is done upon Texada Island the greater has become the certainty that upon the island there are other properties besides the now famous Van Anda and the Victoria mines that will turn out remarkably well and bring up the amount of ore shipped soon to very large proportions. Among these companies are the Raven and Copper and Gold Companies' group, consisting of the Raven, Joan and Chief, and the Spratt Copper & Gold Company's claims, the Sampson, Peacock and Iron Mask. All of the development work done by these two companies has been placed upon the Raven, it being the first of these claims located. The shaft on the Raven is now down 65 feet, with 8 feet of ore, from which two satisfactory shipments have been made. A correspondent writes:

"I am informed that the assay value of the ore from the shaft assays \$24 per ton. Tunnel No. 1 has been driven in 125 feet on the south of the creek, and about 85 feet lower than the outcrop at the shaft. On the north side tunnel No. 2 was driven 65 feet to crosscut the vein which it intersected. They then tunneled to the left and drifted on the vein, and last week were in 35 feet in 6 feet of free copper ore with only the hanging wall in sight. This wall pitches to the south and has a dip of about 80 degrees. A shaft and ore house, fan and blacksmith shop have been completed, and the site for the engine is being levelled. A good wagon road has been built from the bay 1,000 feet to the Raven shaft, and also extends further south to the Sampson and Joan discoveries.

"The Raven shaft is about 100 feet above sea level, the formation being porphyry and iron capping carrying copper pyrites. On the Sampson and Joan the iron capping shows fine copper pyrites on the surface. The largest iron outcrops are seen upon the Chief and Iron Mask. The Raven lead, as it is now called, has been located by actual surveys for one and a half miles, and claims have been staked on the extension running southeasterly for three miles. The prospectors have travelled the lead and found iron capping for five miles, the last find being the Faith and Charity, staked by Messrs. Cotton and Heyland.

"Timber is plentiful and easy of access, and McLeod creek, which flows through the Raven property, affords good water power for the various purposes for which it may be needed. On the adjoining properties, the Butterdy, Woodpecker, Castaway, Sandfly and Comet, the individual owners are busy doing their assessment work and have struck good copper ore. Now that the north end of the island is about all started the prospectors have begun to work toward the south end, and quite a number of locations have been started during the past two months. The weather is now settled and the prospect-

on Texada, and the certainty that there will be very lively times there in the future, has led to the plotting of a town-site, and the lots are now upon the market. The name of the town is Texada City. It is on Sturt bay, which is practically the only harbor on the island, and closely adjoins the Van Anda mines, which will ship from it. A good wharf is now in course of erection at the bay, and a beginning has been made at road-making. A hotel is in course of erection, and it is to be present to the first 300 purchasers of lots, who will themselves decide as to the manner in which the ultimate ownership of it shall be settled. One of these 300 purchasers will own the hotel, which will cost \$5,000. There ought to be a good town on Texada Island. Almost every steamer brings word of new discoveries. One of the latest is a 7-foot ledge of gold and copper ore. One sample assayed \$40 in gold. It has not yet been tested for percentage of copper, but the indications are that it will run very high. Everything at present indicates that Texada's time has come.

HOT WORDS FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. J. C. Speer preached on the Sunday car question in Toronto the day after the defeat of the proposed law, from the text, "Prophesy unto us who it is that smote thee." Extracts of his sermon as published in the *Toronto Star* appear below:

Calaphas, the high priest, represented the mayor of Jerusalem, and Christ was taken before him, and it was he who gave the signal when the mob rushed on Christ and smote Him. Christ represented labor. He was the carpenter's son. He represented youth, the old and new testament and the Christian church. The man that smites the laborer smites Jesus Christ. The laborer had been smitten in being made to work more than he should. Christ represented His apostles and ministers who faithfully and honestly, according to their ability, discharged the duties laid upon them.

The first man that struck Christ was a Jew, who thought he had come to pull down his institutions. In yesterday's contest we had the Jew, and we should have a great deal of Christian charity for the Jew who voted against Sunday cars. He looked upon Saturday as his day, and took his revenge in smiting the religion of Christ, but the Jew would have voted for his Saturday Sabbath. He did what I would expect him to do, and what I would do in his place.

