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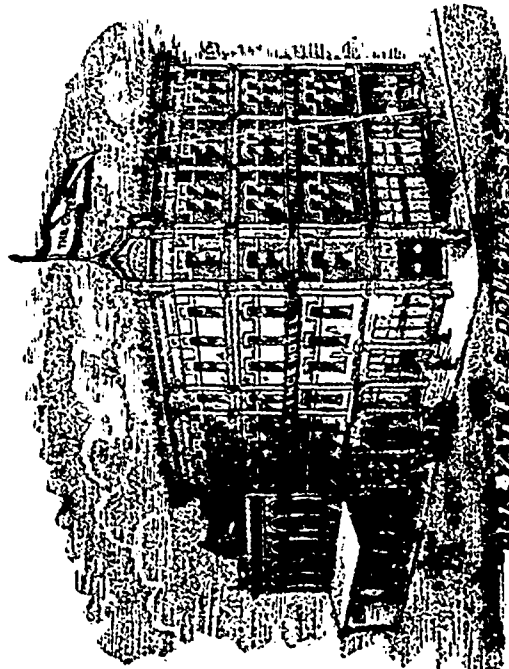
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## Electrical Inspector Adams Dies

From Sun Nanaimo Bureau  
NANAIMO—James Richard  
(Dick) Adams, 79, local elec-  
trical inspector, died Wednes-  
day in Nanaimo Hospital.

He was born in Nashville,  
Tenn., and came to Nanaimo  
in 1930. Mr. Adams served his  
apprenticeship in Missouri  
with Kemlock Phone Company  
and was with the San Fran-  
cisco Sunset Telephone Com-  
pany when the famed earth-  
quake occurred.

Mr. Adams was field man  
for Canadian Utilities here.  
The firm had head offices at  
the time in Calgary. He started  
the first power line between  
Luncan and Nanaimo while a  
fireman in the "hungry 30s."

He retired from the British  
Columbia Power Commission  
in June.

He lived with Mr. and Mrs.  
Mark Fontana 26 1/2 years and  
they were his "dearest kin."  
Lloyd Adams will be held Fri-  
day at 1:30 p.m. in Westwood  
Funeral Chapel by C. G. Piper,  
preceding cremation.

A. Y. Leckham

THE  
British Columbia Monthly  
AND  
Mining Review.

Vol. 1.

VICTORIA, B. C., FEBRUARY, 1889.

No. 2

The British Columbia Monthly and Mining Review.

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA, B. C. ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

J. MONTAGUE LEET, - Editor-in-Chief

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The apparent apathy on this question in this city, as in other parts of the province strikes the Eastern man, or Eastern civilization as being almost incomprehensible.

All new comers who do not know of the Chinese, particularly the Eastern tenderfoot, at the commencement, are filled with feelings of extreme revulsion at the very sight of the celestial.

The teachings they have received about Celestial beings have been of a kind to inspire quite a different feeling. After remaining in the country some time (and not a very long time) with Chinamen to the right of them, to the left of them, in front, and behind them, this feeling, eventually we assume, dies out, and it may be said here as the Poet said of vice: "Seen too oft familiar with its face. We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

This question in Canada (for it is a Dominion question) does not involve the same considerations in its solution, that it does in the United States, but at the same time its solution in our case is more intricate and difficult and must be so long as we are a mere dependency of Great Britain. In her own interest and very naturally England will discourage any legislation in this country which might ultimate in strain relations between her and China. To England, who has not yet been troubled with the actual presence of the Chinese, the question is one of a

commercial character. To us in British Columbia, it is quite different. Chinese trade in the distance or even at home, is quite a different thing from Chinese in the flesh, at every turn on the street, and coming in direct contact in labor with those whom it is our sacred duty to stand by. You perceive the premises from which John Bull argues, and the premises from which the "blawsted Colonists" argue are not the same, and therefore we cannot easily come to the same conclusion. Now we have arrived at the point, to enquire, whether it is us who are directly and immediately affected, or those who are only affected in trade, who are entitled to pronounce upon this question. To us it is a social, industrial, politic, trade, and if you will Economic question. To England it is a politic or trade question, and it might be narrowed down to simply a trade question. We flatter ourselves that our position as contra-distinguished from England's is thus put clearly, and the deductions to be made, and the conclusions to be arrived at, we will leave to our readers, being quite willing that they should return the verdict upon this point. The people of the Eastern provinces know little and care less for British Columbia, as we are so far apart, that we are simply judged, we assume, by the character and ability of the men we send as our representatives to the Capitol, however able or astute our representatives may or may not be, however long or loud their eloquence may be heard ringing through the classic corridors of the Capitol, still the voice of the people, as a people, is only faintly heard three thousand miles away. As long as the Eastern manufacturers can send their goods to this country, and get their pound of flesh, and the political leaders at the Capitol sure of trusted followers at any price so far as we are concerned, we say, and it is in no spirit of hostility we say it, that this being done, what care they for us—British Columbians. Dear reader, pardon the apparent digressior, our apology is the heat of our convictions upon many Provincial questions; notwithstanding our expressed views, we have said nothing on the Chinese question that would

be inconsistent with the writing of any known humanitarian living. We have not called the Celestials hard names; their intelligence, industry, and habits, were it not for the accursed opium, would compare favorably with the foreign immigration from many countries of the old world, who are now assimilating with the American element in many parts of the North Western States and Territories of the United States. The Chinese are here and in their present state, must perforce be, and are obnoxious in many ways, if they remain even, against our views and will, it is our duty to see that their condition is improved, even against their wills. This would be mutual protection. In the great Economy of nature, and nature's God there are many things to us unrevealed, but to every intelligent man and woman the path of duty in this and on all questions is pretty plainly revealed.

#### NOTICE.

Our friends from the Mainland are doing nobly in mailing us their hard earned Shekels in sums of from \$1,50 to \$5,00 at a time. The first blood for this Journal was drawn from Vancouver City, and from our old and esteemed friend of mining memory, that Prince among men E. J. Dowlen Esq., Superintendent of the Smelter at Vancouver. One and all, I thank you very much. Where are the people on the Island, and in Victoria? The response except from my advertisers has been feeble, indeed.

J. MONTAGUE LEET.

#### OMISSION

In our first Issue a short paper on the character of the Literary part of this journal or more specifically speaking, the interests to which it is intended to be devoted was inadvertently left out. It is not necessary for us to point to where the responsibility rests for this omission. We accept that responsibility, and can understand that from the title of our Monthly, the Press and the public, at a cursory glance, would quite easily fall into the misapprehension, as some have done, that it was to be devoted entirely to the Mining Interests of the Province. Such is not the case, and never has it been so intended. Four or five pages, at least, of the twelve set apart for reading matter, will be devoted to Quartz Mining and matters incident to its development; a part of it to the other Economic questions of the Province, and the remainder to subjects of a general literary character—original and selected. It will be our aim to make our pages valuable, interesting, and possibly, at times, humorous. In short, we wish to make it readable, and if we can accomplish this desideratum by throwing together a little humor, a little philosophy, and a little hard matter-of-fact com-

mon sense—not too common—in our own way, then our object will be attained.

As we are possessed of only a very infinitesimal part of this world's goods, and have no desire to be, the advocacy of truths and principles that are indestructible, incontrovertible, and Eternal, will be our aim, and if in so doing, these truths and principles happen to knock-up against some of the Parasites, boodlers, self-seeking humbugs, Charlatans, mountebanks, and all such iniquities in the sight of God, and man, the fault will not be ours, if fault it be, but theirs for being in the way. Without fear—for we have none, without favor—for we expect or give no favors—and without affection, for to pretend that would be hypocrisy—we shall keep steady in view the Shaksperian quotation, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day—thou canst not then be false to any man." Above all, we desire to be on terms of good fellowship with all true men, women and children. In adopting what may probably be considered a high moral tone, we don't wish it to be inferentially looked upon as an attempt upon our part to pass ourselves off as a Saint. We are pretty old in sin and iniquity, as already announced, but dislike, at the same time, the shams, humbugs, and petty men, whose sole aim seem to be to get wealth, in almost any way, but to get it.

#### THE TYRANT CAPITALIST.

YE COAL MINERS OF B. C., LET US COUNSEL TOGETHER.

Now friends, I mean my chosen well tried friends particularly; my brother miners;—let us shake "pards." Now, what is all this howl about Tyrants and Capitalists. Don't you think boys we have been in bad company of late, and listened to those who wished to gain a little notoriety, possibly at our expense. There is a gentlemen in this City who has continually been the subject of abuse because he is fortunate, or it may be unfortunate enough to have a few millions about him. Remember "uneasy is the head that wears the crown." But sentiment is neither here nor there; This "striking" business, has *struck* me as an endeavor upon the part of a few demagogues to gain a little notoriety, and possibly at our expense, for remember we who are talking to you as a brother, within the last half dozen years eat his Miners meal (a good one too) at the Ontario Silver Mill at Park City, Utah. If you doubt us, we refer you to Chambers the superintendent or to a very esteemed friend Major Wilkes of Salt City, son of Commodore Wilkes, well known on the high Seas at the time of the last American Rebellion—yes boys; we are a "miner." "you bet," and just as soon as we see you are abused in the slightest manner our coat is off, and we sail in with you. But for goodness sake don't let us be imposed upon by men for whom we never cared much, and

now care much less, I have been very busy, or perhaps I would have gone up to N'imo and have seen you about this business. Remain quiet, stick to your work, and that means sticking to your wives and little ones, if you have any. We are very busy, (we are now working *eighteen* hours a day) and haven't much *stuff* about us, and too proud to accept Railway passes as a favor from any Corporation in existence, But we are going up soon boys, and we would like to have a talk with you on the subject of that Trinity of strength, Labor, Brains, and Capital. Dont you think because I have given you this advice, I worship the golden calf. When you know me better you will be quite willing to believe me when I say, that there are not enough millions of dollars lying around this Island to buy one line in this Monthly that would prejudice the best interests of any brother Miner. O, no! We are poor, and have not the slightest desire for wealth. Therefore it is we can speak our mind and heart to you boys.

