

The East Kootenay Miner.

Devoted to the Mining Interests and Development of the District of EAST KOOTENAY.

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season. A good selection of
Chinese Lily-flower roots apply
at once for the choicest ore they
go to

Tom Lee, Bakery, ©

Meals Day and Night.

MINING NEWS.

It is getting too cold for the wildest
Klondike investment and mining com-
panies. They are beginning to fall.

It is rumored that the dominion gov-
ernment is to appoint a minister of mines
and that the appointment is to be offered
to that amiable weakness—Mr. Hewitt
Bostock, M.P. We trust the rumor is
only a rumor.

By a recent judicial decision in British
Columbia it has been decided that no
matter where a mining company may be
incorporated, or under what terms it
holds its charter, the transfer of its prop-
erty in British Columbia is subject to
the laws of British Columbia.

The New Goldfields of British Colum-
bia Co. proposes to actively take up the
development of its several properties in
the Kootenay district, and is, at present,
opening the Velvet mine, in which there
are several promising showings. It has
a new hoisting engine plant installed.

The Yukon mining regulations are
being revised by a committee composed
of the Ministers of the Interior, Marine
and Justice. They have decided to
amend the royalty regulations by ex-
empting a sum necessary for develop-
ing the claim for a year. They will also,
probably, abandon the alternate claim
reservation scheme, and instead make
the government reserve in blocks of ten
claims.

Mining operators should not think
that a placer will be productive and pro-
fitable as soon as water is put on the
ground. A placer must be opened and
put in shape before it can pro-
duce profits, equally as well as a lode
mine, and putting water on it is only
the first step in development. Usually
it requires one season after water is on
the ground, to open a placer so it will
pay profits.

The second annual inter-provincial
conference of mining engineers will be
held during the first week in February,
in Montreal. Twenty papers have al-
ready been promised, and of these, two
come from our own province. Professor
Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, on
"The Progress of Mining in British
Columbia," and Superintendent R. A.
Hedley of the Hill Mines smelter, on
"Western Smelting Practice." The
conference is under the auspices of the
Federated Canadian Mining Institute.

The outlook for cheaper coal and coke
in the East and West Kootenay districts
is very promising; the reports from the
west are that work has been proceeded
with so actively on the Crow's Nest Pass
railway, that it has been graded to with-
in 20 miles of Moyie lake. Simultaneous-
ly, the Crow's Nest Pass Syndicate is
engaged in prospecting work with the
diamond drill outfit, which was ordered
through the James Cooper Mfg. Co.,
Limited, and it is expected before the
completion of the railway to have opened
the property to such an extent as to
supply the local demand at least.

The attention of prospectors and min-
ers engaged in placer mining is called to
an important advertisement issued by
the provincial minister of mines, as to
the necessity of sending black or gray
sand found at the separation of gold
from the gravel, to the Provincial Min-
eralogist, Bureau of Mines, Victoria, to
be assayed. This sand has been con-
sidered worthless as only containing iron
but it appears two valuable metals—
platinum and iridium are frequently
passed over in the sand having much
the same appearance as iron. Should
any samples of sand be sent the name of
the creek and locality should accompany
them.

THE C.P.R. AND EAST KOOTENAY'S LEADING
MINES.

At a meeting of the trustees of the
Sullivan Group Mining Company last
week, held at the office of the Le Roi, in
Spokane, it was reported upon reliable
information, that surveyors of the Cana-
dian Pacific are running lines up Mark
Creek and the St. Mary's river, from the
main line of the Crow's Nest Pass road
to the North Star and Sullivan group
mines. Officials of the Canadian Pacific
have stated that this branch will be
built next year. Another discovery of
galena and carbonate ore was reported
on the Sullivan group, and the company
is figuring on letting a contract for fifty
feet more of shaft work. The company
owns three claims—the Hope, Hamlet
and Shylack, in the Fort Steele country.
The shareholders, who are largely com-
posed of well-known Le Roi men, includ-
ing Senator Turner, Col. W. W. D.
Turner, Colonel Ridpath, Major Arm-

strong and Colonel I. N. Peyton.—B.C.
Mining Critic.

