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British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

VOL. I. No. 9.

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

A. A. Boak & Co.,

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

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

THE VIEWS OF AN OLD MINING MAN.

(Communicated.)

In reviewing the British Columbia mining share market, it is no surprise to me that a setback has taken place in most, if not all, mining securities. Why? British Columbia is a new mining country and necessarily lacks men of experience. Many of the brokers are newly fledged, their experiences being gurgulously varied; men who were absolute failures in every other business or profession they have handled, having at last "tackled" the profession that needs the most carefully devoted skill and energy, viz., sharebroking. Others have left permanent work in industries, such as mechanics, grocers, barbers and loggers. In fact contingents from every industry, not even excepting clerks and clerics have become prospectors, miners and mining experts, and today have more knowledge (or at least they think so) than those who have gained their experience by hard work and years of apprenticeship. What then are the consequences? Actually little successful prospecting, because those employed in this occupation are entirely ignorant of its requirements. So the inevitable follows: simply a couple of posts are put in the ground and a claim recorded, no matter where or how, and in the course of a few weeks at the average, every individual prospector has staked out no less than twenty claims, on none of which has he put a pick. Mineralized rock is brought into town, the ledge is stated to be this width and that width carrying a splendid prospect on the surface, perhaps assaying from \$10 to \$100 in gold or silver, or perhaps in both. But if due enquiry be made, it is often found that the rock brought into town has never come of the ground purported to be carrying the lode. This kind of thing has been going on since men in B.C. first discovered its mineral wealth. Belts of granite, diorite, slate and other country rocks have been staked in pure ignorance, the so-called prospector honestly believing that he has secured unknown wealth.

Prospectors need to be tried men, and are, in fact, the backbone of the mining industry when they know their business and good men are always learning, although for many years they have diligently followed this occupation.

Share List Now Open.

**B. C. Mining
Prospectors'
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Has acquired groups in the principal mining camps of the Province:

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

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

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

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

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line, and the result is that a claim purporting to have a big lode giving good assays, passes from the barber or logger prospector into the hands of the broker and is incorporated for an immense figure, although the first cost has only been a few hundred dollars. No investigation of the property has taken place by any mining man, but the shares are offered to a too confiding public at a few cents on the dollar and it is plainly seen that the public are gaining a first and costly experience in mining. In no other country in the world, where mining is carried on, would the public have been so easily gulled as they are in B.C. Is it surprising then that severe relapses are taking place. The press, with very few exceptions, has systematically supported the various incorporations and misled the public by optimistic statements in connection with one and all claims incorporated. But as in the instance of the prospector and broker, so has it been with the press representatives, most of whom have been as ignorant of mining in all its branches as the prospector and broker, have accepted absurd statements of different values and they so inflated the rubbish floating about, that the public have taken things in trust without investigation. The leading papers should surely now see fit to employ competent mining men to act as representatives when visiting mining camps. Had they done this in the first instance, there would have been a different feeling in existence now. It is, however, at present but a question of a little time ere things will right themselves, as there are really good mining propositions to be secured that have temporarily suffered through the indiscriminate foisting on the market of valueless ventures.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF LIFE.

The following is an eastern apologue that has made a deep impression on many minds, amongst others on that of Tolstoi: A traveller in the desert is attacked by a furious wild beast, and to save himself gets into a dry well: but at the bottom of the well he sees a huge serpent with jaws wide open to devour him. He dares not get out for fear of the wild beast. He dares not descend for fear of the serpent. So he catches hold of a branch growing out of a crevice of the well. His arms grow tired but he still holds on; and then he sees two mice, one white, one black, gnawing through the branch inch by inch. He knows that he must give way soon and he must perish; yet seeing a few drops of honey on the leaves, he stretches out and takes them, though he finds them no longer sweet. The interpretation is not difficult. The desert is the world, the wild beast is passion; the serpent is death; the branch is the life to which we cling; the black and white mice which gnaw through the branch are the nights and the days; the honey on the leaves are the few poor transient pleasures at which men strive.