Now, I would like to say a word more; you know this kind of stir is a sort of educating our friends, we, who have to work for a living, against Capitalists. Why the Mining Capitalists as a rule are the biggest hearted men in the world—and our best friends—and the very man who has been so unjustly assailed is the very man who would feed the wives and little ones, secretly, of the very men he was obliged to sit upon. Oh no, you are wrong boys, in thinking that nature err'd in making the man, or gentleman to whom I have referred. We were not born yesterday, and when we see one of "Nature's Noblemen" we think—we know him.

We havn't been asleep since we came; let me tell you one thing; there are hundreds yes, thousands of men who have business to do with this great tyrant, and what is their opinion; in short, what is the consensus of opinion, we all know. You see boys, this kicking or striking, or whatever you call it, all comes *from us*. There is something wrong, and I am afraid it is with us; "the miners" and not with that much abused individual, the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. We do not like to be personal, but where a principle is involved we waive the point.

QUARTZ.

### A THREE-YEAR CLEAN UP.

Mr. Griffith, who is the only white man operating on Wild Horse Cceek, says the Donald *Truth*, is hydraulicing, and has not cleaned up for three years. He will make a clean up this year. He thinks he has between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in his flumes, and has picked up several good nuggets this summer, one of them being worth \$50, one \$15, and one \$11.

### LIFE INSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT.

We hereby present a partial list of the most heavily insured men on this continent, and considering the positions which these men occupy in the financial world, we should say that the motive which induced them to carry life insurance, was more as an investment, than as security against want. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who has the largest combined wholesale and retail establishment in America, heads the list with an insurance on his life of \$1,000,000. J. B. Stetson, the hatter of Philadelphia, comes next with \$515,000; Hamilton Disston, the well known capitalist of Philadelphia has \$500,000; Chancey M. Depheuw, president of the New York Central Railway \$500,000; Edson Keith, wholesale merchant of Chicago \$500,000. In New York city, Geo. R. Anderson, capitalist, \$395,000; Cyrus W. Field, capitalist, \$250,000; P. Lorillard, tobacco manufacturer \$250,000; John V. Farwell, wholesale merchant of Chicago \$223,000; Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, the largest brewer in New England, \$205,000; Julien L. Carr, tobacco manufacturer of Durham, N. C., \$175,000; W. Abrahams of Baltimore, \$125,000; G. M. Pullman, of Chicago, of parlor-car fame, \$100,000. Hundreds of others could be named that are insured for \$100,000, while there are thousands insured for \$25,000 and upwards. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the time of his death was insured for \$100,000; David Hostetter, the proprietor of the bitters of that name, recently deceased, was insured for \$300,000, and left an estate valued at \$20,000,000. If such men carry life insurance, how much more need is there of men upon whose exertions, wives and families depend for daily bread.

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## PERSONAL AND EDITORIAL.

We respectfully tender to Mining Capitalists, Mining men and Assayers, and all others connected either directly or indirectly with Mining, especially the prospector and sturdy miner, a standing invitation to visit our Publishing Rooms over the White House Store, and it is almost needless to say that we shall be pleased to accompany you, if agreeable, to see the largest collection of British Columbia Mineral specimens in the Province at the Mining Bureau and store of John Kurtz, Esq., who, I will undertake to say, will receive you with his characteristic courtesy.

## CLIMATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The great variety of climate in this province with its diversified scenery, and the very mild climate of the fall, winter and spring on the Island, and parts of the Mainland, meet the cases of nearly all classes of Invalids.

The Asthmatic generally take to the Mountains and his asthma leaves, those of Weak Lungs, and Kidney Ailments prefer Victoria, where tropical weather is enjoyed nearly the year round. The mild climate and beautiful as well as grand scenery of Victoria, will go a long way to rapidly increase its present population.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity, and brutes by nature.

## NOTICE.

The British Columbia monthly will be mailed to any part of the world free of postage for \$1.50 cash or \$2.00 within six months, for one year, or free to any man or woman in British Columbia who will send us their name stating that they are not in a position financially to pay for it. We cannot in the meantime do better than this, but if things go well with us, we will throw in a Chromo or two in time, at least to those to whom we shall be pleased to mail it free upon the above intimation.

J. MONTAGUE LEET,  
Editor-in-Chief.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.—Messrs. Henderson & Parker, whose advertisement appears on another page, have choice properties for sale in British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the Sound Districts. They are making a specialty of Bellingham, a rapidly growing City. Mr. Parker has a practical knowledge of land, and, wherever possible, personally inspects all properties before offering them for sale. The firm are in a position to give reliable information concerning the properties in their lists, and just at this time of the year, while prices are low, can offer some exceptionally profitable investments.

A lady, on separating from her husband, changed her religion, being determined, she said, to avoid his company in this world and the next.

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## MINING IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Look on this picture, then on that."

The year just passed away has been a remarkably prosperous one for the great mining region of the United States, extending from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. By the combined efforts of capital and labor, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Oregon and Colorado added in 1888 over one hundred millions of dollars, from nature's treasure house, to the wealth of the world. The same mountain ranges, seamed with veins of the precious metals, run North and South, for 750 miles, through British Columbia, but up to the present time they have practically remained undeveloped. Adventurous miners, who have spent the season in prospecting hills and mountains, have come back to us bearing with them unmistakable evidence of the vast mineral wealth stored in the Selkirks, Cascades and Rockies, in Kootenay, Nicola and far off Omineca and Cariboo, which need but the investment of capital properly directed to bring British Columbia into the front rank of ore producers. A question which naturally arises and which suggests itself to every thoughtful citizen, anxious for the growth and prosperity of this province is, what are the causes, now operating, to check the investment of capital in our mines, and thus retard the development of the resources of British Columbia?

The Provincial Government and Legislature cannot be jointly charged with neglecting their duty, for they have done much to attract both miners and capitalists to this wonderfully rich province. Mining laws have been passed based on those of the United States, with the additional liberal provision of allowing every Miner of every nationality to acquire mining property upon the same conditions as British subjects. To induce foreign mining companies to invest in our mines, an act was placed on the Statutes last session which placed foreign companies upon the same footing as companies incorporated in British Columbia. Substantial bonuses are offered by the Provincial Government to encourage the erection of smelting works in different portions of this province, and a large sum has been appropriated equivalent to a refund of 25 per cent of the cost of milling and reduction plants, to be paid when a specified moderate quantity of Ore has been crushed and treated.

In marked and painful contrast to this patriotic policy of the provincial authorities is the conduct of "The powers at Ottawa." It is with feeling akin to indignation that we have to state that notwithstanding about one million of dollars are annually extracted by the Dominion Government from the small population of British Columbia, it does not expend a single dollar in assisting its mineral development. Far from encouraging it, a policy of harsh repression

is pursued by the imposition of a tax of 30 per cent. upon all mining machinery. It cannot be said that this crushing taxation is logically justifiable as a part of the National Policy, that for the benefit of the eastern manufacturers the mining interests of this province must be sacrificed. Mining machinery suitable for the galena, silver and gold sulphuret ores of this coast is not manufactured in the Dominion, and will not be until some mines have been opened up and successfully operated in British Columbia. Our rich but refractory ores, which require roasting and subsequent costly treatment, cannot be worked except by the investment of large capital in expensive works. For the Dominion Government to meet capitalists with a toll upon their mining machinery is to bar the door against them, and to stop quartz mining in British Columbia. It needs no argument to show, for it is apparent, that the 30 per cent. tax on mining machinery benefits neither the Government, the Dominion at large, nor the eastern manufacturer, but cruelly injures this Province. We are certain that throughout British Columbia the people are unanimously of opinion that it is the duty of their Dominion representatives not only to urge, but to insist upon a liberal Dominion policy being inaugurated to help our mining interests, and at once.

Something similar to the Provincial bonus system may be reasonably asked and expected, and upon a scale proportionate to the large sum the Dominion takes annually compared with the Provincial Government. Should the finances of the Dominion be in such a condition that it cannot unfortunately afford to be generous, there is, at any rate, no reason why it should continue to be unjust. If it cannot give anything to help our mines and miners, it can, at least, desist from levying a tax of 30 per cent. on mining machinery.

To develop the cattle industry in the Northwest Territories, the Dominion Government allowed the free importation of cattle for several years, until the ranges were stocked. As mining is to British Columbia what stock raising is to the Northwest; namely, the one great resource needing development. Mining machinery should be allowed to come into this province free until there has been a success made of mining. This is a small thing for the Dominion to grant, although important for British Columbia, and it is less than our representatives should ask. They know that mining in British Columbia is handicapped in many ways. By fewer and more costly facilities of communication than in more populous and developed countries; by the higher prices of tools, powder, and other ordinary mining supplies, and by the lower price obtainable for the important class of ores known as galena, in consequence of the lead associated with the silver, being worth far less in the Dominion than in the United States.

