Subscription, $1 per Year.

Kamloops and District Mining Gazette.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the Mining Interests of the District of North Yale, British Columbia.

PUBLISHED BY W. W. CLARKE & F. E. YOUNG.

July - - 1899.

No. 7. - - Issued Monthly.

Let us Fill

Your Prescriptions

If you want the best results from your medicines you must have your doctor's prescriptions filled by a competent pharmacist.

We are not only competent, but we fill your prescriptions with the purest, freshest, and best drugs and chemicals that the old reliable houses can supply us with.

Send us Your Mail Orders.

Mallery's Drug Store

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PRINTED AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LIBRARY

Canadi ... way

And

The Only Tra ... rough

PA

FIRST-CLAS ... AL,
SLEEPERS ...),
TOURIST C ... OLIS.
Through the Grand ... t direct and
cheapest ...

The Kootenay Mining District.

Anyone wishing information regarding the gold fields of the far-famed Kootenay and Cariboo country should call on the Canadian Pacific Railway Agent. Through tickets to and from all parts to Europe, via all Atlantic Steamship lines.

Tickets to and from Honolulu, Fiji, Australia, China and Japan

Via Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

For Particulars as to rates, tickets, terms, etc., apply to any agent Canadian Pacific Railway, or to
W. O MILLER, Agent, Kamloops.
W. F. ANDERSON, Travelling Passenger Agent, Nelson.
E. J. COYLE, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

The Kamloops House

P. HEROD, - - PROPRIETOR.

Is the place where you can be sure of getting the

Choicest Wines and Liquors and the Best Brands of Cigars

Oyster Cocktails and
Tom and Jerry Our Specialies.

Bed Rock Prices!
At the Miners' Outfitting House.

J. J. GUEST & CO..

Kamloops, B.C.

J. N. MOORE

MAIN STREET, - - - KAMLOOPS B. C.

—Wholesale and Retail—

Butcher

And Dealer in STOCK

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Canadian Pacific Railway

And Soo Pacific Line.

The Only Trans-continental Route Running Through Trains From

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC

FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS AND TOURIST CARS **TO** BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, MINNEAPOLIS.

Through the Grandest Scenery on the Continent. The most direct and cheapest route to

The Kootenay Mining District.

Anyone wishing information regarding the gold fields of the far-famed Kootenay and Cariboo country should call on the Canadian Pacific Railway Agent. Through tickets to and from all parts to Europe, via all Atlantic Steamship lines.

Tickets to and from Honolulu, Fiji, Australia, China and Japan

Via Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

For Particulars as to rates, tickets, terms, etc., apply to any agent Canadian Pacific Railway, or to

W. O MILLER, Agent, Kamloops.

W. F. ANDERSON, Travelling Passenger Agent, Nelson.

E. J. COYLE, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

The Kamloops House

P. HEROD, - - PROPRIETOR.

Is the place where you can be sure of getting the

Choicest Wines and Liquors and the Best Brands of Cigars

Oyster Cocktails and
Tom and Jerry Our Specialies.

Bed Rock Prices!
At the Miners' Outfitting House.

J. J. GUEST & CO..

Kamloops, B.C.

J. N. MOORE

MAIN STREET, - - - KAMLOOPS B. C.

—Wholesale and Retail—

Butcher

And Dealer in STOCK

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Main Street,
Kamloops, B.C.

Large Central Sample Rooms. Comfortable, well furnished bedrooms. Good Stabling. Rates $1 to $2.50. New Horse Corrall in connection.

P. A. Barnhart, = = = Proprietor.

The Pioneer Saloon,

Kamloops, B.C.

The Best Liquors kept in stock.
A quiet and comfortable saloon.
All kinds of Newspapers.

John O'Brien, - - Prop.

The Dominion Hotel,

Kamloops, B.C.

Under an entirely new management. Headquarters for Nicola, Granite Creek and Louis Creek Stages. Every convenience for Commercial Men. Good Stabling. Excellent Cuisine. Free 'bus to and from all Trains. Well stocked Bar.

Chas. J. Robinson, = = Prop.

J. R. Hull & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BUTCHERS.... BEEF, PORK, etc.

All orders in our Line Promptly Filled.
Highest Price Paid for Hides and Skins.

MAIN STREET - - - - KAMLOOPS, B. C.

T. COSTLEY'S

Livery Stables.

First-Class Driving and Riding Horses at Reasonable Rates.

T. COSTLEY, Proprietor,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Miners Attention!

FOR A

Hair-Cut, Shave or Bath

GO TO James L. Brown's EAST SIDE BARBER SHOP.

A Thoroughly First-Class Hotel for Families and Commercial Men.

Rates From $1.00 to $2.00 Per Day.

....Montreal Hotel.

About 50 Yards from the Station.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Napoleon Latremouille, Prp.

NEAREST HOTEL TO THE K. M. & A. A. HALL.

Grand Pacific Hotel,

Kamloops, B.C.

THE Nearest House to the Railway Station. The only convenient Hotel for Railway Travellers. Good Rooms. Good Table. Good Liquors.

EXCELLENT STABLING IN CONNECTION.

DUPONT & CORNING, - - - - Props.