**To
MINING MEN
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
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Devoted to the interests of Mining and the Protection of Investors.

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 24, 1897.

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

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

Views and descriptions of mines and mining locations solicited.

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THE WAVERLEY MINE. (LTD.)

Mr. E. Grant-Govan and his associates of the Gold Fields of British Columbia, Ltd., are losing no time in endeavoring to float subsidiary companies in the British market on terms that will help to secure for a parent concern, inflated in capital by huge promotion profits, a portion of the returns which "record" big valuations predicted for a heavily-laden enterprise in terms which astounded home-staying British Columbians. Certainly the British investor is to take all risks—big risks, too—in anything touched by the Grant-Govan combination. Thus it is now floating in England a subsidiary company, the Waverley Mine, Ltd., which is to acquire the ownership of one full-sized claim on Downie Creek, near Albert Canyon, in the Illecilliwaet country, whereon but a little development work has been done in the way of tunneling. For this the British investors in the Waverley Mine are to pay no less than £60,000, or nearly \$300,000, in respect of what cannot yet be called a mine, but is only a promising claim. £5,000 are to be paid down and in respect of the remainder of the purchase money the parent company is to take £25,000

cash. The new company is to have a capital of £100,000 and £20,000 of the shares seem to have been underwritten at considerable cost. Though the Illecilliwaet district is rich in silver and lead and good assays appear to have been made of ore from the Waverley (in some cases, however, of carefully selected specimens being submitted), surely £60,000 is something like a record price for one claim. The price is moreover supported by "record" valuers in Mr. A. P. Cummins, who made the world famous big valuation of Col. Baker's property at Cranbrook some three years ago, and in W. Perry Leake, of Revelstoke, whose advance estimate of the possible profits of the various Illecilliwaet claims of the gold fields of B.C., Ltd., caused the editor of a leading Provincial issue to lift his hat, metaphorically, in recognition of the best "boom" valuation of mining property for some time made in B.C. The Waverley may perhaps prove a profitable mine for the British investors, but on the terms asked they are certainly required to give about thrice what the average B.C. mining man would consider its fullest market value as a claim of promise with just a little tunneling work upon it.

VANCOUVER'S SMELTER NEGOTIATIONS.

It is regrettable that after months of negotiation, the British promoters of the Vancouver smelter project have to admit failure. They had, it is true, a Rothschild behind them, but not one of the great Rothschilds or the movement would not thus have collapsed. The cost of a Vancouver site has evidently daunted these promoters, though at the eleventh hour they plead in partial explanation, failure of the movement, danger of actions for damages by city property owners damnified by noxious fumes and gases from the smelter and ask the city council and the taxpayers to grant them a bonus of \$65,000 for a smelter across the inlet at Seymour creek where no railroad facilities are available for ore transit and it is difficult to get wharfage or deep water. The city council

increasing quantities of ore and concentrates are passing through our port en route for smelting and refining in San Francisco, and whilst other B.C. ores are making from this coast to Everett and Tacoma, that there should be such want of confidence on the part of British capitalists in the Vancouver district as a suitable smelting centre. Ore, lime and other fluxes, coke, water power and cheap ocean transit are all here available. The neighborhood of Vancouver has in several respects great advantages over Seattle, where the early establishment of a smelter seems not unlikely. We say "neighborhood of Vancouver" for the smelter should certainly be outside the city limits, yet within so short a radius as to make the industry tributary to our city and port.

THE UNITED STATES MINERAL OUTPUT OF 1896.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal of New York* has just issued a most valuable—because carefully compiled—return of the mineral output of the United States for last year. The return is valuable, terse and notable also by reason of the suggestive sidelights which it throws on some of the mining possibilities of our own province.

Taking, first, a glance at the respective total values of the last two years, it is seen that the aggregate worth of the mineral output of the United States in 1896 reached the larger sum of \$706,015,411, a considerable increase on the respective total of 1895, which came to \$682,065,118. It is also noticeable that for the larger proportionate increase of values is shown by the metals, which rose from a worth of \$244,290,167 in 1895 to one of \$255,985,229 last year.