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION.

The tunnel of the Dodo on Wild Horse
is in 45 feet and the showing of ore is
fine. Preparations are now being made
to sink a shaft on the Klondike, an ad-
joining claim. Messrs. Starbird and
Collett appear to have a rich property in
this group of claims.

Messrs. Arme and VanAradalen have
now driven in the tunnel on the Cornu-
copia 40 feet. The ore is rich looking
and abundant. It is iron sulphurettes
carrying gold, silver, copper and lead.
This will be valuable as an ingredient in
smelting the galena ores of the district.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, on behalf of his
company, has purchased two additional
claims in the Dibble group, and now
owns nearly all the claims that surround
Dibble's original location. Next spring
a large force of men will be put on to do
development work.

A bond has been signed to Henry
Croft of Victoria for \$20,000, cash at the
end of 60 days, whereby the Wassa group
of claims on Wassa creek, owned by Wm.
Thompson, William Haupt, Pete Rosen-
dale and Eric Sundran, has been sold to
that gentleman.

More About Klondike.

The London Daily Free Press has in
its columns a letter from an expert
mining engineer who was sent to the
Klondike last year to investigate and
report. The letter is addressed to a
friend. He writes about Dawson City
as follows:

"A more God-forsaken place you never saw.
The town lies on a flat on the east side of
the river, immediately back of which are hills
about five hundred feet high. The river is
about three-quarters of a mile wide, and is, I
should judge, quite deep. The elevation above
sea level is approximately one thousand feet.
Where the town is located must have been an
old moose swamp. During the summer-time it
is undoubtedly a regular quagmire.

"There are fully five hundred loafers in
town, who won't work and expect to be fed,
and there is no food to feed them with. The
police won't arrest them, because they haven't
any food with which to feed them. Everything
is frozen except the whiskey, and there seems
to be an unlimited supply of that article at 50
cents a drink, or \$10 per bottle. Champagne is
\$20 per bottle, and I suppose other beverages
are at corresponding figures.

"What is the world these people are going
to before the season is over? I cannot say.
Every building on the main street is either a
saloon with a gambli' go, list or a dance house.
There are only two stores, which belong to the
companies, respectively the Alaska Commercial
company and the North American Transporta-
tion and Trading company. They close at five
o'clock, because they have no candles or oil to
burn. There is absolutely no place to go to.
There will be no more steamers here until next
July.

"The people are still coming in over the trail
without provisions. The police hero ar driving
everyone down the river as he arrives, and the
companies will assist in pushing out of town
all persons who are not supplied with food.

"The condition of affairs is very precarious
here. There is a possibility of there being
bloodshed on account of the starving popula-
tion. The stores sell nothing, and are only
partially filling orders to the best of their
ability. I do not dare to move until I am first
settled. Caches, where individual supplies are
kept, are being nightly robbed, and people are
on the qui vive. In several instances thieves
have been detected and shot, and I do not dare
to leave this place without someone in it, for
to lose our supplies at this stage of affairs in
Dawson would simply mean—Death. Money
won't buy food, and the actual staple of life-
flour—is unobtainable."

"The New Unionism in Canada,"

"Extraordinary Developments."

