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THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., DECEMBER 2, 1896.

No. 12.

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MANAGEMENT OF MINES UNDERTAKEN

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

E. S. TOPPING,

TRAIL, B. C.

HAS FOR SALE TOWN LOTS IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK

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

WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES

MINING NOTES.

The directors of the Kootenay-London company have decided to place machinery on the Annie Fraction. Stock in this company is now 12½ cents.

Silver Bell is selling well at the advanced price. The appearance of the workings improves from day to day.

Manager Clark has begun the sinking of a new shaft on the Phoenix.

Delacola is looking even better than formerly.

Mr. Robert Hedley, an English engineer, is in the camp, looking over the ground on behalf of an American syndicate which proposes to establish a smelter here.

Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, the well-known eastern mining engineer, spent a day in the camp this week. His only regret was that he could not stay in Rossland for a month.

The final payment for the Iron Colt has been made.

Rawhiding has begun early in the season in the Slocan and a heavy output should be the result.

It is reported from the north that the Horne-Payne company have shut down work on all their properties. This may benefit the company's interests or it may not. It would certainly be beneficial if Mr. Horne-Payne himself could be induced to shut up.

Robert Hamilton, of the W. Hamilton company, of Peterboro and Vancouver, is in town. This company is about to open a branch office in Rossland, Mr. Hanson in charge.

The control of the stock of the Elise has passed into the hands of the B. C. Exploration company, Jas. B. Owens secretary.

The Ibez mining company has been incorporated to work the Ibez, a claim adjoining the Silver Bell. G. A. Pounder is president, W. J. Green, vice-president; J. A. Scaman, secretary; D. L. Gibbits, treasurer. Development work has been begun.

The Bank of British Columbia has opened a branch in Kaslo. The Bank of British North America has opened a branch in Sandon.

The Sunset No. 2 is justifying the long held faith of its owners. The bottom of the shaft now shows four feet and a half of paying ore.

Mr. G. H. Campbell is the chief organizer of the Atlantic-Pacific Exploration company, one of the strongest syndicates of the kind yet formed in Canada. The same gentleman is organizing chief of the St. Andrews society in Rossland.

Lieutenant-Governor Charles Macintosh is organizing two companies, one the Golden Wedge to work the Spotted Tail group on Lake, and the other the Sultana to work the Sultana on Lookout Mountain.

It is reported that Hirschel Cohen, of London and Johannesburg, has closed a deal for the purchase of the Cliff mine. So far there is no confirmation of the report.

A coast syndicate has purchased seven claims in the Greenwood and Long Lake camps. This is understood in Boundary Creek as showing a certain amount of faith in the coast people that railroad communication with the Pacific will be opened up.

Quite a number of new mining corporations appear in the Gazette.

A representative of the REVIEW yesterday visited the Red Eagle in the South Belt, and saw a marvelous surface showing of rich ore.

The Mayflower is being equipped with a complete plant.

A great deal of development work is being done on properties in the South Belt.

Development on the Colville reservation has been slow in starting, but one or two companies seem at last to have taken firm hold there.

Nest Egg showing is good.

Palo Alto is coming to the front.

An English offer of \$600,000 for the Josie has been refused. It is not improbable that a New York pool will secure this mine for \$700,000, on a basis of \$1 a share.

Final payment for the Colonna was made this week and the property is now in the hands of the Montrkal syndicate.

Poorman stock now shows an upward tendency.

The Butte shaft is now down 66 feet and the bottom looks well.

The Colonna will be a shipping mine within ninety days. Work is being pushed on this property at racing speed. It has the dynamic energy of Jim Wardner behind it.

W. A. Jowett, of the Nelson Miner, is in town attending a meeting of the C. & C. company, of which he is a director.

The Minneapolis Times has taken hold of Trail Creek and is bringing out a detailed description of the camp. This action has been brought about by the many enquiries in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth about this country and the desire expressed in these places to invest if only something was known about the country.

Mr. Hardman, the author of the spiteful interview in the Montreal Gazette, was consulting engineer for Mr. Hammond. Mr. Hammond is heavily interested in East Kootenay, which explains the animus of Mr. Hardman's remarks. Both these gentlemen visited Rossland, but neither took the trouble to investigate Trail Creek's resources. It is not necessary that Trail Creek should be small to make East Kootenay great. It is probably because the men interested in East Kootenay are men of the calibre to try to glorify their own country by decrying their neighbors that East Kootenay has been so slow of development. It needs some of the liberal, whole-souled mining men who have made Southwest Kootenay and it will probably get there in time.

A proposal is on foot to erect a smelter close to the mines. Mr. Hedley, for some time manager at Pilot Bay, is examining the camp for a smelter company.

Hamilton Merritt gives it as his opinion that the Trail Creek deposits are true fissure veins.

UNLUCKY TRANSVAAL.

For many reasons mining operators in this country should thank their lucky stars that they are allowed to carry on their business under such favorable conditions, compared with those existing in South Africa and elsewhere. There should not be the slightest feeling of envy for all the wealth being extracted in the Transvaal, or for the fabulously rich veins being worked in West Australia, where in one case the tailings, owing to lack of water for proper treatment, average four ounces in gold.

A correspondent of our London contemporary, The Statist, has prepared a statement showing to what extent the Transvaal government could help the mining industry without hurting itself. In the first place, by direct and indirect taxation, by far the greater portion of which is borne by the mining community, the normal surplus of the government is about \$7,500,000 upon a total revenue of less than \$20,000,000. Then comes the dynamite monopoly, which imposes an unnecessary tax on the mine owners of about \$2,405,000 a year; and the exorbitant charges of the Netherlands railway, amounting to about \$4,750,000 a year in excess of 10 per cent. dividend on the share capital of the company. Altogether a good case is made out that were the miners treated in a fair spirit, they would be in position to earn a satisfactory dividend on the issued capital of the Witwatersrand mines, in addition to the dividends they are now paying.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway is now looked on as assured. The Laurier government is practically pledged to do all in its power to further the road. It is the most important link in a development policy which is a necessity to Canada and may, if wisely carried out, make our present leaders glorious as the founders of a new epoch of industrial advancement and prosperity. At the same time the proviso, "if wisely carried out," brings with it a hope and a fear, a hope that the best interests of the people of Canada will be served, a fear lest there should be influences strong enough to suborn the government to their private advantage, and, first wrecking the confidence of the people in the government, bring upon it eventually the same measure of humiliation meted out to its predecessor. We have all through the United States a painful object lesson on the effects of allowing corporate monopolies to dictate to the government, and of permitting transportation companies to be land owners and practically dictators over the business interests of the communities they serve, or are supposed to serve, but really govern. What everyone, the most conservative, and least liable to accusations of advanced social views, recognizes as a lamentable state of affairs on the other side of an imaginary line, many demur when by parity of reasoning it is applied to the relations subsisting between Western Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway company. And yet it is so obvious a fact as to hardly require proof that wherever the Canadian Pacific Railway company has a transportation monopoly and the same conditions prevail, the same results have accrued to the interests of the people, which we all deplore as lamentable in the United States. Little is heard of the grinding despotism under which industry endeavors to exist in many parts of Western Canada because the power of the corporation is so absolute that it has become a sort of Moloch whom people worship in fear and whom they endeavor to propitiate by sacrifice. And yet how notorious it is that enterprise languishes and industry is stagnant wherever there is no other outlet than by the main line or branches of the Canadian Pacific railway. The people of Eastern Canada who live in the centers of population know nothing and realize little of these things. And they form the public opinion that sways governments and dictates policy. Many of them are in Kootenay now. When they realized the condition of affairs their first feeling was expressed in an outburst of angry amazement. And if they feel so in Kootenay with its competitive systems to what condition would they be reduced if in the innocence of their hearts they had invested in some of the Canadian Pacific railway's peculiar territory. This then is the question that confronts the Laurier ministry. Shall the Canadian Pacific Railway company control the Crow's Nest Pass? In some respects this question is of more importance to the East than to the West. British Columbia has her magnificent seaboard on the ocean of the future, the Pacific, and furthermore all the essential resources necessary within her own borders. The East has one commercial avenue to the Pacific, the Crow's Nest Pass. Rogers Pass may be strategic, it certainly is magnificent, but it is not business. To have that pass controlled by the Canadian Pacific railway will injure the West's relations with the East but it will even more seriously injure the East's relations with the West. The Crow's Nest Pass is of such supreme importance in the development of Canada that it should never leave the control of the government. The government should build the railroad through it and control it. Is Mr. Laurier intelligent enough to recognize this? Is he patriotic enough to take a stand upon it? Is he strong enough to declare once and for all "the Canadian Pacific Railway company shall not control the Crow's Nest Pass?"

