

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.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité irrégulière de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

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.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Général (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

P. Bell

51614/3 8/1

# BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING CRITIC

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

A Weekly Journal Devoted to Mining, Finance, and Commerce.

VOL. II. No. 3.

VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, May 14, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## THE WM. HAMILTON

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS  
—OF—

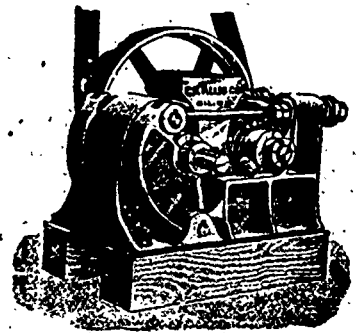
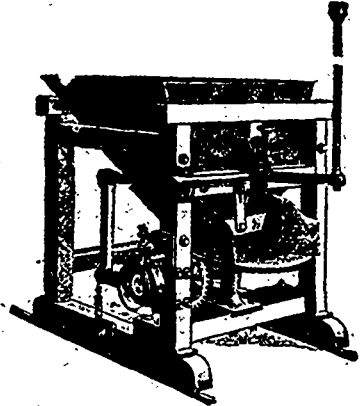
## MANUFACTURING CO.

# MINING MACHINERY

Engines and Boilers,

Saw, Shingle and

Planing Mill Machinery.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

BERTRAM & SONS' "DUNDAS" IRON WORKING MACHINERY.

BRANCH OFFICE

MacKinnon Bldg, Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

WORKS: PETERBORO, ONT.

# QUEEN BEE GOLD MINES,

Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, \$250,000, IN 1,000,000 SHARES OF 25c. EACH.

## Directors:

MICHAEL COSTELLO, Esq., Vancouver, B. C., PRESIDENT.  
JOHN T. CARROLL, Esq., M. D., " " VICE-PRESIDENT.  
GEORGE B. HARRIS, Esq., Vancouver, B. C.  
R. A. McMORRAN, Esq., Vancouver, B. C.

## PROPERTY.

The property of the "Queen Bee" Gold Mines, Limited Liability, consists of the following seven (7) mineral claims, viz.:—QUEEN BEE, BULLY BOY, RUSTLER, RAVEN'S NEST, HORNET, ROBBERS, LAST LINK.  
All full Claims, 1500x1500 feet.

## LOCATION.

The location of the said seven mineral claims is on the north-west end of Valdes Island, situate about 130 miles north-westerly from Vancouver City. Steamers make regular trips twice a week between the Island and Vancouver City.

## REPORT EXTRACTS.

Mr. F. H. Lantz, a practical miner, with 14 years' experience in the mines of Nova Scotia, Montana, South Dakota and British Columbia, in his report to the Directors of the Company, dated May, 1897, states as follows:—

The "Queen Bee" ledge shows strong on the surface, running parallel to the lines of stratification, and is undoubtedly a true and continuous vein.

The development work consists of a shaft 68 feet in depth, sunk on the ledge, exposing an average width from top to bottom of shaft of 33 inches of mineralized quartz.

Average samples taken by myself across the ledge every five feet from top to bottom of shaft, and treated by Messrs Bewlicke, Moreing & Co., gave an average assay result of \$23 in gold, and 81 cents in silver by both fire and amalgamation tests. The amalgamation test showed 82% per cent. of the gold assay value was free gold.

The treatment recommended by me would be amalgamation, the concentrates to be treated by chlorination. When the property is sufficiently developed to commence stoping, the ore can be mined for \$2.00 per ton, and treated by amalgamation for \$2.00 per ton, so that the cost of mining and treatment of the ore on the "Queen Bee" property should not exceed \$4.00 per ton.

I would recommend sinking the shaft to 100 feet, and drifting both ways 50 feet on the ledge, you would then be able, with 12 men working, to stope out at least 20 tons per day.

\$3,500 has already been expended in development work, and 176,000 Shares still remain in the Treasury for the future operations of the Company. 15,000 of these shares are now offered to the public at par to provide funds to continue the shaft to a depth of 100 feet, and to drift 50 feet each way on the ledge. After doing this work, the Directors believe there will be sufficient ore blocked out to justify the placing of a stamp mill upon the property.

Head Office,  
315 Cambie St.,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Secretary,  
E. E. RAND,  
Vancouver, B.C.

# KLONDIKE

How to Go . . .  
When to Go . . .  
What to Take . . .  
Where to Outfit

For advice on these all-important matters, and for purchasing supplies of best quality at lowest prices, with suitable packing for the journey, go to the Pioneer Outfitters of British Columbia,

## Oppenheimer Bros., Ld. Ly.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND MINERS' OUTFITTERS,

Who have had 35 years practical experience in Outfitting Miners and Survey Parties. The most reliable information cheerfully afforded. Get our circular and give us the address of your friends, to whom we will mail it free of charge. Remember that Goods purchased in Canada are admitted into the Klondike free of duty. American goods must pay duty.

Wier sprecken Duetsch. News parlons Francais.

100, 102 POWELL STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

# British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

WEEKLY EDITION.

Vol. II, No. 3.

VANCOUVER, B.C., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for THE EDITOR should be sent direct to

THE EDITORIAL OFFICES,  
319 CAMBIE STREET,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

*The British Columbia Mining Critic is published weekly in the interest of Mining, Finance and Commerce, and for the protection of investors.*

*Subscription, Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.*

FRANK S. TAGGART,  
Editor and Managing Director.

## British Columbia Mining Critic

Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

Publishing Offices: 401 and 403 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

## EDITORIAL.

### AN ATTACK ABSOLUTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The last issue of the British Columbia Mining Record contains an apparently inspired venomous attack on the constitution and objects of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines and its Executive Committee. The Chamber is stigmatized as a local Vancouver affair, merely posing as Provincial, and as being moreover an organization under strong suspicion of being run to the private advantage of a certain clique. Both charges are as unfounded as they are unjustifiable. The membership of the Chamber is, on the contrary, intended by its officers to be made as broadly representative as possible of the mining men and interests of every section of the Province. This the letters written by Mr. Taggart, the Acting Secretary of the Chamber pro tempore, at the instance of the Executive Committee, should amply prove. Thus, the following letter suggesting the powerful co-operation of the Provincial press in making the Chamber comprehensive alike in scope and membership, was sent to every

known editor in British Columbia:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF MINES, }  
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 4, 1898. }

To the Editor of the British Columbia .....  
DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the circular and copy of the Articles of Association of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines, and on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Chamber I take the liberty of asking you for your co-operation through the columns of your valuable paper in introducing this undertaking. I might mention that the operations of the Chamber will be strictly impartial and free from tincture of speculation. A permanent salaried secretary will be appointed, who will give his entire attention towards compiling information regarding the mineral resources of the Province and conducting the Chamber on the lines laid down in the Constitution. It is important that representative mining persons in every mining district in the Province become associated with the Chamber, and, as soon as organization is completed, sub-committees will be appointed in each district throughout the Province. Trusting that you will favor us with your valuable assistance. Yours faithfully,

F. S. TAGGART,  
Secretary pro tem.

Nothing surely could well be less sectional than such an appeal as the above, which asks the co-operation of the press in every district of the Province in helping it extend the membership of the Chamber, and calls for suggestions of any kind as to the methods thought most advisable for the adoption of a Provincial Chamber of Mines. Moreover, the circular letter thus sent to the editors of British Columbia particularly suggests the formation of local sub-committees of the Chamber in each mining district of importance. Granted only a sufficiently large response to such an appeal to the press with the material result of a large accession to the Chamber of members from all parts of British Columbia, and the members thus joining would have it in their hands to control the operations of the Chamber as they thought best, and be able, amongst other things, to make choice of the city in which the chief office of the Chamber should be located, this

not being necessarily and in permanence, Vancouver, unless so decided by a majority of the members of the Chamber, Vancouver is indeed as yet merely a temporary selection as the place of the Chamber's chief office and as the urban center from which its operations—as yet necessarily in the main tentative—are being directed.