Reciprocity in metals, as well as in our other

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material products, would be "Heaven on earth" for British Columbia, but that is beyond the capacity of our representatives to obtain. But so far as liberating mining machinery from the 30 per cent. tax is concerned, if they can do anything they ought to effect that. We hope none of them will think of returning from Ottawa to British Columbia, without, at least, accomplishing that much for this country.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA SMELTING COMPANY, LIMITED

Work at the Monarch Field Mines goes on, in spite of snow, bravely, and at a good pace. Since Mr. Davis, who is the man who first opened the Tip Top ground above the celebrated Richmond Mine, Eureka, Nevada, took charge, the company have done a big and important work. This was in July last, in which month some 15 men, only, were at work; since then the force has averaged 28 men in all, with which moderate number the following work has been done—250 feet of tunnels put in upon the vein, a tramway on the endless rope system built, equipped, and running from the C. P. Railway 1200 feet up the mountain to the tramway communicating with the mine. From this line, at a point 1200 feet up, a second tram-line has been laid round the face of the Limestone Cliff for about 1500 feet after the road bed had been blasted out of the solid rock. By means of this narrow gauge railway, as it may be called, the entire face of the vein and finally of the mountain can be prospected. Timber and all supplies brought in with ease, and what before was an inaccessible dizzy cliff, made pleasant and easy travelling at all times at a most economical rate for working.

The Company has built two large Ore bins at either end of the tramway capable of holding 300 tons of Ore, into which the cars tip and are discharged automatically.

Capital quarters for 50 men have been built, good solid log houses, "built to stay," and giving comfort to the toilers who use them; and where the best meal in the North-west is to be found.

And what is quite as important as the foregoing, Davis has just shipped 600 tons of ore to the furnaces at Vancouver, where, we believe, the Company will smelt and buy ores about the middle of February next.

No excuse now remains for the Upper Country Miner. The old story of "no market" will, 30 days hence, remain no longer. If British Columbia is to be developed, the miner must come out from his cabin, open his mine, and ship to Vancouver. He will then get his ore turned into money and receive the due reward of his toil. We sincerely hope, after what the British Columbia Company have done at their own furnaces, and demonstrated at Field in their own mines, that it will never be possible for the furnace to shut down for want of Ore, but that even the up-country "mossbacks" will bestir themselves, open their mines, ship the product for Vancouver; make money, develop their virgin country, and put it where it is bound to be, eventually, either by the present owners or their successors, well to the front.

### IRON ORE.

In the prominence given to the great coal interest of Vancouver Island, the presence of large iron deposits is almost lost sight of. The perusal of a report from a very eminent authority cannot be out of place in a Journal of this kind. We therefore give it in full:

Report on Sooke Iron Mine, near Victoria, B. C., by J. H. Collins, F. G. S., of London, England.  
SOOKE IRON MINE.

During my recent visit to Victoria I had the opportunity of inspecting a very promising iron location, owned by Mr. F. G. Richards and others.

It is situated three miles east of Sooke Harbor, on the south end of Vancouver Island, and about twenty miles from Victoria.

In company with several gentlemen I started from Spratt's Ark in a small steamer, and running against the incoming tide reached the spot in three and a half hours.

Landing in a sheltered cove, which could be readily converted into a convenient shipping port, a walk of two or three minutes took us to the mine. Little work has been done up to the present time; but that little, supplemented by a careful inspection of the rocks at the surface and of the exposures on the sea shore, is sufficient to determine the existence of large quantities of magnetic iron ore.

The situation is all that could be desired—a hill, mainly composed of crystalized hornblende, upwards of two hundred feet high and a quarter of a mile wide, is traversed throughout its length by numerous contemporaneous veins and segregations of very fine magnetite, varying from an inch to several feet in thickness.

Analyses of the ore, made by Dr. Wallace, of Glasgow, show it to be of exceptionally fine quality, averaging over 60 per cent. of metallic iron and practically free from all injurious components.

It is likely enough that these veins may coalesce in depth, but in any case there is plenty of ore in sight.

These veins can be attacked from a deep ravine, which runs along the base of the hill, nearly parallel to the main course of the principal veins.

An expenditure of \$5,000 (about £1,000) would suffice to complete the shipping wharf, build a road and make the necessary preliminary openings into the hill, after which, the ore being so abundant and the facilities for working it so great, I do not doubt it could be obtained in practically unlimited quantities and put free on board at a total cost of about \$1 (4s and 2d.) per ton.

This ore would make the finest kind of iron. If smelted with charcoal it would be equal to the best brands of Swedish and Russian iron.

There is a large and growing demand for such iron on the Pacific Coast, and with excellent fuel so near and limestone for flux obtainable at a cheap rate, it is to be hoped that this promising property will not long remain idle.

(Signed) J. H. COLLINS, F. G. S.  
November 17, 1887.

## THE SMELTING WORKS

[News-Advertiser, Vancouver.]

For over thirty years British Columbia has been known to contain rich deposits of the precious metals besides great beds of iron ore, coal and other minerals. Until within a comparatively short time, however, but little had been done towards developing the quartz leads, the millions of dollars of gold which have been produced in the Province having been obtained almost entirely from the placer mines. The advent of the railroad rendering accessible many of the districts in the interior, which were known to be rich in mineral and making it possible to transport the heavy machinery necessary for the successful prosecution of the industry, gave a great impetus to mining, and within the last three years very considerable progress has been made, at least in the preliminary steps, towards bringing British Columbia to be regarded as a rich mining country. The mere list of the various districts where mining is being carried on—Cariboo, Kootenay, Yale, Lilloet, Cassiar, Omineca, and many points along the coast—shows how extensive is the mineral country and what a field exists for the prosecution of mining on a scale similar to that which has enriched Colorado, Nevada, Montana and other states in the Union.

It was soon seen that smelting works conveniently and centrally located were a necessity if the mineral resources of the Province were to be successfully developed. The citizens of Vancouver, while recognizing this also, realized that no place combined such advantages for the location of such works as did their city. While as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway it had direct connection by railway with many of the most promising mineral districts, its situation as a seaport offered advantages presented by no other place in the Province. The ores of the whole coast could be conveniently brought here, while the limestone and other materials for fluxes and coal, coke and charcoal could all by means of water carriage be laid down cheaply. With the example of other cities, which had become wealthy and populous as the smelting centres for wide areas, the citizens of Vancouver decided to make some efforts to get the pioneer smelter of the Province erected in their city.

Having decided on this, it was not long before a by-law was approved by the taxpayers offering a bonus of \$25,000 and certain privileges to any company that would erect a smelter within the city limits. After some correspondence an agreement was entered into between the city and an English company, the British Columbia Smelting Company, Limited, and the latter immediately set about carrying out its part of the contract by ordering the necessary machinery and plant, acquiring a convenient site and erecting the smelter.

The works which are now rapidly approaching completion are situated in the eastern part of the city, between the Hastings road and the Inlet. The British Columbia Smelting Company, as soon as its arrangements with the city were completed last spring, purchased a tract of 30 acres, having an

excellent water frontage on the Inlet, and as far as facilities for receiving the ores, limestone, fuel, and shipping the products of the works is concerned, a more desirable site could not have been selected. The Company have also one great advantage over many similar works located in an inland town from the location of its smelter, viz., in the disposal of its slag. Anyone who has visited any of the large smelting works at Denver, Pueblo, and other places, will have observed the high piles of slag requiring large tracts of land for their disposition, and being an expense and annoyance to the smelter in many ways. In the works here, the Company is not only saved any trouble from this cause, but is able to utilize this refuse material to great advantage in extending its wharfage. A short tramway, with a tip car, will convey the slag from the furnace to the water's edge, where it is dumped into the Inlet, thus making new ground and instead of occupying space around the works being utilized in increasing the area of the site. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through the Company's property and a short switch from it leads directly to the Ore bins. The Company have already constructed a substantial wharf of cribbed work, and this will be continually extended by dumping the slag from the furnace beyond it in the manner mentioned above. No better material could be found for such a purpose, and in the course of a few years the Company will, while thus disposing so economically of its slag, have added to its property by this mode of reclamation an area probably exceeding in value the first cost of the site.

The works have been constructed by the Company in the most substantial manner. Besides what is visible now a large amount of work has been done in excavating in one part and by filling in another. The foundations are constructed of solid granite and brick masonry, and are strong enough to bear the heavy plant and machinery which is required in the business. The main building at present is 60 feet by 56 feet, and is divided into boiler and engine rooms, sampling, charging and furnace departments. Besides these, the arrangement of which is noted below, there is also a space arranged for a Newberry-Vautin Chlorinating plant, which is now on the way from England, and which will be put in place on its arrival.

In the principal room of the building is a wrought iron water jacket furnace, with 7 tuyeres of the most modern and approved description, carrying a brick shaft 9½ feet high. At the tuyeres the furnace measures 60 inches by 36 inches. Above it is fitted with a telescope detachable self-raising hood, enabling the man feeding the furnace to work his charge all round the stack without difficulty, and greatly adding to the convenience of the furnace in several other ways which will be easily understood by those conversant with the business, but which want of space presents an explanation of to the general reader. There is also an ingenious arrangement by which the smoke is all carried round and from the stock below the floor by means of a connecting flue into commodious and substantially built brick dust chamber, finally escaping into the open air through a stack 60 feet high. By this arrangement a great economy is effected in the smelting, and any possibility of a nuisance being caused

to the neighborhood from dust and fumes is effectually avoided.