The Kootenayan, published at Kaslo, publishes a curious article reflecting on the fact that a number of the property owners who would otherwise be municipal voters are disfranchised because they are aliens. It sees in this a design on the part of the government to obstruct the incorporation of towns. It says this will reduce the number of municipal

voters in Rossland to a handful. Apart from the fact that Rossland has a very large proportion of resident British subjects it must be confessed that the act is right in principle. When an alien comes to reside in this country, buys property and enters into business there is nothing to prevent him being a good and valuable citizen of a town. As such he is welcomed and encouraged, receives fair treatment and a free field. His moral influence on public affairs may be great, his advice may be followed and would always be listened to with respect, but, alike in municipal, provincial and national public affairs, the citizens of a country and the citizens alone must be the arbiters of their country's destiny. This is the rule of demarcation, rigid and inflexible, not to be overstepped nor tampered with. There is a dignity in our country's attitude towards aliens in which we take a possibly not illegitimate pride, and from which we reap great benefits. But our citizenship is our greatest and proudest possession, the less because it is not always paraded in season and out, and upon its prerogatives no intrusion would be brooked.

The first number of the Rossland Miner as a daily paper appeared on Tuesday morning. One year and eight months ago the first number of the Rossland Miner came out. It was printed in a log cabin on a Gordon foot-power press. It was started and run by two men who had more friends and more enemies than any other two men in the country. As the camp grew and prospered it grew and prospered, and its appearance today as a neat, well-printed daily is a wonderful evidence of the growth of Rossland. Rossland has not yet reached its zenith. THE REVIEW extends hearty good wishes to the Daily Miner and hopes that it will continue to increase and flourish with the town whose history it has helped to make and for whose future it can do much.

It is in order for everyone qualified to vote in Southwest Kootenay to register before the first day of January. Forms of registration are now to be had at the government office. It is unlikely but it is just possible that the Turner government may be defeated this session. It is dying on its feet any way. If it is defeated a general election during 1897 is a certainty. Everyone who wishes to join the movement to provide British Columbia with a representative and responsible government should not delay to register at once.

A TORONTO paper says "No enterprise of any magnitude has been started in Toronto for many years. We are degenerating into a city of shopkeepers, school teachers and speculators trying to make money by selling real estate and mining shares to one another." It is good for people to be occasionally lambasted. But in British Columbia we don't think quite that of Toronto and Toronto people.

RUSSIA TO BUY SILVER.

In all probability Russia will become a buyer of American silver in the near future, and the result will advance the price. That nation has undertaken to retire its extensive paper currency and substitute rouble and half-rouble pieces, and as it is not a producer of silver it will necessarily become a buyer. France will also be a purchaser for some time to come, as she is undertaking an extensive silver coinage for her Asiatic and African provinces, and while the loss of India and Japan will not be overcome by the purchases of France and Russia, no material decline can be anticipated and an advance is possible.

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Ten or more samples from same party in any one month, 25 per cent off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.

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SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN
RAILWAY.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

The Only Route to Trail Creek
and the Mineral District of the Colville reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BETWEEN
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Leave Going North, 1:27 p.m.	NORTHPORT.	Arrive Going South, 1:02 p.m.
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Passengers for Trail creek mines connect at Northport with stages and steamer daily.
Close connection at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.
Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY

Time Table in Effect July 1, 1896.

No. 2, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday— Leaves Rossland 7:00 a. m. Arrives at Trail 7:45 a. m.	No. 6, PASSENGER, Sunday only— Leaves Rossland 8:30 a. m. Arrives at Trail 9:15 a. m.
No. 4, PASSENGER, Daily— Leaves Rossland 3:00 p. m. Arrives at Trail 4:00 p. m.	No. 2, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday— Leaves Trail 10:30 a. m. Arrives at Rossland 11:30 a. m.
No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily— Leaves Trail 5:00 p. m. Arrives at Rossland 5:45 p. m.	No. 5, PASSENGER, Sunday only— Leaves Trail 11:30 a. m. Arrives at Rossland 11:45 a. m.

Connection made at Trail with ALL STEAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.

For freight rates and further particulars, write to
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Rossland, B. C.

THE BUFFALO GOLD MINING CO.

TRAIL CREEK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COMPRISING THREE FULL CLAIMS.

BUFFALO, ONTARIO AND GREAT BRITAIN, No. 1.

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

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies Act, 1891, and amending Acts.

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C. M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

OFFICERS.

W. J. MERRYWEATHER, Vice-President.

A. M. WHITESIDE, Secretary.

The Buffalo Gold Mining Company have acquired and paid for in full three claims. The Buffalo, Ontario and Great Britain No. 1, each 1500 feet square, are situated on O. K. mountain about three-quarters of a mile from the O. K. the great free-milling property of Trail Creek, and about three miles from the town of Rossland. On the Buffalo claim there are two leads—one of quartz, from four to fifteen feet wide and cropping for 20 feet from the surface of which assays have been taken, running from \$1 to \$12 per ton. The other is an immense iron cap 20 feet wide. On the Ontario only prospecting work has been done consisting of stripping a fine ledge which crops out through the claim. The other is an immense iron cap 20 feet wide. On the Great Britain No. 1 there is a white quartz lead running through the property from which free gold has been obtained. This is confidently expected to prove up well when further work has been done.

The Red Mountain railroad will run about a mile from these claims, making cheap transportation a great factor in the development. Taking everything into consideration, having three full claims, the numerous ledges (and especially the free-milling ledge) cheap transportation, the stock in this company should prove a paying investment and well worthy of your attention.

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

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

REDDIN & JACKSON, BROKERS.

Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED LIABILITY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :
\$1,200,000.Shares, Par Value \$1.00,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.Treasury:
500,000 Shares

Provisional Directorate:

President—W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President—W. M. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.
Managing Director—J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer—T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer—C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties (80 acres): RED EAGLE and RED POLE, in the famous South Belt Trail Creek Mining District, B. C.—adjoining Mayflower and Curlew.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$28.80. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The first block of Treasury Stock is now on the market at 7½ cents, subject to advance without notice. The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of
British North America, Rossland, B. C.

W. M. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers,
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

GOOD MEN INTERESTED.

A deal has been practically closed for the sale of the Southern Cross, Wolverine No. 2 and Iron Hill to the Kootenay Exploration company which has its headquarters in Toronto. This company includes as its prominent members some of the most influential mining investors in Canada. They are men who are accustomed to handling mines and have been operating in Colorado hitherto where they have many interests. They are heavy-weights in mining and mean business; they have acquired exactly the kind of property which is attractive to mining men.

The Southern Cross, Wolverine No. 2 and Iron Hill are three properties which have had a remarkable and chequered career. The Wolverine No. 2 was located by W. H. Harris and the Iron Hill by D. B. Bogle in the early spring of 1895 and the Southern Cross at the same time by Alexander Rogers. At that time every thing on the South belt was an unknown quantity, and the Crown Point was vacant government land. The Southern Cross and Wolverine overlapped and for a long time litigation threatened but finally a consolidation was effected. The properties have never left the possession of the original owners, although they have been more than once under bond. About \$8,000 has been spent on their development, most of the work having been done under the superintendence of Thomas Smirl, one of the heaviest owners. In the spring of this year the owners agreed to incorporate and a company was formed, known as the Southern Cross and Wolverine Consolidated. No stock was ever sold, however, and the management of the property was left in the hands of Thomas Smirl, the president, and D. B. Bogle, the secretary of the company. During the past four months not a week has passed that some kind of an offer has not been made for the property or some portion of the stock. The owners however had their price and bided their time. Finally the basis of a deal has been arranged as above. There is no doubt that this group of properties forms a splendid opportunity to make a very big mine.

