

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 inégale 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/
Générique (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-dessus.

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

British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

WEEKLY EDITION.

Vol. I, No. 43.

VANCOUVER, B.C., SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1898

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NOTICES.

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.

CANADA'S BAD BARGAIN.

Good often results from evil, and we confess that we are not broken-hearted to learn that through the intended energetic action of the United States government, in placing numerous obstacles in the way of profitable Canadian transshipment at Fort Wrangel, there is just a chance of a reconsideration and modification of the scandalously unequal bargain, recently provisionally concluded by the Dominion government with Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, and subsequently approved—seemingly with a wry face—by the Hon. Mr. Blair, as Canadian Minister of Railroads. The latter minister, by the bye, still occasionally utters brave words in favor of a people's policy of railroad reform, but as invariably swallows his utterances, when "circumstances confront theories." He then assents to agreements which favor persons and corporations "having varied pulls" at Ottawa, by conferring upon them exceptionally valuable privileges in return for comparatively modest public advantages. The United States government is, however, in this instance, likely to force the hands of our ministerial mal-administrators, by showing the country at large that their bargain "wont work," even to the partial extent anticipated by its makers. In fact, it seems clear that to avoid the great obstacles which

the United States government intends to impose on Canadian passenger and freight transportation via Fort Wrangel, the proposed Stickine River & Teslin Lake railroad must be connected with a port in northern British Columbia, by an extension of at least equal length.

The Toronto Globe is naturally annoyed to find the doubtful deal thus thwarted and fulminates loudly, albeit harmlessly, against the display of American greed, so characteristically made. The Globe suggests that American aliens be excluded in retaliation from Yukon gold mining, unless the United States grant facilities of transshipment at Fort Wrangel to Canadian transport and navigation companies, but it is clear as the day that it is now all too late to adopt such a policy. To do this would raise the most dangerous disturbance throughout the Yukon country and moreover embody the grossest breach of national good faith, inasmuch as thousands of American miners have paid and are paying heavy customs and excise dues to Canada on a distinct implied understanding that they be permitted to locate claims and engage generally in gold mining in the far and frozen Northwest, on terms generally similar to those accorded to other temporary settlers. Large and increasing numbers of other American goldseekers in the Yukon are also, on the like implied understanding, fitting out here in Canada, to the benefit of our traders and transport companies. Hence there can be nothing behind the Globe's fulminations, which are, under the circumstances, as obviously and harmlessly artificial, as is the tin plate thunder that growls ever and anon in the course of a well staged storm. It is moreover as certain as in the case of the theatric variety, that all this would be terrific press thundering will full soon be silenced, either of necessity or of convenience, just as it was when the famous Crow's Nest coal deal was satisfactorily arranged on terms calling promptly for a former editorial "volte face" on the part of the Globe. Hence we may in all probability shortly expect the Dominion's present railroad policy and therewith its party supporters, to yield to the "inexorable logic of facts" and be subjected in the one case to very considerable modification and in the other compelled to strike a new or varied keynote. It looks indeed as

though the Hon. Mr. Sifton may—thanks to the United States government—be enabled as a result of a necessary extension of the projected Stickine railroad, to make a change for the better in the public interest—taking things as a whole—in the lamentably one sided agreement with Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie. We can but hope that he will make better use for the country at large of the later, than he did of the earlier opportunity. He has at least had ample warning so to do, for even Western partisan advocates of the Stickine deal show clearly by the apologetic tone of long-drawn and unconvincing arguments in support, that they are well aware that they have to say the best they can for what most persons in Western and Pacific Canada, if not in the far-away Eastern Provinces, regard as a suspiciously bad bargain. Somewhat later Mr. Sifton will, no doubt, find it needful also to formulate a third and very considerably revised code of Yukon mining laws. It clearly won't do to give a big company millions of acres of land possibly gold bearing, subject to a royalty of 1 per cent. only, and to continue charging poor devils of miners who in nine cases out of ten won't earn more than living wages, a royalty of ten times that amount.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Cassiar Central Railway company evidently means business, a stern wheel steamer having already been bought at Portland to carry prospectors, railway workers, and mining and railroad supplies up the Yukon. The company is also engaging skilled miners as prospectors at fair wages with a share in resulting profits, and is preparing, in addition, to supply cheap food and other necessaries to prospectors exploring the Cassiar country on their own account. A complete assay plant will also be set up at Dease lake, and warehouses and buildings promptly created at convenient points along the line which surveyors are already locating. The company will clearly justify the grant of Provincial land and mineral rights which it recently acquired in face of the resolute opposition of a crowd of the very politicians, who now applaud and approve the infinitely larger grant made by the Dominion to the Stickine-Teslin railroad constructors.

“Quoth the Toronto Monetary Times. “The Klondike road may bring something in the form of royalty, but if we keep the figure at 10 per cent. for government lands, while it is only 1 per cent. on the railway company's lands, we shall get much less than would have come under a uniform figure of reasonable amount.” The 10 per cent. royalty is, as the Monetary Times infers, unreasonable. It is as unreasonable indeed by way of excess, as on the other hand, the 1 per cent. royalty to be levied on the lucky railroad people, is unjustifiably small,

having regard to the enormous rights and privileges granted in return for an expenditure, not large in itself, were even the line to be made of the best new material and certain to be considerably reduced by the use of light and second hand rails, and the adoption of many other thrifty, not to say “penny pinching” methods.