Among the non-metals, also found on British Columbia, it is noticeable that the value of alum ore produced fell from \$3,537,000 in 1895 to \$2,331,000 in 1896, an immense decrease which suggests that the mining of alum, of which large deposits exist in the Harrison lake district of our own province, is not likely to prove profitable. The figures, in fact, bear out a statement recently made to a Vancouver correspondent by Messrs. Peter Spence & Co., Manchester, England, perhaps the largest alum refiners in the world. They aver that, speaking generally, there is little commercial value in natural alum deposits, as the

and cheaply obtained as a by-product of gas works.

Nor is the mining of antimony of much value, as the United States output of 1895 was worth only \$37,905, and fell in 1896 to \$4,750. The anthracite coal output of the States meanwhile rose from \$80,250,625 to \$88,105,337, but that of the bituminous coal fell from \$123,877,958 to \$115,327,813, and that of canal coal from \$191,804 to \$146,488. Coke also fell in value from \$19,018,276 to \$17,267,401. The output of lime, which could not be very closely estimated, was stationary, and is computed as representing a value of about \$30,000,000. Mica was little produced, and in worth amounted to \$38,356 in 1895 and to \$46,116 in 1896, and roofing slate fell last year from a value of \$2,494,213 to one of \$2,260,862.

Among the metals the copper output rose hugely, from 386,453,850 to 467,822,973 pounds, and in value from \$46,616,300 to \$49,729,582. The gold yield advanced from 2,265,612 ounces to 2,837,965 ounces, and in value from \$46,830,200 to \$58,660,637: whilst the output of pig iron fell from \$103,632,543 to \$91,577,601. Lead meanwhile rose from 156,854 tons to 174,792 tons, and in aggregate value from \$10,132,738 to \$10,381,843; whilst platinum advanced from 150 to 200 tons, and from a worth of \$2,250 to \$2,800. This meagre output of platinum recalls the fact that in a twelvemonth, not long distant, our platinum deposits of the Similkameen and Tulomeen produced a modest value of \$1,500, or yet more than half last year's total output of the United States in that metal. But it would appear from recent negative results that little is to be expected from the platinum deposits of the Tulomeen and Similkameen, which have been disappointing recently by producing litigation rather than yielding either much gold or a minimum of platinum. What very little platinum is produced in the States is extracted in the coarse gold bullion refining at San Francisco and wholly derived from the ores of California.

The American supply of quicksilver, meanwhile, fell slightly in amount and value, but 33,180 flasks were produced in California, worth \$1,226,660. This is of interest to us, as it is claimed that our province possesses at Savona the only cinnabar or quicksilver yielding mine in the British Empire, but at this,

It is also noteworthy that the United States yield of zinc diminished slightly in quantity last year, but rose in value, the output of 77,637 tons being worth \$6,074,219. It is, however, stated that far more could be raised were not the demand limited and new uses required for the metal. Hence there is no great encouragement afforded for the development of our British Columbia zinc deposits, which have, moreover, been found up to the present of low grade.

Lastly, it is noticeable that despite the depreciation due to demonetization the United States output of silver rose from a worth of \$30,254,296 to a value of \$37,725,178, a fact proving what, of course, all well-informed men know, that silver-bearing ores as rich as are vast numbers in this province are well worth working, notwithstanding the present widening rule of gold.

THE KICK OF KOOTENAY MINING MEN.

The Kootenay mining men, lately in council assembled, have registered many protests, some of which are well founded, notably those against undue land grants to railroad promoters, against the tax on cordwood and the \$5 tax on the ordinary miner, who does not seek prospector's rights. There are, however, two sides to the question whether mining machinery should or should not be admitted free. Mining machinery of a kind not made at all or not made well and cheaply in Canada should be admitted free, but a strictly moderate duty should for a time be retained on such machinery as Canadian makers can well provide. The Americans get, heaven knows, profit enough from Canada's mines and mining, and there is no reason why their home industrialists should be allowed, by their infernal system of highly capitalised combines, to crush out, as they would do under absolute free trade, Canadian engineering and machine making concerns. The United States fiscal policy is hoggish and must at times be resented accordingly. A little more "give and take, live and let live" by the men of the States would benefit both our own and the neighbor nation.