The following letter—headlines and
all—appeared in the London Daily
Graphic last month:

"A correspondent writes: 'The apprehen-
sions aroused by letters recently received from
settlers who went out a few months ago to the
Northwest Territory of Canada under special
concessions granted by the Dominion govern-
ment have been intensified by an announce-
ment now officially made that these concessions
have just been withdrawn. The concessions,
which applied exclusively to emigrants from
Scotland and Wales, consisted of free grants of
land, a guarantee of remunerative employment
on the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian
Pacific railway (intended to enable poor emi-
grants not only to maintain themselves at first,
but to provide means for stocking their new
farms next year), and an arrangement which
obviated the necessity for the present payment
of the railway fare for the long journey from
Montreal to their destination. Under this offer,
made in July last, some hundreds of Scotch
and Welsh emigrants were preparing to go out
next spring under further concessions made
less than a month ago. The sudden volte-face
of the Dominion government this week is
supposed to be due to the influence of the
labor section in Eastern Canada, who, having
made an ineffectual protest in July against the
importation of "foreign" labor, have now
proved too strong for the minister of the
interior. This necessarily puts a stop to the
attempt to establish a Scotch and a Welsh
colony at the foot of the Rocky mountains.'"

EAST KOOTENAY.

ITS MINERAL WELLS AND MEDI-
CINAL SPRINGS.

Description of Toby Creek Soda
Springs.

ARTICLE III.

Toby Creek soda springs are in Win-
dermere Mining Division, and are situ-
ated up the creek of that name. They
are on the north fork of the creek about
a mile up. This north fork runs from
the north and empties into the north
side of the creek, about twenty-three
miles from the Columbia river. These
springs come from an immense ledge
which runs north and south and crosses
the north fork from the west side to the
east side. This ledge is spar or white
quartz. There is a trifle of silicious
rock in it. It comes out from the base
of the mountains which are close to the
west side of the north fork. The springs
are pretty numerous and extend for fully
half a mile along this ledge on the west
side of the tributary. They also exist
on the east side on the same ledge but are
neither so numerous nor active. About
twenty springs have been located and
many of them are quite close to the
stream. Others are right at the base of
the mountain.

The springs are cold water. Sodium
or potassium appears to be one of the
chief ingredients. No analysis has yet
been obtained of the water or of the rock
forming the ledge which is fully forty
feet wide. The taste of the water of all
the springs appears uniform, but some
of the others in their action. When the
water is taken from the springs it bub-
bles and sparkles like carbonated or
aerated water, and tastes as if it were
the most magnificent soda water that
could be manufactured. When bottled
and kept for some time, it loses its ac-
tivity and is a still water, but neither
water nor taste appears to deteriorate.
The action of the water must be pretty
strong as prospectors and miners use it
for making their bread and employ
neither yeast nor soda, the bread rising
freely.

Near the south end of the ledge there
is a peculiar formation made by a series
of small springs, which rise up in the
form of a fountain, and the action of this
water upon the ledge has formed a nat-
ural basin of about thirty-three feet in
diameter and about three feet deep.
This fountain has the reputation of
being poisonous as birds who drink of it
are reported to die, the remains of several
having been found near it. All the
other springs are drinkable and are used
by miners and hunters when camped
there both for cooking and drinking pur-
poses.

The action of the springs upon the
ledge at its extreme south end has formed
a bench or plateau of about 40 or 50
acres in extent, the soil presenting the
appearance of red, oxidized decomposed
matter, but it is very favorable to the
growth of vegetation. Along the line of
the ledge are vast bodies of red oxidized
cement, and decomposed cement formed
by the action of the water upon the rock.
It is impossible to say how long this pro-
cess of formation has been going on,
possibly for ages. This cement has no
effect upon the vegetation as large trees
are growing out of it.

The springs are a favorite resort of
animals who come long distances to
drink the waters. Goats, caribou, deer,
and brown, black, silver-tip, cinnamon and
grizzly bears. Their trails are like cat-
tle trails. The neighborhood of the upper
waters of Toby creek is a fine hunting
ground.

A good trail leads from the Columbia
river right up Toby creek and then an-
other trail passes alongside to several
mineral claims which are situated at the
upper end of the north fork. The coun-
try on the other side of the creek oppo-
site the mountain is fine bench land and
well wooded.