The appeal to the press of the Province was accompanied, moreover, by the sending of yet another circular letter by the Acting Secretary to as many, as the Executive Committee and himself could ascertain, of those who may be considered representative mining men of the Province. Few of them were, it is believed, missed by the circular letter, and those few only by accident. The letter thus sent to representative mining men reads as follows:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF MINES, }  
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6, 1898. }

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines to write you personally, with a view of securing your co-operation and valuable assistance in inducing those in your district prominently engaged in mining to associate themselves with the Chamber. Through printed circulars and the press the objects of the Chamber have been clearly set forth. A copy of the Articles of Association adopted you will please find enclosed. It will be considered a great favor if you will kindly give the same your careful consideration and favor the committee with your views, including suggestions as to amendments, qualifications or additions to the same that you may consider advisable, also your views regarding the annual fees of Representative or Associate Members. It is the desire of the Executive to conduct the Chamber impartially and altogether in the interests of those engaged in mining throughout the Province. It is proposed to appoint a permanent secretary, who will devote his entire time to the work, and, as soon as membership will permit, sub-committees in the different mining districts will be appointed to co-operate with the Executive in the conduct of the Chamber. Trusting that you will extend all possible assistance to the successful carrying out of the undertaking, and awaiting the favor of an early reply, I remain

Yours faithfully,  
F. S. TAGGART,  
Secretary pro tem.

To ..... Esq.,  
British Columbia.

Could anything, we again ask, be less sectional than the above appeal, which has been widely circulated amongst the leading mining men of the Province? It is true that the response has not yet been so large as could be wished and is earnestly desired, but this, notwithstanding, which falls to the lot of most western public bodies at their inception, the Chamber even as at present temporarily

constituted, includes many most representative mining men of British Columbia, who will, as it is expected, form the nucleus of what should become in due course a very strong Chamber of Mines, with a very large and comprehensive membership. Amongst others already connected with the Chamber, we may incidentally mention the names of Mr. W. White, Q. C., of Revelstoke, of Mr. A. C. Knight of 150-Mile House, of Messrs. L. R. B. Brown and Hirschell Cohen of Victoria, Mr. Ben Douglas of New Westminster, Mr. J. Anderson of Rossland, Mr. F. W. Alexander of Quesnelle Forks, Mr. R. H. Campbell of Harper's, Mr. C. F. Law of Cariboo and Vancouver, the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh of Rossland and Vancouver, Dr. Selwyn, C. M. G., of Vancouver, and Messrs. Waterman, Bonthron, Pellew Harvey, Bell, J. C. Ferguson, Henry Abbott, Osborne Plunkett and H. Bell Irving of Vancouver. The names of these gentlemen, with those of others that might be given, should sufficiently show that representative men have already joined the Chamber, which will shortly, after the appointment of a permanent secretary, who should be possessed of special experience of like work, be able to map out a programme of most useful and indeed necessary work, for the benefit of the many and varied mining interests of the Province in general.

As for the suggestion that the Chamber is to be run for the private advantage of a certain clique in Vancouver, it is so unworthy as to be beneath notice. The personnel of the Chamber, including as it does some of the most widely known and generally respected mining men of the Province, should of itself sufficiently refute any such accusation. The Mining Record should assuredly rather aid than obstruct, as it apparently seeks to do, the formation of a strong Provincial Chamber of Mines.

#### THE LE ROI SALE.

It would appear, although an attempt has been made to deny the statement, that the British America Corporation has acquired the Le Roi mine for \$3,000,000, at which price the deal would appear to embody a business-

like purchase on the part of the Corporation. Allowance must, of course, be made for the facts that deeper levels are now being worked at necessarily larger cost than upper ore deposits, and that the mine, has now been worked for several years so successfully, that dividends of \$825,000 have been paid in addition to very large profits well used by the original company in developing the mine. It follows, of course, from these things, that big ore values have already been got out of the Le Roi, and that its term of productive life has been abridged by some three years. On the other hand, the ore is said to have become richer as the mine workings have been sunk deeper, and there seems to be no doubt that very rich and extensive deposits remain to be worked, which may, likely enough give a further span of very productive life to the mine for more than another decade, allowing for the property an average span of profitable existence for such an undertaking. Assuming these things which seem probable, and allowing also for the fact that the vendors are shrewd Americans, unlikely to sell at anything of an undervalue, the \$3,000,000 of purchase money must probably represent a fair all-round business transaction, that should be capable of yielding good average returns on the capital invested by the purchasers. When some time since \$5,000,000 were suggested as the probable price of the mine, it certainly seemed as though—unless comparatively low interest yielding debenture stock were to a large extent issued by the purchasers for the purpose of obtaining the requisite capital—it would require exceptional care and the best of management to secure sufficiently satisfactory dividend returns. The task will naturally be very much easier on a purchase at \$3,000,000, especially as the mine should, under the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh and his expert aides, be worked well and skilfully.

---

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

---

It is to be hoped that the money by law voters of Vancouver will support the Van Anda Company's smelter proposal with its

moderate subsidy, the payment of which would be lightly felt, spread as it will be over three years, and more than compensated by the increased labor demand and enlarged trade due to the beginning of a smelter industry on Burrard Inlet. The beginning thus to be made should grow to large proportions at an early date, being in the hands of practical men. A great advantage of the proposal is the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese workers, who so largely oust our white labor from the lumber mills and the canneries.

---

Mr. Morris Catton, the energetic promoter of several London Klondike companies of a very speculative type, was lately dined and wined by his admiring fellow directors. If they did not enjoy from Mr. Catton some entertaining after-dinner narratives of British Columbia and the Yukon, then their honored guest failed to live up to his reputation. The man who can compare Yukon traveling to an English picnic, and river portaging in the Klondike to boating on the Thames at Oxford, should be an admirable after-dinner raconteur of good stories.

---

The land of Spain possesses in the Rio Tinto group some of the richest copper mines in the world. These are owned by a British company, which is able to pay 4 per cent. interest upon £3,546,020 of first mortgage bonds, 5 per cent. on £1,625,000 of preference shares, and lately a 40 per cent. dividend on £1,625,000 of ordinary stock, besides placing at the last dividend declaration £40,000 to reserve fund. The hitherto fortunate stockholders now tremble, however, for bankrupt Spain may well, it is thought, seek to tax right heavily—almost to ruinousness—so valuable a property that is largely foreign owned.

---

The Westminster Gazette of London, England, says, certainly not without provocation, that it is growing very, very tired of Mr. Ogilvie's Klondike lectures. He seems, says the Gazette, to be doing more harm than good. He excites cupidity with his wonderful stories, and yet says that no importance is

to be attached to them. An extract from his speeches is given, in which reference is made to the prospectuses of mining companies, and the Gazette concludes by suggesting that Mr. Ogilvie express a definite opinion of some scheme now before the British investor, or for ever hold his peace. All which is very much to the point. Mr. Ogilvie has been far too much of an optimist in predictions of ultimate gold results, based on early pannings, which are usually followed later in the same, or at any rate in a following season, by a big tailing off in results. The best of placer gold workings is as a rule soon skimmed, where hydraulic appliances cannot be used for deeper gravel exploration. The London To-Day also rates Mr. Ogilvie for alleged extravagance in his prediction of Yukon gold values.