I am told that the street car people registered the very travellers at the hotels and had them vote for Sunday cars. They needed no badge to know them. They carried their colors in their countenances. Christ was smitten in the face by a class that is becoming too numerous nowadays, and it is a great pity that such men should be armed

The Critic office was visited this week by Messrs. William C. Haywood, G. J. Schohan and Samuel Henry Hayes, prominent in British Columbia mining circles. They are most hopeful of the

mean men—he and Judas. If they were to be hanged they should not waste two ropes. Calaphas had planned it all. Why was Judas there?

The Christian church has been killed by a swine car, and that drawn by a donkey, representing some of the press of Toronto. Toronto has some of the greatest papers on the continent, but it also has some of the vilest. Sodom was one of the wickedest cities that the world ever saw, and if Sodom commissioned one to get an editor I could find one in this city.

If any of you voted for Sunday cars, and some Monday morning you take up the paper and read that somebody's little girl has been killed while going to Sunday school by a car, remember that God will hold you responsible in some regard.

For Sunday cars I would suggest a coat-of-arms, picturing his satanic majesty on the one hand and on the other a tablet of the commandments with one clipped away. The devil should have in his hand a mallet and chisel ready to chip others out as soon as the mayor and council will provide clauses to substitute them.

MINING MACHINERY.

[Latest on the Tariff.]

In the list of tariff changes brought down today (May 26) some mining machinery is admitted free and some is not. The free list is as follows: Pressure ore exhaust fans, rotary pressure blowers, coal cutting machines (except percussion coal cutters), coal heading machines, coal augurs and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke making machinery, ore drying machinery, electric or magnetic machines for separating ore, or concentrating iron ore, blast furnace water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron or copper, briquette making machines, ball grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machinery for the extraction of precious metals by chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors, giants, and elevators for hydraulic mining, amalgam safes, automatic ore samplers, automatic feeder jigs, classifiers, separators, retorts, buddles, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces, amalgam cleaners, gold mining slime tables, blast furnace blowing engines, wrought iron tubing, butt or lap, welded, threaded or not.

The dutiable list is as follows. Steam engines, boilers, ore crushers and rock crushers, stamp mills, cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks, percussion coal cutters, pumps, n. e. s. windmills, horsepower and portable engines, and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, 25 per cent ad valorem.—Ex.

Work was started on the Sullivan group last week and the St. Eugene is also getting ready to begin operations

STOCK QUOTATIONS

In Vancouver of British Columbia Mining Companies.

COMPANIES.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE.	PRICE
TRAIL CREEK.			
Alberta.....	1,000,000	\$ 1 00	13
B. C. Gold King.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
B. C. Gold Fields.....	2,500,000	2 00	40
Beaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1 00	40
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	12
Bluebird.....	600,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Caledonian Con.....	500,000	1 00	07
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	15
C. & C.....	500,000	1 00	05
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	04
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	00
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	22
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	51
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	18 1/2
Delta Colla.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1 00	12
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	12
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Erie.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	11 1/2
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	08 1/2
Giant.....	2,500,000	1 00	15
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	15
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	00
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	14
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Helon.....	600,000	1 00	05
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	04
Homestead.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	00
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	05 1/2
Independent.....	1,000,000	1 00	08
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	46
I. X. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	53
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	70
Knight-Templar.....	500,000	1 00	01
Kootenay-London.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Le Roi.....	500,000	5 00	7 50
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Monarch.....	700,000	1 00	00
Monta.....	750,000	1 00	18
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	14
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	06 1/2
Nest Egg.....	500,000	1 00	08
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Northern.....	1,000,000	1 00	36 1/2
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	28 1/2
O. Pato Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	06
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	11
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	07
R. E. Lee.....	2,000,000	1 00	15
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Red Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Rochester.....	500,000	1 00	00
Rossland Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Rossland, Red Mt'n.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	06 1/2
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
Silverline.....	500,000	1 00	08
Southern C. & W. C.....	500,000	1 00	20
Sultana.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Trail Mining Co.....	2,500,000	100 00	00
Union.....	600,000	1 00	00
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	12
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1 00	15 1/2
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	27
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1 00	16
Young British Am.....	1,000,000	1 00	06
AINSWORTH.			
Dellie.....	700,000	1 00	17
Ellen.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	49
CAMP FAIR VIEW			
Ocidental.....	600,000	1 00	00
NELSON.			
Echequer.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Hall Mines.....	2,000,000	21 00	6 10
NORTHPORT.			
Red Top.....	1,000,000	\$1 00	10
SLOCAN.			
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Alamo.....	500,000	1 00	00
Bon Diable.....	75,000	1 00	1 00
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1 00	06 1/2
Buffalo.....	150,000	25	25
Cumberland.....	50,000	10 00	00
Dardenelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	00
Idler.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Kootenay-Columbia.....	400,000	100 00	00