It is better for Canada to pay temporarily to some extent—with a view to ultimate industrial gain—by means of revenue duties, that are also incidentally protective to a slight extent, than by a system of free imports—not free trade—to play, in the end, into the hands of American monopolist combines. These, more than any other organization in the world, illustrate the adage that a cor-

MINING STOCKS AND MINES.

Information regarding mines and stocks appearing under the above heads is obtained when possible from various sources, official and semi-official. These reports are not advertisements for mining stock, but purely a statement of facts regarding mining companies, whose stock are at present in the hands of the public.

Camp Hewitt Mining & Development Co., Ltd.—Capitalization, one million shares at the par value of \$1 each. Name of claims, "Lake View," "Gladstone," "Mountain View," "Moss Rose," "Dandy," "Winnifred," "Stag," "Queen," "Rhodesia" and "Coldstream." The "Dandy" claim alone has been surveyed and none of the claims as yet are Crown granted. The property is situated on Camp Hewitt on the west side of Okanagan Lake. W. T. Stafford, President; H. F. Muller, Vice-President; G. A. Harker, Secretary-Treasurer; W. J. Armstrong, W. L. D'Aeth, August Hewitt, H. Hardy and D. E. Shook, Directors. Post Office address and Head Office, Vernon, B.C. No charge for transferring stock. Stock now offered to the public at 5c. per share; 500,000 shares in the treasury. Above information furnished by Secretary.

Keklonga Mining and Development Co., Ltd.—Capitalization, one million shares of the par value of \$1 each, 400,000 shares in the Treasury to be used exclusively in the development of the property. T. W. Cowan, Trail, B.C., President and General Manager; E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne, Ind., Vice-President; C. D. Wilt, Secretary-Treasurer; F. M. McLeod, Rosstand, B.C., Solicitor; G. W. Richardson, Rosstand, B.C., George Tighe, Trail, B.C., H. W. Treat, Chicago, Ill., Directors; Bank of British North America, Bankers; J. W. Hamilton, M.E., of Butte, Montana, Consulting Engineer; Head Office, Trail, B.C. This Company owns the Evergreen mine in the Salmon River District, situated about four miles from the Silver King property. It is a full claim 1500 feet by 1500 feet, has a clear title and Crown grant will be applied for. A wagon road connects the mine with the Columbia River at Waterloo landing, a distance of six miles where the C.P.R. steamers call. The ledge is 40 feet wide, and assays from \$4 to \$380 per ton. Work is progressing and the property is favorably reported on by the engineer. Above information furnished by Secretary.

Deer Park Mining Co.—Mr. G. J. Reiner, Secretary, furnishes the following information for the MINING CRITIC as to the above Company: Capital, 1,000,000

G. J. Reiner; Treas., W. D. Vincent. Bankers, Old National Bank of Spokane, Bank of B.N.A., Rosstand, B.C. Agents, Reddy & Reiner, Spokane; Transfer Office, Spokane; transfer fees, 25c per certificate. Shaft down 160 feet and two crosscuts, one of 40ft. and the other of 50ft. All workings are in solid ore, no walls having been found. The average low grade considered the biggest deposit in the Rosstand district. Values are improving with depth, but the rock is exceedingly hard and sinking is necessarily slow. Working has been progressing continuously since its inception. The mine is equipped with a hoisting plant, engine, boilers and steam pumps. The President, Mr. L. W. Mulholland, is managing the property.