The springs have been recently acquir-
ed by a syndicate of four of whom Thos.
McNaught of the Halcyon Hot Springs,
Arrow Lake; G. S. McCarter, barrister,
Golden; Edgar Stoddart and O. A.
Brown, Windermere, are the members.
Analysis is being obtained of the waters
and assays of the rock, so that the syn-
dicate may have accurate knowledge of
the nature of the properties that exist in

the water and the rock. The springs
have already acquired a reputation for
the healing of certain ailments, particu-
larly rheumatic affections. It is the
intention of the syndicate to develop
their property and make it attractive
for those who principally resort to it,
and also as a convenience for miners and
prospectors. A stop place of a temporary
nature will be erected next year suitable
for this purpose. A bath shelter will also
be made, so that those who desire to wash
in the waters may have a suitable place
for this cleansing operation. It is the
proposes of the syndicate to put in a
small bottling plant, so that the waters
can be placed on the market either as
an aerated water or as a still water. It
is anticipated that there will be a great
demand for these natural waters, and
Thos. McNaught wishes the syndicate every
success in its enterprise.

Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

The steamer Nelson is now making
regular trips to the Landing, Goat river,
carrying large quantities of supplies for
the road. On her last trip (Monday)
she had on board a car load of powder.
Work on the road has hardly started in
earnest yet, but several small contractors
are busy building camps preparatory to
commencing work. Welch is the only
one who has a good winter camp, and is
five miles from the Landing by wagon
road. This road is nearly finished to
Moyie Lake—distant 70 miles—there
being about 12 to 15 miles to construct.
Dave McBeath has charge of the works
and is camped about 60 miles from the
Landing. He is at present laid up with
gout and confined to his cabin. There
are about 300 men at his camp, and they
expect to have the road completed to
Moyie Lake in about a week. Brewster
has eight miles clearing right of way.
His camp is about two miles beyond
Welch's, and consists of two tents. He
has a crew of seven men. McLeary has
five miles beyond Brewster and Murphy
has five further on. No one can get more
than five miles at a time. The laborer's
received \$1.50 per day, out of which is
deducted \$4.50 per week for board. 50
cents a month hospital fees and 50 cents
a month mail. There is considerable
rock work to do and unless the various
sub-contractors get a move on them it
will be a matter of surprise if the rails
reach the Landing in 12 weeks from
now. O'Neill and Cowan have been
awarded the contract for driving a 600
foot tunnel at Moyie Lake. They are
now on the road with their outfit and
will commence operations in a few days.
—Nelson Economist.

Kootenay vs. Klondike.

To the man who wishes to invest his
capital where it will be safe and sure to
yield good returns, Kootenay comes in
for first consideration, and as against the
country to the north Kootenay offers
every inducement to the conservative
investor. The north is attractive and it
is hard to resist the blandishments of
yellow gold, but there is so much of un-
certainty about it all, so many risks not
alone of failure but of life and health
that even the shimmier will not tempt
the careful man. Notwithstanding the
booming of Klondike we anticipate a
considerable movement of capital to
Kootenay with the opening of spring.
Next year's investing operations will be
on a far more healthy and legitimate
basis than ever before, largely from the
fact that the tin-horn capitalist, money-
less speculator and "wild cat" have
gone or are going to Klondike and in
their places will come the solid men who
wish to plant their money in healthy
soil where it may grow and produce the
apples of interest, free from the prunings
and chubbings of sharks and stock-
jobbers.

Kootenay is safe, no one can dispute
that, though she is not quite so swift as
her yellow neighbor up north, but she is
more than likely to prove the tortoise
and the Klondike the hare of the fable.

"Kootenay was Kootenay when Yukon was a
And Kootenay will be Kootenay still, [pup
When Yukon's busted up."

—The Kootenianian.