COMPANIES.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE.	PRICE
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 50
Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	50	2 55
Sunshine.....	50,000	10 00	00
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	08
REVELSTOKE.			
Orphan Boy.....	700,000	1 00	00
TEXADA ISLAND.			
Texada Proprietary.....	1,000,000	\$ 25	\$ 0 25
Van Anda.....	5,000,000	1 00	05
Victoria-Texada.....	600,000	25	25
ALBERNI DIST.			
Alberni M'n Rose.....	250,000	1 00	05
Alberni Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	10
Quadra.....	500,000	1 00	10
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields.....	100,000	5 00	10 25
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	500,000	1 00	15
Columbia & Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Horsely Hydraulic.....	200,000	1 00	00
Horsely Gold M. Co.....	100,000	10 00	1 50
Slang Creek.....	500,000	1 00	50
LILLOOET DIST.			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1 00	1 77 1/2
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25

Dividends paid to date are as follows: Le Roi, \$375,000; War Eagle, \$187,000; Rambler, \$500,000; Reco, \$100,000; Slocan Star, \$300,000; Two Friends, \$20,000; Cariboo, \$141,410. It is estimated that the profits of the mines subjoined have returned the sums placed opposite their respective names:

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

MINING LAWS IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

A corporation called the West Australian Chamber of Mines has recently been formed in London by the leading promoters and speculators interested in West Australian mining. Its objects are to watch the interests of mining in the local gold fields. The mining laws of the colony cause a good deal of trouble to the capitalist, and it is with the special object of getting these drawbacks removed that the Chamber of Mines has been instituted. The first reform which is to be agitated is in connection with the labor requirements, and the system on which leases of mining property are obtained. At the present time the law on this point is briefly as follows: In any one district leases are limited to twenty-five acres, and a rent has to be paid of £1 per acre per annum. While the lease is held it is necessary to employ continuously at least one man for every three acres of ground. The failure to fulfil these conditions involves an absolute forfeiture of the lease, no matter how much work may have been done, nor how much money may have been spent on the property.

The Josie is about to resume shipments. For the present the ore will go to the East Helena smelter. The Josie has about 1,000 tons ready for shipment, and now has two drills stopping in the east chute, so that a good deal of new ore is being knocked down all the time. The mine can easily supply a cost of 2...

CONCENTRATES.

The Iron Mask's shipments last week were the largest in its history.

Pike's Peak, where gold was first discovered on this side of the Rocky Mountains, is 14,320 feet high.

Thomas Gully, a miner, was badly hurt the other day through falling forty feet into the winze of the War Eagle.

The city council of Rossland is considering an offer of the plant and property of the Rossland Water Works company for \$80,000.

It is the large supply of paying ore, and not the extraordinary richness of small pieces, that makes the great mine.

Gold mining is almost the only business that never suffers hard times. But faking and mismanagement in it sometimes help to cause them.

The town of Fort Steele has a population of nearly 1,000, which is increasing at the rate of 50 a day. The town boasts three good hotels, and a banking house will open in a day or two.

A trial shipment is to be made from the Monte Cristo, though it has not yet been announced when. The full face of the drift is in solid ore, and about a car-load is being knocked down at every shot.

The Cliff is getting ready to resume shipments. Several hundred tons of ore are on the dump of the upper tunnel, and the mine is being put in shape to produce regularly.

The Annie placer claim on Seymour creek and the Silver Prince on Gambier island, the properties of J. B. Meytyer, now at the Sherman hotel, are receiving much attention at present. It is intended to incorporate and expedite development work, which the indications justify.

The Lynn Creek Mining company has recently acquired two claims—the Copper King and Lynn—in our vicinity, which show a ledge 35 by 3,000. Surface assays are stated to show \$52 per ton, copper only; \$10 gold, and \$3 silver. There is apparently an inexhaustible supply of ore.

The Kootenay and Columbia is to resume shipments. This ore will go to the Trail smelter. A contract has been made for hauling the ore in wagons to the Columbia and Western siding, near the milk ranch. There will be three teams at work, and they will deliver from 25 to 30 tons of ore per day.