We give in another column a summarised report of an interview between Mr. T. R. Hardiman of Vancouver and a representative of the Financial News of London, England, omitting for brevity several obvious puffs of a company which Mr. Hardiman and others are bringing out in England. Whilst there is a substratum of truth underlying a number of the statements made by Mr. Hardiman, and whilst his general assertion that British Columbia is one of the richest mineralized lands on earth is correct enough, more harm than good is surely done to the Province by indulgence in such glittering and misleading generalities as some of those which Mr. Hardiman made, letting himself go completely in the course of his interview, and treating quite exceptional cases as though they were ordinary occurrences of every day mining in our favored Province. Judging by Mr. Hardiman's remarks, the ordinary English reader would infer that assays of 2,000 to 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton are quite frequent in British Columbia, instead of being rare and representative only of small and carefully selected deposits, altogether unindicative of the general average value of the mine or claim from which taken. The same remark applies to specimens of gold assaying, as he says, so highly as \$100,000 to the ton, which specimens would, of course,

be small and nuggety, thus explaining the big value. And, after all, rich as are our silver mines, many of which will pay well with 30 to 40 ounces of silver to the ton, plus substantial lead and sometimes also some gold contents, those which run in respect of any large mass of ore, to so much as 250 ounces to the ton, are rare indeed. And we will venture to assert with all confidence, that though assays of the Badshot group, to which Mr. Hardiman alludes in the interview, may show as much as 250 ounces to the ton, at which rate ten tons output per day would realize a profit, as he says, of £200, there isn't very much in the group—good as it probably is—that will yield at such a rate, or the world at large, to say nothing of our comparatively little mining world of British Columbia, would by this time have learned as one of its mining marvels for production, to rank the Badshot group. This certainly would happen to a group with an easily possible profit—as inferentially suggested by Mr. Hardiman—of over \$960 a day, or well nigh \$300,000 per working year on a ten-ton output. The same remark applies to the suggested 86 per cent. of copper to the ton in certain mines of the Associated Gold Mines of British Columbia, Limited. We wonder how many tons could be gotten of such high-grade copper. Not a vast number assuredly. No, Mr. Hardiman, your quotations of British Columbia mine values are altogether too steep. Our fine mineral deposits are good enough to need no such exaggeration, in response to the call of an English mining paper that is ever on the "boom" line.

#### THE PROPOSED GLENORA-TESLIN RAILROAD.

Shakesville, three miles below Glenora, is to be the initial point of the railway, and here general offices and the warehouses are being built. Mr. Keith, the superintendent, has 100 men working on the wagon road, which starts at Telegraph Creek. The men began work on the 30th of March, and had completed twelve miles of the road when Mr. Keith left. This road will be pushed through to Lake Teslin, a distance of 130 miles, and will be finished as soon as possible. Mr. Keith will, he states, put 1,000 men to work on the road as soon as they can be had. Wages are from \$40 to \$50 per month and board. A force of 100 men are at work at Shakesville and Glenora clearing the right of way for the railroad. Wages are the same as on the wagon road. Mr. Keith is under positive orders from Mackenzie & Mann to complete the wagon road before September 1st.

## Current Mining News.

Contributions from any part of British Columbia and the mining districts of a reliable nature will be published in these columns, and we request that mining men write us about the progress of the mines of their district. We desire to publish all mining news.

### NELSON SMELTER RETURNS.

The returns furnished by the Hall Mines smelter up to April 30th, which covered 20 days and 10 hours, show that 4,734 tons of ore were treated. This yielded 218 tons of matte, containing 92 tons copper, 71,460 oz. silver and 254 oz. gold.

### THE FERN MINE.

Good news continues to be heard from this mine near Nelson. A report has just been received that ore has been struck in No. 4 tunnel which will give greatly increased value to the property and also enable the shipping ore to be handled more economically and expeditiously. No. 3 tunnel is also improving, and at present looking particularly well.

### OVERLAND TO KLONDIKE.

The Kamloops papers state that large numbers of gold-seekers are now making north for Klondike by the overland route through British Columbia. Some of them travel through Kamloops, but most prefer the older outfitting town of Ashcroft. The other overland route to the Klondike, via Edmonton, Alberta, is meanwhile thoroughly discredited, being so difficult and dangerous.

### AT ALBERT CANYON.

A trail is badly needed between Albert Canyon and Illicillewaet, in order to facilitate the development of a number of promising claims. Meanwhile it is reported that the British America Corporation is about to start work on the Biglow claim, situated on the North Fork of the Illicillewaet, at a point about eight miles from Albert Canyon. Here work will begin, it is said, so soon as the snow melts, which will now happen very shortly.

### THE LE ROI SOLD.

It is reported that this famous Rossland mine has been sold to the British America Corporation, Limited, for \$3,000,000. If so, it would seem from dividend and other results to date that the Corporation has secured the mine on fairly good terms, allowing duly for the fact that a considerable amount of the mine's valuable ore has naturally been got out by the original company, as a result of which it has succeeded in paying to date no less than \$825,000 in dividends, mostly earned during 1896, 1897, and the period of 1898 to date.

### THE KLONDIKE BONANZA.

The recent meeting of this company, upon the value of whose Klondike claims many doubts are being cast, is described by the British Columbia Review as by no means satisfactory, no sufficient explanations being given to reassure the investors' minds as to the soundness of the enterprise. That no satisfactory assurances were forthcoming will not greatly surprise those who noticed the manner in which the company was originally promoted.

### SALE OF THE ALBERNI CONSOLIDATED.

Last week the stock of the Alberni Co. consolidated passed through another deal. The mine was sold a short time ago for \$1,000 cash and other considerations, among which was the provision that each of the shareholders should receive an equivalent value in stock in a new company. The deal, it seems, did not materialize on account of the promoters not being able to float a company on the London market. The deal was therefore declared off with \$1,000 in the treasury to the credit of the Alberni Consolidated Company. The mine has now been sold to the Canadian Gold Fields Company on the following terms: The company is to have an option of \$50,000 on the mine for six months, but will have to put in a stamp mill on the ground capable of handling and reducing 15 to 20 tons of ore per diem. The original owners of the mine are to work it and receive one-half of the proceeds. At the end of six months if the people who have the option are satisfied with the mine, they are to pay the sum of \$50,000 to be divided among the shareholders, and the latter are also to receive 25 per cent. in stock in any new company which may be organized to work the mine. The agreements were duly signed, sealed and delivered last week in Victoria. The mill is to be set up and operated under the management of the Victoria Metallurgical Works.

### ATHABASCA PAYMENT.

The last payment on the Athabasca group was made last week, and the property is now in the hands of Mr. A. E. Rand, who will turn it over to the English purchasers. Mr. George Neelands, the largest individual holder, was, it is stated, paid \$19,000, while Messrs. Shaw, Gerrard, Bailey, and others received smaller sums, but all yet hold shares in the property. A general meeting of the Athabasca Gold Mining Company will take place in New Westminster on the 28th inst. The meeting is for the purpose of considering a resolution authorizing the Company to dispose of the whole of its property and assets. This is in accordance with the arrangements completed by Mr. A. E. Rand, while in London, for the sale of this property.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA MINE STOCKS IN ENGLAND

These have lately for the most part been in but slight demand, British America Corporations remaining, at latest accounts, at something of a discount. Quotations for the various Klondike companies were mostly nominal, and the stocks of most of these organizations now stand at prices which, though in several cases above par, nevertheless show declines from the values quoted in the days when the Klondike "boom" first struck the city of London. British investors now take much more sober views than they did as to Yukon gold possibilities. They have learned at how big a cost the yield is, even when rich, likely to be gotten by any company.