This furnace is designed to treat from 50 to 60 tons of ore per day, and with a good selection and proper mixture of the ores, it is probable that this daily amount may be exceeded.

The Company intends to build a second furnace and also a refinery in the Spring for which the site is now prepared, should the output from the mines of the Province warrant such a further and immediate expenditure of capital.

Leaving the furnace room the visitor next proceeds to the engine room, where is found a 35 horse power slide valve engine, 12 inch cylinder and 16 inch stroke, which runs a Number 5 Baker Blower and a Blake eccentric patent crusher in the adjoining sampling room. Another engine of 15 horse power, 8 inch cylinder and 12 inch stroke, and of the same type as the larger engine mentioned before, runs a pair of rolls, 16 inches by 10 inches, and elevates the hoist carrying the charges from the ground floor to the upper or feed floor of the building. Probably the necessity of hoisting the charges to the upper floor is the only disadvantage to be found in these otherwise excellently arranged works, but this is probably unavoidable and is, at any rate to a great extent, overcome by the application of the steam hoist. In the boiler room adjoining there is one tubular steam boiler, 54 inches in diameter, and 16 feet long, of 60 horse power, containing 44 flues of 3½ inches in diameter. The boiler has been tested to 124 lbs pressure, and is in every respect of the very best possible manufacture and finish. In this room there is also a tubular heater, one number 2 feed pump, and a McAvity steam injector. The arrangements are such that the boiler can be fed either by the pump or injector, as may be found most convenient or desirable.

The ore bins are so arranged that the ore can be dumped direct from the cars into them, and when completed the ore floors will allow of the ore being handled in the most economical and convenient manner. There are many other little details and arrangements which are also worthy of the notice of anyone interested in smelting operations.

The Company has also erected on the wharf a substantial set of offices and an assay office the latter, of which is already fitted up and in full operation.

From a knowledge of other works of a similar character in other places on this continent, it may be stated that these works are as completely fitted up and well arranged as any, while in some respects they are superior to other and older works. The enlargement of them as the supplies of Ores increase can be effected at a moderate cost, and as has been mentioned, the peculiar advantages of the site will enable the Company to extend its operations without being compelled either to remodel its plants or handle its materials in an expensive manner.

The Company has already received a quantity of ore from the mines at Field, B. C., in which it is interested, and is prepared to purchase ore in any quantity from any mine owners. Had the Company not been disappointed in obtaining a supply of water (which has arisen from the unexpected delay is completing the city water works), there is nothing to prevent the works being in operation at this time and already adding their important quota to

the amount of Vancouver's manufacturing output. However, a visit to the works will convince anyone that the British Columbia Smelting Company is already prepared to satisfactorily solve the question, "What shall be done with our ores?"

The number of men employed about the smelter with its present capacity will be about 30 and a like number employed in the subsidiary operations (burning charcoal, etc.) or some 60 men altogether. If, as the company anticipates will be the case, the quantity of ore offered to it for sale is sufficiently large, it will quickly give employment to twice as many as stated above.

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### THERE ARE MOSSBACKS AND MOSSBACKS.

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We have lived half a century, but never, until we struck the hospitable shores of the Fraser at New Westminster, had we heard of, much less felt the force of the term Mossback, as applied to individuals. As Time rolls on and our Provincial experience increases and ripens, we perceive the peculiar fitness of the word as applied to some men in some localities we will not indicate. We look upon the moss-covered stone, the moss-covered tree, the moss-covered roof, and, if you please, the old moss-covered bucket. We are filled with a feeling of awe and reverence, and with sweet and hallowed memories of childhood and boyhood—the light of other days. Alas! we look again, it is all changed, and lo and behold we see that slow, creeping, useless thing called a mossback. We approach—we accost him. His one scornful look, which is easily interpreted to mean "How long have you been in the country, Sir Intruder?" paralyzes us. Our heart ceases to beat. We feel, or try to feel again, but now the feeling is that life is not worth living. Faith, hope, ambition—all are gone, and we exclaim in despair and bitterness of soul, "Good Lord, deliver us from this body of living death—the mossback! As we understand it, the term is not intended to apply to men of any age, but to those poor, unfortunate creatures, who, probably having been born with very small souls, if any at all, and by their close communions, insular views and surroundings, and selfish feelings feeding on each other, have dried up all of the milk of human kindness they ever possessed, if, indeed, they ever possessed any, have drifted away from the spirit, the progress and privileges of the century in which they exist, to be a nuisance to themselves and a curse to the community in which they live. There are, and have been, mossbacks in all countries, but masquerading under different names at different times, and they have existed in all ages, even from the beginning. We always sized up Cain as a mossback, more or less. O! ye of little faith.

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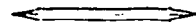
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*KURTZ' BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERAL  
SPECIMEN CABINET.*

VICTORIA, B. C., JANUARY, 1889.

It is proposed to make this collection of minerals as complete and attractive as possible, not only to those more intimately acquainted with the localities named in this Catalogue, but particularly to strangers and tourists visiting Victoria desirous of obtaining information in this direction, the exhibit of which is intended as an index to the vast mineral wealth of the Province.

To accomplish this and to make the collection as complete as possible, we would respectfully ask mine owners and those interested in thus calling attention to the as yet undeveloped resources, to send us (by mail) specimens, not too large, giving name of location, width and depth of vein matter, assays, if any, and any other information of interest relating thereto. They will be placed in the cabinet and entered upon the catalogue that follows.

Address J. KURTZ,  
Victoria, B. C.

1. Alice and Emma Mine, Rock Creek.
2. Cariboo Mine, surface, Rock Creek, \$300 Gold.
3. Gold Quartz, Goldstream, V. I.
4. Iron Pyrites, carrying Gold, Foster Mine.
5. Iron Pyrites (no gold) B. C. M. & M. Co.
6. Iron Pyrites (\$6 gold) Fraser River.
7. Galena in Quartz, \$2.50 in Silver, Tongas Alaska.
8. Galena and Copper Pyrites, Texada Island.
9. Gold Quartz and Pyrite, Cariboo, B. C.
10. Garnet in Mica Schist, Stickeen River.
11. Joshua Mine, Silver Ore, Nicola.
12. Mary Reynolds Mine, Nicola.
13. McCulloch Mine, Nicola.
14. Dunsmuir Claim, Nicola.
15. Joshua Mine, surface, Nicola.
16. Zinc Blende and Galena, Illecillewaet.
17. Copper Ore, Sooke.
18. Galena containing Silver, Farwell Mine, Illecillewaet.
19. Zinc Blende and Pyrite in Quartz, Field, B. C.
20. Galena (\$66 per ton Silver) Illecillewaet.
21. Gray Copper Ore (\$700 to \$1000) Silver, do
22. Gray Copper in Quartz, G. Wright's Mine, do
23. Silver Ore (\$50 a ton) Nicola, B. C.
24. Galena, containing Silver, Selkirks, B. C.
25. Pyrite and Quartz, containing Gold, Cariboo.
26. Pyrite, Bastard Rock, B. C.
27. Silver Ore, surface, Nicola.
28. Copper Ore, Howe Sound,
29. Jensen and Fell Mine, Similkameen.
30. Quartz Crystal, B. C.
31. Chalcedony, Queen Charlotte Island.
32. Silver Ore, Hope, B. C.
33. Connolly Ledge (\$32) Silver, Illecillewaet.
34. Silver Ore, Morrison & Co. Mine, Nicola.
35. Specular Iron, B. C.
36. Micaceous Quartz, B. C.
37. Galena, Selkirk Range, B. C.
38. Pyrite Conglomerate, West Coast, V. I.
40. Magnetite, Sooke, B. C.
41. Smith & Donaldson Mine, Illecillewaet.
42. Hornblende, Similkameen.
43. Sterling Mine, Cowichan, V. I.
44. True Granite, Saanich, V. I.
45. Quartz, Illecillewaet.
46. Pyrites, Selkirk Range.
47. Marble, Beaver Cove, Alert Bay.
48. Marble, Texada Island.
49. Sandstone, Cobble Hill.
50. Calcite, Crystallized Limestone, B. C.
51. Sandstone, Kokesailah River, Cowichan.
52. Coal, Robertson & Co.'s Mine, Queen Charlotte.
53. Galena and Pyrites, Omenica.
54. Fossil Coal Measures, V. I.
55. Magnetite and Hornblende, Northwest Coast.
56. Mica, Similkameen Country.
57. Magnetite, Texada Island.
58. Galena and Pyrites, Illecillewaet.
59. Granular Pyrites, B. C.
60. Galena in Quartz, Cowichan Bay.
61. Fossil Prints on Sandstone, V. I.
62. Pipe Clay, British Columbia.
63. Coarse Grained Galena, Illecillewaet.
64. Fine Grained Galena, Illecillewaet.
65. Silver Ore, Nicola, B. C.
66. Stalactite, from Mineral water, Banff, B. C.
67. Copper Ore, Sooke, V. I.
68. Galena in Limestone, Donald, B. C.
69. Eureka Mine, Rock Creek, Douglas.
70. Galena, Kootenay, B. C, (\$45 Silver.)
71. Crystals Pyrites, in Barren Quartz.
72. Galena, Kootenay, B. C.
73. McCulloch Claim, Nicola, very rich.
75. Stevenson Ledge, North Forks, Similkameen.
76. Zinc Blende, Galena and Pyrites, Patterson Mine, Nicola.
78. Quartz Crystals, B. C.
79. Galena in Quartz, Farwell Ledge, Illecillewaet
80. Galena, Nicola, B. C.
81. The Joshua, Mineral Hill, } assay \$55 Silver.  
Nicola, } " \$16 Gold.
82. The R. Dunsmuir, Idaho } assay \$575 Silver.  
Mountain, Nicola, } " \$12 Gold.
83. The Tubal Cain, Mineral } assay \$105 Silver.  
Hill, Nicola, } " \$10 Gold.
84. The Stevenson Ledge, Hope, very fine, C. Wilson.
85. The Shombergh Ledge, Mineral } \$40 Silver.  
Hill, Nicola, } \$10 Gold.
86. The Star Mine Ledge, mineral } \$55 Silver.  
Hill, Nicola, } \$17.50 Gold.
87. The Mary Reynolds, Idaho } \$400 Silver.  
Mountain, Nicola, } \$12.50 Gold.
88. Lignite.
89. The Cariboo, 100 feet from surface, B. C. M. & M. Co.
90. The Cariboo, 100 feet from surface, P. C. M. & M. Co.
91. Hixon Creek.
92. Copper Ore from Kamloops, by E. Fletcher.
- 93 and 94. Island Mountain, Cariboo, Surface Ore.
96. Silver Ore from Skeena River, Sutton.
97. Galena and Zinc Blende, Illecillewaet.
98. Copper, Molybdenite, Howe's Sound.
100. Gold-bearing Galena, Selkirk, Kootenay, B. Grohman.