A mine is not made in a day. It is a long distance between prospect and mine, and the distance must be bridged by skill, energy, hard work and capital. When the mine is reached, however, everything is repaid many times over. Good judgment and experience are required to tell when the prospect may be properly developed into a mine. Mining is safe and profitable when carried on

Walter J. King of Fort Steele arrived last evening from Spokane, says the Rossland Miner. He came down from East Kootenay on the Gwendoline on her first trip this season—the one before she was wrecked. He reports things very lively in that section, prospectors and others going into the country in droves. Real estate in the town is advancing rapidly in price, and about fifty buildings are under construction. Two saw-mills are running at their full capacity to supply the demand for lumber, and a brick yard is about to be started.

AS HE TOLD IT.

He had a face like the phiz of an undertaker, and one would never from his looks have taken him to be an individual in whose composition humor lurked in any large-sized chunks. But you can no more tell what sort of man a human being is by looking at his face than you can tell the value of a clock by the same form of inspection: and so, when he began with, "In an unguarded moment I purchased a bicycle," the listener quite naturally prepared himself to hear the usual hard-luck story; but it didn't come in the usual form.

"I have always been accounted a fairly level-headed man," he continued, "and why I suddenly became bent on buying a bicycle I cannot imagine. Perhaps it was that without knowing it I had gotten a wheel in my head, and that one was lonely and was yearning for another. I believe that cycling is really an epidemic, and anybody is liable to be afflicted.

"How in the world it was learned that I contemplated purchasing a bicycle is something I cannot imagine, but it was revealed in some manner. The upshot was that I received agents at all hours, eager to detail the many advantages possessed by the wheels which they represented. I mortally insulted the new minister by not recognizing him, giving him a stony glare, and informing him curtly that I had given up all idea of purchasing a bicycle and was thinking about securing a horseless carriage instead.

"He looked at me as if he were certain I had everything in the wheel line I needed, and left. Upon my word, I would not have been at all surprised to have been awakened by a burglar, with a pistol at my head, and an order to buy a Ratchet bicycle or die.

"After examining, I think, not less than several thousand, or so it seemed, different makes, I tempted fate and made a purchase.

"Did my troubles end then? To use the classic Shakespearian phrase, not on your life. No sooner had I bought a bicycle than I was invaded by accident insurance agents, eager to pay me a thousand dollars for the loss of a leg or an arm, or five thousand dollars for the

"I hunted up my best friend, who had been an enthusiastic wheelman for months, to have him extend the warm grasp of the L. A. W. to me.

"He seemed pleased when I told him what I had done. The first question he asked me was:

"What wheel did you buy?"

"I told him. His face grew hard and cold, and he smiled sarcastically.

"I knew you sometimes made mistakes," he said; "but I never thought you were capable of making such a one as that. Why, oh! why did you not get the Bugaboo instead of the Hullabaloo?"

"I left him with tears in my eyes and my spirit completely crushed. But now that I have gotten to know it, I would not part with my wheel for love or money."

THE CARIBOO.

TO THE EDITOR:—Why all this break-neck business about the snow and ice-bound Yukon when there is so much practically unexplored and unprospected ground in rich old Cariboo, the parent of British Columbia? Better expend a little labor and energy in the more accessible regions of the old channels, creeks and rivers of Cariboo—north and south forks of Quesnelle, Horsefly and Willow rivers; Dancing Bill, Keithly, Harvey, Snowshoe, Antler, Grouse, Lightning, Williams and other creeks, as well as the innumerable old auriferous channels which traverse this section of the province—all of which have given unc-istakeable evidence of golden stores for the unearthing.

Millions have been taken out, and yet there are millions more awaiting the judicious application of capital and brains to harvest.

It is within the recollection of many that it was no uncommon thing for \$50 and \$100 a day to the hand to be taken out of the above named rivers by very primitive methods, and on the various creeks. In addition to the Cariboo Hydraulic Company's works on Dancing Bill, there are now several old hands who have during the last thirty years been working within a few feet of the same spot, and are taking out a pile every season, which is spent in the winter—Jack-tar like, the old miner is a jolly, generous fellow; he spends his money and works for more.

Stumbling upon an old report of 1875 relating more particularly to Lightning creek, a few facts culled therefrom may not be without interest to readers of today. In one place "a company of four men took out on an average \$600 per day during the season"; in another "\$100 a day to the hand, forty pounds weight of gold was taken out in one day, the property of four men." The amount of gold from five claims for that season was \$507,101.