The Stickine railway men may not after all enjoy—even if their provisional contract passes both houses as it stands—the expected monopoly of Yukon railroading. It is stated that the British Yukon company, which possesses a prior Yukon charter, recently for the time almost forgotten by most, may under it build a 45 mile railroad over the White pass, on a narrow gauge of three feet six inches. The grades will however be steep, but their difficulty may be in part obviated by the use of cog-wheeled locomotives. It is on the other hand of course possible that the Mann-Mackenzie people may, if their project secures parliamentary endorsement, buy out the British Yukon charter in order to prevent competition. There would certainly be enough money realizable by Canada's improvident deal to make a tempting offer to the British Yukon company, of which the Duke of Teck is president.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald's suggestion to exclude Japanese from the Yukon seems unfortunately to be impracticable, having regard to the relations between the two countries. The immigration of Japanese sweated labor into British Columbia will however cause very serious social and industrial trouble ere long and efforts should be made by the Dominion to induce Japan to place some reasonable restrictions on coolie emigration to Pacific Canada. Skillful conciliatory diplomacy, and much of it will be needed doubtless, to attain this end.

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

The members of the Gypsy Queen Mining Company, of Chicago, who recently arrived in Victoria on their way to the Canadian Yukon, find themselves in rather an uncomfortable position. They brought with them from Chicago a lot of machinery, and from Seattle forty horses. These goods, being American, cannot be taken north in British bottoms, and if they pay duty here, instead of waiting until they reach Glenora, they will not be able to use the horses for packing purposes across the strip of American territory from Fort Wrangel.

A public meeting of American residents in Victoria has now been held to protest to Washington against the United States regulations respecting the carriage of American goods in British bottoms from a Canadian to an American port. These have in this, as in other cases, recoiled disastrously on American interests.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF MINES.

This important new Provincial organization was duly instituted on Tuesday last at a representative meeting held at the Hotel Vancouver, in this city. Dr. Selwyn, F. R. S., presided. Mr. F. S. Taggart, as acting secretary, read the report of the provisional committee, recommending the establishment of the Chamber. Many letters were then read endorsing the proposal, and the suggested constitution and articles of association were next briefly discussed by Mr. J. C. Fergusson, who desired the same voting power for associate as for other members. The suggested change of the constitution and articles was not, however, made and on the motion of Mr. Hugh Keefer, seconded by Mr. C. F. Law, it was unanimously resolved that the report of the provisional committee and the articles of association presented by that committee be adopted and approved as the constitution of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines. On the further motion of Messrs. O Plunkett and W. Pellew-Harvey applications for representative and associate membership were made by and received from most of the gentlemen present, twenty-five signing as representative members at a subscription of \$25 per annum and five as associate members at \$5 per annum. The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh and Mr. W. A. Carlyle, Provincial mineralogist, though not present, had previously also applied to become representative members of the Chamber.

The Chairman then congratulated the Chamber on its evidently excellent prospects and stated that he expected the Chamber to establish a museum which would contain samples of the ores and metaliferous products of this great Province, which stretched from the 49th parallel almost to Klondike. He declared that in going to Klondike people were passing over a greater gold country in which they could work under far less rigorous and vastly more pleasant climatic conditions than in the Yukon.

The election of officers was the next business. It was first suggested that at this meeting only seven of the eleven members who are to form the executive committee should be elected; the remaining four to be chosen when more members had been elected. After some discussion it was, however, decided to elect the full committee, taking care to include several outside members. Only representative members were eligible for appointment. The following gentlemen were nominated: Mr. W. A. Carlyle, Rossland; Mr. H. Cohen, Victoria; Mr. William White, Revelstoke; Mr. Ben. Douglas, New Westminster; and Dr. Selwyn, Dr. Bell-Irving, and Messrs. Barclay Bonthron, A. St. G. Hamersley, C. C. Bennett, H. Abbot, O. Plunkett, J. M. Buxton, W. J. Waterman, C. F. Law, and F. S. Taggart, all of Vancouver.

A ballot was taken, which resulted in the election

of the following eleven gentlemen as the first executive committee of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines: Messrs. W. A. Carlyle, W. Pellew-Harvey, W. White, H. Abbot, H. Cohen, Barclay Bonthron, A. St. G. Hamersley, F. S. Taggart, C. C. Bennett, Dr. Selwyn, and Dr. Bell-Irving. The three outside members were all elected, so that Rossland, Victoria and Revelstoke have their representatives on the committee.

The election was duly confirmed when Dr. Bell-Irving remarked that he wished to see the committee as representative of the Province as possible and he would retire in favor of Mr. Ben. Douglas. That gentleman however declined office.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed and carried and the meeting adjourned.

A NOVEL VIEW OF A MINER'S LICENSE.