TOMMY CRUSE.

When I met Tommy first, says a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, his only asset was in serious danger, for his five underbred and underbred ponies were about to be seized for overdue taxes. I could not help Tommy with money, but I tried to with advice. "Strike old Sam Ashby for a couple of hundred dollars," I suggested. Sam Ashby was one of the rich men of Helena, Montana, at that period, and ran a small savings bank. Tommy Cruse "tried old Sam Ashby." All he got, however, was some pretty free talk, in which the banker assured Tommy Cruse that he would rather throw paper money into the home of his Satanic majesty than loan it to such a drunken, shiftless fellow. Tommy Cruse got his money, however. Three weeks later he located the great Drum Lummond gold mine. He knew he had a big thing, but somehow he could make nobody believe in his mine. For years he worked at it, however, living at times a dog's life.

Once, while talking to a friend of mine, he fell forward unconscious. He had not eaten a mouthful for thirty-six hours, and yet with dogged persistency he had worked on till he fell in his tracks. At last his day came, he opened up a big vein and had \$1,000,000 to his credit in a good safe bank. Hard times over he decided to pose as a "solid citizen," so he opened a savings bank at Helena. One of the first men to apply to Tommy Cruse, banker, for a small sum, was the one-time banker, Sam Ashby. Then came to the old prospector the happiest moment of his life—one that wiped out all the memory of starvation and privation. For Tommy Cruse, showing his would-be customer to the door, assured that customer in language too emphatic and graphic for English ears, that he would sooner throw paper money into the house of his Satanic majesty than loan it to such a drunken, shiftless fellow as Sam Ashby.

One day Tommy Cruse invited the whole of Montana to his wedding, and the whole of Montana came. Tommy arranged for open house free drinks with every saloon in Helena. Curiously the night Tommy got married the whole population got drunk, and it took a week to sober the population into working condition.

WESTRALIA V. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"In a little over two years 731 Western Australia gold mining companies, with a nominal capital of \$380,000,000, offered their shares to British investors. These shares have a special sub-department in the Stock Exchange quotations and are listed in every great exchange in Europe. The mining companies so far have paid \$1,105,000 in dividends. Trail Creek, in British Columbia, has no place in the British Stock Exchanges, but two of its mines, with a capitalization of \$3,000,000, have paid within the same time \$412,000 in dividends, and will continue these dividends at the rate of \$50,000 to \$75,000 per month. The British capitalist, when he discovers Canada is a mining country, will speedily substitute a "Beaver colony" for the "Kafir circus" and "Kangaroo Hunt." —Toronto Globe.

The reason is not far to seek. First, the Westralia mines showed rich pockets of free gold on the surface, a great bait for the public; second, they caught the public on the rising wave of the African boom; third, English promoters were allowed to work the business their own way.

The Independence at Cripple Creek is taking out its richest ore from the 700 level, where the vein has a solid streak of sylvanite, from which pieces weighing 50 pounds can be broken, and which carries nearly 25 many ounces of gold per ton.

THE MINING REVIEW

A weekly paper devoted to the mining interests of the
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Published by the Proprietors, The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

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Half page	\$12.50 per insertion, \$40 per month
Full page	\$25.00 per insertion, \$75 per month
Business Cards, first page	\$5 per month

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

VOL. 1. DECEMBER 2, 1896. No. 12.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The principle on which Mr. Corbin is selling property in Rossland appears to be according to the well-worn formula, "You pay your money and you take your choice." Of course, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company would not sell anything it is not entitled to sell. But why in the world does it refuse to let people know for sure that it is entitled to sell the property? It is a most extraordinary way of doing business, to say the least. It is further complicated by the fact that some of the most reputable and influential men in British Columbia maintain that the company does not own the property and never will own. The average individual is sadly confused by it all.

The British Columbia Bureau of Information has come in for some entirely undeserved condemnation. Its subscribers number some of the most prominent business men of Rossland. They believe that by collecting and disseminating information and statistics about the country they can advance its interests and through its interests, their own, and they are giving time and money to back their opinion. They do not seek any indorsement from the Board of Trade because they require no names behind them but their own. As a matter of fact the leading men in both organizations are the same. This Bureau of Information if it were guilty of booming certain properties and condemning others would condemn itself and meet well-deserved reprobation. But this is neither its scope nor its object, nor so long as the men at present at the head remain there is it ever likely to be prostituted to unworthy ends.

THE GEOLOGICAL AGE OF GOLD.

Among mining men and geologists there are various opinions in regard to the formation of gold-bearing quartz veins. Some maintain that the original occurrence of gold, as in veins, is almost exclusively confined to the older rocks; while others assert that the formation of these deposits belongs to a very recent geological period. Every vein is of more recent origin than the rock formation it traverses: when it intersects other lodes it is, of course, seen to be younger than these. Thus far the relative age of lodes may be easily ascertained, but seldom can their real age be determined, and that only approximately, when they can be referred back to a well defined sedimentary formation.

The age of lodes may at times be ascertained indirectly within a certain range, when it is evident that they owe their origin to reefs of certain eruptive rocks. Lodes of gold-bearing quartz are frequently associated with adjacent igneous rocks in such a manner as to compel the belief that their formation was caused by the upheaval of the eruptive rocks. Lodes, it is further to be noted, are usually found in regions in which igneous rocks have burst through crystalline schists or stratified deposits, and, as a rule, several occur together; therefore, when one lode has been

discovered there is great probability that others of the same kind will be found in the neighborhood.

It appears probable that instead of gold-bearing veins all being formed during a certain period, their formation has been taking place at all periods since a firm crust of the earth has existed, but at different depths and at different times in various places, dependent upon geological events, such as the upheaval of reefs of igneous rocks, and various terrestrial convulsions, producing deep fractures and fissures. That the older rocks contain more lodes than recent ones is probably owing to the fact that they have for a longer period been subjected to the possibility of the lode formation in them. The older the rocks the more vicissitudes they must have passed through the more they must have been been shattered and fissured. Since all true lodes are aggregations of mineral matter in fissures, fissures must have been formed and then filled. It is possible that the formations of all kinds of lodes is still taking place, but mostly at such depths that we can not observe them.

While the majority of the known gold veins of the world are associated with the older rocks, there are not wanting many examples of auriferous deposits in the more recent formations. In the Tyrolese Alps are found auriferous slates; in Switzerland, on the Callanda, an auriferous vein is found in Jurassic strata; in Westphalia, near Graves, the Lias limestone is somewhat auriferous; in the Valley of the Aar traces of gold have been found in the Miocene sandstones and conglomerates while the majority of the Hungarian and Transylvanian gold veins cut through Tertiary rocks, therefore must have been formed in or subsequent to the Tertiary age. This deposition of auriferous material in a Tertiary formation appears not to have been owing to insignificant chance; the gold bearing veins of Transylvania doubtless owe their existence to geological events quite as regular and legitimate as those which have in other places given birth to auriferous veins in the older crystalline and igneous rocks.

It is safe to say that the gold veins do not exist in violation of the physical laws which govern terrestrial events. The mines themselves are no trifling accident. They are as extensive and have been as productive as many gold mining districts in even the oldest rock formations. At one time, at and about the village of Voerospatak—Red Brook in Western Transylvania, no fewer than 300 veins were being worked. There were in operation over 1,000 quartz mills and the mines gave employment to several large and flourishing communities. The sandstone in which these gold mines are situated is said to belong to the Eocene, consequently the oldest of the Tertiary deposits.

Other examples of gold found in rocks of comparatively recent formation might be given, but it is not in violation of any natural law. It is only because the recent rocks have not been so long exposed to shattering subterranean convulsions, and to the liability of having mineral veins formed in them, that they do not contain as many as the older rock formations, which have been rent, upheaved, tossed about and subjected to all manner of geological changes for ages incalculable. The formation of mineral veins is evidently a slow process. Undoubtedly the work is still in progress, as in the early ages of the world, but at great depths. The heat and pressure there appears to be necessary to the formation of most kinds of metalliferous veins. Ages after formation they make their appearance at the surface through upheavals of mountain ranges and the erosion of superincumbent strata. This work still proceeds. The coast of Peru has risen over 80 feet since the Spaniards first set foot upon it. Three times, the geologists tell us, the Andes sank hundreds of feet beneath the ocean level, and again were slowly brought up to their present height. It was an operation covering untold millions of years, yet the Andes are rated geologically as "recent."