The writer is well acquainted with Cariboo, and although of most conservative disposition is sanguine enough to believe that the "old placers" will yet eclipse anything thus far discovered in

NOT A MINING BROKER.

If you want to buy shares in a mining company, go to a mining broker, and not to the president of the company. This is the lesson which an English capitalist learned the other day. He had heard of a certain mine, and desired to make an investment. He was informed that Mr. — was president of the mine, and called upon that gentleman in his office. The president received the capitalist with an astonishing amount of pomposity, and asked if he mistook him for a mining broker. "No." was the sharp retort; "I mistook you for a gentleman."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Men who carry quartz around to offices should be able to remember the rock they carry. A few weeks ago an amateur prospector, full of zeal but not of knowledge, called upon a mining broker, and exhibited some quartz which he considered "the best stuff" which a certain district produced. A price was asked for the claim, and the quartz left as a sample. Next day the prospector called with more samples from another piece. During the conversation the broker produced the first specimen and asked the prospector what he thought about it.

"I don't consider it worth much. Don't touch it."

"Guess you're right," replied the broker: "I got it from you."

A CLOSE CALL.

Billy Innis and his partner, a man named Ross, have been prospecting for some time in the vicinity of Cooper creek. On Thursday week Ross, in climbing around the face of a cliff, out upon a narrow ledge of rock, found further progress impossible. He attempted to retrace his steps, but found he could not turn without falling, and below him was a sheer drop of almost 2,000 feet. His awful position unnerved the man, and he clung to the rocks helpless. Calls for help brought his partner; but he, having no rope, was as helpless as the man on the cliff.

Innis went for help. He had a long journey, the nearest available assistance being at Gallop's camp, on Howser lake; and when the unfortunate prospector was rescued, he had been sixteen hours in his perilous position on the cliff. He was half frozen and nearly famished, and could not have held out much longer.

Mr. William Jordan is back from Harrison lake, where he secured a claim.

Mr. J. J. C. Chambers, a well known prospector, has left on important mining business.

Mr. R. MacPherson, M.P.P., left on Thursday for the Kootenay country on a prospecting tour. He expects to be absent for at least two months.

Mrs. H. Grilove, wife of the popular proprietor of the Oriental hotel, arrived in the city on Thursday from Ontario. She is delighted with Vancouver and will make her home here.

**Maps,
Plans,
Designs,
Blue
Prints**

**Accurately,
Artistically and
Promptly**

**Prepared and
Reproduced.**

—BY—

Blue Print Process

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Address—

CHAS. HAMMIT,

Care—

B. C. MINING CRITIC,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Union Steamship Co., of B.C., Ltd.

**Head Office and Wharf
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Northern Settlements—SS. Comox sails from Company's Wharf every Tuesday at 9 a. m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechart, Jarvis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hornando Island, Cortez Island, Read Island, Valdez Island, Shoul Bay, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 3 p.m. for way ports and Shoul Bay, calling at Bite Inlet every six weeks.

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

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry—Leaves Moodyville: 8:30, 10:45, 12, noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p. m. Leaves Vancouver: 8:35, 10, 11:30, 1:15 p.m., 3:15, 5:15 and 6:20. Calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting the noon trip.

Freight Steamers—SS. Crillano and S. S. Coquitlam, capacity 300 tons, D.W.

Tugs and Scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on company's wharf.

H. DARLING,

Manager.

Telephone 94.

No Dock and Good Shifting.

HICKS + BROS.

HACKS, CARRIAGES & EXPRESSES

HACKS ON STAND DAY AND NIGHT
... Corner of Cordova and Abbott Streets ...

Stand Tel. 240 Stable Tel. 226

.....DOUGALL HOUSE.....

Located in the Centre of the City
Headquarters for Miners and Loggers
BURTON & BLACKSTONE, Props.
Abbott Street - - Vancouver, B. C.

REED'S PHARMACY

Corner of Hastings
and Granville Sts.,

Vancouver, B. C.

Reed's!
Simple
Remedies

*Surpass Patent Medicines
and Represent the Result
of Thirty Years' Prac-
tical Experience.*

**Miners and
Prospectors**

*Supplied with Useful,
Handy and Compact
Remedies Available for
Emergencies at Most*