Queen's Hotel, Kamloops, B.C.

Brick Building Throughout. Comfortable Accommodation. Good table. Electric Lighting. Latest Sanitary Arrangements. Stabling Unsurpassed. Splendid View of the Thompson River.

John Latremouille, = = Prop.

Kamloops Mining Gazette.

JULY. 1899. No. 7

What We Think.

Owing to an article appearing in the August number of the *B.C. Mining Record* reflecting on the management and floating of shares of the Python mine, we determined to pay it a visit ourselves, and if possible gain a little information on the matter.

We shall only relate exactly what we saw, and may state right here that we did not put on our rose-colored spectacles, but neither did we put on blue ones.

On Friday morning, August 4th, in company with Mr. E. C. Woods, C.E., we procured horses and rode over to the mine. On the other side of Clapperton's ranch, nearly three miles from town, there is a short cut running through a gulch, passing an abandoned coal mine, and connecting with the newly graded wagon road that leads to the mine. This road was made at a cost of about $250, and is a first-rate one for the purpose for which it is to be used. Winding round the side of the hill, there is scarcely any grade at all till the bunk house is reached. The old road could not have been used as a wagon road as there are several very steep places where it would be impossible to do any hauling, and even supplies for the camp would have to be packed in. On reaching the bunk house, we tied up our horses, fed them with hay, and started off up the hill to where the shaft is situated.

What is called the Python group consists of five claims, three full-sized ones and two fractions. They are named the Python, Noonday, Copperhead, Python fraction and the Calumet fraction. They are situated about 3½ miles southwest, as the crow flies, and about 4½ miles by road from Kamloops.

At the shaft two men were handling the windlass, hauling up ore in an iron bucket, while a third was shaping timber for the inside of the mine. Mr. Woods procured candles, and the next thing to do was to get to the bottom. The only way this could be done was by placing one foot in the loop at the end of the rope and holding on with both hands while the men lowered us down. It is not at all an unpleasant sensation, and not nearly so difficult as it looks. It is a 4ft. x 4ft. double compartment shaft, very solidly timbered, and 55 feet in depth. About 25 feet down there is a small landing and a short drift, but we did not stop there. At the bottom Mr. Woods was awaiting with lighted candles, and together we entered tho longest drift, some 35 feet in extent. Here the walls are well defined, the higher grade ore being on the footwall. With a rule we measured eight feet from wall to wall, the vein trending in, what appeared to us, in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction. We picked a few specimens from the walls of rich-looking copper pyrites, with peacock-colored spots running through it. Ore has been taken out the full size of the vein, and averages after rough sorting about 15 per cent. copper and from $4 to $5 in gold.

We examined three other short drifts, all of them shewing mineral,

Fancy Toilet Articles at McCartney's Drug Store.

and then made our way to the hoisting rope, where we were quickly drawn to the surface, emerging into the bright sunlight blinking like owls. Mr. Lane is foreman at the mine and apparently throughly understands his business. A long pipe connected with a stove, in which a fire is kept burning, runs down into the shaft drawing up all the bad air.

It is the intention of the Company to continue sinking tha shaft, timbering as they go along, and there is any amount of material for that purpose as the whole hill is covered with fine trees.

A few yards from the shaft there is a solidly built ore chute, from which a tramway some 150 yards in length, runs to the bottom of the hill on to another chute on the wagon road. Here a blacksmith's shop has been erected, and when we arrived a man was busily engaged rivetting frogs. Going back up the hill we started to trace the length of the vein across country.

About 300 feet west of the shaft there is an open cut about 60 ft in length exposing the vein, which we followed to the adjoining claim by means of small holes exposing the cropping at short intervals.

The vein is said to be traceable beyond this line but we did not think it necessary to go further.

Returning to the shaft we in the same manner traced the vein to the eastern boundary of the Noonday claim, near where is a man now at work cross trenching the vein, which shows up heavily mineralized at three feet depth. This tracing was very easy, and covers an extent of 3,500 feet on the company's property. The shaft was originally sunk as a large single compartment, but timbering being necessary before sinking further it was decided to take out enough more ground to make it double, and then proceed to open up a first-class prospect into a mine and do it in mining shape. The ore chutes will hold about 30 tons each, and are a labor-saving necessity in making up carload lots from a small opening underground. The tramway will be entirely gravity in operation, the full car descending pulling up the empty, and the speed regulated by a friction brake. There are several tons of high grade ore on the dump and more being hoisted with every bucket. A splendid opportunity offers for a tunnel to tap the vein at good depth, and eventually it is the intention to drive it in. At the foot of the hill, on the end of the Copper Head claim, is a fine body of water of over 60 acres area, over 8 to 12 feet in places, and supplied by two springs on the side hill, one of which provides the mine with sufficient for all domestic purposes.

From what we saw we consider the showing made exceedingly good for the short time the property has been in operation, and certainly warrants the expense of opening it up to a great depth. The management are keeping the work well in hand, and system and economy are carefully considered. At present there are 10 men at work, but it will not be long before the force is greatly increased, and either two or three shifts will be run.