### THE MIOCENE GOLD GRAVEL MINE.

Senator Campbell, the manager, writes that he hopes in a few days to turn the water on at the "big hydraulic lift" at this notable gold gravel mine at Harper's Camp, Cariboo. He adds that the Miocene shaft has reached 275 feet of depth without touching bedrock. Bedrock is, he believes, however, near at hand, and the shaft is now sunk in a most promising body of gravel. Hence all concerned are sanguine of substantial gold results in the early future in repayment of most scientific as also necessarily costly mine working.



## A "BOOM" INTERVIEW.

The Financial News of London, Eng., in a recent issue, says:

Among recent arrivals in London is Mr. T. R. Hardiman of Vancouver. For eleven years Mr. Hardiman has been engaged in mining in British Columbia, and his experience renders his views with regard to the future of the territory especially worth attention at the present moment, when British Columbia is rapidly becoming the fashion in speculative circles on this side of the water. A representative of the Financial News found Mr. Hardiman at the Hotel Victoria, agreeably disposed to throw an additional ray or two of light on mining in the Province.

"British Columbia," said he, "is, I believe, the most liberally mineralized country in all the world. The precious metals—gold, silver, copper—are there, not in solitary patches which one may take years to locate and a few months to exhaust, but in a profusion which spells permanence. It is true that British capitalists have only recently come to regard British Columbia as a profitable field for investment, but the Americans realized its richness long ago, and as a result of the work they have energetically carried forward we have today several show mines whose production may be taken as a fair criterion of what English capital, judiciously employed, may achieve. Take the Le Roi, for example. The profits are £10,000 a month, which are almost entirely distributed in dividends. In addition to these payments to shareholders, the company has strengthened its plant, adding its own smelter in consequence of railway difficulties, and feeling no inconvenience from the outlay. It is not very long since \$5 shares in the Le Roi mine were purchasable for about 2 cents apiece; now I suppose, it would take £1,000,000 to buy the mine. Then there are other established concerns like the War Eagle, the Slocan Star, Reco, Idaho, Whitewater, Wonderful, Queen Bess, Fern, Ida May, and others, in close proximity to some of which the Associated Gold Mines of British Columbia, Limited, has acquired some properties. British Columbia is by no means a country of 'prospects.' Why, the Whitewater mine, situated between Sandon and Kaslo, last year employed 195 men, and realized \$150,000 during the twelve months. Some of the assays were as high as 4,500 ounces of silver to the ton of 2,000 pounds, a series of assays averaging as much as 2,000 ounces. This is not a solitary case by any means. In this I think Mr. Peilew-Harvey, one of the best known experts in British Columbia, and an extremely careful man, would entirely bear me out. Mr. W. J. Gibson, superintendent at the Ida May and Alpha Bell, where some very rich ore is on the dump, would also have something interesting to say in this connection."

"Only capital is now required to make various British Columbia propositions richly remunerative producers. Take a few more concrete instances. In the case of the mine adjoining the Mabel group the manager told me that their lowest assay was \$2 to the ton, and that some of the assays ran as high as \$100,000 of gold to the ton. Assays from the Robert E. Burns mine range from \$5.24 up to \$89 of gold to the ton. As for some of the silver mines in the I. X. L. and Badshot groups, in the Lardeau district and in the Big Bend district, thousands of tons are lying at the dump ready for treatment, a great portion of which has been found to average 250 ounces of silver to the ton, to say nothing of lead and other values. As for the silver mines of the Slocan district, their richness has almost passed into a proverb."

"Their profits are consequently substantial?"

"Yes; for working costs are very light. There is the Reco, whose expenses only amount to 5 cents per ounce

of silver recovered, and silver is worth 56 cents per ounce even in these times of depreciated values. Take the Badshot group. Here the assay is 250 ounces to the ton. Figuring on this basis, the result, at 56 cents per ounce, would be \$140 per ton, cost of shipping to lake would be \$25, and and across lake to smelter \$15, leaving a net profit of \$100 per ton. You only require to mine ten tons daily to earn a profit of £200."

"As for the means of access and of transit, they are good, and the supply of water and timber ample for all practical purposes. Convenient modes of transport are afforded by the Canadian Pacific railway and the steam vessels of the lakes and rivers. The mining laws are generous in their nature, there are no harassing labor conditions, and as for such monopolies as gold mining on the Rand has to contend with, British Columbia is entirely free from boom. American capital is embarked all over the country—in the Kootenay, Lardeau, Yale, Kamloops, Bridge River, and coast districts; everywhere, in fact—and in most cases with the best results. People in British Columbia are, of course, a little surprised that British capital should for so long have neglected the opportunities presented in their country. The Province is a part of our great Canadian Dominion, and there is no reason why England should not reap by far the larger share of that mineral wealth which is only waiting to be brought to light. The Yankees are giving copper just as much attention as gold and silver, for the copper deposits are rich. Some of the properties of the Associated Gold Mines have shown as much as 86 per cent. copper and \$18 worth of gold per ton; this should satisfy most people who claim to be reasonable. There are numerous copper mines in regular operation. In the White Grouse district, Mann & Mackenzie—you know their names in connection with the Yukon railway bill—have just bought twenty-one properties, and will run in a branch from the Crows' Nest line, which will do a great deal to develop a district. In the White Grouse region you have bodies of copper ore which are identical in their character with that of the Anaconda. Of course, you must have a wise administration of capital; that goes without saying. But, granted that, the road to riches is a comparatively easy one to travel."

## THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS, LIMITED.

It is satisfactory to learn that little market notice has been taken in England of the Klondike Gold Fields, Limited, a by no means satisfactory flotation—so far as the investor is concerned—of the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited, and the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transport Corporation, Limited. It is, as we ventured to hint last week, exceedingly problematical if the investors in the Klondike Gold Fields, Limited, will receive any decent return on their money. The capital, £350,000, inflated by excessive promotion profits, said in London to be in the neighborhood of £100,000, will require quite exceptionally productive placer claims to secure dividends and return the capital during the short lives of claims of such a class as those of the Klondike. In all human probability the claims, such as those owned by the Klondike Gold Fields, Limited, will be worked out in less than five years, during which the capital must all be returned, plus dividends. Unjustifiable use is, by the bye, made on the Klondike Gold Fields prospectus of some rather rash generalizations of Mr. Ogilvie, whereat he seems not unnaturally to be aggrieved. The calculations made in the prospectus that it is possible that the Klondike Gold Fields properties may yield from £6,000,000 to £28,000,000 can only be described as outrageous exaggerations of extreme possibilities, themselves in the highest degree unlikely of realization, and it is sur-

prising to note such a distinguished name as that of Sir C. M. Kennedy, C. B. K. C. M. G., placed as a director above such a prospectus as that issued by the Klondike Gold Fields, Limited. We shall be surprised if these claims of the Klondike Gold Fields, Limited, yield in gross—from which very big deductions must be made for working expenses—even a tenth of the £6,000,000 estimated by one of the company's boom valuers, a Dawson City miner named Hoyde. Indeed, the stockholders may esteem themselves fortunate if they get back their money without dividends or profits. The best thing the British investor can do is to let the New Gold Fields of B. C., Limited, retain on its hands most of its large amount of promotion stock.