Captain Armstrong arrived this week
in Golden from the coast. The Sticking
river is not yet fully frozen up to permit
of inland travelling over to Teslin lake.
The captain, however, perfected many of
his arrangements. The capacity of the
boat which will traverse the lake and
river will be 120 tons. Most of the
machinery will be Clyde-built (in Scot-
land) and will be taken in in pieces and
fitted together at the lake. The traffic,
human and otherwise, will be enormous
when the spring sets in and the boats
are going.

The Miner.

A Weekly Journal, published every Thursday in the interest of the East Kootenay District, making closest connections with all trails and mail routes.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail or carrier, \$2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: Display ads, \$1.50 per column inch, \$2.00 per column inch when inserted on the title page; legal ads, 10 cents per (nonpareil) line for first insertion, 6 cents per line for each additional insertion; reading notices 10 cents per line each insertion.

Changes of ads. must be in office not later than Wednesday.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

JOB DEPARTMENT: Our Job Department is the best equipped printing office in East Kootenay and is prepared to do neat, artistic printing at a reasonable price. One price to all. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CORRESPONDENTS: We invite correspondence on any subject of interest to the general public and desire a regular correspondent at every point in the District. In all cases the bona fide name of writer must accompany the manuscript, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondence with reference to any matter that has appeared in another paper must first be offered to that paper for publication before it can appear in "THE MINER."

Address all communications
THE EAST KOOTENAY PUB. CO.
Golden, B. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1897.

The Valuation of Mining Property.

The value of a mining property consists of two elements: First, its apparent value, or that which results from ore "in sight," less the cost of extraction. Second its prospective value, which represents that which may exist beyond what is in sight. The former is capable of more or less accurate determination; the latter is obviously uncertain, but upon it the fixing of the price of a mining property for sale chiefly depends since it is clear that a mine is always worth the net value of the ore which is really in sight.

It is necessary to use this qualification "really in sight," because the expression is often employed improperly. Ore is not really "in sight," unless it is blocked out in the plane of the vein into patches of moderate size. If the vein is thick, either ends or crosscuts are also necessary in order to show its third dimension. The size of the blocks which it may be reasonably safe to estimate as in sight is governed by various conditions chief of which are the regularity of the vein and the grade of its ore. If we imagine a vein of such thickness that the entire breast of ore is exposed in the shaft, drift or other opening, at least three sides of a rectangle must be shown to permit its entire area to be calculated as really in sight. Two adjoining sides will give only a triangular patch, and on an exposure of only one side no ore whatever may be calculated as in sight. The presumption may be strong that the ore extends beyond the vision, and in this case the prospective value of the mine will be influenced by the showing; but, on the other hand, it may not. There have been instances where a drift with no openings above or below it, has shown a strong face of ore in roof and floor for a considerable distance, while subsequent stopping has demonstrated that it was a thin, elongated ore body, lying horizontally, through which the drift had passed like the lead in a pencil.

Inexpensive prospectors and mine owners sometimes make serious mistakes concerning the actual market value of their ore, and these mistakes occasionally lead to the development of property from which they are never able to extract a pound of shipping ore. There is a vast difference between the assay value and the product value of ore, as every producer well knows, but which occasionally owners of prospects do not seem to realize. A certain per cent must always be allowed for loss in treatment.

The prospective value of a developed mine may be said to depend solely upon the geological conditions shown in that particular mine. The fact that certain results were obtained in a similar mine a thousand miles or a thousand feet away should have very little weight, although often it is given a good deal. Nevertheless the general geological features of the district are not to be overlooked. In any case, however, the determination of the prospective value of a mine is largely a matter of opinion—and opinions are apt to be beyond the truth. In the valuation of an undeveloped mine, a "prospect," its worth is entirely prospective as is indicated by the colloquial term descriptive of it.

How the Eastern Newspapers Have Helped Out the Mining Industry.

A year ago the Toronto and other eastern morning papers were ablaze with mining activity in northwest Ontario and British Columbia.

To-day the news columns of these papers evince only the most casual interest in the mining activity of Canada outside of the Yukon.