Climbing hils in the hot sun is tiring work, and we were not sorry when we heard a coo-ee announcing lunch. Back we went to the bunkhouse, a wooden structure about 72

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines go to

ft. x 18ft, kept beautifully clean, where we found all the men assembled ready for the mid-day meal. After a wash in some cool spring water we sat down at a substantially laden table and performed the part of trencherman to the best of our ability. The meal over, pipes were lighted, and half an hour's rest indulged in. The view from here is really superb, and it is one of the prettiest spots imaginable for a camp, being more like a picnic ground than anything else. Saddling up our horses we wended our way over to the Hillside claim, where we found Mr. Freeman Harding who took us over his property to show the amount of work done. Here there is a shaft some 40 or 50 feet in depth, the ore being of a similar character to that found nearly all over the hill.

After looking over the Python we must confess that we are somewhat at a loss to understand the bitter attack made on that property in the *B.C. Mining Record*. Amongst the principal grievances are that the company is over capitalized and the exaggerations in the prospectus. Granted that this is a fact, would it not have been better for the writer to confine himself to that instead of indulging in personalities? Also it would have been better had he taken the troubie to ascertain all the truth about the property and been more correct in his facts and figures. Anyone who has visited the Python knows that there is more than a "forty foot hole," also that it is not a single compartment shaft but a double one. The article also says that "so far some copper stained rock has been encountered and some few stringers of copper pyritic ore," and yet in another place it goes on to say that "from information of a reliable character we are given to understand that the Python claim is a tolerably good and promising prospect, which if first developed and then capitalized at a reasonable figure might give the public a fair chance of realizing on the investment" Speaking for ourselves we should not consider "a few stringers and some copper stained rock" a fair investment. We should want a little more than that for our money. As we have stated before we traced the lead across country for nearly a mile, and it is so plain that the greenest tenderfoot might follow it. In the shaft we measured the vein eight feet from wall to wall, which does not quite correspond with the writer's idea of a "stringer." We might also say that Mr. M. P. Gordon is not "interested in one of the properties," beyond holding it on trust.

No doubt the promoters were ill-advised in issuing the form of prospectus they did, but that the Python has the makings of a big mine we, and anyone who knows the property, have not the slightest doubt.

We do not intend to constitute ourselves the champions of the Python Mining Co., and a little healthy criticism will do it no harm, but there is a medium in all things. The article in the *Record* is altogether too severe on the management, and while pointing out their faults and failings does not give them any credit for the work they have done. We are looking forward to the day when Coal Hill will be one of the biggest copper mining camps in British Columbia, and do not think

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney, Manager.

it can be so very far off, seeing the interest which it is arousing in mining circles, both in Eastern Canada and Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions which may be expressed in this column. No notice will be taken of communications unless accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, and no letters will be published in the current issue which are received after Tuesday. Brevity is essential to insure publication.]

To the Editor of the Mining Gazette:

Sir,—I have read the criticism in the *Mining Record* on the Python, and find it is entirely misleading. If the *Record* had criticised the action of the underwriters in asking 50 cents a share for the stock, I should entirely agree, but excepting this one thing the whole article is spiteful and unjust. The writer of the criticism, or at least the one to whom suspicion points, is practising as an assayer and mining engineer at Kamloops, ridicules the title of M.E. applied to Mr. W. F. Wood. Mr. W. F. Wood has to my knowledge conducted an assay office in Kamloops, and has been managing more than one mine in the last ten years, and is a well educated man. If this does not qualify him to the title as well as our friend who is hardly a year from a city college in the old country, I don't know what does. The article also cast a slur on the assays. Now every miner in Kamloops knows that the assays quoted, which averages $75.06, are correct as applied to the ordinary pay streak of copper pyrites. The article also implies dishonesty to Mr. Gordon and Mr. Pegram. Well, fortunately these gentlemen are so very well known, that the implied charge will not affect them more than a shower of rain would injure a duck.

The charge of wasting money on the road, bunk-house, and tramway does not amount to anything. The cost of the surface work already done only amounts to a small sum, and there is ore enough in sight to pay for it, and the criticizer well knows that the company intends to do permanent work on the claim, and a road and bunk-house are an absolute necessity.

A stranger on reading the criticism would infer that the company was promoted to fleece the public. Now the critic well knows that the company was formed to make a paying mine of the Python, and he also knows that the chances are very greatly in its favour, that the assays are correct, that the "pond" he mentions has also been known as "Guerin's Lake," and is a lake, containing 100 acres of water surface, 20 feet deep, supplied by springs at one end, and drained by a ditch at the other end for irrigation purposes. That the mine is all right everyone knows; the price of stock is a matter for the public to adjust.

O. S. BATCHELOR.

Kamloops, B.C., Aug. 7, 1899.

Float.

The Cause of Failure.