### COAL OIL FOR THE YUKON.

There will be no scarcity of coal oil on the Yukon next winter, if the Standard Oil Company carries out its intention of distributing 200,000 gallons of the liquid at the various camps. It is now preparing to make this shipment, and has, according to the Post-Intelligencer, purchased in Seattle a river steamer and barge. In a few days a large schooner will arrive, which is to carry the enormous shipment to the mouth of the river.

Dawson was very short last year of petroleum. To a certain extent candles are used in the mines and cabins of the Klondike, but Dawson even fell short of candles, and the price per candle jumped to \$1. This was due to an underestimate in ordering candles and oil, and the failure of the river boats to reach Dawson.

The river company, which is to handle the big oil shipment on the Yukon is the Moran Company, which will shortly launch a big barge to be known as the Petrola, which will be towed by the Oil City. The company has contracted to deliver the boats at St. Michaels in time for the opening of navigation.

Mr. John McLean, of the Standard Oil Company, was seen by a Post-Intelligencer reporter, and said:

"The Standard Oil Company has decided that to carry on its Alaskan business successfully a river steamer of its own is necessary. At least 200,000 gallons of oil will be used on the river during the coming winter. The steamer will carry nothing but oil, and will make deliveries at Rampart City, Circle City, Forty-Mile and Dawson. The oil will be sold to wholesalers. It will be transported from Seattle to St. Michael in a schooner, which will arrive here about May 15th. The river steamer will be fitted with every precaution against fire, and the oil shipment will probably be made with much less danger than on the regular steamers."

Hence there should be an ample supply next winter of at least one urgent necessity of the hardy toilers of the Yukon.

### THE CROWS' NEST COAL.

Superintendent F. B. Smith, of the Crows' Nest Coal Company, reports the operations at the mine to be going on briskly. There are forty-four men employed, and numerous large buildings have been erected for their use. They are now in about 1,000 feet on the vein, and have made considerable progress in "rooming" the coal. From 40 to 50 tons a day are being taken out, and there are already about 2,000 tons on the dump. The work carried on now, however, is principally for development, so that when the time comes as large a force of miners as may be necessary may be employed to meet the demands of the market. By the time the railway is finished through Kootenay Lake the mine will be in shape easily to produce from 200 to 300 tons per day.

For the present work will be done by hand, but it is

proposed to put in an electric plant capable of doing all the cutting and hauling of the mine, and with this improvement 1,000 tons a day will be easily mined. There is a magnificent water power on the creek which is available all the year round, and this will be utilized to generate the electricity. The miners now employed are paid by the piece, and their wages range from \$2.50 to \$3.85 a day clear of board and lodging. This brings the wages up to the standard of \$3.50 per day for competent men.

The work of laying the foundations for the coking ovens will be begun shortly. They will be located right at the mouth of the mine. There will be fifty in number at first, and by the time the railway is finished there will be an abundant supply of coke on hand for the West Kootenay smelters.

### THE RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

The proposal to subsidize in probably \$1,600,000 dollars the Kitimat-Tessie Railroad Scheme will apparently soon become law. The five per cent. royalty on gross receipts will, however, hardly remunerate the Provincial Treasury. Premier Turner only estimates a yearly return of about \$53,000 in subsidy, and the northern part of the railroad has only a probable productive life of ten years at most. The repayment of subsidy must therefore be considered in the light of this. There is unfortunately nothing in the argument that the poll tax of railroad employees and assessment of line property will further meet the interest and sinking fund on the subsidy. The poll tax never meets the local school expenditure, for which it is mainly levied, and the assessment of a new district is usually more than expended on developing it.

### WILL EXPERIMENT ON B. C. ORES.

It is stated that refractory British Columbia ores from the Slocan will soon be submitted to the patent extraction process of the Smelting Corporation, Limited, a very strong English organization which has given a big price for the patent, and at the head of which is the Rt. Hon. William Lidderdale, who was the able governor of the Bank of England in the days of the Baring crisis. If the process should prove aught approaching what it is claimed, it will to some extent relieve the difficult case of the Galena mines.

### A NEW EAST KOOTENAY MINE TOWN.

The promising embryo town of Moyie Creek, East Kootenay, is surrounded by hundreds of rich prospects and several developed mines. The St. Eugene, situated within two miles of the town, with 2,000 tons of high-grade ore on the dump, and for which half a million dollars has been refused, is a mining proposition which has few equals in British Columbia, if not in the Dominion of Canada. The Queen of the Hills and Moyie, which also have large quantities of ore on their dumps, have been developed sufficiently to place them in position for working large forces of men. The Lake Shore, which is located almost in the heart of the city, and not over 500 yards from the shore of Moyie lake, is situated on the same lead as the St. Eugene, and is destined to become as valuable a property when an equal amount of development work has been done. Besides these are a number of very promising properties on the west shore of the lake which are also showing up splendidly under development.

The land upon which Moyie City now stands was taken up in the spring of 1894, by Mr. G. Campbell, as a pre-emption, and was surveyed for a townsite in the month of

June, 1897. Mr. Campbell, knowing the richness of the surrounding country, the beautiful location for a townsite, and the absolute certainty of being in a short time situated on a main line of railroad, held to his interests, and is now reaping the reward which is richly due to him for his keen foresight and enterprise.

Moyle lake is a body of water nearly ten miles in length, and will average about one mile in width. It is fed by the Moyle river and several other smaller mountain streams. The lake teems with fish, and is studded with islands which are covered with timber,

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Kootenay, Yukon, and Stewart River Pioneers, Limited, Col. Donville's company, which appears in another column. By the "Mananouse" and associated river steamers direct and comfortable direct passages can be secured on good terms to Dawson, Fort Selkirk and other Yukon ports, as also to important Alaskan points. It is stated that the service thus afforded will be found both excellent and speedy, the owning Company being a strongly capitalized British organisation.

### THE DEEPEST MINE.

The deepest mining shaft in the world is what is known as the Red Jacket, Michigan. It is 4,900 feet deep, but 380 feet less than a statute mile. Compared with it the deep silver mines of the Comstock lode in Nevada, or the wonderful mines of Austria, worked for many centuries past, are but shallow pits. At the bottom of this shaft the temperature is 87 6-10 deg. Fahr. The miners are supplied with compressed air, which has a wonderful cooling effect on expansion. The water leached through the copper rock acquires an acid tone. Miners must protect themselves, as this water on reaching the skin produces ulcers, which in time eat to the bone. The shaft elevators ascend and descend at the rate of about eight miles an hour when carrying passengers, but when lifting ore the speed is increased to twenty-five and as high as thirty miles per hour. This great speed is never used when hoisting human freight, as flesh and blood could scarcely stand the strain of such rapid transit perpendicularly.—Nelson Miner.

### HISTORY OF MINING PROSPECTS.

The mining industry is singularly peculiar in the instance that it is one which writes its own history on the world's page of social progress. From the earliest times and down through the ages to the present date this fact holds good, both in the old and new worlds. The prehistoric operation of ore bodies in early and modern times is an interesting branch of the geologists' work, and the records made show the advances accomplished as well as the failures made. Every prospect shaft or tunnel stands as a monument of success or failure. The permanent marks thus made tell in the future for or against the industry, unless obliterated or filled up, which circumstance rarely happens. It is this lasting evidence of mining operations which is so often pointed to as being due to the risk and speculative nature of the mining industry, when at this date uncertainty only belongs to the prospect and early stages of discovery and exploitation in the operation of a properly managed mine.