Queen Bee Gold Mines, Ltd. Lia.—Capitalization, \$250,000, par value of stock, 25 cents. Head office, 315 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C. Michael Costello, President; Jno. T. Carroll, M.D., Vice-President; Geo. B. Harris and R. A. McMorran, Directors; E. E. Rand, Secy. The property of the Company consists of seven mineral claims, 1500 by 1500ft. each, viz., Queen Bee, Bully Boy, Ruster, Raven's Nest, Hornet, Robber and Last Link, containing in all 250 acres, situated on the northwest end of Valdes Island, about 2.0 miles from Vancouver City. The Company are developing their properties, a shaft being down 63 feet on the Queen Bee. The ore is free milling and averages \$23 to the ton. The cost of mining and treatment is \$4 per ton.

NELSON NOTES.

The Copper Queen Company, which owns several properties on La Fleur mountain, are doing a great deal of development work just now, and without an exception their claims are looking well.

The owners of the Lame Foot claim are now waiting for the air compressor, when work will be started with renewed energy.

Thomas Donau has just completed the assessment work on the Hiawatha claim, joining the Egyptian, and left on Tuesday for his property in French camp, known as the Trail, where he is going to do assessment work.

La Fleur mountain is all activity this summer, the property owners being stimulated with the recent railway news.

At present work is suspended on the Star and Crescent property waiting the arrival of machinery from Spokane.

"The actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

The desire of the B. C. MINING CRITIC is to cultivate fair discussion.

WELL DESERVED PROTESTS.

The whole province should ring with protests against the postponement of the doing of justice to its mine district railroad demands, notably that for the Nelson and Pentleton boundary projects. Dr. Millne's action has ruled himself and his associates out of court, and the Dominion Parliament has, in consequence, full right to ignore them in the general public interest.

SMELTER DEVELOPMENTS.

As to these, despite the collapse of the Vancouver smelter project, there is highly encouraging news from Nelson and from Trail. At Nelson excellent blister copper is being produced for final treatment at Swansea, and at Trail, by a new and secret acid process, gold bullion is being extracted and the residual being sent for treatment to South Wales. The increasing output of the Hall mines at Nelson—120 tons a day—should, together with the smelting developments, add largely to the value and profitability of the undertaking.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the month of May there were filed in the Nelson district some 478 mining locations.

During the past week several very important strikes were made on heretofore obscure mining claims in the Rosstand district.

The mining prospects on Texada Island are as bright, and even brighter, than ever before, as serious and extensive development work is being done on quite a number of very promising prospects, and showings of minerals exceeding anything ever exploited before are now being made.—Western Mining World.

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

Head Office and Wharf

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Northern Settlements—SS. Comox sails from Company's Wharf every Tuesday at 9 a. m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechart, Jervis 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 Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Rivers Inlet and Haas River—SS. Coquitlam sails on 8th and 2nd 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, noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p. m. Leaves Vancouver: 8:35, 10, 11:20, 1:15 p.m., 3:15, 5:15 and 6:24. Calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting the noon trip.

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

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

GOLDEN CACHE.

Shareholders in this property should insist upon some explanation as to the secrecy enforced by the directors. The refusal to allow fair investigation is having an effect inevitable, viz: the confidence of the public and outside shareholders has received a severe shake, hence the offer of large blocks of shares at a heavy reduction. It is time that this property be handled more judiciously and systematically than heretofore. It would be advantageous to shareholders if the whole organization were changed into more able hands who would run the mine on its merits (which are excellent), and not under a cloud which invites suspicion. The CRITIC will have more to say in a later issue.

BETTER NEWS FROM ROSSLAND.

The weekly ore output of this district is again increasing and approximating to 1600 tons from some seven shipping mines. The future development of the district will for a long time be steady and gradual, not phenomenal, but it is satisfactory to note these signs of progress under difficulties. It is to be hoped, despite the Hon. W. Foster's contrary assertion, that Rossland, not Northport, will be the site of an early smelter location. To this end the Dominion power to place an export duty on our British Columbia ores should contribute.

LILLOOET, 21ST, 1897.

News has been brought in tonight that continual rich strikes are being made in the vicinity of the Big Horn, and quartz of an exceptionally rich character, carrying heavy free gold, is obtainable right along the line. The Big Horn is likely to create a sensation, several prospectors are arriving and the whole country is being staked.