There is ten, or twenty, times more actual mining being done in Canada than there was twelve months ago, but the reader would never think so if he contrasted the apathy of these morning papers to-day with their conspicuous interest in the industry a year ago.

These morning papers would not have criticized, and criticized favorably, if they had not insisted upon being regarded as true patriots. Their patriotism was of the Johnstonian type.

When their pages were crowded with mining advertisements and a lot of jaw-bone miners were picking the pockets of the eastern public with delusive write-ups and peddlers were hawking round stock of dubious mines among a confiding public, they were silent; they had no protest to raise against this mode of doing business, which they must have known could only have one dire result. On the contrary, these journals talked about their great service to the mining industry. Their services to the mining industry are soon told. They were reaping a harvest and swelling their own dividends in the big and numerous advertisements they got of companies which they must have known were worthless, and of schemes which on their face bore the imprint of the wildcat. They made no effort to protect the public or expose those worthless companies and sham schemes. They allowed, if they did not assist, people to throw away in fakes a great deal of money that if properly used would have served to develop the mining industry, return dividends to its sorrowing losers and advance the general prosperity of the country.

THE DAWSON DIGGER.

Some Breezy Paragraphs.

The following news items and editorial notes are culled from our contemporary, the Dawson Digger:

The blood-sucking vampire that edits the Klondike News has placed himself on record as an enemy of the sacred cause of charity and is endeavoring to breed dissension among the poker players who have entered in our freeze-out tournament in the hope that he will thereby avert the success which must inevitably crown our untiring efforts. What if our four players did enter the first contest with \$100 each and the kitty get \$365 of it before the last man was frozen out? Does the fact that the contest was a protracted one render our intentions less charitable? Does that asinine mud-slinger not know that all of the proceeds of the tournament (after the payment of expenses, which are merely nominal) go to charity? If not, it is high time that he found out. Our poker players are not mercenary speculators or avaricious confidence operators. What do they care for gain? They are playing for the handsome prize which we have offered and the championship of the Northwest. Does our contemporaneous imbecile think for a minute that they are to be influenced against this great cause for a few paltry dollars? We have already rendered the financial statement of the first contest, which demonstrates that our tournament is going to be a great success and will net a large sum for charity. It is as follows: Cash receipts from kitty, \$365. Disbursements—To Bill Davidson for rent, use of cards, tables and poker chips, \$50; advertising and printing done by us, \$150; to Bill for services as member of the tournament committee, \$30; to us, ditto, \$20; balance to charity, \$5. Is that not a showing to be proud of?

Last week Job Spanner and Charlie Trot got into an argument at Jack Gill's saloon, dance house and family resort (Jack is one of our best advertisers), over the division of a pot for which they had niggled down to a denuce. In the heat of the discussion Job ripped Charlie up the back with a bowie knife. Dr. Jo. Butts sowed up the wound with a horse hair, because he had no wax ends, and yesterday when he ripped the stitches Charlie looked as if he had just had his mane reached. He wants it understood that he is no hog if he has got bristles on his back.

There was a delightful little reception given at Toot Ogle's cabin, in Skookum gulch, last Tuesday evening in honor of Toot's 35th birthday. The Circle City string band and orchestra—consisting of Newt Cleveland, violinist, and Lee Taylor, accordion accompanist, filled the air with sweet melodies, while the guests enjoyed themselves at poker and craps. At midnight a bounteous repast of baked beans, dried moose meat and crackers was heartily partaken of. Afterward the games of the evening were resumed and copious libations of five-year-old whisky were drunk. Only one trifling incident marred the pleasure of the evening's festivities. Jack Orcoran and Peter Lundberg went outside to settle some little difficulties that had arisen between them, and during the discussion Jack fell into Toot's prospect hole and broke both legs. Fortunately Doc Curgia was in the gathering, and after the guests windlassed Jake out of the hole he took the kinks out of the sufferer's legs and braced them up with clapboards. Jake will be all right in a few weeks.