When a mine fails to pay there are often numerous excuses to offer for such failure. One most commonly heard is "the old rattletrap of a mill" would not save the gold. It is a well known fact that some of the simplest and most primitive mechanisms save free gold closely when properly manipulated, and an old rattletrap of a mill can still be made to do good work if there are no holes in the bottom or sides of the mortar, though it may not have as high an efficiency as a more modern mill. The fault usually lies either with the men running the mill or in the ore being too poor to pay, unless it be unsuited to the free milling process, when the finest milling machinery will do no better. Another excuse for failure

Assayers' and Prospectors' Supplies at

is bad management. It is undoubtedty true that many good mines have been ruined, or, at any rate, temporarily shut down by reas on of bad management, bnt a really good mine will stand considerable bad management. It is the poor mines which will not pay under any management that are grossly mismanaged and large sums of money extravagantly expended.—*Canadian Mining Gazette.*

The Profits of Mining.

The Witwatersrand in the Transvaal in 1887 produced only $405,000 in gold; in 1896 the product was about $44,000,000. In eleven years it was over $240,000,000.

The Comstock lode of Virginia City, Nev., in the past 20 years has produced $320,000,000 of gold and silver; the gold production was only $8 per ton of ore.

The Calumet and Hecla, south shore of Lake Superior, up to March, 1899, paid $60,850,000 on a capitalization of $2,500,000.

The Alaska-Treadwell, a mine with ore valued at less than $3 per ton, generally much less than that, and not to be compared in extent and value with the properties on the Hammond Reef in Northwestern Ontario, paid up to April, 1899, $4,070,000 in dividends.

The Ontario, Utah, up to November, 1897, paid $13,557,500 in dividends, and the Mollie Gibson, up to a recent date, $5,000,000.

The Homestake of South Dakota has received from its shareholders only $200,000, and, though not equal in extent or richness to some of the low-grade properties in Northwestern Ontario, paid up to April, 1899, $7,431,250.

These are but a very few instances of the enormous profits of mining in regions where generally the conditions are less favorable than in the new gold fields of Ontario.

Panning Gold.

A. W. Robinson contributes an interesting article to Cassier's Magazine for May, in which he describes the process of panning gold. He explains that the primitive mode of hand washing is by the pan—a shallow dish of sheet steel, about eighteen inches across and three inches deep, with a flat bottom and flaring sides. The much-used expression, "pan out," has its origin in the early gold mining days when, after washing down to the last fine particles, the results in the pan were eagerly looked for. Inasmuch as there are about a hundred pans to the cubic yard, it will be seen that a penny's worth of gold to the pan would be valuable ground when worked by modern wholesale methods. Panning gold is a rapid and simple operation to an experienced miner, but to the novice it is slow and laborious. By a few gyratory movements with the lip of the pan under water the bulk of the gravel is quickly washed over the edge of the pan, while the gold settles to the bottom. The process is then continued, with repeated lappings of the water carrying off a little sand and gravel each time until there remains only a small quantity of the heavy magnetic black sand always found in gold-bearing gravel. In this sand the occasional gleam of a golden "color" is seen, and then comes the interesting and delicate part of the opera-

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney, Manager.

tion. Every grain of black sand must be carefully washed away, leaving the grains of gold perfectly clean. The determination of values can be made only by weighing the results of a number of pans or from a definite volume of material, but the number of "colors" to a pan is often used to indicate values. A color is a particle of gold apparent to the naked eye, and as the visible particles vary in size from a pin point upwards, they can have no definite value. Next following the pan is the rocker. This is the panning operation performed continuously in a wooden box mounted on rockers, and fitted with a sieve and shelves below, which serve as sluice boxes for catching the gold. Many wandering miners make a living by rocking out the surface gravel in selected spots along river bars and in favored points in valley bottoms.

Hints On Mining.

Mining is a perfect legitimate business, and when conducted on business principles will give greater returns with less risk than any other investment of the same amount of capital. One of the reasons that so much money has been sunk in mining ventures is that investors, in their haste to posess the Midas' touch, have lost their heads, and in their mining schemes have used methods that, if applied to their everyday business, would inevitably bring ruin; then the crash comes, and mniing is blamed for it.

In fact, it speaks highly for mining as an investment that the failures are not more numerous than they are when we take into account the opportunities that it affords for the exhibition of rascality and gross ignorance.

The sooner our business men cease to look upon a mine as a gambling institution the sooner it will be placed upon a business footing, which will insure bigger returns and surer ones.

In purchasing, we should first of all distinguish between a "mine" and a "prospect." Many prospects are placed upon the market as mines, but this is manifestly unfair; for though a prospect may, upon development, turn into a paying mine, yet it is not invariably the case.

It is here where we have the most urgent need for the skilled mining and geological expert. I use the word "skilled" advisedly, for during all booms a certain class of men will obtrude themselves upon the public notice as experts whose authority is allowed to pass unquestioned, but who have no real claim to the title they have taken to themselves. Secure, then, the services of a skilled expert, and he will give you a good idea of the value of the prospect, and of the probable chance of its developing into a paying mine.

Do not begrudge your expert his fee, for a couple of hundred dollars invested in this way may save you several thousand dollars, or be the means of your making much more.