As regards the question of the age of gold, it is safe to say that the metal is as old as the oldest mountain on the face of the globe and as young as the babe born but today. It is of all the ages since the formation of mineral veins first began. Gold-bearing veins were doubtless formed during all geological ages, but locally at different times.

MARKET REPORT.

The market has been featureless this week. Among the heavy stocks Jumbo and Josie have had a dull market, and no trading has been done except at under the market price. The best feature of the situation is the rapid and easy placing of treasury stocks that have merit. This means active development work, and it is that which tells. A steady advance all along the line is to be looked for through the winter, with a few sensational rises upon the discoveries which development work is certain to lead to.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR VALUE	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 10
Alamo	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper	1,000,000	1 00	t 07½
Big Three	3,500,000	1 00	t 10
Caledonia Con.	500,000		t 11
California	2,500,000	1 00	15
Cambridge	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star	500,000	1 00	*
Celtic Queen	750,000	1 00	t 07½
Commander	500,000	1 00	t 28
Crown Point	1,000,000	1 00	45
Colonna	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Cariboo	800,000	1 00	36
Cumberland	500,000	1 00	*
Deer Park	1,000,000	1 00	18
Elise	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Enterprise	1,000,000	1 00	*
Eureka	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star	1,000,000	1 00	25
Georgia	1,000,000	1 00	35
Good Hope	500,000	1 00	8
Great Western	1,000,000	1 00	18
Grey Eagle	750,000	1 00	
High Ore	500,000	1 00	07½
Homestake	1,000,000	1 00	17
Hall Mines	£300,000	£1	8 15
Hilltop	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Idaho	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Iron Horse	1,000,000	1 00	*
Iron Mask	500,000	1 00	75
Ivanhoe	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie	700,000	1 00	60
Jumbo	500,000	1 00	75
Juliet	1,000,000	1 00	t 12
Kohmoor	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia	40,000	100 00	*30
Kootenay London	1,000,000	1 00	10
Le Roi	2,500,000	5 00	7 50*
Lily May	1,000,000	1 00	15
Mayflower	1,000,000	1 00	16
Monte Cristo	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mugwump	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita	750,000	1 00	t 25
Minnesota	1,000,000	1 00	*
Northern Belle	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Noble Five Con.	1,200,000	1 00	40
Old Ironsides	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.	1,000,000	1 00	30
Orphan Boy	7,000,000	1 00	t 15
Phoenix	500,000	1 00	t 12½
Poorman	500,000	1 00	9
Red Mountain View	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rossland, Red Mt.	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rambler Con.	1,000,000	1 00	*
St. Elmo	1,000,000	1 00	13
Silver Bell	1,000,000	1 00	t 07
Silverine	500,000	1 00	12½
Southern Cross & W Con.	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Stocan Star	500,000	50	2 15
Sunshine	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.	250,000	100 00	*
Union	600,000	1 00	*
Virginia	500,000	1 00	24
War Eagle	500,000	1 00	75
West Le Roi	500,000	1 00	*27
White Bear	500,000	1 00	*
Young British America	1,000,000	1 00	t*
Wonderful	1,000,000	1 00	15

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

VICTORY-TRIUMPH TREASURY STOCK.

All arrangements have now been completed for the sale of the Victory-Triumph treasury stock, which will be placed on the market in a few days at 10 cents a share.

C. F. CLOUGH, President. L. J. McATRE, Vice-Pres. & Treas. J. F. PIGGOTT, Secretary.

C. F. CLOUGH & CO.
(INCORPORATED.)

MINING BROKERS.

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INCORPORATED.

**TRAIL AND SLOCAN STOCKS,
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AN ATTACK ON TRAIL CREEK.

It is evident that Trail Creek is a much over-rated district and Rossland a much over-rated town. It must be so because Mr. Hardman has said so. Who is Mr. Hardman? He is a mining engineer, he has been gold mining in Nova Scotia for 15 years and he was a stopgap in McGill college when Carlyle left it. Any man who has been mining for 15 years in Nova Scotia should be an authority on Nova Scotia. But what Mr. Hardman knows about Nova Scotia must be extraordinary, because he spent sixteen weeks in British Columbia and he knows all about it. He spent five weeks round Trail Creek and has delivered the transient impressions which were made on his mind as the Alpha and Omega of intuitive omniscience.

For instance, he noticed a diminution in the ore piles of the Le Roi in November over August. What then, the reserves of ore in the camp are diminishing. The Le Roi was shipping ore without waiting for the Red Mountain railway. What then, it is a sinister circumstance. Only mines in a small area have as yet been steady shippers. What then, the productive area is limited to that area. This is not scientific observation and a man who bases an opinion on such data is self-confessed an unscientific man. The true man of science is a humble, patient observer, the average mining expert is a quack, Mr. Hardman is an average mining expert. There have been men whose names are great in the mining world, although they have not had fifteen years experience in Nova Scotia, who have visited Trail Creek, silent men, courteous men, men little given to the indiscretion of newspaper interviews. Here is what they have said:—"We are in the presence of a new phenomenon, an occurrence of gold which we have no previous data to measure. We know next to nothing either of its nature or limits; science can teach Trail Creek nothing as yet, but Trail Creek will add a page to the book of science, Patient observation of facts, careful and tentative induction may, and probably will, finally determine the controlling laws of the phenoma." What a gulf between such men and Mr. Hardman! An impassable gulf, because it is evident that Mr. Hardman is of a cast of mind preeminently unscientific. He never can become other than he is. Have you ever noticed a quack doctor at a fair? He has his little stock of medical facts and arguments. He rattles them about in his empty skull and confuses the people with the noise. Men love what they cannot understand. By this trait the quack doctor attracts them. But the quack is on a higher mental plane than Mr. Hartman if a lower moral one, because he seldom deceives himself. Whereas Mr. Hardman is probably quite sincere, which makes him dangerous as an authority, doubly dangerous as a guide.

He has also something to say about Rossland. It is far ahead of the mines. Certainly of the mines he saw and as he saw them. But the fault was with his eyes. He winds up with the old threadbare accusation about companies and company promoters and a recommendation to investors not to invest except on the advice of a mining engineer like Mr. Hardman. Now, talking about mining engineers, we know that there are mining men who are not mining engineers, and mining engineers who are not mining men. If you wish to invest in horses, do you go to a reliable horse dealer or to a biologist? A biologist can give you a long dissertation about the evolution of a horse, he probably is thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of a horse, and could make an admirable dissection of one if he is an anatomist as well. But could he give you much assistance in purchasing a likely colt? Not at all. You go to the most trustworthy horse-dealer you know. He tells you the pedigree of the colt. He examines its joints in the light of practical experience, and on his judgment you invest.

Quite so. Apply the same principle to mining. Get a man who knows the district and can gauge the comparative advantages of different properties in the light of previous success or failure, and can give, as near as any human being, an estimate of the chances of the colt or prospect.

One thing in Mr. Hardman's interview is cheerful reading. He thinks East Kootenay will surpass West Kootenay, although the value of his opinion is entirely vitiated by his superficial methods, it is to be

hoped he is correct. The development of every section adds to the prosperity of the others.

THE MINER has prepared a careful statistical article refuting Mr. Hardman's conclusions as to the camp. It gives concurrent proof of what is sufficiently obvious by internal analysis of his opinion, that he is wholly unqualified to speak of this camp at all, much less to combine the authority of a judge with the presumption of a fool.

A VERY INTERESTING CASE.

It is not generally known that people can easily purchase land under water. Three gentlemen, however, have for some time been perfectly well aware of this, and have been making good use of their knowledge. The gentlemen are W. A. Clark, J. Burley Smith and A. W. Fraser, all of Ottawa. Some time ago they heard that lots of undiscovered gold mines exist under the Lake of the Woods. Just about a year ago they went to Rat Portage and took with them a diamond drill, with which they started drilling the bottom of the lake for traces of gold.