Railway Communication for Fort Steele through West Port.

During the last couple of weeks Engineer Burns and staff, of the Crow's Nest Railway, have been at work locating a line of railway into West Port to connect with Fort Steele. Two lines have been run, each of them bringing the track up to the west bank of the Kootenay river near where the bridge crosses. The line will be nearly seven miles long, and the gradient only a trifle over one per cent.

It is not improbable that the depot, when decided upon, will be placed within a hundred yards or so of the western end of the bridge. This location will afford a good site for wharves on the river front.

The line into West Port will be very easy of construction, no rock or heavy earth work being encountered. The line beyond up the St. Mary's river will be the next work of location to be undertaken. Not unlikely the crossing will be made at the high bluff about a mile and a half from the city. The route up the St. Mary's river, after the flat is crossed, will afford very easy gradients and comparatively light work of construction.—Prospector.

Reported "Reports."

It is reported that the Crow's Nest Railway station at Warden has been located on railway land about one-half mile above the present location of that town.—Fort Steele Prospector.

It is also reported that the Crow's Nest railway will be built into Fort Steele. Both of these reports originated in the Prospector office, and both are without foundation. As the C.P.R. owns half the townsite of Warden, and has no interest whatever in Fort Steele, the cause for these "reports" is easily found. Suffice it to say when you get off the train at Warden, you will be right in town, but when you get off the train for Fort Steele it will be necessary to secure a team to complete your journey. Hence the tears in the office of our esteemed contemporary at the mouth of the St. Mary's river.—The International.

Hudson's Bay Co.'s Preparations for The Klondike Rush.

Mr. C. C. Chipman, the Hudson Bay Company's commissioner, who is in Toronto stated to the representative of the Mail and Empire that the rush to the Klondike gold fields had resulted in an increase of business all along the line. If a party went by Calgary and Edmonton or by Vancouver and Fort Wrangel, Skagway, or Chilkoot, the Hudson's Bay Company's long experience in the supplying and packing of inland outfits made it an easy matter to the company to deal with the question. The expected rush to Dawson in the spring via the Fort Wrangel, Stickeen, and Teslin lake route, would probably lead to the establishment of new Hudson Bay posts at Glenora and Lake Teslin. Already the company had a steamer plying on the Stickeen river, which had been utilized in carrying up supplies to the posts in that part of the country, and more steamers of the most approved and suitable kind will be built by the company to meet the demands of the service. It is altogether likely that the company will extend their posts into the heart of the new mining region. This done in connection with the establishment of the Glenora and Lake Teslin posts, would give the company a "belt line" of establishments around the new gold region.

The best stopping place for freighters in Hudson Valley is at

Tom Martin's Hotel
Windermere.

Good accommodation & Moderate Terms
First class Feed Stables.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Pacer Claims are invited to send a few ounces of the black or grey sand, obtained in washing the gravel for gold, to "The Provincial Mineralogist, Bureau of Mines, Victoria," stating the name of the creek from which the sand is taken, and its locality. It is believed that PLATINUM, and perhaps IRIDIUM, are frequently passed over and lost by the prospector, as they have much the appearance of iron in the sand. These minerals are as valuable as gold, the latter more so, and the placer claims on the black or grey sand or grey sand as aforesaid it will be assayed and the results given to the owner.

JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Mines.

COURT OF REVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF EAST KOOTENAY.