The prospect having been purchased, the next thing is to do is to develop it, and see whether a mine can be made out of it. Here is a rock upon which many a hopeful company has been wrecked. Nothing should induce a company to expend one dollar on machinery until the existence of a large body of ore has been demonstrated, and if

For Physicians' Prescriptions go to ☞

the amount of capital be limited this is doubly important. Perhaps the only exception to this rule will be found in the case of a vein that is known to pass through adjacent properties that are being successfully worked. The prospect, by development, having now risen to the dignity of a mine, the next step is to secure the plant –mills, smelters, etc., that may be needed to bring the ore into a marketable shape. And here a word of caution may not be out of place Having ascertained the proper method of treating the ore, procure the best plant obtainable for that work, and remember that the best machine is not always of the newest design.

We have in proof of this only to look at the thousands of dollars worth of new-fangled mills, etc., that have been discarded at some of our mines, and have had to be replaced by others of a more ancient pattern.

Reliable assays are, of course, essential, When the sampling has been properly done an assay will give one an accurate idea of the value of the body of ore from which the sample has been obtained.

There are cases in point where so-called experts have selected from a vein samples which assayed over one hundred dollars per ton, and on the strength of their report a mill has been erected, small, it is true, yet costing far more than the company could afford to lose. It could not be understood why the amalgam did not form more quickly on the plates until an assay of a sample obtained from eight or ten tons of ore revealed the fact that the average ore did not carry more than three dollars' worth of gold per ton. The company, having a limited capital, was stranded; but had they had assays made from reliable samples, they would not have invested in machinery when they did; and had the money, foolishly wasted, been utilized in developing their property, pay ore might have been struck deeper down, and the company been to-day in a position to go on with their undertaking.

Sampling should be done as much as possible by rule of thumb, and should be effected without relying any more than can be helped upon the judgment of the sampler. With regard to ore that is mined, by using well-known methods there is no difficulty in obtaining a portion of rock that fairly represents the whole, but in a vein that has only been stripped, and where no blasting has been done, the matter is more difficult In this case, small portions about the same size should be taken from every square foot or two of the vein (being guided to a certain extent by its superficial area) and the whole ground and well mixed together. While this involves more trouble than the taking of small samples here and there at random, yet in the first case we obtain a sample that represents with tolerable accuracy the surface value of our ore deposit, while the sample obtained by the latter method is practically valueless.—*Canadian Mining Gazette.*

The announcement has been made in shipping circles that thousands of tons of iron ore have been purchased in Newfoundland by local capitalists for shipments to this port to be manufactured into steel.

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney, Manager.

The German steamship Claudius, capacity nearly 5,000 tons, has been chartered for the Newfoundland trade. The demand for iron and manganese ores for the manufacture of steel is tremendous and not only are the mines in distant British India, and on the Black Sea, and Mediterranean Sea districts, being drawn on to supply this demand, but shipments are being made from Rio Janiero and other quarters of Brazil.

Great discoveries of copper are reported from several points on the Yukon, most of them being in Canada. Copper will mean more for that region than gold. Indeed every year brings to light more proof that the northwestern corner of Canada is certain of being a great and permanent industrial centre. A vast domain of marvellous wealth awaits development there, and all that is needed is a provincial government with sufficient courage to take hold of the work. The co-operation of the Dominion government could undoubtedly be secured.—*Colonist.*

The *Canadian Mining Gazette* a smart up-to-date journal published In Toronto, says: British Columbia possesses immense deposits of first-class iron ore. The Glen Iron Mine alone has an enormous amount of magnetite of exceptionally good quality in sight. The *Gazette* also mentions "with regard to rich copper in B. C. in Nicola a man named Albrecht Schmidt has a 4½ foot ledge of ore that runs 76 per cent copper and from $2 to $18 in gold and silver.

Kamloops Mining Gazette for $1 per year. Advertise in it.

Local Claims.

On King's Peak, Jacko Lake, a free-milling quartz proposition has been discovered. It is a whit quartz ledge about a foot in width and tracable for over 300 yards. Assays from average samples, we are told, have given $111 in gold, and $48 in silver.

The shaft on the Noonday is now down over 100 feet.

A. G. McDonald & Co. keep working steadily near Wallace's ranch, the vein is shown up by crosscuts for a distance of 1,000 feet, showing an average width of 10 feet of vein matter, of which about 4 feet is high grade ore. Assays give from $15 to $76 in gold and silver.

J. Fleetwood Wells is busy opening up the cinnabar claims on the Hardy mountain.

The Noonday is down to 100 feet, from which point a level is being driven towards the west. The vein looks better now than for 60 feet before. The next few weeks' work will be watched with interest on this promising claim.

Work on the Copper King tunnel is being pushed rapidly.

Mr. Leon Boillot has bought an interest in some properties at Jacko Lake for a cash consideration.

None but the Purest Drugs used in dispensing at

An extension of time has been granted by R. H. Lee to H. Croft, on his bond on the Chieftain group.

W. E. Deeks has given an option on his Nicola Lake properties King Solomon, and Midnight claims to Norman Mc Leod.

The Hill Top Mining Co. has been formed consisting of Leon Boillot, P. Lr Fearn and O. S. Batchelor.

Mr. Henry Croft came up last month, and drove out to the Pothook on his monthly inspection. He is well satisfied with the shewings. The second cross cut on the eighteen foot vein at the one hundred and fifty foot level is now twenty two feet, all in good ore, without the hanging well being reached. This increase in width is not only very gratifying in itself, but is about four feet of the finest ore ever seen on Coal Hill is shewing. Some fine specimens can be seen in the office of Redman & Outhett. A carload will be shipped to the Trail Smelter at an early date. This is by way of testing only, as the management do not propose to commence stoping out ore until their own concentrator plant is in position, which will be some time yet.