The Province regards the issue of a British Columbia miner's license as a guarantee of respectability and good conduct, and, as such, capable of withdrawal by the government. It were well, perhaps, if the continued holding of such a license were dependent on good conduct, but as things are, there seems to be no doubt that the miner's license is merely an easy source of provincial revenue production. Hence our contemporary's suggested partial plea in support of the continuance of such a levy on the ordinary working miner of gold or silver bearing ore is, under the circumstances, invalid.

GOING NORTH.

Mr. P. R. Ritchie, of Vancouver, has returned from a business visit to England. For two years Mr. Ritchie has devoted much time to mining, and and whilst in London was engaged as manager by a powerful English company with a view to their British Columbia interests, and also make a personal examination of Klondike mineral resources. Mr. Ritchie has men at work on two claims owned by his company at Kamloops and Sicamous, respectively, and expects to start with a party for Klondike about the middle of March.

The belief that gold can be manufactured from silver is gaining ground among scientific men, and a great many express confidence in Professor Emmens' ability to do it. The economic bearing of the problem will be the most important, inasmuch as both metals are in use as money by all nations of the earth. What its effect will be in this respect will be hard to calculate. It will create an unparalleled demand for silver properties, which will be of immense benefit to the west. It would appear also that science will solve the money question by establishing a ratio imposed by the law of nature revealed by science—that is, if the secret of the process becomes public, and it is believed that it will.—Rossland Record.

SOUTH KOOTENAY'S PROGRESS.

"When the mines of Cripple Creek district reached the point where the production footed a million dollars per year, all the world heard about it," said C. D. Rand in Spokane recently. "I remember that there was a monster celebration in the camp, and a banquet to which the big men of the country were invited. It was a proper celebration of a notable event. But we haven't heard much about the fact that the exports of minerals from southern Kootenay for 1897 went considerably over \$1,000,000. I came across the item in a West Kootenay newspaper, where it appeared in an inconspicuous position and was treated largely as a matter of course. It is the biggest record that has ever been made, and it's a story that is worth the telling.

"Do you know there are but three states in the union that passed this record of south Kootenay during 1897. The average production of all metals in Montana was \$3,352,291 per month. Colorado averaged \$2,914,735, and California averaged \$1,569,235. Southern Kootenay had exported up to January 25 a total of \$1,193,458. This puts the district fourth in the list of producers on this continent with an excellent chance of winning a higher place.

As compared with January, 1897, the exports of south Kootenay show a gain of \$517,952, or close upon 100 per cent.

THE MORNING GLORY'S TROUBLES.

A contemporary states as to this Vernon free-milling gold mine, that three meetings have not been enough to straighten out its affairs, and there is to be a fourth. The liabilities of the company are put down at \$4,340. It was stated at the last meeting, that since the company started there had been spent in Vernon, for supplies and wages, the sum of \$1,980. The president, Mr. A. E. Morden, urged that a sufficient amount of money should be raised locally among the shareholders to satisfy the creditors and conduct the business until a fair test was made under new management. Messrs. Pound and McIlvanie, as members of the committee appointed at the last meeting to endeavor to form a syndicate, reported that as yet their efforts had not met with success, but they thought that something might still be done, as all the shareholders seemed decidedly adverse to accepting the proposal of the Portage la Prairie people, and all seemed anxious to have the mill started again as soon as possible. Inquiry was made by Mr. Cryderman as to what had become of the proceeds of the gold bricks. Mr. A. E. Morden replied that he had received \$80 on one and \$150 on another; the balance would not be paid until returns were received from the mint.

Most of the money had been paid on his account against the company. The opinion was expressed that as the Mordens had agreed to relinquish the management and donate 50,000 shares to the treasury, a local company might be formed to raise enough money on the security of the mine and plant to pay 50 per cent. on account to the creditors, and operate the mill until it was found what the rock was worth. It was decided to adjourn to allow the committee to make a report.

THE STATIST IMPEACHED.

The Hon. Mr. Turner stated this week, in the course of the debate upon the speech from the throne, that the London (England) Statist could not be regarded as the high-class financial paper which Mr. J. B. Kennedy, M. P. P., believed it to be. Premier Turner went further, and asserted that when applications for the Provincial loan were about to be requested in London, the Statist offered, in return for an advertisement with £100, to speak favorably of the loan, but on failing to get the advertisement solicited, had nothing to say in endorsement of the Province's financial proposal, and, indeed, did its best to hinder it. The Statist has long enjoyed an exceptionally good reputation as a candid critic of matters financial, and unwilling to be biased by advertising or other monetary considerations.

THE CHAMBER OF MINES.

The executive committee of the Chamber is already busily at work. Dr. Selwyn, F. R. S., has been appointed President, and Messrs. W. A. Carlyle and Henry Abbott vice-presidents. The secretary-treasurer will be appointed later, but the bank of British Columbia will be the bankers of the Chamber, Messrs. Stein and Meikle auditors, and Mr. O. Plunkett solicitor. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Hamersley, Bennett and Taggart, has been appointed to prepare the necessary papers for incorporating the Chamber, and Dr. Selwyn and Messrs. Bonthron and Pellet-Harvey have been nominated a committee, the scope of which will be the mapping out of the Chamber's line of action.

THE ROSEBERY SAMPLER.