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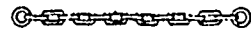
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—WHOLESALE.—

*Correspondence Solicited.*

*Orders Carefully Attended to.*

WHARF STREET,  
VICTORIA, B. C.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>101. Copper and Silver, Upper Kootenay, Eads' Discovery, B. Grohman.</p> <p>102. Copper and Silver, Columbia Valley, B. Grohman.</p> <p>103. Peacock Silver, Kootenay Lake, \$1000 Silver, B. Grohman.</p> <p>104. Howe's Sound, Copper and Silver.</p> <p>105. Skeena River.</p> <p>106. Sooke Copper.</p> <p>107. Hemabibe Mineral Paint, Nicola, Coutlie Alex.</p> <p>108. Kerrinos, Simalkameen District.</p> <p>109. Eureka Silver Ore, 40 feet below surface.</p> <p>110. Tulameen, Granite Creek.</p> <p>111. Micaceous Iron, Coutlie's Mine at Nicola.</p> <p>112. " " " " " "</p> <p>113. McCulloch Creek, Big Bend Gold.</p> <p>114. Tulameen Gold Quartz.</p> <p>115. Dunsmuir Ledge, Nicola.</p> <p>116. Sooke Iron Pyrites.</p> <p>117. Free Gold Milling Ore, Big Bend, McCulloch Creek, \$138 Gold and \$25 Silver.</p> <p>118. Gold Quartz, Bonanza Claim, Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet District, James Grey.</p> <p>119. Gold Quartz, West side Fraser, opposite Pavilion Mountain, 18 feet from surface, Bell.</p> <p>120. " " " " " "</p> <p>121. " " " " " "</p> <p>122. Quartz, Clinton, \$300 per ton.</p> <p>123. Sylvanite, from Nicola, Jenny Long, Nicola, Late Dr. Dearden, Gold \$1000, Silver \$900.</p> <p>124. Silver King, Kootenay, Silver 160 ozs, Copper 35 per cent., A. S. Farwell.</p> | <p>125. Sand from Fraser River, H. Rutland.</p> <p>129. Georgia, 3 miles from Barkerville, Mother Lode, G. A. Carrier.</p> <p>130. Georgia, 3 miles from Barkerville, Mother Lode, G. A. Carrier.</p> <p>131. Snow Shoe Mountain, Cariboo, G. A. Carrier.</p> <p>132. " " " " " "</p> <p>133. B. C. M. &amp; M. Co., Cariboo, " "</p> <p>135. Cinnabar, Judge Harrison.</p> <p>136. Corbin &amp; Kennedy, No. 1, 2, Crystal Lode, Illecillewaet.</p> <p>137. Corbin &amp; Kennedy, No. 1, 2, Crystal Lode, Illecillewaet.</p> <p>138. Sulphuret Ore, from Island Mt., S. Walker.</p> <p>139. Free Milling Ore, from Island Mt., S. Walker.</p> <p>140. Free Milling Ore, Island Mt., Graphite Co., S. Walker.</p> <p>145. Island Mountain, by John Fannin.</p> <p>146. " " " " " "</p> <p>147. Dufferin Gold, Grouse Creek, by S. Rogers, Barkerville, \$45 per ton.</p> <p>148. Geo. Byrnes Ledge, bet. Williams and Grouse Creek, by S. Rogers.</p> <p>149. B. C. M. &amp; M. Co., from the pay chutes, assay \$60 per ton.</p> <p>150. Black Jack Creek, \$50, S. Rogers.</p> <p>151. Pinkerton, Lowhee Creek, S. Rogers.</p> <p>152. Silver and Lead Ore, Kootenay, Rockies, H. Rutland.</p> <p>153. Silver Ore, Nicola Valley, H. Rutland.</p> <p>154. Silver and Galena, Nicola Valley, Stump Lake, H. Rutland.</p> <p>156. Copper, Sooke, F. Richards.</p> |
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160. Mottled Jasper, from the Rockies.  
 161. Sardonyx, " "  
 162. Jasperized Wood, " "  
 163. Crocivolite, " "  
 164. Wood Agate, " "  
 165. Tiger Eye, " "  
 166. Striped Agate, " "  
 167. Green Moss Agate from the Rockies.  
 168. Striped Red Agate, " "  
 169. Silicified Wood, " "  
 170. Specimens of Painted Rock, H. Behnsen.  
 161. " " " " J. McCandlish.  
 172. Petrified Wood.  
 173. Chalcopyrite (copper ore) Texada Island, J. Wilson.  
 174. Malachite, (copper ore) Texada Isl'd, J. Wilson.  
 175. Magnetite (iron) " "  
 176. Joshua Claim, Nicola, Stump Lake, Surface Ore, W. Gordon.  
 177. Joshua Claim, Nicola, Stump Lake, 40 Ft. Below, W. Gordon.  
 178. Joshua Claim, Nicola, Stump Lake, 60 Ft. Below, W. Gordon.  
 179. Joshua Claim, Nicola, Stump Lake, 80 Ft. Below, W. Gordon.  
 180. Pavilion Mt., Chnton, Foster Co., Big Slide, W. Gordon.  
 181. Iron Ore, Sooke, W. Gordon.  
 182. King William, Surface Ore, W. Gordon.  
 182. King William, 30 feet below surface, W. Gordon.  
 184. No Surrender Co., Stump Lake, W. Gordon.  
 185. Otter Tail Co., Otter Creek, W. Gordon.  
 192. Copper Ore, Kootenay, by R. T. Galbraith.  
 193. Copper Ore, Spallumcheen.  
 194. Arsenical Copper.  
 195. Black Jack, 25 feet from surface, G. Bervin.  
 196. Cariboo Co., Rock Creek, Free Gold, C. G. Ballentyne.  
 197. Tubal Cain, Nicola, 200 oz. Silver, Wm. Wilson.  
 198. Chalcopyrites, Spring Ridge, Victoria, by H. Behnsen.  
 230. Native silver (arquerite), George Fairbrother.  
 231. Native Copper, A. A. Green.  
 232. Native Copper from Lowhee Creek, Carrier.  
 233. Monte Carlo mine, North Thompson, F. Allingham.  
 234. Illecillewaet surface, Silver and Galena Ore.  
 235. Iron Ore, Sooke, F. Richards.  
 236. Copper Ore, B. C.  
 237. Corbin & Kennedy, No. 2 Illecillewaet, Corbin.  
 238. Gold Quartz from Omineca, J. May.  
 239. Hebrew, Bella Bella, \$40, J. Wilson.  
 240. Rivers Inlet, from John Wilson.  
 241. Queen Charlotte Coal, John Wilson.  
 242. Salt Spring Island Coal, John Wilson.  
 243. Texada Copper, "  
 244. Free Gold Quartz, Queen Charlotte, J. Wilson.  
 245. Black Sand, from Cape Scott, north end V. I., by W. Huson.  
 246. Ledge on Island in Queen Charlotte Sound, Assays \$5 to \$120 per ton, by W. Huson.  
 253. Horn Blend with Crystallized Iron, from the Sooke Iron Mine, F. Richards.  
 254. Iron,  
 255. Lillooet Lake, Sulphuret, a large deposit, by A. A. Green.  
 256. Sulphuret Gold Ore from Black Jack, Jos. Mason.  
 257. Magnetic Iron, Sooke, F. Richards.  
 258. Galena from Slocum River, Kootenay, \$700 per ton, E. Fletcher.  
 259. Garibaldi Copper, Beechy Bay, F. Richards.  
 160. Argentiferous Ore, the Queen Mine, Yale, Assays 36, 70 and 211 oz. to ton, W. Teague.  
 261. Pandra Mine, Galena and Silver \$18, and 70 per cent. Lead. Tait.  
 262. Galena and Revelstoke.  
 263. Asbestos, Thetis Lake.  
 264. Star Mine, Nicola, 100 feet down, Henderson.  
 265. Galena Ore, from the Jenny Long, Late Dr. Deardon, \$50 Silver, \$20 Gold.  
 272. New Jerusalem, Kootenay Lake, B. C., Argentiferous Galena and Antimony, J. A. Meyers.  
 276. Ruby, Kootenay Lake, B. C., Galena and Quartz, J. A. Meyers.  
 280. Salt Spring Island, Gold \$8, Silver \$3, Koch.  
 281. Silver, Cherry Creek, Tait.  
 282. Joshua Mine, W. Wilson.  
 284. Scotch Giant, Jubilee, Mt. Kootenay, J. W. Kellie.  
 285. Tulameen River, Bonanza Queen, \$113 Gold and \$42 Silver, Jensen.  
 286. Heavy Spar. Sulphate of Baryta, containing Copper, Jubilee Mountain.  
 287. Gold Ore, Cariboo Co., Rock Creek, very rich, J. R. Tait.  
 288. Gold Ore, Victoria Mine, Rock Creek, J. R. Tait.  
 289. Gold Ore, La Fave Mine, Rock Creek, J. R. Tait.  
 290. Gold Ore, Victoria, Rock Creek, J. R. Tait. Rock Creek, Assay \$400.  
 291. Gold Ore, Ming, Rock Creek, "  
 292. Gold Ore, S. King, Rock Creek, "  
 293. Galena, Rock Creek, "  
 295. Gray Copper, Illecillewaet, Isabella Mine, assay 975 cz. Silver.  
 296. Black Jack Co., Wm. Creek, 33 feet from Surface, 3-foot vein, Assay \$94.  
 303. Coal from Nicola, on north Coal Water, 45 miles from Spence's Bridge, Mines owned by A. A. Green & Co.  
 307. "Silver King," Toad Mt., 1200 oz. assay Silver, R. D. Atkins.  
 308. Tough Not Lode, Morel & Doland, Toad Mt., R. D. Atkins.  
 309. Silver King, Toad Mt., Atkins.  
 310. " " very fine, R. D. Atkins.  
 312. Fine Specimen of Free Gold, Quartz from Bonanza Mine, Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet, J. McB. Smith.  
 313. Sulphuret Ore, from the Treadmill mine, Douglas Island, Templeman.  
 314. Concentrated Sulphurets. " " "  
 315. Roasted and Pulverized Sulphurets. " " "  
 316. Gold Leachings, " " "  
 317. The First Concentrates from Stump Lake, Nicola. George Henderson.  
 318. Garnets from Siwash Creek, Yale, G. Stout.  
 319. Copper Pyrites and Zinc Blende, Texada Island, J. Orr.