In our cities and towns or even in agricultural life, there is no such record left of the many failures in all lines of trade and in the professions, except in the instance where a church is converted into a store, or laundry, or put to some other use than regenerating the morals of its members. A party goes into business and makes a failure,

and in a few months another takes his place in the same or another line of trade, and all evidence of the failure is gone, but the unsuccessful prospector, who sinks a test pit or drives a tunnel, is not always so fortunate as to have his failure jumped by a party with more capital or courage, and leaves behind him lasting evidence of his work and misfortune. Instances are common where a prospector expected to discover one mineral and, quite unknowingly, he was mining another of equal or more value from that which he expected, or he was told so by some one with more knowledge of ores or minerals of the value of his discovery.

The mining industry, even in its prospecting stage, is not attended with greater risks (when the operation is conducted by a miner or prospector of experience and intelligence) than the risks taken in trade or business, although from the facts before mentioned, the history of the failures is written on the page of nature in a lasting and permanent way, which makes them appear more numerous than they really are in proportion to ordinary trade risks and failures.—San Francisco Mining Journal.

### LARGEST SILVER NUGGET.

Probably the largest nugget or mass of silver ever mined was a piece weighing 1,340 pounds, which was taken from the Smuggler mine, Aspen, Colo., in 1894. In regard to this nugget, S. I. Hallet, of the Smuggler mine, writes to Mines and Minerals:

"The nugget in question formed part of a consignment of 15,031 pounds of ore, which with silver at 58 cents or thereabouts netted us, free and clear of all expenses, very close to \$82,000. This particular nugget was gotten out by itself, and seemed to be extremely pure, so that I photographed it. It was impossible to assay it in the ordinary acceptance of the word, and it was put directly into crucibles and the crucible returns given to us by the company. The smelting charges on such ore were naturally high.

"This streak of silver occurred as a core in some very rich ore, averaging about 1,000 ounces per ton. At times it would be a half an inch in thickness, and then widen out to two feet or two and a-half feet. It was a little purer than a silver dollar and almost as bright. We were obliged to mine by the side of it, allowing it to hang down into the stope until we had reached a natural crack or very thin place, when we could break it off. It extended along the stope for twenty or thirty feet in height, was three or four feet in length, width as given.

"As to just how it was made it is hard for me to give a theory. It was sometimes found crystallized in connection with argentite, which might lead one to think that it had simply been argentite, and that by the enormous pressure exerted on it the sulphur had been expelled. Again, I found pieces in which the outer surface was a very thick mass of wire silver practically welded together, which, would, of course, account for it in a very different way."

Cable Address: "CORDOVA," Vancouver.

CODES: A 1, 4th Ed., A. B. C., Moreing and Neal.

## MAHON, MCFARLAND & MAHON

519 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. P. O. Box 749

MINES REPORTED ON AND MANAGED

Consulting Engineer:

Leslie Hill, C. E., A. M. I. C. E., M. F. Inst. M. E.

**Mining Stock Quotations**

Corrected Weekly by Percy W. Charleson, Mining Broker,  
417 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

COMPANY	NO. OF SHARES	PAR VALUE	PRICE
<b>TRAIL CREEK.</b>			
Alecta.....	1,000,000	\$ 1 00	\$ 10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1 00	01
Caledonia Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	20½
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	13½
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	13½
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Eureka Consolidated.....	500,000	1 00	05½
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	06
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	09
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	07
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	03½
Grand Prize.....	1,000,000	1 00	03
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	09½
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	02½
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	03
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	43
Iron Colt.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
I.X.L.....	100,000	1 00	10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	29
Josie Maw.....	600,000	1 00	—
Jumbo.....	500,000	5 00	50
Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	5 50
Lily May.....	2,000,000	1 01	20
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	08
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	12
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	19½
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	08
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	03
Nest Egg.....	1,000,000	1 00	03
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Novelty.....	1,500,000	1 00	02
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	02
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	08
Poorman.....	700,000	1 00	19
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	02½
Rossland Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Rossland, Red M't'n.....	1,000,000	1 00	21
Silverline.....	500,000	1 00	04½
Silver Bell.....	1,000,000	1 00	02½
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	27
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1 00	1 50
West Le Roi Josie.....	500,000	1 00	27
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	06
<b>AINSWORTH, NELSON &amp; SLOCAN</b>			
American Boy.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1 00	33
Arlington Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	07½
Dundee.....	1,000,000	1 00	54
Dardanelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	09½
Dellie.....	750,000	1 00	12
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	74
Fern.....	200,000	25	17
Gibson.....	650,000	1 50	17
Good Enough.....	800,000	1 00	17½
Hall Mines.....	300,000	£1	—
Idler.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
London Hill.....	600,000	25	25
Kaslo Montezuma.....	1,250,000	1 00	15
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	17
Phoenix Consolidated.....	750,000	1 00	05
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 40
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	1 70
St. Keverne.....	1,000,000	1 00	03
Two Friends.....	240,000	30	16
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Columbia-Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
<b>LARDEAU,</b>			
Consolidated Sable Creek Mining Co..	1,500,000	1 00	10
<b>TEXADA ISLAND.</b>			
Texada Proprietary.....	250,000	25	25
Van Anda.....	5,000,000	1 00	01½
Victoria-Texada.....	150,000	25	05½
Texada Kirk Lake.....	600,000	1 00	—
Raven.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Gold Bar.....	100,000	10	—
<b>ALBERNI DISTRICT.</b>			
Alberni Mountain Rose.....	250,000	1 00	05½
Consolidated Alberni.....	500,000	1 00	20
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	05½
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	10
Quadra.....	500,000	1 00	10
<b>CARIBOO.</b>			
Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd.....	£100,000	—	—
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	300,000	—	—
Horseshoe Hydraulic.....	200,000	—	—
Horseshoe Gold Mining Co.....	1,000,000	10	10 00
Slough Creek.....	500,000	1 00	50

COMPANY.	NO. OF SHARES	PAR VALUM.	PRICE
<b>LILLOOËT DISTRICT.</b>			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1 00	75
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1 00	50
Cayoosh Creek Mines.....	500,000	1 00	60
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25
<b>FAIRVIEW CAMP.</b>			
Tin Horn.....	200,000	25	15
Winches'er.....	250,000	25	23½
<b>BOUNDARY.</b>			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	07
Golden Crown.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co.....	1,500,000	1 00	55
<b>CAMP MCKINNEY.</b>			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	10
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Cariboo Hydraulic Con.....	5,000,000	5 00	82
Chance.....	1,000,000	25	15
Occidental M. & M. Co.....	600,000	1 00	01½
Smuggler.....	1,000,000	1 00	18½
Fire Mountain.....	1,000,000	1 00	30
B. C. Mining Prospector's Ex., Ltd.....	250,000	25	25

**DIVIDENDS.**

Dividends paid to date are as follows: Le Roi, \$770,000; War Eagle (Old Company), \$217,500; Rambler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$297,500; Slocan Star, \$400,000; Cariboo, \$189,000; Dominion Developing, \$158,158. The Hall Mines, Limited, has also paid dividends on preferred and ordinary stock, amounting to \$160,000.