They ascertained that good showings of gold were under the lake in abundance, and at once set about obtaining possession of a good sized parcel of the bottom of the lake. They made application at once before the Hon. J. M. Gibson, commissioner of crown lands, to obtain mining rights on the lake bed immediately adjoining to the west shore of Sultana Island. Notice was sent of the application to Mr. J. F. Caldwell, of Winnipeg, the owner of the Sultana mine, and he soon found that, if the application was granted, his own operations would be seriously affected, indeed, cut off in one vein, at least, as, under his patent, he only had the right to the land not covered by water, while what the Ottawa men were after, was land running right up to his own property.

The commissioner, on Mr. Caldwell putting in strenuous objections to the granting of the patent, in order to enable him to continue operations in his 350 feet deep shaft, decided to give him a patent sufficient for his purposes to land under the water next his mine, and gave a patent to the Ottawa trio to the rest of their claim.

The wily mining men kept on with their diamond drill, and quietly but surely found out just where other gold mines were located in the lake. There are a number of small islands in the Lake of the Woods, and for these also they obtained patents for mining rights, before the government had decided finally on Mr Caldwell's objections. For other portions of the lake-bed they got rights, and then made a coup d'etat by applying for a patent on the bottom of the lake adjacent to the Ontario Mining Co.'s property on the west side of Sultana island, between Quarry island, and extending right to the mainland.

Of course this application was vigorously opposed before the Minister of the Ontario Mining Co., for several reasons. In the first place, they claimed that, granting the patent, would be an infringement on their riparian rights, as it would prevent the company from building wharves, or for using the shore for any purpose other than fishing. It would also interfere with shipping facilities, as it would practically cut them off from the lake, and the channel is only about 400 feet wide at this point.

In the next place, they claimed that it was not known to the public that these lands were for sale, and that they should have been listed. Moreover, they said, to grant such a patent would be acting without precedent, as applications of this kind have already been refused by the Hon. A. S. Hardy.

One of the strongest objections taken, however, seemed to be that islands opposite the Ontario Mining Co.'s property belong to the Indian reserve, and so to the Dominion government, and that this will prevent any patent-granting by the Ontario government. This objection will probably cause litigation between the two governments, and already correspondence sometimes of a decidedly hostile nature, has been exchanged by the governments.

Judgment, however, was given in the case this morning, by which Fraser and his associates secure the patent they were after, and obtain possession of the water covered land right up to the Ontario Mining Co.'s shore. J. M. Clark appeared in the argument for the Ottawa men, and was opposed by Messrs. S. H. Blake, Q. C., Watson, Q. C., and Snow.

Delacola Gold Mining Co.,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

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

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

HEAD OFFICE AND MINE, ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

Bankers Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.
Solicitor - J. S. Clute, Esq., Rossland, B. C.

THE DELACOLA.

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

Timber and Water Supply A luxuriant growth of timber, consisting of fir, pine, tamarack and cedar is standing on the claim and is sufficient to supply wood for fuel and timber for mining and building purposes for some time to come. There is a never-failing supply of water in the shape of a creek at the bottom of the gulch.

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

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

Development Work. In addition to the numerous open cuts across the vein the company has started out and are now busily engaged in sinking a shaft on a very favorable outcrop. To continue this work and sink the shaft to a depth of hundred feet before cross-cutting and drifting are commenced, the directors have decided to place a block of 50,000 shares of the treasury stock on the market at the extremely low price of 4½ cents per share.

For further particulars or any other information address

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

RESULTS FROM THE WITWATERSRAND MINES.

It is well known that the results obtained generally from the gold mines of the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal have not this year come up to the expectations which might fairly be entertained, and have fallen very far below the predictions which were made during the time when they were being so actively boomed. The last fact is not a disappointment to the observer who is familiar with the mining industry, since those predictions were of the most extravagant nature, and no one—the makers probably least of all—expected that they would be fulfilled. They were made to affect the stock market, and for a time succeeded in their object. We all remember the statements that the gold production in 1896 would be at least \$75,000,000 and that \$100,000,000 would hardly cover the output for 1897. How far these prophecies have been from realization we all know now, and even if all the conditions had remained favorable it is not at all probable that the production would have been this year anything like the figures given above. The Jameson raid and the political troubles of December and January and the partial disorganization of the native labor which resulted, caused a large falling off in the output for the time, and the recovery of the industry has been exceedingly slow. In spite of a large increase in the milling machinery of the Witwatersrand, it was not until August that the figures of the monthly reports reached the point which they had attained a year before, and in September they did not keep up to this point, although the labor supply is now ample, the political troubles have been quieted, and the scarcity of water, of which serious complaint had been made earlier in the year, has entirely disappeared. It is now quite probable that the total for 1896 will be somewhat below that of 1895; it may equal last year's, but only if there should be a much greater improvement in the closing months of the year than is now expected.

A point for serious consideration is a reduction in the average results obtained from the ores, which is quite generally to be noticed in the mine reports.

The increase in average returns is a serious fact to be dealt with. The grade of the Witwatersrand ores is not high, and the margin of profit has been small in even the best mines, if the reduction is to continue it is quite possible that the margin may disappear altogether. It has done so already with some mines. The expenses and profits given in the table show several cases where the latter are near the vanishing point: The average expenses have been diminished by a majority of the companies, though a few show a decided increase over last year.

The most important point in the statement is the decrease shown in net profits. It is true that this table is only for a month, but the decline is very general and is extending over the balance of the year, if accounts are to be credited. It is true that, as we have heretofore noted, the present tendency is, for reasons that may be easily understood, to underestimate the prospects of the Transvaal as it was a year ago to over-estimate them; but it seems certain that profits have fallen off. The gold-mining industry there has a very solid basis, and is going to prosper for many years to come; but it will require, as a rule, good management, and an avoidance of all extravagance to make it profitable. The relief from the payment of royalties on the gold obtained by the cyanide process will be a welcome assistance in the work of economy.

SOME VINDICATION,

Having been stigmatized as an anarchist, a socialist and an agitator for three years by the Baal-worshippers of British Columbia (a powerful cult) for preaching railroad heresy, the editor of the REVIEW takes great pleasure in quoting the following from a representative eastern paper, the Toronto World.

"Three main proposals have been made in regard to the building of a road from a Pacific port through the Kootenay country over the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass and then on to Lethbridge, the present terminal of the southern branch on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first is for the Canadian government to charter and subsidize an independent com-

ORPHAN BOY GOLD MINING CO.

Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

OFFICERS.

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

J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, Vice-President and Manager.

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

H. C. BELLINGER, Trail, Director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

pany for building this road, and to retain some control over it in the way of its traffic rates. The second proposal is for the government to subsidize the Canadian Pacific Railway and allow them to build it as a portion of their great transcontinental system. A third proposal has been made that the Dominion build the road and operate it, or to modify this latter by giving running powers over it to all roads.

"The World has no hesitation in saying that it favors this third or national scheme in preference to the other two. For a first reason, because the Crow's Nest Pass is the only available pass left in the Rocky mountains, and if the Canadian Pacific Railway hold and control it they will be masters of the situation. But a more substantial reason for state ownership and control lies in the fact that only by such policy can we ever hope to regulate traffic rates and avoid the grave troubles which have arrived in the United States, and which threaten us by reason of the monopolistic tendencies of railways. It seems to us, and we have no hesitation in saying it, that Canada as a country ought to have a transcontinental line of her own, not so much to antagonize existing roads as to secure fair treatment to her people; and such a transcontinental line is much easier to acquire than the reader would at first imagine."

MINING MACHINERY IN CANADA.

Mr. Conrad Hanson, constructing engineer, who has had long experience in building mills in Colorado, and who now represents the West Hamilton Company of Peterboro is in Rossland. This company is associated with the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, and have the advantage of all new patterns and designs. It then becomes merely a question of equipment and mechanics. The equipment of the Canadian machine works is first rate, and the mechanics are less specialized and better trained in general work than in the United States, and can therefore adapt themselves better to new conditions. Mr Hanson says that Canada can now very easily produce all the mining machinery needed for the home market. His company is installing a stamp mill on the Golden Cache.