We understand Mr. Matthew Byrne, a well-known Australian mining expert, is about to visit the property in the interest of foreign capitalists with a view to purchasing the property.

The BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING CRITIC should be in the hands of all who desire to keep posted on mining matters.

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Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	10
Bluebird.....	600,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1 00	03
Caledonian Con.....	500,000	1 00	05
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	15
C. & C.....	500,000	1 00	10
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	05
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	10
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	22
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	50
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Delta Colla.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1 00	12
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Evening Star.....	2,000,000	1 00	10
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	10
Golden Driv.....	500,000	1 00	15
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Helen.....	600,000	1 00	04
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	04
Homesake.....	1,000,000	1 00	7 1/2
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	10
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Independent.....	1 00	1 00	06
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	44
I. V. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Juste.....	700,000	1 00	42
Junbo.....	500,000	1 00	70
Kulgrat-Templar.....	500,000	1 00	10
K. tenay-London.....	1,000,000	5 00	7 50
La Rol.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Mayn over.....	700,000	1 00	10
Monarch.....	750,000	1 00	18
Monita.....	1,000,000	1 00	14
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	08 1/2
Nest Egg.....	500,000	1 00	10
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	08 1/2
Northern.....	1,000,000	1 00	28
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	08 1/2
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	15
R. E. Lee.....	2,000,000	1 00	10
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Red Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Rochester.....	500,000	1 00	15
Rosland Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Rosland, Red M'N.....	1,000,000	1 00	08 1/2
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	08
Silverline.....	500,000	1 00	20
Southern C. & W. C.....	500,000	1 00	10
Sultana.....	1,000,000	1 00	100 00
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	1 00	10
Union.....	600,000	1 00	12
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	90
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1 00	20
West Le Rol.....	500,000	1 00	16
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1 00	06
Young British Am.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
AINSWORTH.			
Dellie.....	700,000	1 00	07 1/2
Eller.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	48
CAMP McKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	600,000
CAMP FAIR VIEW.			
Occidental.....	600,000	1 00	10
NELSON.			
Exchequer.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Hall Mines.....	2 000,000	£1 00	10
NORTHPORT.			
Red Top.....	1,000,000	\$1 00	25
SLOCAN.			
Atlabasca.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 00
Alamo.....	500,000	1 00	1 00
Bon Diabla.....	75,000	1 00	1 00
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1 00	06 1/4
Buffalo.....	150,000	1 25	25
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	20
Dardenelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Gray Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	11
Idler.....	1,000,000	1 00	11

COMPANIES.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE.	PRICE.
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 50
Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	50	2 50
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	1 00
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
TEXADA ISLAND			
Texada Proprietary	1,000,000	\$ 25	\$ 9 35
Van Anda.....	5,000,000	1 00	15
Victoria-Texada.....	600,000	25	25
ALBERNI DIST.			
Alberni M'N Rose.....	250,000	1 00	05
Alberni Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	16
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	10
Quadra.....	500,000	1 00	10
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields	£200,000		
Cariboo Hydraulic	300,000	5 00	10 25
Columbia & Cariboo	1,000,000	1 00	15
Horseshoe Hydraulic	200,000		
Horseshoe Gold M. Co	1,000,000	10 00	1 50
Slough Creek.....	500,000	1 00	50
LILLOOET DIST.			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1 00	1 65
Lillooet Gold Reefs	200,000	25	25
Dominion Development	22,500	1 00	1 00
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1 00	70
Cayoosh Creek Mines	500,000	1 00	50
B. C. Mining Pros- pectors' Exchange.	1,000,000	25	25

Dividends paid to date are as follows: La. Rol. \$400,000; War Eagle, \$187,000; Rambler, Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$150,000; Slocan Star \$350,000; Cariboo, \$100,000.

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

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

REED'S PHARMACY

Corner of Hastings
and Grai ville Sts.,
Vancouver, B. C.

**Reed's
Simple
Remedies**

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

**Miners and
Prospectors**

Supplied with Useful
Handy and Compact
Remedies Available for

QUEEN BEE GOLD MINES,

Limited Liability.