The new plant will include a 50 h.p. hoisting machinery, a 5 drill air compressor plant and 5 machine drills. This will enable to the sinking and drifting to proceed at an increased rate—a very healthy sign in the camp.

Mr. Benjamin Savage has just returned from doing development work on his claim the Mountain. This claim adjoins the Iron Cap, and the surface showing is one of the best in the camp. The claim is worthy of the attention of investors from the excellence of its prospects and the fact that the owner only asks a moderate figure. The Mountain also closely adjoins the Truth-Dakota group, on which latter development work has lately been done with the most encouraging results.

The Manager of the French Exploration Company will return here next Autumn, and hopes to find development has changed some of the promising prospects into possible mines so that his company may be able to invest, as he likes the country very much and would like to operate here.

Mr. Thomas is cross-cutting on the Possum to try to find the extension of the Wheel Tamar ledge.

Mr. Dillon is sinking on his free gold vein at Jacko Lake. The claim has been bonded by Messrs. Redman, Outhett and others.

Mr O. S. Batchelor has been elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The map of the camp is nearly completed, and should be offered for sale within the next month or so.

Some important mining deals are being completed as we go to press,

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney, Manager.

but as the documents are not yet signed, the deals cannot be given to the public.

Eleven men were laid off from the Pothook, on account of the inability of the present hoisting gear to keep even with their work. As soon as the new machinery is installed a full staff will be again worked.

A French syndicate has bought an interest in a large quartz vein between Kamloops and Tranquille, about four miles from town.

We hear that the prospects on the Truth group are very promising.

Mr. P. L. Fearn, mining engineer from New York, has examined some properties in the camp, and recommends more development work on such promising prospects.

The Kimberly owners intend driving their tunnel another 25 feet.

THE MINING RECORDS.

RECORDS.

Alma—4 miles S. of Mammette Lake, W. W. Stumbles; June 8.

Eclipse (fraction)—8 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Golden Rule, M. Delaney; June 10.

Dandy Joe—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, J. H. Munsell; June 10.

Copper Queen—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, adjoining Dandy Jack, S. R. Richards; June 10.

The Peach—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, adjoining Dandy Joe, Frank Lambert; June 10.

Copper King—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, adjoining Copper Queen, F. Lambert; June 10.

Hopeless—1½ miles N. of head of Nicola Lake, J. N. Moore; June 12.

Orphan Boy (fraction)—6 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Montgomery, H. Crawford; June 16.

Maggie—¼ mile W. of Big Sioux, P. A. Schmedt; June 17.

Giant—1 mile E. of Mansfield's, Nicola-Granite Creek Road, Philip Schmedt; June 17.

Morning Star—Highland Valley, adjoining Last Chance, Rose Burr; June 21.

Cumberland (fraction)—S.W. of Murphy's Cabin, 2½ miles E. of Cherry Creek, adjoining C.P.R. track, Pat Connery; June 22.

May—E. side of Scotch Creek, 6 miles N. of Great Shuswap Lake, J. B. Henry; June 22.

Dorris—1 mile S. of Kimberly group, W. J. McGregor; June 22.

Polly—E. side of Scotch Creek, about 6 miles N. of Great Shuswap Lake, adjoining Dominion, C. L. Behusen; June 26.

Jubilee (frac)—6 miles S.W. of Kamloops, J. Donaldson; June 30.

The Flat—1 mile S. of Kamloops, W. A. Brownlee; June 30.

Devon—North of Penny's, across the Thompson, A. J. Colquhoun; July 4th.

Clipper—2 miles S.W. of Lucky Strike, P. Herod; July 4.

Alberta—1 mile N. of Courtney Lake, D. McCallum; July 4.

Queen Victoria—on Granite Creek road, adj. to Maggie on W., H. H. Schmidt: July 5.

Elizabeth—5 miles W. of Nicola Lake, H. H. Schmidt; July 5.

Copper Cache—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, adj. Maple Leaf, H. R. Winney; July 5.

Maple Leaf—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, Thos. Carrington; July 5.

Anaconda—on Coal Hill, 4 miles S. of Kamloops, Geo. Fennell; July 5.

Last Chance—on Oregon Jack Creek, 10 miles W. of Ashcroft, J. M. McIvor; July 8.

Copper Queen—on Ten-mile Creek, Nicola, Thos. Neville; July 8.

Eureka—11 miles N.E. Rockford, W. N. Hennie; July 10.

Assayers' and Prospectors' Supplies at

Spy—on Criss Creek, A. J. Colquhoun ; July 10.

Mersey—on Criss Creek, A. J. Colquhoun ; July 10.

Esk—on Criss Creek, G. F. Monckton ; July 10.

Afton—on Criss Creek, G. F. Monckton ; July 10.

Klootchman — 25 miles W. of Kamloops, N. side of Lake, M. M. Holland ; July 10.