Tenders are asked for the erection of the sampler at Rosebery, and it is hoped to start work about March 15th. The plans for the ore sample show that the building is to be modern in all essentials. A wharf will be built on the lake to handle ores from all points, and C. P. R. tracks will be built on each side of the structure. The sampler should prove an invaluable adjunct of the busy mine district of which Rosebery bids fair to become an increasingly important center.

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.

AT VERNON.

The Blue Jay ledge, reported struck by tunneling 166 feet, and the Ruby Company also, claim now to have reached the main ledge on the Sunbeam claim.

SLOCAN DIVIDEND PAYERS.

The following mines, within five miles of Sandon, are dividend payers: Ruth, Payne, Washington, Goodenough, Monitor, Surprise, Reco, Almo, Idaho, Wonderful, Slocan Boy, Slocan Star, Last Chance, Rambler Cariboo, Freddie Lee, Antoine, Jackson, and Wellington.

THE MOUNTAIN TREASURE.

Mr. Barclay Bonthrone, of the British Columbia Gold Trust, Limited, has returned from Uchucklesett harbor, on the north coast, where he has been inspecting operations at the Mountain Treasure property on behalf of the company, of which he is the managing director. The ore veins are now being bared. Mr. Bonthrone also inspected the Scollet group of mines at Sydney Arm, which the Gold Trust, Limited, also owns.

THE SILVER BELL.

The managers of this mine at Kaslo, South Fork, state that as a result of a recent shipment to the Kaslo sampler of 60 tons of exceptionally rich silver and galena ore, a gross value has accrued of \$8,600, and a net profit of over \$5,000. With this the management will run 400 feet of tunnel to tap the ledge at 150 feet. It is then expected that as a result the mine will prove one of those that develop themselves from the very grass roots.

A NELSON SALE.

The Canadian Pacific Exploration Syndicate, which last week purchased the Big Four, near Nelson, for \$50,000, is now reported to have secured the Apex group of claims, situate at the head of Clearwater creek on the Salmon river. The group consists of the Apex, Silver Reef, Curfew, and Acme fractions, which are free milling, running about \$28 in gold. Not a little money has already been spent on development work. The owners were Messrs. Malone, Roy and Stimley, of Nelson. The terms of the sale are withheld.

THE COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY SOLD

The Columbia and Kootenay has been sold to the Mackintosh syndicate for the sum of \$275,000. The deal carries with it the Columbia, Kootenay, Copper Jack, Tip-Top, and the Kootenay Fraction. This property covers the summit and north and east slopes of Columbia mountain. This property was sold by Phil Aspinwall for \$85,000 to Chicago capitalists, who installed machinery and did considerable work. Mr. Heinze took a bond on it for \$500,000, and September last threw it up. If the Heinze deal was declared off it was understood that the Mackintosh syndicate had made an offer which would be accepted. At this juncture, for reasons but little better known to the editor of the Miner than to a great many other persons, that sheet stated that Mr. Heinze had thrown up the land because even with his railroad and smelting facilities he could not make it pay. It was generally understood that this statement by a local paper had "knocked" the sale. The Columbia and Kootenay has long been regarded as among the best mining properties in this camp, and it is the general impression that it is well worth the price paid.—Record.

THE PRIMROSE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Primrose Gold Mining Company has been held in Rossland. The president, Mr. J. M. Miller, who has had charge of the development work on the company's properties, the Seattle and Denmark claims, on the North fork of Salmon river, sent in a report, and it was decided to postpone further work until the surface could be thoroughly examined by an expert. There is a shaft down 35 feet on a strong quartz lead, a good cabin, and several surface cuts on a heavy iron capping, which carries strong stringers of galena and carbonates, giving good values in gold, silver and lead, and it is on this showing that the company proposes to do further exploration as soon as it can be economically done. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. M. Miller, M. F. Chestnut, and John Harris; the two former were afterwards chosen as president and secretary, respectively, with Mr. Graham Kennedy as treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Anderson as auditor of the company.

THE WILLOW RIVER GRAVELS.

Mr. F. C. Laird has for a time been compelled to suspend work, as a result of a too large inflow of water on to his gold gravels at Willow creek, Cariboo, where he has been for years at work. He expects, however, shortly to resume work with the aid of a sufficient force of machinery, whereby to keep under the water.

A DISTRICT WORTH PROSPECTING.

If even in part the opinion of Mr. J. D. Devereux, the Ashcroft Mining Journal's correspondent at Kisgagash, is correct, that district of Cassiar is assuredly well worth careful prospecting. Kisgagash is about sixty miles from Hazelton, and of it Mr. Devereux, writing from Hazelton about the Kisgagash country, to the Mining Journal, says: "I have seen ore from thirteen claims in the Kisgagash district which all looked to be very highly mineralized. Some of it is known to run as high as \$200 to \$300 to the ton in gold alone, and, by information given me by the miners, the cream of the country is not touched yet. All the old experienced hands say that the Kisgagash country will be a better camp than the Kootenay can ever expect to be, as they have gold, silver, copper and lead, where the Kootenay is mostly silver, which is falling in value every day. Little or nothing is known about the wealth of this country by the outside world. Within the past five years I venture to say that \$250,000 has been taken out of this country by individual miners, mostly Chinese."