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

Directors :

MICHAEL COSTELLA, 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 fissure vein.

The development work consists of a shaft 63 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. Bewicke, 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 82½ 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 stop out at least 30 tons per day.

\$2,500 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.

CONCENTRATES.

Seattle, anticipating with full assurance the establishment of its projected smelter, claims that it will soon become the mining metropolis of the Pacific north-west. But its peoples' hopes are purely vain. We have by far the best of the ores, so too the best of fuel and flux available and also the best of ocean transit and surely despite vexatious delays the neighborhood will ere long become the scene of smelting, refining and lead and copper working enterprise as will secure for the Terminal City of B. C. its proper position as the mining metropolis of the Pacific Northwest.

Mining stock exchanges have proven delusion and a snare as the cases of the Island Spokane have proven, and instead of aiding legitimate mining business, have succeeded rather in aiding and abetting the "bear" operations of the mischievous stock gamblers. The business is apparently not yet sufficiently organized in and about British Columbia, for the successful operation of mining stock exchanges. This conclusion several failures to establish one

g upon busy development work is progressing. Sixteen men are now engaged in cross-cutting and other work on the "Sunshine" and twenty men are engaged in the "Silver Cup." The Horne-Payne Company is meanwhile clearing the site for a concentrator on Alpha creek. A large amount of development work is being done in Camp McKinney and in Greenwood camp. The owner of the "Anarchist" claim in Camp McKinney is putting in a mile of flume to convey water from Rock creek for general mine uses and with a special view to a future stamp mill. The owners of the "Eureka," "King Solomon," "Highlander" and "Vancouver" claims in the same camp are busy developing these claims and disclosing their various ledges. A 25-foot shaft is being sunk on the "Big Boy" claim and a shaft started to be disclosing fine looking gold-bearing ore is now down 35 feet on the "Vernon" claim, an extension of the "Fontenoy." A compressor plant is meanwhile to be set up on the "Old Ironsides" claim in Greenwood camp, owned by a Spokane company. The development hitherto done consisted of a 100-foot shaft, all in ore. It is claimed by the owners that a big body of ore is in sight.

THE RAILROAD FIASCO.—Evidently,

ver will enjoy no greatly improved railroad access to the Kootenays. Dr. Milne and his associates have succeeded in blocking the less convenient scheme for Vancouver, but that were infinitely better than none, and the offer to "sell out" their opposition at the last moment for a very large cash dole will tend to prevent in future the bestowal of public confidence on the Coast-Kootenay railroad promoters. The present position means a continuance of Spokane's present commercial predominance in West Kootenay and a loss of much distributing trade to Vancouver and Victoria. The Crow's Nest Pass railroad will all Winnipeg and Montreal in their efforts to gain a foothold in our great mining country, but be rather detrimental than otherwise to the commercial interest of our British Columbia coast and island cities.

DIAMOND JUBILEE SOUVENIR.—The Revelstoke Herald is issuing a Diamond Jubilee Souvenir, which shows in illustrated book form what should prove very useful. It proposes to note and discuss in particular the mining interests of the North Kootenay district, which are abundantly rich of promise and already yielding goodly performance, and yet are comparatively little

Kekionga Mining & Development Co.

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00

Divided into One Million Non-Assessable Shares of a
Par Value of \$1.00.

TREASURY:

Four Hundred Thousand Shares have been placed in the
Treasury to be used in the Development of the Properties.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES:

F. W. COWAN,	President and General Manager,	Trail, B. C.
E. A. K. HACKETT,	Vice-President,	Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. D. WILT,	Secretary-Treasurer,	Trail, B. C.
F. M. MCLEOD,	Sollicitor,	Rossland, B. C.
GEO. W. RICHARDSON,		Rossland, B. C.
GEO. TIGHE,		Trail, B. C.
H. W. TREAT,		Chicago, Ill.