- 322. Lead Carbonates, from Kootenay Lake, B. C., assays 139 oz., G. B. Wright.
- 323 Galena Ore from Little Donald Mine, Kootenay Lake, B. C., assay 130 oz. Silver per ton, G. B. Wright.
- 324. Concentrates from Hall's Mine, near Toad Mountain, 400 oz. Silver and 25 per cent. Copper, G. B. Wright.
- 325. Concentrates from Corbin & Kennedy, Illecillewaet, 350 oz. Silver, G. B. Wright.

It will be observed that some of the numbers in this Catalogue are omitted, being the numbers placed upon specimens from outside of the Province, and which are kept more to contrast with our own specimens than for any other purpose. They are in the cabinet at Government Street.

COAL.

THE UNION MINES. ✓

NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS EXPENDED TO DATE—  
TWO THOUSAND TONS TO BE THE DAILY OUTPUT—EX-  
TENSION OF THE ISLAND RAILWAY NORTH TO COMOX  
AND SOUTH TO BEECHER BAY.

The opening up of the Union coal mines of Comox has been paid but little attention since the time work was begun in April last, and consequently but few people have any idea of the great expenditure of money that is being made. Although work was commenced in April, operations on a large scale did not begin until the first of May, since which time a large force of miners, railway men and laborers have been actively engaged; 450 altogether being continually employed.

The first work necessary was a wagon road into the property, and five and a half miles were constructed by the owners of the mines.

Wharves were built on a substantial and extensive scale. Sixteen hundred feet of loading wharves, with three tracks on top, and all necessary shutes and hatches for loading direct from the cars were built, with the intention of shipping 2000 tons of coal daily. At these wharves at low tide the water is thirty feet in depth, and four of the largest ships afloat can load coal there at one and the same time. For freight and passenger traffic a wharf of 780 feet in length was built, with all necessary adjuncts.

A standard gauge railway 11½ miles long, with necessary sidings, has been constructed into the mines, on which the laying of rails will be finished this week. One locomotive is already at work. The carrying capacity of the coal cars to be used, which will be erected at the mines, will be 25 tons.

In sinking shafts and running levels, good progress has been made, three pits having been opened up. Three winding engines are at work hauling the cars from the levels. Another winding engine has just been completed at the Albion Iron Works in this city, and will be shipped to the mines in the course of a few days, together with two large steam boilers. A sawmill with a capacity of 12,000 feet

daily was also built and is in operation. Fifty cottages were erected for the workmen, and a considerable tract of land cleared. It is anticipated that when the Union mines are in full blast, they will provide work for over a thousand men, and draw together a community of between 3,500 and 4,000 people.

The amount expended to date in opening up the Union mines lacks but a few thousands of reaching half a million dollars, and it is stated that a sum nearly equalling that amount will be required to complete the task.

It is quite natural that Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons, before entering on so large an expenditure, had sufficient inducement for so doing, the latter being an arrangement with the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railway systems whereby they take 600,000 tons of coal yearly, an amount of 150 per cent, in excess of the present total export of the province.

When the Union mines are in good running order, we understand it is Mr. Dunsmuir's intention to at once proceed with the extension of the Island railway from Wellington to Comox, a distance of about seventy miles, and before its completion it is probable the Branch to Beecher Bay to connect with the American system will also be constructed. The prosecution of these works means the continuation of a large expenditure over and above the sum that will be necessary for the wages of miners and others to produce the ship 2,000 tons of coal from Comox.

Space forbids a detailed reference to the advantages that will result to the province generally, particularly the Island, and more especially the district of Comox and Victoria city. The trade of the latter must receive a large addition by the increase of population along its channels of distribution, while its manufacturers will also be given an impetus. In fact, it is in a great measure due to the opening of the Union mines that the Albion Iron Works has been kept busy night and day for many months past. It is sufficient that all know that prosperity will remain with us, and as a centre of trade we will increase and multiply. *Colonist.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Nanaimo Morning Courier)

The Victoria Press is considerably agitated over the recent disclosures made as to the magnitude to which opium smoking is carried on in the Capital city. This is a vice which not only follows in the wake of the Mongolian, but is introduced by him; and it will be found, although the strictest surveillance may be placed upon these "dens," that the opium "lay-out" will not be absent wherever the Chinese congregate. They, and their vices, are a curse to any community and any country, sentimentalists and lovers of cheap labor to the contrary notwithstanding. So, the young, and often the old, of our people, soon cultivate an appetite for the death-dealing poison, and there can be but one result. However, safeguards are necessary, and the vile, damnable habit should be suppressed if possible, and the leprous, lecherous heathen be taught that we have vices enough of our own, without acquiring theirs.

# M<sup>C</sup>LEAN & STEWART,

(Successors to A. McLean)

General Outfitters and Importers of Gentlemen's  
and Boys' Clothing.

**SCOTCH HOUSE, 31 FORT ST.**

## T. J. JONES & SON,

✦ DENTISTS ✦

Call Special Attention to their new base for Artificial Teeth. Gas administered for painless extraction. Preservation of Natural Teeth a Specialty. Office over Bank of B. C., Victoria

T. J. JONES, L. D. S.

T. HARRY JONES, D. D. S.

## DR. LEWIS HALL,

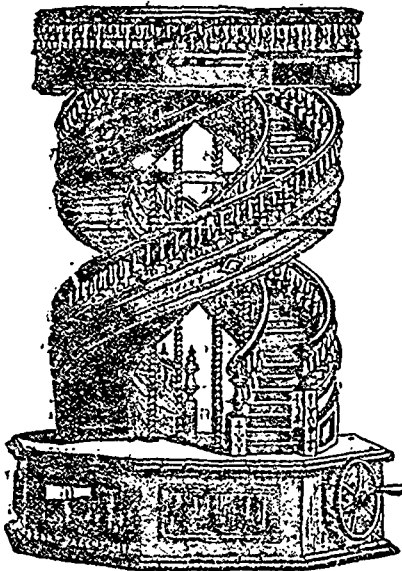
↳ DENTIST ◁

Douglas Street, Craft & Norris' Block, up stairs.

Office Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

RESIDENCE No. 8, PIONEER STREET.

## E. GRAY, STAIR BUILDER,



Planing, Turning,

Band and Scroll Sawing

Manufacturer of  
**DOORS, SASHES, ETC.**

*This Space belongs to the Enterprising*

## GROCERY FIRM

of

# CARNE & MUNSIE,

*who will about the 10th of January re-  
move to their New Premises in  
the Craft and Norris Block,  
Douglas Street.*

**LOOK OUT FOR THEIR "AD"  
NEXT MONTH,**

*But in the meantime remember the  
corner of*

**Douglas & Johnson Sts.**

# The Leading House in the Province for all kinds of Boots and Shoes

THIS INCLUDES THE LINES USED BY SURVEYORS, MINERS AND SEAMEN.