GOOD NEWS FOR ROSSLAND.

One feature in connection with the C. P. R.'s purchase of the Heinze interests in West Kootenay will be regarded with the utmost satisfaction by the people of Rossland. It is learned that as regards the operation of the purchased smelter at Trail, the great Canadian company means to charge only actual expenses to mines sending thither their ore. Smelting facilities will, in fact, be provided at cost, and a smelting rate of \$7 a ton and freight rate of 50 cents a ton being declared in respect of Rossland ore consignments. The policy thus announced by Mr. Shaughnessy is thoroughly wise, and will indirectly benefit the C. P. R. enormously as contributing to a vast development of mining in and about Rossland by traffic, connected with which the C. P. R. will earn "big money." The company's liberality in respect of its smelting operations will assuredly be repaid elsewhere a hundred fold, but it is nevertheless highly commendable and certain to prove of the greatest advantage to the Trail Creek country in general.

THE LE ROI.

The pay-roll of the owning company of the Le Roi now amounts to \$30,000 a month, and the smelter connected with the mine now treats 700 tons of ore daily, but even with this is unable at the moment to deal with the whole output of the mine, which approaches 300 tons a day. Indeed, at the moment—though in this respect an early and great change is expected amongst the other mines of Rossland—were it not for the big weekly shipments of the Le Roi, usually from 1,000 to 1,200 tons, the

shipments of Rossland would be very small and not average more than 250 tons a week.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CHINA.

Although the United States Government does not does not contemplate taking any part in the present European attempt to dismember China, in view of such possible partition in the near future, the mineral wealth of the country becomes of interest to American mining men as offering a new source of supplies for our European competitors. There is a very general idea prevalent that China has untold and almost unlimited mineral wealth, but there is very little accurate information upon the subject, and is our purpose to publish whatever accurate information we receive in regard to it. Since January 1st, 1898, the State Department at Washington has issued daily "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports," in this way bringing promptly before the public such information as it may receive from our diplomatic and consular service. The following extract is from such advance sheets, issued January 13, 1898, and coming from Consul Fowler, of Ningpo, China:

"Vast untouched beds of sheet mica lie within fifty miles of Kia-Chow bay. The extent of these mica deposits is as yet unknown, but, so far as I have investigated, they promise to handsomely repay those who are fortunate enough to obtain a franchise for working them. The rolling, sandy hillocks, under which the mica lies, are but poor lands for cultivation, and hence their use for mining purposes detracts nothing from the cereal-producing capacity of the region. The mica crops out at intervals over some fifty square miles and in veins sometimes ten feet thick. Of course much of it is discolored by foreign minerals, but what I have seen assures me that there are vast quantities of good commercial material.

"Coal is now being mined in a crude way north of Ank'in City, 200 li from Kiao City. The vein is very thick—eight feet in places—and is a soft bituminous variety. It can hardly be called first class. The mines near Ichofow are more promising in quality.

"Copper and iron exists in many places within reach of Ch'ing Tao, but the quality has not yet been tested on a large scale. The copper of Ank'in county (Hoiu), ninety miles due west of Kiao-Chow City, is rich and thought to be abundant. The outcroppings reveal small pieces of almost pure native metal.

"Silver-bearing lead galena is very abundant in central Shantung.

"Marble and other building stone exist in large beds north of Pingtu City, and could be easily handled at Ching Tao.

"Gold and silver exist, but these metals do not count much in commerce."—Mines and Minerals.

THE WORLD'S COAL SUPPLY.

In 346 years there will not be a pound of coal nor a gallon of petroleum left on earth, according to the statement made by Lord Kelvin before the Mathematical and Physical section of the British Association at its recent meeting in Toronto. Lord Kelvin, with his unrivaled power of applying his mathematical knowledge to the solution of practical questions, has made this calculation very carefully.

A fair average of the growth of coal in the earth, Lord Kelvin said, was two tons for each square metre in a thousand years. Dividing the figures already obtained, would give the age of the earth since planet life began as 50,000,000 years. Turning to Great Britain, Lord Kelvin said that there was still available in that country 146,000,000 tons of coal, or about six-tenths of a ton per square metre of area. Judging from the present rate of consumption this supply might last 100 years or less.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the great steel manufacturer, made some calculations about coal which will make these figures better understood. One million tons of coal would represent a bed of coal one mile square by one foot thick. The coal mined in Great Britain in 1881 would make 55 great pyramids, or would rebuild the great wall of China, with one-quarter to spare. The British output of coal in 1883 would form a pillar one mile high by 164 feet square.

Edward Hull, a famous English geologist, calculated that the amount of coal in Great Britain which exists at depths at which it can be mined is 800,000,000 tons. W. Stanley Jevons, reasoning from these figures, calculated that the British coal supply would be exhausted in 1975. Sydney Lupton, reasoning from another set of figures, set down the consumption of the last pound of British coal for 1990. Mr. Lupton, replying to a suggestion that Great Britain might import its supply from North America, which now has forty times as much as the United Kingdom, after its own stores were exhausted, figured out that it would take 2,100 steamships, each making thirteen trips a year and each carrying 6,000 tons of coal as cargo, to make up England's deficiency.