AUDITOR:

FRANK HUNT,		Rossland, B. C.
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BANKERS:

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,		Trail, B. C.
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CONSULTING ENGINEER:

J. W. HAMILTON, M. E., of		Butte, Montana
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OFFICES:

COWAN, TIGHE & WILT,		Trail, B. C.
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EVERGREEN MINE,

SALMON RIVER DISTRICT.

In accordance with your request I have inspected the Evergreen Mineral Claim, and herewith I hand my report:

"The country rock is chiefly diorite and granite at different places on the surface. Prospecting holes have been sunk showing a remarkably strong body of mineral bearing quartz within two permanent walls, the quartz body being 20 feet in width where it is cut by four feet of intrusive porphyry, then occurs another 15 feet of mineralized quartz. The vein is plainly traceable the full length of the claim a distance of 1500 feet. The quartz on the surface is a decomposed rose color. In some places native gold is plainly seen. On trying it with a pan I found considerable free gold, it also showed quite rich in sulphurets but as depth is attained the gold is found in a pyritic iron, increasing in value very rapidly, assaying from \$17.00 to \$220. One assay run is as high as \$380.00, but this was taken from a place showing a thoroughly decomposed mass and was more or less concentrated. The course of the vein is northeast by southwest and from the work at present done appears nearly vertical. I believe this to be a true fissure vein, cutting as it does, the formation at an angle of 45 degrees and would recommend that a shaft be sunk on the foot wall for a distance of 300 feet and the ledge crosscut at each 100 feet in depth when enormous quantities of good paying ore will be opened up which, with the facilities for shipping, will make this property a good dividend-payer. I find plenty of good timber and water in abundance for mining purposes, with the close proximity of the great water power of the Kootenay falls, making this a desirable place for the erection of large smelting works. In conclusion, I am glad to state that during my experience in mining, I have met with few properties that show such strong indications of a brilliant future."

FRANK S. TAGGART,

OFFICIAL BROKER,

J. W. HAMILTON, M. E.

and a very few mines and claims which shrewd owners keep well before the public. The MINING CRITIC awaits with interest the appearance of the promised brochure.

CONCENTRATES. — West Kootenay's mineral output for the year to date exceeds \$3,500,000.

OUR CLAIM. — The MINING CRITIC claims a very strong position as a specialist paper, by reason of its expert associates, the ranks of whom include a permanently retained mining engineer of large experience, in addition to correspondents in various districts who are also mine specialists.

The tunnel in the Bonita claim, near Grand Forks, is now in 70 feet and penetrating richly mineralized rock.

The Van Anda mine, on Texada island, is now getting out some 10 tons of ore daily and will shortly ship a cargo for treatment to Vivian & Sons, of Swansea, South Wales.

ANOTHER BRITISH MINE COMPANY—A Scottish organization, strongly capitalized, the Scottish Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, of Edinburgh, has bought for a sum in the neighborhood of \$400,000, through W. M. McIvor Campbell, of Vancouver, the Slocan undertakings of the Almo Mining Company, the Slocan Mill Company and Tramway, and the Cumberland Mining Company. The purchase includes a controlling interest in the Idaho mines. Another British, or rather North British organization, has acquired some very noted British Columbia silver-lead mines, and proves that the "old country's" reluctance to touch silver propositions is declining and does not bar investment in the case of high grade ores.

IN AND ABOUT GREENWOOD.

Twenty-one mine properties are now being operated at Greenwood City, among the more important being the Sunset, in Deadwood Camp; the Jewel, in Long Lake Camp, the Golden Crown, in Wellington; the D. A., in Kimberly Camp; the No. 7, in White's Camp; the Good-enough, in Central Camp, and the Skylark property. All are increasing their working forces and doing much preliminary development, though the staffs engaged are not large, some 60 men being employed regularly in the score of working claims around Greenwood just now. The incorporation of Greenwood is suggested, but this and the further large and immediate development of local mining very considerably depend, unfortunately, on the apparently deferred provision of railroad access.

Are you a subscriber? If not send \$2 to the B. C. MINING CRITIC and receive weekly for one year a mining journal replete in every respect.