KOOTENAY-LONDON MINING CO., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

CAPITAL STOCK, - 1,000,000 SHARES,
PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE, FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

TREASURY, - 350,000 SHARES

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

WM. BENNISON, President. W. A. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
M. O. TIBBITTS, Secretary-Treasurer. J. W. COVER, Managing Director
EDWARD PRITCHARD, F. G. S., Consulting Engineer.
C. O. LALONDE, A. J. McMILLAN, J. W. BOYD,
HIRAM KITELEY, J. S. PATTERSON.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The company owns the Annie Fraction and the Comet No. 2 mineral claims. The Annie Fraction is situated between the California, San Francisco and Black Bear, the latter of which is the property of the great Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company, and is the first western extension of the Le Roi mine. The vein of the Le Roi can be traced through the Annie Fraction and men at work on this property have tapped an ore chert at a depth of 75 feet from which assays give returns of from \$14 to \$20.

The Comet No. 2 is a full circle, 1,500 feet square, and lies about three miles north of Rossland. It has two strong, well defined ledges running through it. A prospecting shaft now down 10 feet shows nothing but vein matter, the whole mass being well diffused with copper and iron pyrites. Assays averaging \$6 to \$8 have been obtained from this showing.

SHARES.

The entire capital stock of the company excepting treasury shares has been pooled and placed in the hands of a trustee.
The company now offers 22,000 shares of treasury stock at the low price of

12½ CENTS A SHARE.

The proceeds will be used in purchasing machinery for the Annie Fraction.
For shares, prospectus or other information apply to

WM. BENNISON & CO.
MINING BROKERS,
ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE ALF GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd. Lb'ty.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

Mines Located at Rossland, Trail Creek Gold Mining District, British Columbia.

CAPITALIZATION 1,000,000.

Shares par value \$1.00 each. Fully-paid and Non Assessable. 250,000 shares have been placed in the hands of a reliable trustee, who is responsible for the proper return to the company of the proceeds of any sale made by him of such shares.
All other shares are now pooled in the hands of the said trustee, so that purchasers of above stock need have no fear of promoters offering private stock below the market price.

LLOYD HARRIS, Esq. Brantford and London, England, President.
W. G. ELLIOTT, Contractor, Brantford, Ont. Vice-President.
W. E. PHIN, Contractor, Brantford, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS (Shares Pooled.)

H. McK. Wilson, Q. C., Brantford, Robt. Scott, Esq., Prop. Victoria Wheel Works, Galt; U. M. Stanley, M. E., Brantford, Thos. Nihan, Esq., Steam boat owner, St. Catharines, Thos. Woolvatt, P. M., Brantford, Ont.; J. A. Smith, Esq., Broker, Rossland, D. J. Waterous, Esq., Man'g., Brantford; H. King, Esq., Rossland.

BANKERS BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Rossland, B. C.

Offices: ROSSLAND, British Columbia.

The Alf gold mine was located April 17th, 1895, recorded May 17th, 1895, and has since been purchased by the Alf Gold Mining Company (Limited Liability).

It has been surveyed, and is fully paid for. See government Records at Rossland, B. C.
The Alf is situated in the South Belt of the Trail Creek district, about one mile from Rossland, B. C., and adjoins such well known properties as the Hill Top and Mayflowers. Close to it also are such well known mines as the Curlew and Gopher, and not 1,500 feet away are the Maid of Erin and R. E. Lee properties.

We have a limited number of Shares to offer at 12 cents. The price is subject to advance without notice. For shares or further particulars call on or address,

The Smith-Hewitt Company

P. O. Box 20, ROSSLAND, B. C.

POLITICAL SEPARATION.

The following is from the Boundary Creek Times. The remedy does not lie in separation but in asserting the proper rights of the people in the government of this country. Five energetic men from the mining districts can accomplish all that is required:

It is not so irrelevant as may appear to suggest the advisability of politically splitting the province in two. Why should the interior—from whence the bulk of the revenue, if it is not already, will be derived—be taxed for the purpose of, for instance, "making Victoria attractive for tourists?" It is the mines of Kootenay that are giving the name of British Columbia a familiar sound on Wall Street and on the London Stock Exchange. It is the mines of Kootenay and Yale that will quadruple the population of the province in less than a few years; and to bring this about the government should give the mining districts every possible assistance and the mining industry every encouragement. But it can hardly be said that it fairly does. Instead the mining industry is very much hampered with heavy taxation. No man can go and work in a mine (except in a coal mine, save the mark!) unless he pays five dollars to the government for the privilege. The smelter returns are taxed; a prospector has to pay for his "certificate of work," his "certificate of improvements," his poll tax and heaven knows what else. But the miner takes his taxes as he takes his whiskey, without making any faces; still he not unreasonably asks "If I have to pay the government to be allowed to work in a mine, or to stake out a piece of ground with a copper stain on the surface, why should I be obliged to employ my time cutting out trails?" Let Kootenay and Yale have their own government with the capital at (say) Nelson or Rossland; fill the benches with practical mining men and overlook the lawyers and you will see the country a second Johannesburg in less than two years time with more legitimate grounds for an excitement than ever South Africa could boast of or ever lay claim to.

DISPUTE OVER MINING MACHINERY.

An interesting dispute over the transportation of what is alleged to be mining machinery has arisen between the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields Company and the customs department. Under the tariff mining and smelting machinery of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada is admitted duty free. Under this item, which is usually liberally interpreted by the department, large quantities of mining machinery have been so imported into the Dominion. The Lillooet company is anxious to bring in what is known as an Otto tramway to be utilized in conveying quartz from the company's mines to the concentrator. It is classed by the shippers, a Chicago firm, as "machinery," but the department can hardly see it in that light. The shippers have made the customary declaration that the tramway is "machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada." The department, however, holds that it is made in Canada and quotes the names of three different firms turning such "machinery" out.

COPPER PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The production of copper in the United States for the ten months of the current year ending with October is given by the statistics collected by Mr. John Stanton for the producers at 169,910 long tons, showing an increase of no less than 29,718 tons, or 21.2 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. Our own consumption, measured by the difference between production and exports, has been approximately 69,319 tons, and shows a decrease of 21.5 per cent. from last year. The increased output, however, has been more than absorbed by the extraordinary foreign demand. Production in Europe has remained practically unchanged, but the exports from this country for the ten months have reached the great figure of 100,591 tons, an increase of no less than 48,691 tons, or 93.8 per cent. over last year. That is, the European consumers have this year taken a total, including their own production, our exports, the Chilean and smaller supplies, of nearly 195,000 tons of copper, or some 50,000 tons more than in 1895; and this increase has been actually absorbed, since the stocks reported on hand have grown but very slightly since the opening of the year.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.**CAMBRIDGE MINERAL CLAIM.**

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

TAKE notice that J. N. F. Townsend, as agent for H. S. Wallace, No. 72495; John Elliott, No. 75,011, and Ernest Miller, No. 72,357, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 10th day of October, 1896.

10-14

N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.**VICTORY MINERAL CLAIM.**

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I. A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 77279, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 1st day of December, 1896.

12-2-96

A. R. MACDONALD.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.**TRIUMPH MINERAL CLAIM.**

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I. A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 77279, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 1st day of December, 1896.

12-2-96

A. R. MACDONALD.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.**EMERALD MINERAL CLAIM.**

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the town of Rossland.

TAKE notice that I. N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Hirschel Cohen, free miner's certificate number 75564, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1896.

12-2-96

N. F. TOWNSEND.

THE MINING REVIEW

CHRONICLES FULLY AND FAIRLY THE

Mining News of the Trail Creek District.

and British Columbia Generally

It is an Invaluable Medium for all
Advertisers who desire to reach, Investors, Mining Men,

and those interested in the Development of the Greatest Mineral Country in the World.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Display, one insertion \$1.00 per inch
Contracts, 1 inch \$3 per month; 2 inches or more, \$2.50 an in. per mo.
Quarter page \$7.50 per insertion, \$25 per month
Half page \$12.50 per insertion, \$40 per month
Full page \$20 per insertion, \$70 per month
Business Cards, first page \$5 per month

There will be no deviation from these rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Canada and the United States— One year \$2.00
Six months 1.25
Great Britain and Foreign— One year 2.50
Six months 1.50

Subscriptions strictly in advance.