Sitting Bull—25 miles W. of Kamloops, N. side of Lake, Alex McLean ; July 10.

Big Kid—in Otter Valley 3 m. s. e. of Princeton wagon road, Frank Mansfield, July 13.

Quilchena--about 600 yards e. of E. O'Rourke's pasture ; Thos. Ahearne, July 13.

Red--near Dorothy Flat ; O. S. Batchelor, July 15.

Minto(frac.)--6½ m. s. w. of Kamloops ; A. McDonald & F. A. McLeod, July 15.

Trapper--50 m. n. w. of Sicamous ; W. B McKechnie, July 18.

Lost Cabin--same as above ; J. A. Leslie, July 18.

Fisher Girl--5 m. w. of Nicola L. ; Hugh Irvine, July 19.

Roxberry--3 m. e. of Nicola L. ; W. Monro, July 19.

Pride--n. of Stevenson's ranch on Nicola R. ; E. Cousins, July 22.

Sir Henry Irving--½ m. from Mamette lake ; Ed. Dupont, July 22.

Pine--3 m. e. of Nicola lake ; Jas. Corbett, July 22.

Noonday--5 m. e. of Nicola on Mill creek ; Jas. Fleming, July 22.

Gold Bug--7 m. s. of Kamloops ; G. D. Harrison and G. G. Rodgers July 24.

Eagle Pass--7½ m. e. of Sicamous ; D. Willis, Jnly 27.

X. L. C. R.--4 m. n. of Nicola lake, G. R. Philp, July 27.

Rose--at King's Heak 1 m. e. of Jacko lake ; Hecla Mining Co. July 27.

Providence—26 m. from Sicamous on Seymour Arm ; R. Caverley, July 27.

Goldie Pearl--on Nicola lake ; T. Lagasey, July 27.

Buena Vista—n. side of Nicola L. ; Thos. Legasey, July 27.

Smuggler—4 m. e. of Coutlee ; W. Murray, July 29.

Ox--5 m. from Mamette lake ; Ed. Dupont, July 31.

Caw--same as above ; A. B. Ferguson, July 31.

Mammette No. 2--same as above ; S. Macartney, July 31.

ASSESSMENT WORK.

Little Johnnie—Thomas Hunter.
Bonnie Brae—M. P. Stewart.
Auckland—M. P. Stewart.
Tough Nut—W. L. Ogleby.
Apex—J. M. McIvor.
William—W. Snee.
Newark—G. F. Monckton.
Penthue (fraction)—W. F. G. Thynne.
Fanny—Chas. Curnow.
Schillings Best—T. Hislop.
Pothook—Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C. Ltd., for 1899, 900, 1901.
Bonawga—Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B C., Ltd., for 1900, 1901, 1902.
Gold Mask—Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd, for 1899, 1900, 1901.
Piper—Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd., for 1899, 1900, 1901. 1902.
Boss — Scottish Cobper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd., 1899, 1900, 1901.
Night-Hawk — Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd., 1899, 1900, 1901. 1902.
Midnight—Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd., for 1900, 1901, 1902.
Iron Vault—Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd., for 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney, Manager.

Cliff — Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd., 1899.

Gatineau Beaver, Gatineau Beaver Mining Company, for 1899 and 1900.

British Lion, Gatineau Beaver Mining Co., for 1899 and 1900.

Canadian Boy, Gatineau Beaver Mining Co., for 1899 and 1900.

Maple Leaf, Gatineau Mining Co., for 1899 and 1900.

Bonnie Etta, Wallace and Armstrong.

North Star, W. Thos. Newman.

Dawson, M. Snee, for 1900 and 1901.

Kinlough, T. D. Guest, July 7.

Tally Ho, H. A. Brown, 5 years, July 14, 1899 to 1904.

Sunlight, A. J. Colquhoun, July 10.

Traveler, Richard Blair, July 10.

Grey Eagle, Wilson Mining Co., July 11.

Eagle King, E. Dupont, 5 years, July 11.

North Star, E. Dupont, 5 years, July 11.

Sunlight--A. J. Colquhoun.

Trawler--R. Blair.

Grey Eagle, Eagle King, and North Star--Wilson Mining Co. for years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

Python-- M. P. Gordon.

Monte-Carlo- G. J Rodgers.

El Ultimo-- G. F. Moncton.

Grass Roots--M. S. Wade.

Blue Bell--A. Newton.

Empire No 2—Mill Creek Copper Co.

Lytton--J. A. Mara.

Smuggler—J. Irving.

Lucky Strike—B. C. Exploring Syndicate.

TRANSFERS.

Atlin—W. W. Berridge to Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C. Ltd.

Little Boss—H. G. Ashby to Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd.

Iron King—H. Croft to Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of B.C., Ltd.

Keef—J. R. Vicars, ¼ to Jas Stewart.

Winnipeg—Lewis T. Blair to H. G. Ashby.

Norma, Keno, Regulator — M. Delaney to William G. Milne.

Laurier—J. L. Brown, ½ to D. H. Campbell.

Sunlight—W. J. Noring, ⅜ each to A. J. Colquhoun and G. F. Moncklow.

King Solomon, Midnight—Charles Brown and Harry Snimbles to W. G. Deeks.