Huxley pointed out in a carefully written article that, "wanting coal, all the great towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire would vanish like a dream. Manufactures would everywhere give place to agriculture and pasture, and not 10 men could live where 10,000 are now amply supported."

Richard P. Rothwell, who was the mining expert in the eleventh United States census, gives the coal production of the United States for 1896 at 186,241,271 short tons, and adds that the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania are being rapidly worked out.

Lord Kelvin says that when the world's supply of coal is exhausted at the end of 346 years, mankind will only have wood left for fuel. Meanwhile, he advocates the use of all the power of Niagara Falls, which he calculates at 4,000,000 horsepower. While this power could be distributed by electricity over a radius of 300 miles at a pressure of 80,000 volts, with a loss of only 20 per cent., Lord Kelvin thinks that all the factories which want to take advantage of Niagara's power should be gathered within a radius of forty miles.

After all, there is nothing about which to grow alarmed in the above figures, which are by many regarded as startling. Likely enough within far less than a century coal will, as a producer of light and heat, be capable of substitution by other agencies, as a result of scientific development. Electricity generated by water power, including the use of the tides, may well of itself sufficiently provide for the world's wants. There is, moreover, a widely entertained and steadily increasing belief amongst the world's greatest thinkers, that this planet of ours will almost certainly come to an end of its present existence in less than a century. Abundant signs of the times tend to such a belief. In any case the world's coal supply will easily last well beyond our day and generation.

THE DAY OF THE DOG.

The Klondike stampede has awakened new interest in the canine species that promises an elevated career of usefulness for the heretofore careless and improvident dog. Ever since his redemption from the howling wilderness of antiquity the dog has been a companion to man—all except the poodle dog, which prefers association with the gentler sex. The dog has endeared himself to his master, only to be hated and despised by the owner of other dogs, Public sentiment, which is opposed to working the night shift 365 days out of the year, had gradually, but none the less intensely, set in against the dog as a family, when suddenly the Klondike gold fields opened a new career for the unfortunate animal.

The dog with a prolonged nightly warble was transferred from the advanced civilization of the nineteenth century to the front yard of the aurora borealis, where he can howl from the setting of the sun to the rising thereof without interfering with the advanced thought of the age. It may be hard sledding for him in his new home, but like a human being he now has a definite end in life. It may be the kitchen end of a meal ticket in Dawson City next winter, but even an intelligent dog should appreciate the fact that his usefulness does not end when he does. He has already gone north from Montana in large quantities. Instead of being worth nothing but a pound, he is now worth so much a pound. Dog days in Dawson are the most cheerful of the year.—Western Mining World.

Mining Stock Quotations

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

COMPANY	CAPITAL	PAR VALUE	PRICE
TRAIL CREEK			
R. C. Gold Fields.....	\$2,500,000	\$ 2 00	\$ 11
Beaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Caledonian Con.....	500,000	1 00	8
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	8
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	5
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	12
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1 00	20
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	9
Erie.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	11
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	11
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	65
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Independent.....	1,000,000	1 00	40
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	30
I. X. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	65
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	10
Junbo.....	500,000	1 00	50
Kootena London.....	1,000,000	1 00	50
La Roi.....	500,000	5 00	20
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Monta.....	750,000	1 00	21
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	07
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	3
Nest Egg.....	500,000	1 00	10
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	11
Poorman.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Roseland, Red Mt'n.....	1,000,000	1 00	6
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Silverino.....	500,000	1 00	20
Southern C. & V. C.....	500,000	1 00	15
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	106
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1 00	27
West La Roi.....	500,000	1 00	8
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1 00	
AINSWORTH, NELSON & SLOCAN			
American Boy.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Fern Gold.....	2,000,000	25	75
Ibex of Slocan.....	250,000	25	25
Arlington.....	1,000,000	2 00	12
Argo.....	100,000	1 00	10
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1 00	28
Black Hills.....	100,000	1 00	10
Buffalo of Slocan.....	150,000	25	25
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Alamo.....	500,000	1 00	
Canadian M. M. and S. Co.....	2,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Columbia-Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	
Dardanelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	13 1/2
Delle.....	750,000	1 00	12
Eldon.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Elen.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Elkhorn.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Exchequer.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Goodenough.....	800,000	1 00	25
Gibson.....	650,000	1 00	17 1/2
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	
Hall Mines.....	300,000	£1	
Idler.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
London.....	150,000	25	25
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Nelson-Poorman.....	250,000	25	25
Northern Light.....	250,000	1 00	10 1/2
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	18
Ottawa and Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
Phoenix Consolidated.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	33
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 70
Slocan Reciprocity.....	1,000,000	1 00	06
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	2 10
Santa Marie.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Sheriff.....	1,000,000	1 00	24
Silver Band.....	250,000	25	12 1/2
Slocan Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
St. Keverne.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Sunshine.....	600,000	10 00	
Two Friends.....	240,000	30	14
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	04