## H. MANSELL,

NO. 95 GOVERNMENT ST.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

GUM BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

**K** Boots always in Stock. Boots made to Order in Every Style.

REPAIRS NEATLY DONE. THE BEST WORKMEN AND BEST STOCK IN B. C.

Morro—"A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR."

### JOURNALISTIC.

The brightest, breeziest, brainiest little paper (or big) on the Western Slope is the *Donald Truth*, and there are always many little nuggets of pure gold scattered through it. There is not the slightest humbug in the most quiet unseen corner of it, and when it pronounces upon any subject, its pronouncement is always dictated by good sound logic, ability, common sense and thorough independence. Its humor is well known and recognized by all. It should and will live.

EDITOR.

We cannot refrain from expressing our opinion on the temperate, able, and dignified manner in which the Editor-in-Chief of the *Nanaimo Courier* writes on the question of the claims advanced in the candidature for the mayoralty of that city. STRONG is a gentleman from the grass roots up, and says:

"The stand taken by us in the present municipal contest is not a personal one. It is not a question of men, but of policy. As we have stated before we state again that we believe that Mr. Bate in his private capacity is a most estimable gentleman and a good friend and citizen, and it is of his public acts that we speak and his record as chief magistrate of the city. A man's acts in his public or official position are surely open to praise or censure, and it is by those that he should be judged. We do not believe in those journals who have not the moral courage to take a decided stand one way or the other. We believe that if a newspaper is to be of any use to its constituency that it must be decided in its utterances, and that it should not follow but lead public opinion. As we have repeatedly urged on our citizens, the fact, or so we believe it to be, that the present is an important period in the city's history, and that only men of pronounced and liberal views should be returned as members of the municipal council. In this day, cities spring into existence as if by magic, and legislation commensurate with their growing requirements must be had and to secure this the city council must adopt a vigorous and distinct policy. Our support is given ALD. HILBERT, because we believe that he would faithfully discharge the duties of mayor, and because we believe that he would exercise due care and economy as well, and we do not believe in this principle of Caesarism, that one man should have the office of mayor to the exclusion of all others. Therefore we endorsed Ald. Hilbert's policy, personal predilections, we had none."

### THE INLAND SENTINEL.

The *Inland Sentinel*, from Kamloops, comes along regularly once a week, and always with an abundance of mining news of the latest. Mr. H. McCutcheon, the publisher, who is a young man of a good deal more than ordinary ability, certainly deserves well of British Columbia for putting out such a paper, and we are glad to say it is fully appreciated. The public of British Columbia will be apt to hear from Mr. McCutcheon, as he is one of the best informed politicians in the Country, and without being a partisan can discuss the political questions of his native country with as much ability as most men; and best of all he is thoroughly conscientious and independent in his expressions.

### IMMIGRATION.

We are glad to see from our exchanges that the Dominion Government intend pursuing the policy indicated by the writer to them, in a letter addressed to the Under Secretary some three years and seven months ago—better late than never. The few millions expended in the past by the Government for this service, which was virtually and practically calculated, by excessive competition in the labor market, to drive Canadians into the United States, is well spent, if, in so doing, they, the Government, are now capable of realizing what any man of ordinary intelligence could have easily seen. Within a dozen years over six millions have been spent in driving Canadians into Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory, &c., to satisfy, we assume, the eastern manufacturer and employer of labor. From time to time we purpose pointing out the fallacious policy and bawling connected with this Department.

### KOOTENAY.

Mr. George McCabe, of Golden, B. C., has been the means, within the last few months, of interesting several prominent gentlemen of Vancouver in mining properties about Carbonate Mountain. The assays in this part of the district are certainly very encouraging, and Mr. McCabe having had large experience in mining and mining matters in many places, cannot fail to get there. So far, his success has only been attained by hard work and rustling.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAM BAKERY.

NESBITT, DICKSON & CO., PROPS.

FORT STREET, - - - ABOVE DOUGLAS.

Price List Furnished. Orders promptly attended to. Ask your Grocer for  
Nesbitt, Dickson & Co's Biscuits.

Arrowroot,	Currant Tops,	Fruit Biser,	Oatmeal,	Sugar Crackers,
Assorted Jumbles,	Ginger Snaps,	Iced Ginger Bread,	Pilot,	Spice Jumbles,
Assorted Fingers,	Graham Waters,	Iced Sultana,	Perkins,	Sugar Cookies,
Abernethy,	Ginger Cake,	Lemon Snaps,	Rich Mixed,	Sultana Biscuit,
Cabin,	Family Pilot,	Lemon Bisouit,	Soda Crackers,	Vanilla Cream,
Cheese Biscuits,	Fancy Mixed,	New York Snaps,	Seed Biscuit,	Wine,
		Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.	

## THE OLD STORY.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN PRODUCTS (ORE NOW) BEING DIVERTED FROM THE PROVINCE BY THE MORE ENTERPRISING AMERICANS INTO THE U. S. A.

The importance of the Government building a wagon road between Toad Mountain and Sproat's Landing on Kootenay River, a distance of only 20 miles, and of this being followed by a railroad speedily, cannot possibly be over estimated.

Toad Mountain and district appear to be about the only section of the Province from which ore of any considerable commercial value is now being mined, yet this ore all goes into the United States over the Northern Pacific Railroad *via* Sand Point by a most tedious and circuitous route at great cost. Surely, this is a condition of things that should not continue; with either wagon or railroad this ore might be brought by an easy and direct route via Columbia River to Revelstoke, thence to the Vancouver Smelting Works, the natural spot for it and where all classes of the community would greatly prefer to see it. *Pressure should be at once put upon the Government to build a wagon road without delay to serve until the railroad is built.* It is of no use waiting for the construction of a railroad which may never come, and in the meantime the Northern Pacific Railroad will have their own branch road in to Bonner's Ferry, thus securing all the trade of the Southern Kootenay which should come, by right, to Vancouver, and from which it will be diverted for ever if action is not immediate.

The extent of the undeveloped mineral resources of this country is not now for the first time being brought to light, for it has been a matter of History for many years, and from year to year confirmed by the opinions of Mining Experts from different parts of the world. We assume that the point now to be gained by the knowledge already in our possession is to make such knowledge known in those centres of Mining Capital, where the capitalists are most likely to be attracted to this country.

## TO OUR FRIENDS GENERALLY.

Don't imagine, my dear friends, that every dude you meet is a fool, because some dudes are. There are dudes and dudes. Neither get it into your noodle that every capitalist is a tyrant. Some of the brightest, wittiest, brainiest men we have ever met would, on the street, be sized up as dudes from their style, "you know," still you would get badly left were you to put them down as fools. Again, because some capitalists are tyrants and brutes, be far, I pray you, from assuming that all capitalists are. Capitalists who have made their money in a short time, as mining capitalists often do, are, as a rule big-hearted, generous, good men, with generous impulses. It is the small capitalists, in the Eastern Provinces and States, who have amassed fortunes, as is sometimes the case, by pure economy and often parsimony, that as a rule are not very likeable. We don't like their small, pessimistic, contemptible methods of splitting hairs or quarrelling over five-cent pieces, and no wonder the Eastern people, or at least some of them, were called "North American Chinamen." We have known many of such Chinamen born and bred—yes, badly bred, in the Province of Ontario. For big-hearted, grand men, commend us to mining capitalists as a rule. The men who have seen the ups and downs of life, often more downs than ups; have lived much in the open air and drawn their inspiration from mountain scenery while drawing their gold from the mountains. Dear friends be careful in knowing to the contrary that such is the case before catching on to the popular cry on this theme of tyrants and capitalists. At any rate, in the language of the ancient Pope, "Worth makes the man; the want of it the fellow, and all the rest is leather and prunella." In Paris they say, "Worth makes the woman."

Wife—"Now, Charles, this is the fourth time I have found you in the kitchen talking to the hired girl."

Husband—"Well, yes; I—I think it is".

Wife—"Well, the next time I catch you talking to the girl, I'll discharge her and do the cooking myself."

That cured him.

# B. WILLIAMS & Co., Hatters and Clothiers.



Johnson Street, - - - bet. Broad and Douglas.

## THE SKIL FISHERIES.

### RETURN OF THE CARIBOO FLY FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The Steamer Cariboo Fly, Capt. Meyer returned from Queen Charlotte Islands and the Skeena River last evening. We are indebted to Capt. Meyer for the following interesting notes of the trip, and the particulars of the loss of the schooner Skeena, by which nine persons, including a son of Mr. Cunningham, were drowned:

#### THE SKIL FISHERIES.

It having been found last year by Mr. Henry Saunders and associates, that the prosecution of the skil fishery, at Queen Charlotte Islands, could not be carried on regularly by sailing schooners, on account of the uncertainty of communication, and delay from bad weather, it was decided by the above gentlemen to establish fishing stations on shore, near the fishing grounds, provided regular communication could be had by steamer between Victoria and such stations. Such could easily be arranged by the regular northern coast steamers, provided they could use a passage separating Moresby from Graham Island; but it having heretofore been considered impossible that steamers of any capacity could go through it, the Cariboo Fly was sent to inspect the passage.