Princess—J. W. Lesson to Cecil W. Ward.

Gatruever Beaver Group — B. Savage, ¼ interst to D. Hobbs, S. Ash, and Albert Phillips.

Grey Bird—Sam Macartney to Jas Wright.

Pothook, Bonanza, Midnight, Gold Mask, Night Hawk, Boss, Iron Vault, Piper, Cliff, Hawke, to Scottish Mines Syndicate, Ltd.

Klondyke--J. Morrill to H. Todd.

Alpha--M. S. Wade to S. Henderson.

Possom and Pink Domino--F. Thomas to S. Henderson.

Mountain Chief--A. B. Ferguson to W. J. Irving.

Almadeu--F. J- Fulton to W. J. Irving.

Providence--R. Caverley to Alph. Edmond.

Wheal Tamar, White Cap, Blizzard, Monte Carlo--G. D. Harrison to P. L. Fearn, O. S. Batchelor 6-24 to L Boillot, G. J. Rodgers 3-24 to P. L. Fearn.

Gold Bug--G. D. Harrison and G. J. Rodgers to O. S. Batchelor.

Mikado, Skookum Pup, Night Hawk, Anaconda-- O. S. Batchelor to L. Boillot.

Treadwell Mining Co. ⅓ to O. S. Batchelor.

Copper Butte, Skookum Pup-- J. Fleet to O. S. Batchelor,

Fancy Toilet Articles at McCartney's Drug Store.

The Imperial Brewing Co., Ltd.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.,

Manufacturers of.....

LAGER BEER AND PORTER

Ginger Beer, Soda Water, Lemonade, and other Aerated Drinks.

UNDER our new management we have permanently secured the services of a first-class brewer, who has thoroughly overhauled our cellars, and we are now prepared to furnish the market with our new beer, which is second to none, and sure to give satisfaction. Give us a trial.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

E. T. W. PEARSE, Manager.

Have you tried our Teas and Coffees?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Our Orange Pekoe and Monsoon Teas cannot be beaten, and our Java and Mocha Coffee is simply delicious.

Marshall & Todd, THE FAMILY GROCERS.

WE have just received a car-load of

OKANAGAN FLOUR

Which is the very best flour to make your bread with.

HOLLAND BROTHERS.

Hudson's Bay Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
DRY GOODS, LIQUORS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES.

PROSPECTORS' and MINERS' SUPPLIES, TENTS, Etc.

STORES AT

WINNIPEG, KAMLOOPS, CALGARY,
VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, VICTORIA,
AND OTHER POINTS.

Send Your Assaying to

The Inland Laboratory

Kamloops, B.C.,

REDMAN & OUTHETT,

METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS,
MINING ENGINEERS.

The Veronica House

MRS. MARBOEUF, Proprietress

Kamloops, B. C.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.

RATES—From $2 per day. Outside Boarders from $22.50 per month.

LOUIS MARBOEUF, Chef, *(Late of "Poodle Dog," Victoria.)*

Thos. Hornby

THE PIONEER STABLES.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Transfer and Express.

DEALER IN

Hay, Oats, etc., Coal and Wood.

Best Cumberland Blacksmith's Coal.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, KAMLOOPS.

Headquarters for Prospectors and Mining Men. Comfortable Accommodation. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Stock of Liquors. Rates $1 per day.

J. A. Lavery, - - - Prop.

The Kamloops Drug Co.,

—LIMITED—

Dealers in Assayers' and Prospectors' Supplies, Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Medicines.

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG CO., LTD., have purchased the Drug business of Messrs. Clarke & Co., and, in addition to our present stock we now carry the largest and best assorted stock in the interior, which we shall sell at coast prices.

OUR DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Is up-to-date and is thoroughly equipped for the dispensing of Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes. None but the purest drugs used in dispensing.

TELEPHONE 47.
P. O. BOX 7.

W. E. McCARTNEY, Manager.

When you want

A First-Class Suit

Both Stylish
And Neat

Call and examine my Stock of

Imported Goods.

R. LOGAN,

Merchant Tailor.

HR
TA27
B7 K255

Fine Job Printing

—THE—

Standard Job Dept.

We Print

—Letter Heads
—Bill Heads
—Note Heads
—Envelopes
—Statements
—Memos
—Dodgers
—Tickets
—Programmes
—Window Cards
—Posters
—Streamers
—Catalogues
—Receipts
—Stk Certificates
—Etc., Etc.

Everything

We have always been noted for the fine quality of our work—that's why we are always busy. Cheap and inferior printing costs the same as good printing, therefore why not get the best. Our prices are always reasonable. Always remember that good printing, like good eggs, may be spoiled in the setting. It is the setting that receives our greatest care, combined with first-class press work. If in need of fine printing, telegraph, telephone or write us, as we are never too busy to attend to all orders.

THE KAMLOOPS PTG. AND PUB. CO., LTD.

We Recommend

THE

Big Spot Cash Store

For all kinds of

☆ ☆ Dry * Goods ☆ ☆

Gents' ☆ Furnishings

-Boots AND Shoes-

Fresh Groceries

and Provisions

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

John Beaton,

KAMLOOPS, B.C.