COMPANY	CAPITAL	PAR VALUE	PRICE
LARDEAU			
Consolidated Sable Creek Mining Co.....	\$1,500,000	\$ 1 00	\$ 100
TEXADA ISLAND			
Texada Proprietary.....	50,000	25	25
Van Anda.....	5,000,000	1 00	1
Victoria-Texada.....	150,000	25	25
Texada Kirk Lake.....	600,000	1 00	1 00
Raven.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Gold Bar.....	100,000	10	
VANCOUVER ISLAND			
Alberni Mountain Rose.....	250,000	1 00	5 1/2
Ambrosine.....	500,000	1 00	1 00
Consolidated Alberni.....	5 000,000	1 00	18
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	05
Quadra.....	500,000	1 00	10
CARIPOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields, I. d.....	£100,000		
Cariboo Hydraulic Con.....	200,000	5 00	65
Horsely Hydraulic.....	200,000		
Horsely Gold Mining Co.....	1,000,000	10 00	10 00
Cariboo M. & D. Co.....	300,000	2 00	25
Golden River Quesselle.....	£250,000	£1	2 50
Victoria Hydraulic.....	300,000	1 00	85
LILLOOET DISTRICT			
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1 00	42
Dominion Developing.....	22,500	25	25
Excelsior.....	500,000	1 00	50
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1 00	24
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25
Cayoosh Creek Mines.....	600,000	1 00	50
FAIRVIEW CAMP			
Tin Horn.....	300,000	25	25
Winches'er.....	300,000	25	25
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Golden Crown.....	2,000,000	1 00	20
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co.....	1,500,000	1 00	10
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	54

Dividends paid to date are as follows: La Roi, \$725,000; War Eagle (Old Company), \$217,500; Rambler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$250,000; Slocan Star, \$150,000; Cariboo, \$180,000; Dominion Developing, \$188,158. The Hall Mines, Limited, has also paid dividends on preferred and ordinary stock.

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

Payne.....	\$400,000	Goodenough.....	35,000
Idaho.....	240,000	Noble Five.....	50,000
Poorman.....	50,000	Northern Belle.....	20,000
Ruth.....	150,000	Antoine.....	10,000
Whitewater.....	154,000	Surprise.....	20,000
Washington.....	20,000	Monitor.....	15,000
Slocan Boy.....	25,000	Last Chance.....	50,000
		Fern.....	10,000

The Celebrated
Hammered Steel
Shoes and Dies

Warranted not to chip off or batter up.
Send for illustrated Circulars.
A Home Production

(Formerly the California)
Geo. W. Pennington & Sons
MANUFACTURERS
218 and 220 Folsom street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
29-6m Please mention this Paper

RAND BROTHERS
Stock and Mining Brokers
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
CAMBIE STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

A DENVER FIRM'S WORK.

The 40-stamp mill concentrating plant, built by the Colorado Iron Works Company, of Denver, for the Dexter Mining Company at Tuscarora, Nevada, began operation on February 3d. This mill is an up-to-date one in every respect, the ore being handled automatically from the time it is mined until it reaches the cyanide plant. The Colorado Iron Works Company has also just closed a contract for a 100-ton fine concentrating plant. The company's high-speed narrow face rolls will be used exclusively to do the fine crushing. The Fernando Mining Company, of Fernando, Mexico, are the purchasers of this plant.

Cable Address: "COMBOVA," 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.

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.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Texada Proprietary Gold Mines, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 319 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C., on Monday, 21st day of February, 1898, at 3 p.m.

Business: To receive report of Directors and to elect Directors and Auditor for ensuing year, and any other business that may come before the meeting.

W. H. KEARY,
Secretary.

VANCOUVER, B. C., January 25th, 1898.

McKinnon, DeBeek & Co.

LAND, MINERAL AND
TIMBER BROKERS

Telegraphic Address, "Cortes,"

VANCOUVER

**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.

**THE
New York World**

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

18 Pages a Week . . .
. . . 156 Pages a Year

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Published every Alternate Day except Sunday.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of THE NEW YORK WORLD is first among all "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication, and the freshness, accuracy and variety of its contents. It has all the merits of a great six-dollar daily at the price of a dollar weekly. Its political news is prompt, complete, accurate and impartial, as all its readers will testify. It is against the monopolies and for the people.

It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household, and women's work and other special departments of unusual interest.

News and Opinions

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

The Sun

∴ Alone Contains Both ∴

Daily, by mail, \$6 a year; Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year.

THE SUNDAY SUN

Is the greatest newspaper in the world. Price 5c a copy; by mail, \$2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.



14 POUNDS!

The Alaska Brand Sleeping Bag is lined with Eiderdown and warmer than whole stacks of blankets. For full particulars see our advertisement in the last number.

Our Miner's Cap, which protects the face and the neck, is almost a necessary complement of every miner's outfit. It only weighs ten ounces and is warmer than fur. The best stores in British Columbia keep them, but if your dealer does not have one and will not get you one, send us a money order for \$2.00 and we will send you one to any address in Canada, charges prepaid.

The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Limited

290 Guy Street, Montreal, Que'bec

Our references: 'The Merchants' Bank of Halifax or any wholesale dry goods house in Canada.