Address communications to A. R. MACDONALD & Co., Publishers,
The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. A. I. McMillan, of Liverpool, England, who visited Rossland last summer, has again returned after a trip to England. Mr McMillan on his former visit was accompanied by Mr. Edward Pritchard, F. L. S., the well known mining engineer of London, England. A representative of the MINING REVIEW asked Mr. McMillan if he would be kind enough to state his views regarding Trail Creek and from what he states it seems quite apparent that England is becoming interested in this country.

"Did you find Englishmen taking much interest in British Columbia?"

"Yes, there is no doubt London is becoming interested. Quite a number of syndicates have been formed to deal with B. C. properties. Representatives of many of these have visited Kootenay and reported to their principals. I have not heard of any adverse reports, except that the general feeling among London men is that ridiculously high prices are asked for mere prospects. Some of these companies bought claims this year, and will develop next season. I do not, however, look for the investment of any large amount of English money out here before the spring of 1898. If the output from the mines next year is satisfactory you may look for a big movement from England about the time I name.

"What about your own interests Mr. McMillan?"

"My friends and myself are very well satisfied. Last winter I organized a company in England, chiefly of personal friends. The Earl of Warwick is our chairman. We began in a small way, and have acquired a few claims which will no doubt be developed at an early date. If all is well my associates may go into business on a larger scale before long."

Mr. McMillan expresses the opinion that large numbers of British Columbia mining propositions will be offered in London this winter, and that increasing attention will thus be directed to this country. He advises Rosslanders to use all legitimate means to advertise the country and make it known in European financial circles. He thinks this is an exceedingly rich country, owing to the vast extent of the mineral deposits. Mr. McMillan leaves today for Victoria, and from there direct to Winnipeg and England.

THE ZILOR.

This mine, which has lately passed into the hands of a strong company composed of local and eastern Canadian men, held a meeting yesterday and elected their first officers: J. B. McArthur, president; T. Price Gower, treasurer and secretary, and H. Stevenson, manager.

The manager was directed to start work at once on the property. Supplies for active work and a force of five men left town this morning to begin work, which will be pushed forward all winter. On the property there has already been spent over \$4,000 in development work, consisting of three shafts, 30, 40 and 65 feet deep respectively.

Two of these shafts, 40 feet and 65 feet, ore on the vein for the entire depth, and show ore from top to bottom. The other work consists of open cuts and pits, disclosing the vein, and one stripping, 70 feet long, on the course of the vein, showing two feet of ore its entire length, from which samples have run \$39.60 in gold, silver and lead.

The present 65-foot shaft will be sunk to the 100-foot level, and then machinery will be put in and another 100 feet sunk and levels run at the 100 and at the 200. These levels will all be on the vein in the ore bodies and the ground blocked out for stopping, then when this is done shipping will begin, as the ore can then be more cheaply extracted. The property is very advantageously situated for shipping facilities, being only 1,200 feet from the railroad, connected by a wagon road. There is lots of water, Trail Creek crossing the claim, and abundance of timber on the ground for all purposes.

WORK ON THE RETALIATION.

For the last two weeks a force of men has been at work on the Retaliation mineral claim, the property of the Montizuma Gold Mining company, erecting cabins and a blacksmith shop, and they are now proceeding with the work of development.

The management of this company is energetic and will carry on work all winter. Nearly all of the first block of 100,000 shares of treasury stock has been subscribed for. Subsequent issues of treasury will go on at an advanced price.



G. A. POUNDER, Pres. M. O. TIBBITS, Sec.

...THE...

Silver Bell Mining Company

Assays from surface ore: \$24.35.
\$42.96, \$55.00, \$52.30, \$51.90, \$85.26.
Ore taken from the bottom of the shaft on Oct. 26th, assayed \$103.14.

Situated two miles from Rossland, B.C., has good shipping facilities and all other conditions favorable for a paying mine.

Price on first block of Treasury Stock now SEVEN (7) cents per share, after December 1st the price will be ten (10) cents per share. The remarkably fine showing from development work warrants even a higher figure.

(NOTE. Before purchasing, Rossland residents and visitors are invited to call at the company's office and a representative will gladly show them the property.)

The Silver Bell Mining Company,
ROSSLAND, B. C.



Free from Debt. No Salaried Officers.

Kohinoor Gold Mining Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Washington, and Registered under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

Own Six Good Properties:

British Lion. Silver Cord. Surprise No. 6. Golden Bar.
Wonderful. Lily of the Mountain.

300 Acres in the Centre of the Famous Trail Creek Mining District, Rossland, B. C.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.

Shares Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY STOCK - - - 250,000 SHARES.

To be Sold for Development Work Only.

President—SAMUEL R. STERN, Attorney-at-Law, Spokane.

Treasurer—H. L. RODGERS, Broker, Spokane.

Vice-President—EMIL RICHTER, Physician, Spokane.

Secretary—ABNER BROWN, Broker, Spokane.

Directors.

SAMUEL R. STERN.
ABNER BROWN.

E. T. RICHTER,
S. THORNTON LANGLEY.

HARRY L. RODGERS.
HOWARD BROWNLEE.

Offices.

The ROOKERY, Spokane, Wash., and ROSSLAND, B. C.

Bankers:

Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.

DESCRIPTION.

This group consists of six full claims, each 1,500 feet square, and known as the British Lion, the Silver Cord, the Wonderful, the Surprise No. 6, the Lily of the Mountain and the Golden Bar, all connecting, and situated on the southwest slope of Lookout Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining District of West Kootenay, three miles from Trail, where the smelter is located. It is the general opinion of mining men who are conversant with the geological features of this district, that where large surface outcroppings of heavily mineralized and decomposed iron have been found, that development on these iron ledges has always proved the properties upon which they were situated to be valuable mines. These ledges of decomposed iron have now become a necessity to every piece of mining property that claims merit. The Kohinoor group is especially fortunate in having plenty of iron ledges to demonstrate their value, there being no less than seven strong and distinct ledges on this property.

DEVELOPMENT.

The development work consists of a shaft 8x8 on the British Lion, 35 feet deep, and a tunnel 15 feet cross cutting this ledge, sunk on a cropping of porphyry, heavily stained with iron, and about 40 feet wide; also a shaft 15 feet deep on the Silver Cord, on which the men now are at work. It is proposed to sink this shaft 50 feet and then cross-cut. The vein can be traced for over 5,000 feet through the British Lion, the Silver Cord and the Wonderful. In the shaft on the British Lion the gangue shows quartz and ore highly mineralized, showing pyrites of iron, copper, gold and silver.

KOHINOOR GROUP.

The foregoing facts will enable investors to form some opinion of the values of the properties comprised in the Kohinoor group.

In the Kohinoor group an investor has six times the amount of property offered by promoters, and each claim has equal merit with any property that that has recently been placed on the market.

Any one of these six claims has considerably more merit than a great many of the properties recently incorporated at 1,000,000, as there is no question that they only need development work to prove that they are mines that will rank with some of the best in the district.

The Company have reserved the large amount of 250,000 shares to be placed in the Treasury for development work only.

The character of the directorate is a sufficient guarantee that every cent realized by them will be judiciously expended in developing the property.

The balance of the stock is pooled, so that no individual stock can be sold until Treasury Stock is exhausted.

Taking the favorable situation of this property, its intrinsic and bona-fide merits, its large extent—being six full claims, just six times the amount of property usually offered—and the fact that owners of the properties have preferred to take shares in the Company for their interests, and the majority (over two-thirds) of the stock being held in Rossland, B. C., and the fact that it is fully paid for and title perfect, the amount of Treasury Stock and the safeguards surrounding it, we can and do ask investors: What better investment in a mining property can they have?

We know that these properties have a great future before them, and we know that investors in them will reap most gratifying results.

WATCH THIS STOCK ADVANCE AS DEVELOPMENT WORK PROCEEDS.

Fifty Thousand Shares of Treasury Stock is now for Sale at TEN CENTS per Share. Proceeds will be devoted to Diamond Drill work on the property.

Address: S. THORNTON LANGLEY,

JOHN MUTEER REIFASS,

Record Block, Rossland, B. C.