**ESTIMATED PROFITS.**

It is estimated that the profits of the mines subjoined have returned the sums placed opposite their respective names:

Payne.....	\$1,800,000	Goodenough.....	\$2,500
Idaho.....	220,000	Noble Five.....	50,000
Poorman.....	50,000	Northern Belle.....	20,000
Ruth.....	210,000	Antoine.....	53,000
Whitewater (old cntry).....	191,000	Surprise.....	20,000
Washington.....	20,000	Monitor.....	15,000
Slocan Boy.....	25,000	Last Chance.....	37,000
		Fern.....	10,000

**NOTICE.**

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Treasury Mines, Limited, will be held at the company's office, 319 Cambie street, Vancouver, B. C., on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1898, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of any other business that may be brought up at such meeting.

FRANK S. TAGGART,  
Secretary.

Office 'Phone 172

Stable 'Phone 193

**F. A. LEE**  
HACK AND FEED STABLES

First-Class Hacks and Carriages on Stand  
at All Hours, Day or Night

Office: 101 1-2 Cordova Street.  
Stables: 550 Westminster Ave.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

**THOMAS BATEMAN,**  
Mining Engineer, Alberni,

Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining Engineers.

**MINES EXAMINED AND REPORTED UPON.**

Careful attention to Superintendence of Development Work in  
Alberni District and Outlining of Exploitation.

Twenty-five Years Experience in Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Tin  
and Coal Mining.

## London & B.C. Alliance Syndicate

### Want Valuable Mining Property.

Owners wishing to dispose of valuable mining claims are requested to send full particulars to Mr. J. C. Fergusson, M. Inst. C. E., the consulting engineer of the Syndicate, who is prepared to examine and report upon the same.

All communications considered confidential.

**J. C. Fergusson,**  
The Lefevre Block,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Or P. O. Box 423

### The Pacific Coast Business Agency

--- VANCOUVER, B. C. ---

Will supply First Class Clerks, Book Keepers, Tradesmen of all kinds on short notice.

The Pacific Coast Business Agency  
Office: Over Bank of British Columbia

## A. ERSKINE SMITH

### Mining Engineer

**DAWSON, N. W. T.**

Late of

COOLGARDIE, AUSTRALIA,  
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, and  
ROSSLAND, B. C.

Mining properties on the Yukon reported on.  
Correspondence solicited.

### W. PELLEW HARVEY, F. C. S.

Member N. Eng. Ins. M. & M. E.

### Mining Engineer and Assayer

The oldest established Public Laboratory in the Province

... Write for Terms ...

VANCOUVER, B. C.

### WILLIAM T. STEIN, C.A.,

Chartered Accountant and Auditor.

Offices—Bank of B.N.A. Building, Vancouver, B.C.  
Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C.

## Mines and Prospects

### W Thos. Newman

Author "Hidden Mines," etc.; late engineer in charge for the British Canadian Gold and Silver Mines Co., Limited.

### WILL EXAMINE

And report on MINES and PROSPECTS, with specific valuation where desirable. Also plan, estimate and supervise development. SPECIALTY—The appraisalment of Prospects and

### NEW CAMPS.

Box 29

Kamloops, B. C.

J. M. MCKINNON,  
Mines, Real Estate.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS PROPERTIES HANDLED

Telegraphic Address: "Cortes," Vancouver.

## RAND BROTHERS

### Stock and Mining Brokers

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

CAMBIE STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## G. E. FARRER, LL. B.

### Real Estate

### Mines

### Timber Limits

INNS OF COURT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## B. C. MINING PROSPECTOR'S EXCHANGE

LIMITED

612 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

MINING, DEVELOPING  
PROMOTING AND  
BROKERAGE AGENCY

Free Milling Gold, also Gold, Copper, Galena and Copper Propositions to sell or bond. Agencies in the principal financial centers.

Call or write for particulars to Secretary

## J. STOREY

### Harness and Saddle Manufacturer

— SPECIALTIES —

Pack Saddles, Aparajoes, Pack Straps, Klondike Dog Harness

321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Write for Particulars and Prices

## PROSPECTORS'

# Gold Mine Test Drill.

Practical Klondike Miners Who Have Tried It Pronounce It a Success

On Exhibition Daily at

## Marshall's Plumbing Establish't

216 Cambie Street

Most Wonderful of All Klondike Inventions  
Call and See It

F. FOOKS, Patentee

**THE  
IDEAL  
MATTRESS**

Must, of course, be eminently soft, buoyant, and comfortable. In addition it must be durable, non-absorbent, vermin proof, and so well made it will not work out of shape.

All these good qualities are found in the Patent Elastic Felt Mattress made only by THE ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN CO., Limited, 290 Guy street, Montreal, and obtainable through any respectable furniture or bedding dealer.

If substitutes are pressed upon you write direct to the makers and you will be promptly served.



The Celebrated  
**Hammered Steel  
Shoes and Dies**

Warranted not to clip off or batter up.

Send for Illustrated Circulars.

A Home Production

(Manufactured in California)

Our display of new and worn-out Shoes and Dies, on exhibition at the Mining Fair held in this city recently (January 29 to March 5), was pronounced the best they had ever seen by scores of experienced mining men hailing from various points along the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico, and from Australia.

We most confidently believe that our goods are not surpassed in wearing qualities by any others on the market, and we doubt much if they are even equalled.

**Geo. W. Pennington & Sons**

MANUFACTURERS

218 and 220 Folsom street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

20-6m

Please mention this Paper

**Cariboo Exchange Hotel**

ASHGROFT, B. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

COMMERCIAL

A. H. WALTERS

TRAVELERS and

MINERS

PROPRIETOR

RATES REASONABLE

**CLINTON  
HOTEL**

CLINTON, B. C.

Board and Lodging by the Day, Week or Month

Best Wines, Spirits and Cigars. Good Stabling. Headquarters for the Cariboo, Lillooet and Dog Creek lines of Stages. Hunting and Fishing in the vicinity.

MARSHAL & SMITH, PROPS.

**Klondike Gold Fields**

The Only Through British Line Direct to the Gold Fields.

THE SPLENDID BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMER **Mananouse**

will shortly sail for Dawson City, connecting at St. Michael's with the fine stern-wheel steamer

**James Donville.**

For through rates apply to

**The Klondike, Yukon and Stewart Pioneers, Limited**

917 Granville Street, Vancouver; or

CAPT. T. T. EDWARDS, on board the Mananouse, Vancouver.

**SAMSON. WATER WHEELS**

**CASCADE.**



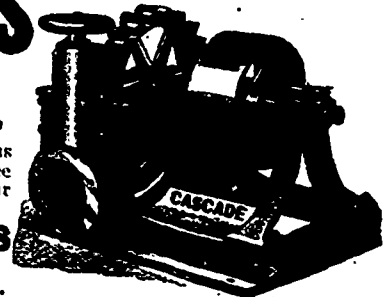
ADAPTED TO ALL HEADS FROM

**3 FEET to 2000 FEET.**

Our experience of 36 years building water wheels enables us to suit every requirement of water power plants. We guarantee satisfaction. Send for pamphlet of either wheel and state your head and full particulars.

**AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES  
WITH SUITABLE BOILERS.**

Built in latest style, of best design and highest excellence. Sizes from 3 horse-power upwards. Send for Engine Pamphlet D.



**JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.**

# C. P. NAVIGATION CO., LTD

## TIME TABLE NO. 32

Takes effect January 4th, 1898.

### VANCOUVER ROUTE.

VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER—Daily (except Monday) at 1 o'clock.

VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA—Daily (except Monday), at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

### NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, LADNER'S LANDING AND LULU ISLAND—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

FOR PLUMPER PASS—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

FOR MORESBY AND PENDER ISLANDS—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

FOR PLUMPER PASS—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

FOR PENDER AND MORESBY ISLANDS—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

### NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and Intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidegate on the 1st of each month.

### BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 15th and 30th of each month.

### KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyoa and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.  
Victoria.

# Kaslo & Slocan Railway

## — TIME CARD —

Trains Run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going west	Daily	Going east
Lv 8:00 a.m.	Kaslo	Ar 3:50 p.m.
" 8:36 "	South Fork	" 3:15 "
" 9:26 "	Sproule's	" 2:15 "
" 9:51 "	Whitewater	" 2:00 "
" 10:03 "	Bear Lake	" 1:45 "
" 10:18 "	McGuigan	" 1:30 "
" 10:38 "	Junction	" 1:12 "
Ar 10:50 "	Sandon	Lv 1:00 "

### SANDON AND CODY.

Lv 11:00 a.m.	Sandon	Ar 11:45 a.m.
Ar 11:20 "	Cody	Lv 11:25 a.m.

Telegraphic Address, "Bed-rock."

R. W. BRYAN.

Code, Moreing & Neals

Superintendent.

# UNION STEAMSHIP CO., OF B. C., LTD.

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B. C.

**Northern Settlements**—SS. Comox—Its from Company's Wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechart, Jarvis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortez Island, Read Island, Valdez Island, Shoal 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 Shoal Bay, calling at Buta Inlet every six weeks.

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

**Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry**—Leaves Moodyville: 8, 9:15, 10:45, 12, noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p. m. Leaves Vancouver: 8:35, 10, 11:20, 1:15 p.m., 3:15, 5:15 and 6:2, calling at North Vancouver each way excepting the noon trip.

**Freight Steamers**—SS. Capilano and S. S. Coquitlam, capacity 200 tons, D.W.

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

Telephone 94.

H. DARLING, Manager.

# COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

Time Table No. 6, to take effect July 3, 1897.

### EASTBOUND.

No. 2 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Rossland	3:00 p.m.
Arrives at Trail	3:50 p.m.
No. 4 passenger (daily)	
Leaves Rossland	11:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	12:00 a.m.
No. 6 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Rossland	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	7:50 a.m.

### WESTBOUND.

No. 3 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Trail	8:15 a.m.
Arrives in Rossland	9:30 a.m.
No. 1 passenger (daily)	
Leaves Trail	12:30 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	1:30 p.m.
No. 5 passenger (daily except Sunday)	
Leaves Trail	5:45 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	7:00 p.m.

Connections made with all boats arriving and departing from Trail.

GENERAL OFFICES, TRAIL, B. C. E. P. QUTELIUS, Gen. Supt

# International Navigation and Trading Co, Limited

Steamers. "INTERNATIONAL" & "ALBERTA"  
On the Kootenay Lake and River.

### — TIME CARD —

In Effect 12 July, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

Five Mile Point Connection with all Passenger Trains of the N. & F. S. R. R. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane;

Tickets sold and Baggage checked to all U.S. Points

Leave Kaslo for Nelson and way points, daily except Sundays, 5:45 a. m.

Arrive Northport 12:15 p.m.; Rossland, 3:40 p.m.; Spokane, 6 p.m.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p.m.

Leaving Spokane 8 a.m.; Rossland, 10:30 a.m.; Northport, 1:50 p.m.

### New Service on Kootenay Lakes.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo, etc., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

Arrive Kaslo 8:30 a.m.

Leave Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.

Arrive Nelson 8:00 p.m.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

## Agents for Mining Critic.

The following firms have the BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING CRITIC on sale and will receive subscriptions for the same at the rate of \$2.00 per annum. Single copies may be had of them at Five Cents each:


D. LYAL & CO.	New Westminster.
W. H. UDAL	Slocan City.
SHAW, BORDEN & CO.	Spokane, Wash.
SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO.	San Francisco, Cal.
THOMPSON BROS.	Calgary, N. W. T.
W. M. SIMPSON	Rossland, B. C.
LAMONT & YOUNG	Kaslo, B. C.
CLARK & STUART	Vancouver, B. C.
THOMSON BROS.	Vancouver, B. C.
BISHOP'S	Vancouver, B. C.
E. GALLOWAY & CO.	Vancouver, B. C.
BAILEY BROS.	Vancouver, B. C.
NORMAN CAPLE & CO.	Vancouver, B. C.
HOTEL VANCOUVER NEWSSTAND	Vancouver.
A. PURDY	Nelson, B. C.
SHEER & CO.	20 Cornhill, London, Eng.
E. C. DRAKE ADVT. AGENCY	San Francisco.
R. JAMIESON	Victoria, B. C.
GEO. MARSDEN	Victoria, B. C.
T. N. HIRBEN & CO.	Victoria, B. C.

# ASSAY DEPARTMENT

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY, LT'D.

Assays and Analysis Made of all Kinds of Ores

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:

614 HASTINGS STREET -  **VANCOUVER**

J. O'SULLIVAN

26 Years With Messrs Vivian & Sons, Swansea, Eng.

**CHIEF ASSAYER AND CHEMIST.**

Address: P. O. BOX 365.

Telegraphic Address: 'VANUMBIA, VANCOUVER.'

---

## HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO.,

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK WORKS.

 — **SAFES** — 

KLONDIKE SAFES AND CHESTS,

VAULTS AND TIMELOCKS.

609 AND 611  
MARKET STREET

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**



HENRY PIERCY, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

F. H. JELL, ESQ., MANAGING-DIRECTOR.

# TREASURY MINES

## LIMITED

CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000; 1,000,000 SHARES OF 25 CENTS EACH.

LOCATION OF MINES:

# Texada Island, B.C.

REGISTERED AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

319 CAMBIE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Properties owned by this Company, consist of:

## Surprise Mine

Situate on Texada Island. Shaft sunk 340 feet, exposing six feet of ore. Assay value \$38.66 per ton. Steam hoist and equipment in operation.

## Dude, Dundee, and Comox

mineral claims adjoining the "Surprise" Mine.

MR. W. A. CARLYLE, Provincial Mineralogist, in his annual report for the year ending December, 1897, speaks of this Company's property as follows:—

"If more claims could be developed with the same economy and earnestness shown here by the party of eight Comox men, progress in mining affairs in British Columbia would advance much more satisfactorily. Here, these men banding together their interests and all working, are proving up their property after the manner that has made some of the Western Mining States famous, or by the simple method of taking little and doing much.

"The Surprise, Dude, Dundee and Comox fractions, owned by F. H. Jell et al. Van Anda P.O. lie south-east of the Silver Tip, and on the Surprise a shaft equipped with a horse whim has been sunk 256 feet, along the line of fracturing that runs south-east by north-east and dips south-west at an angle of 61 to 71 degrees, in fine grained greenish feldspathic rock. Along this fissure the country rock is shattered and more or less impregnated with quartz, copper and iron pyrites, and sometimes galena and blende. In places for several feet it is barren, then will succeed a mineralized body, from which assays from \$4 to \$4 in gold, silver and copper have been obtained, one such body 18 inches wide, carrying, Mr. Jell states, \$20 in value. At the 64 and 200-ft levels short drifts run along the wall, showing some mineral, and at 250 feet a drift was in 12 feet."

10,000 Shares of the Capital Stock are offered to investors at par. Proceeds to be applied in payment of working expenses on the Surprise Mine.