Captain Meyer reports that he found no difficulty whatever in going through this passage, and says that if the Dominion government would take some interest in the matter, and erect three or four *day beacons* in certain parts of the channel, any steamer up to twelve feet draught, could go through at the proper stage of tide, thereby being enabled to make the trip from Skidegate to the fishing station at Saunders Harbour in from four to five hours, whereas the same distance around either end of the islands might take so many days, on account of the changeable weather around these Islands.

Captain Meyer also reports that he found two good harbours near the fishing grounds, not indicated on the admiralty charts, either of which would be more easy to reach from Skidegate than the one at present selected for stations.

The weather on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's was found to be considerably milder than in the same latitude on the mainland. Not a speck of snow could be seen, except near the tops of the mountains, whereas on the mainland everything was covered down to the water line. Four fishermen left

last fall at Saunders' Harbour, by McLean Bros., were in good health, and had put up some buildings for a station.

#### A DEAD WHALE.

A large whale had been cast on shore recently at Saunders Harbour, some of whose bones were brought down by the Fly.

#### LOSS OF THE SKEENA.

On the 15th of December last, while Mr. Cunningham's schooner Skeena was on her way to Skidegate, she sprang a leak during bad weather, and sank. A son of Mr. Cunningham, and eight out of fifteen Indian passengers being drowned, while the captain, and a white boy, named Johnson, and seven Indians were saved in a boat.

#### DROWNING ACCIDENT.

On the Skeena River, a white man named Wm. Faulkner and an Indian, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, while crossing the river. Neither bodies or boat have been found so far. The boat was a good Columbia River fishing boat, and it is supposed that the accident was caused through not having ballast in her.

#### CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The weather experienced by the Fly was very changeable from fine sunshine on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's, to heavy snowstorms on the mainland side.—*Colonist*.

#### JACOB SEHL

The largest furniture manufacturer in British Columbia, is one of the most successful business men in the Province, having from year to year, and decade to decade, and from small beginnings attained a commanding position.

Nearly thirty-one years ago Mr. Sehl came to British Columbia, a young man, and with the perseverance and industry which nearly always succeed added to an integrity and uprightness which adorns the man, is now at middle age, a household name in nearly every family in British Columbia—to a large manufacturing business, he adds that of a larger importer, and in this city, at Vancouver and Nanaimo, he has magnificent shops, and does an immense business in furniture, &c., which would do credit to any city in Canada between Victoria and Halifax. We wish Mr. Sehl continued prosperity and a long life.



**TEXADA MINES.**

(Nanaimo Courier.)

Reports from Texada are to the effect that prospecting for quartz ledges still continues. An expert in mines and mining visited the new Eldorado last week, and it is understood that he was very favorably impressed with the character of many of the ledges which he examined. Some of our local experts who own claims there talk knowingly of the permanent character of the veins and will assure you most emphatically of the fine prospects in store for some of the lucky owners of claims on the island. A well known gentleman, and one who is conversant with the geological formation of the island, and who has also made an extensive study of geology, said to a reporter yesterday that there was another very precious metal besides silver and gold to be found in Texada, but when the reporter asked the gentleman for some more definite information none was forthcoming, and he was admonished to wait "a few days" and full particulars would be revealed. The Muriel left Sunday night at 12 o'clock with a party of prospectors and others for the gold fields.

**VICTORIA'S HOTELS.**

The following allusion to The Clarence Hotel appears in Mr. W. Leggo's letters in the *Winnipeg Call*: I desire especially to speak well of this excellent house. It is comparatively new. It is a large four-story brick building and is fitted up with all the modern appliances, elevator, electric light, baths, with their usual accompaniments for ladies and gentlemen on each floor, a large and handsome dining-room, a spacious and well furnished drawing room, a well supplied table, and courtesy and prompt attention for every one. Three dollars per day is a very reasonable charge for these luxuries.

THE CUISINE is of unusual excellence, Mr. W. C. Anderson, the Proprietor, having had the honor of purveying to H. R. H. Prince of Wales, H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, and the present Governor-General of Canada—Lord Stanley of Preston. Also the New Club, Edinburgh; The Stirling County Club, The Union Club of Victoria, besides having had long experience in the management of well known hotels in Europe.

The Clarence is the only Hotel in B. C. with elevator for guests.

**A KICKER'S FATE.**

In the long ago when booms were new, there was a certain town and among its inhabitants was a professional croaker. He was born when the sign was in the moon, and he never recovered from the baneful effects of his birth. When the winds came he knew of a land of perpetual calm; when it rained he knew where it was alway sunshine; when it was dry, he knew where crops were never injured by drouth. When the weather was cold, he knew where it was warm; and when it was warm he knew where it was cold. A railroad came and promised future growth and greatness to the town, but the croaker

predicted that the road would steal all the prosperity that the town ever did enjoy, and when the boom came with the road, he said it wouldn't last a month. He arose early in the morning and labored till late at night predicting a collapse of everything but his own jaw. Still the town prospered, had schools, churches, variety theatres, banks, and a home talent dramatic company. It then began considering electric lights and street railways. The croaker now found his labors very arduous, by reason of the increased population of the town, but he told every inhabitant that electric lights and street railways would ruin the place. He redoubled his efforts and succeeded in placing the success of the proposition in doubt. One dark night the Mayor invited him to take a walk. His remains were found near a packing house next day, and the coroner's jury returned verdict of meritorious homicide. The town is now a great city.

**A MINER'S LUCK.**

The death of Peter Whyte recalls the strange story of the founding of Victoria, Australia. In an Australian mining camp at one of the tents sat four men—June 10, 1858—talking earnestly of their future and bemoaning the past. For several months these four men had worked together in the same claim, sometimes getting barely sufficient for daily wants, sometimes not even that. For several weeks, indeed, they had labored without any result. After a long discussion they had decided to abandon the claim. Down in the mine the three looked gloomily around, with a kind of sulky regret, at having to leave a scene of so much useless toil. "Good-bye," said one, "I'll give you a farewell blow," and raising his pick he struck the quartz, making splinters fly in all directions. His practised eye caught a glittering speck on one of the bits at his feet. He examined it and the place he had struck, when, with a loud exclamation he knelt and satisfied himself that it was gold. He then commenced picking vigorously. His mates caught the meaning and followed his example. In dead silence they worked on—they had discovered a monster nugget. Then a wild, glad shout sounded in the ears of the man at the windless, who had sunk in a half doze, feeling probably the want of his breakfast. To his enquiry "What is going on?" the cry came, "Wind up," and as he did there arose to the surface a nugget of virgin gold. When exposed to view the men were almost insane with joy. After watching it through the day and live-long night they conveyed it in safety to the bank. It was named "The Welcome Stranger," and yielded to the fortunate discoverers of it \$30,000. On the site or spot the forest and shrub have disappeared and their places are occupied by the finest city on the celebrated gold field of Victoria. *Philadelphia News.*

F. G. Richards, Jr., has transferred property in Victoria to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, since 1st January, 1889

A Vassar College miss reads the prayer book response thus: "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Ah, me!"



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**TIME TABLE NO. 9.**

Taking Effect November 1st 1887.

*Burrard Inlet Route.*

**VICTORIA TO  
VANCOUVER AND MOODYVILLE,**  
Daily except Monday at 3 o'clock.

**VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA.**  
Daily except Monday, at 13:30  
o'clock or on arrival of C. P. Rail-  
way Train.

*New Westminster Route.*

**LEAVE VICTORIA  
FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, LADNER'S  
LANDING AND LULU ISLAND,**  
Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Thursday and  
Sunday at 7 o'clock.

**PLUMPER PASS  
Sunday at 7 o'clock.  
LEAVES NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VIC-  
TORIA**

Monday at 13 o'clock. Wednesday  
and Friday at 7 a. m.

**FOR PLUMPER PASS  
Monday at 13 o'clock.**

Steamers for Chilliwhok and Way  
Landings, leave New Westminster every  
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at  
7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of  
changing this Time Table without noti-  
fication.

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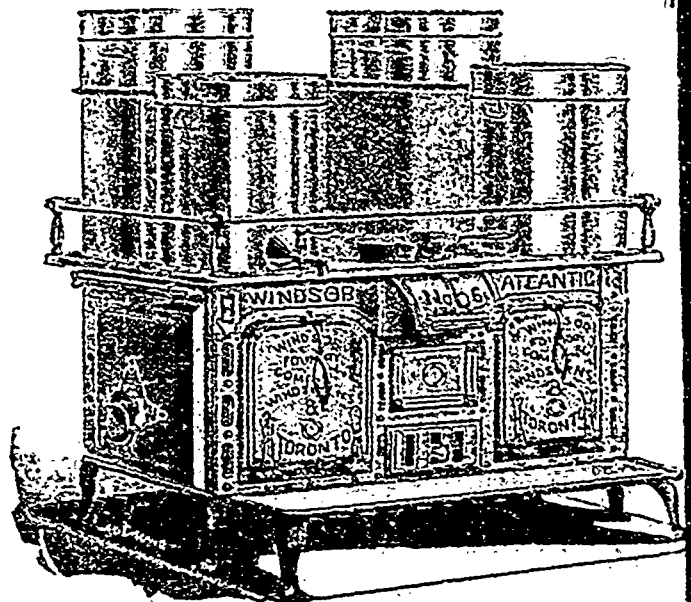
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