Or, WM. HARPER, 60 Yonge Street Toronto. W. G. MUTTON, 1 Toronto Street, Toronto.
JOHN A. MOODY, London, Ontario.

The Montezuma Gold Mining Company

LIMITED LIABILITY.

MINE, THE RETALIATION.

Situated on Deer Park Mountain.

ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization.

1,000,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE. \$1.00 Each.

Stock Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY, 300,000 SHARES.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS.

R. C. MACDONALD, President. J. G. HOUGHTON, Vice-President. GEO. E. TOMS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Head Office - - - ROSSLAND, B. C.

The first block of Development Stock is now offered at the very low price of 3½ CENTS per Share. The price will be advanced on each subsequent block.

The Retaliation adjoins the Roderick Dhu and Fairview, and is but one claim distant from the famous Lily May and Deer Park mines, both of which are producing mines. The lead of the Deer Park can be distinctly traced through the Roderick Dhu and Retaliation.

Sufficient work has been done on the property to secure the Company a crown grant. The Retaliation is a tunnel proposition, and can be worked more cheaply in consequence.

Address all communications to the Secretary, GEO. E. TOMS, Rossland, B. C.

Remittances can be made to the Manager of the

Bank of British North America, ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE HATCHET BURIED.

It is very satisfactory to be able to chronicle that the differences existing among the chief holders of the Le Roi stock have been adjusted and that Colonel Peyton has returned from exile. The Turner interest and the Peyton interest have now consolidated and are no longer fighting each other for the control. The new officers of the company are: Colonel W. W. D. Turner, president; D. W. Henley, vice-president; J. M. Armstrong, treasurer; L. F. Williams, secretary; George Turner, general manager. W. J. Harris and W. M. Ridpath, assistant general managers. Under the new management a proportion of the stock is liberated and may be sold.

In some quarters it was rumored that W. M. Ridpath was the scapegoat who had been sacrificed in the conciliation, but that is incorrect.

Colonel Peyton as one of the directors will look after the shipments of ore and smelter receipts. He was closely identified with the early history of the mine, and the following reminiscence of its younger days is interesting. It is quoted from the Spokesman-Review:

"Three years ago this winter," he said, "the Le Roi made its first shipment of ore. That winter we took out nearly 1000 tons and piled it up on the Columbia's bank at Trail Landing ready for shipment when navigation was resumed on the river in May. That winter the snow lay five feet deep on the flat at Trail Landing, and predictions were made that when the water came up in the spring it wash the ore away before we could get it to the smelter. One man asserted that the ore carried so much silicium that it could never be made to pay, and the mine would bankrupt the entire crowd.

"That winter there was little communication between the mine and the outside world," said Colonel Peyton. "No boats were running, and we had to lay in our winter's supplies the previous fall. When I

went in to pay off the miners I was required to go to Waneta, at the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille, and have Topping, who was the only inhabitant at Trail, bring over his rowboat."

HAS AN AXE TO GRIND.

The "Hon." Forbes George Vernon, the agent of this province in London, recently presided over a meeting of the shareholders of the Golden River Quesnelle Limited, in London. In our opinion it is more than improper that the agent paid for and maintained by the people of this province should mix himself up in any way with private enterprises, be they never so good. How can an agent be expected to give impartial information on the mining resources of this country generally if he identifies himself with one company? In such a case he cannot be otherwise than biased, and an agent with a bias is not easy to distinguish from an agent with an axe to grind. In our opinion Mr. Vernon is a very poor man indeed, for the position. So far, no one has been able to point out one single good thing he has done for this province. More than that, as an official he does not possess the confidence of the public. In short, he is not reliable, and in the interests of our province he should be recalled. But in so saying we are only repeating ourselves for the fiftieth time.—Province.

THE VICTORY-TRIUMPH.

Work was begun on the Victory tunnel and the Triumph shaft on December 1st, Jeff Lewis in charge. The claims were surveyed, mine buildings put up, coal burned, a new trail cut and winter supplies put in, within three weeks by the promoters, and now that everything has been put in order they have started mining. The treasury stock of the company will be on the market in a few days at 10 cents. Only a comparatively small block of this stock will be sold at this price, which is a low one for a stock covering such a property.

T. G. Blackstock has returned to Rossland after a very rough hard trip in to visit the Golden Cache. The Golden Cache is 13 miles up Cayuse creek from Lillooet, and when he arrived there he found the superintendent and 11 men driven out by the storm and severe cold. It was over 20 degrees below zero. Mr. Blackstock walked up to the mine next day and arrived late in the afternoon. The great ledge is situated on the face of a perpendicular cliff and the rich chute appears to be 400 feet long and 20 feet broad at its widest part. Mr. Blackstock has some fine samples which he picked in the dusk from the croppings and from the face of the tunnel which is in 56 feet. Every piece taken shows free gold and so far as milling is concerned is as free as air. "You may imagine how rich it is," said Mr. Blackstock, "When the foreman was looking for good specimens in the dark with a lighted match."

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LTD.

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter.)

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

Represented by GEO. GURD, Secretary.

S. THORNTON LANGLEY, Associates.
JOHN McTEER REPASS.

Mining Stocks and Properties of Merit.

RECORD BLOCK,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

BUY

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

"CAMBRIDGE"

Treasury Stock

At
8
Cents.

**C
A
M
B**

At
8
Cents.

CAMBRIDGE.

**I
D
G
E**

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property.

Title Perfect.

Crown Grant in course of issue.

Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.

Steady appreciation in "Cambridge" Stock is a certainty.

No better speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.

Orders for Stock accompanied with remittances to Melfort Boulton,

30 Jordan St., Toronto, or the office of The :::::

Cambridge Gold Mining Co.

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

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

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

To Investors. We deal only in special investments. If upon thorough investigation a proposition pleases us we present it to the public. Since establishment of our business we have brought out or endorsed but three properties, namely: "The Butte," "Young America" and "Mugwump." Each of these we pronounced first-class investments at their respective prices. We have been privileged to see the shares of each advance fifty to five hundred per cent. over original quotations. We firmly believe that, under vigorous, intelligent direction, each of the properties named will develop values outstripping the most sanguine expectations entertained for them. We believe this so very emphatically that we will accept any of the said stocks bought from us at cost in exchange for the stock of any other proposition which we are now promoting.

However, we are obliged to admit that the most attractive investment we have ever been permitted to offer is the fully-paid, absolutely non-assessable shares of **The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 Cents a Share.**

WHY? Because instead of risking all upon the result of a single undertaking the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, will take up and investigate one property after another until it has acquired the cream of permanent, producing, dividend-paying mines.

Because each share will participate equally with all other shares, although the syndicate's operations will undoubtedly continue throughout many years.

Because The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate Limited will be governed by the stringent Imperial Companies Act, (1862), EVERY SHARE BEING ABSOLUTELY NON-ASSESSABLE, SO THAT NO POSSIBLE FURTHER LIABILITY CAN ATTACH TO PURCHASERS OF THESE SHARES AT THE PAR VALUE—TEN CENTS.

Because there are no promoters' shares, all of the stock being devoted to the acquirement of mines and their development, equipment and operation for the shareholders' profit.

Because the gold-copper and silver-lead properties now controlled by the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate are absolutely first class and all of the syndicate's further acquirements will be selected with most scrupulous care.

Because in the natural prosecution of the syndicate's business namely: the acquirement, exploration, development, equipment, operation, and sale of mines, mine products, etc., etc., wherever satisfactory profit is assured, THE FULLY PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES NOW OFFERED AT TEN CENTS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY STABLY ADVANCE IN MARKET VALUE.

Subscriptions are now invited for the fully paid non-assessable shares of The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate Limited at ten cents per share. No order filled for less than five hundred shares. Send orders and remittances direct or through any bank.

The Walters Company,
General Mining Brokers. Rossland, B. C.

VICTORY-TRIUMPH GOLD MINING CO. *LIMITED LIABILITY.*

Prospectus will be Issued and Treasury Stock will be on the Market
in a few days at

TEN CENTS A SHARE.

FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO

F. M. Gillespie & Co., MINING BROKERS.

DRAWER T,

ROSSLAND, B. C.