Cariboo Exchange Hotel

ASHGROFT, B. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

COMMERCIAL

A. H. WALTERS

TRAVELERS and

PROPRIETOR

MINERS

RATES REASONABLE

SHOAL BAY

Situated in the heart of the Coast Mining District

✦ WAVERLY HOTEL ✦

Now opened with every comfort for mining men and sportsmen

GOLD FIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CO., LTD., have taken over Store, which has been re-stocked with every description of goods for mining.

Yukon Sled Manufacturing Co.,

Manufacturers of "Improved Mascott" Sled.

McCONNELL & WEST, 34 Powell St., Vancouver
40-43

J. STOREY

Harness and Saddle Manufacturer

— SPECIALTIES —

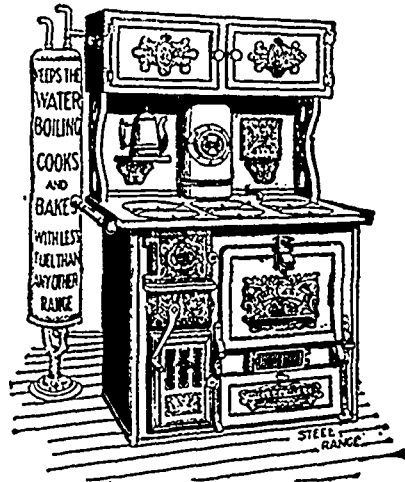
Pack Saddles, Aparajoes, Pack Straps, Klondike Dog Harness

321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Write for Particulars and Prices

WM. RALPH

— DEALER IN —



The
"Famous"
Stoves and
Ranges ..

Tin, Iron and Granite Ware

Warm Air Furnaces a Specialty

Black & Galvanized Sheet Iron Works. House Furnishing Goods

24 CORDOVA STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

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.

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

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 CALIPS.

Box 29

Kamloops, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING CRITIC

**Free
Klondike
Information.**

THE ONLY WEEKLY MINING

JOURNAL PUBLISHED
IN THE PROVINCE.

**FOR THE BENEFIT
OF SUBSCRIBERS THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINING CRITIC**

Will furnish, free of charge, full information relating to British Columbia or Klondike Mining Districts. We will give you a list of articles necessary for a Klondike outfit--a list that is guaranteed to be right by men who have visited the country--a list that will save you money. If you are coming this way we will secure hotel accommodations for you at rates ranging from \$1 per day upwards and our representative will meet you on your arrival and do everything possible to make you feel at home while in the city. To

**Subscription
\$2.00 per annum**

READERS OF THE CRITIC

Who are not subscribers, but who contemplate outfitting in Vancouver, we extend the same privilege, with one exception: Should they desire information requiring inquiry and reply by personal letter it will be necessary to enclose a fee of \$1, or by sending \$2 they may obtain the Weekly Mining Critic, which will be sent to any address desired for one year.

Address communications to

Information Bureau, Mining Critic
319 Cambie St., **VANCOUVER, B. C.**

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. & P. 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, 5:30 p.m.
Leaving Spokane 8 a.m.; Rossland, 10:30 a.m., Northport, 1:50 p.m.

New Service on Kootenay Lake.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo, etc., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.,
Sat., 8:30 a.m.
Arrive Kaslo 12:30 p.m.
Leave Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.,
Fri., 4:00 p.m.
Arrive Nelson, 8:00 p.m.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

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 "
" 9:36 "	Sproule's	" 2:15 "
" 9:51 "	Whitewater	" 2:10 "
" 10:03 "	Bear Lake	" 1:45 "
" 10:18 "	McGuffan	" 1:45 "
" 10:38 "	Junction	" 1:12 "
Ar 10:50 "	Sandon	Lv 1:00 "

SANDON AND CODY.

Lv 11:00 a.m.	Sandon	Ar 11:15 a.m.
Ar 11:20 "	Cody	Lv 11:25 a.m.

Telegraphic Address, "Bed-rock." **R. W. BRYAN,**
Code, Moreling & Neals Superintendent.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

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

EASTBOUND.

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

WESTBOUND.

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

Connections made with all boats arriving and departing from Trull.

GENERAL OFFICES, TRAIL, B. C. **E. P. GUTELIUS, Gen. Supt**

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, Jervis Inlet, Froese, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortez Island, Reid 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 Bute 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, 11:30, 1:15 p.m., 3:15, 5:15 and 8:2, calling at North Vancouver each way excepting the noon trip.

Freight Steamers--SS. Capilano and S. Coquitlam, capacity 300 tons, B. W.

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

Telephone 94. **H. DARLING, Manager.**

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, Dyea 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.

Mines and Mining Stocks

A thorough knowledge of the Mining Regions of British Columbia enables me to furnish competent and reliable information. No mines listed for sale unless endorsed by some reputable mining engineer.

Connections in principal cities of Canada, United States and Europe. Correspondence solicited. Address:

FRANK S. TAGGART,

319 Camblo St., Vancouver, B. C.

Cable address, "Ambroline," Moreling & Neal, Clough's (new and old), Bedford McNeill, and A. B. C. Codes.

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 NEWS STAND, Vancouver.