A COURT of Revision and Appeal under the "Assessment Act, 1888," and amendments will be held at the Court House, at Golden, on Monday, the third day of January, 1898, and at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the fourth day of January, 1898, both at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.
Golden, 7th Dec. 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at their respective sessions to incorporate a company to construct a railway to be operated by steam or electricity from a point at or near Cranbrook, in East Kootenay, British Columbia—the most northerly point on the Crow's Nest Railway—thence running in a northerly direction to the Kootenay River to Canal Flat; thence to the Columbia Lake and in a northerly direction down the Columbia River to the Canoe River; thence up the Canoe River and across the Portage to the headwaters of the Fraser River; thence down the Fraser River to Giacomo Portage; thence across the Portage to Parsnip River; thence down the Parsnip River to Findlay River, and up the Findlay River and across the divide to Frances Lake, and thence to the Yukon, with power to divert the route of the line to the Giacomo Portage either by way of Dease Lake or as may be found most suitable on further exploration, with power to build and operate branch lines not exceeding sixty miles in length and all necessary bridges and roads. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the transmission of messages for the public; to build, maintain and operate steam and other vessels and all necessary ferries, wharves and docks; to take and use water for generating electricity, and to transmit and dispose of the power therefrom for lighting, heating and other purposes; with power also to carry on the business of a general trading company, of an express company; also to own, manage and lease hotels, to acquire, to acquire timber limits and operate saw mills, for the production and sale of lumber, and to mine, explore and develop mineral lands, to carry on a general mining and ore smelting business, including the erection and operation of smelters and concentrators.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for Applicants,
Patrol at Ottawa 5th November, 1897. 111-91

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:
No. 11/97.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Golden British Columbia, Limited" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia is attached. The head office of the Company is situated at No. 6, Queen Street Place, City of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is \$5,000, divided into six thousand shares of \$1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Golden, and William Gilbert Mitchell-Limes, whose address is Golden, British Columbia, is the Attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:

(a) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, mines, mining rights, and metalliferous land and any interest therein, and to explore, work, excavate, develop and turn to account the same;

(b) To crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate, purchase and prepare for market, ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on, either on or in connection with the premises or elsewhere, the business of smelters, millers, smelters, and workers of any processes in the production, reduction and making merchantable, of minerals, metals and metallic products, supplies of water, merchants, and manufacturers, and workers of any minerals, metals, articles and things used in or in connection with mining, milling, smelting, and other processes aforesaid, or any of them;

(c) To search for mines and minerals either on land known to contain such mines and minerals or otherwise, and to buy and sell, lease or take up the rights of search or other miners' rights or claims under any mining statutes or regulations of any place where the Company carries on such business, and any other rights respecting the same;

(d) To acquire options, or enter into contracts for the purchase of any grants, concessions, leases, easements or interests in lands, waters, millsites, townsites, mines, minerals, and other hereditaments, and any plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things of any other property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental thereto or to any other objects of the Company, or capable of being used in connection with the aforesaid objects, or required by workmen or others employed by the Company, and to work, transfer, let or sublet the same;

(e) To acquire any inventions, letters patent or licenses, capable of being used for the purposes of the Company, or any of them, and to work, transfer, let or sublet the same;

(f) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities, of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on; and to acquire and hold any shares, stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures, securities, negotiable or otherwise, of or other interests in any English colony or other country, associations or undertakings capable of being managed or conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the business of the Company, or to advance money, or any such shares, stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures, securities of or other interest in such companies, associations or undertakings, and to accept such shares, stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures or securities as partial or full security for payments due to the Company;

(g) To acquire, construct or hire, or join with others in acquiring, constructing or hiring any mills, canals, waterworks, machinery, roads, bridges, tramways, railways, engines, plant, stocks, buildings, works, structures or things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company, or any of them, and to the working of the same or any part thereof;

(h) To improve, manage, develop, let, underlet, sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with, in any manner whatsoever, the undertaking or any part or parts of the property of the Company, or any rights, way-leaves or easements in or over the same, and to accept as payment therefor either cash or shares, or partly cash and partly shares, in any other company purchasing the same;

(i) To establish and maintain agencies of the Company in any colony, dominion, foreign country or state, and to procure the same to be registered or incorporated in any such colony, dominion, foreign country or state;

(j) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this Company, and to enter into partnership, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any company or person, or to engage or be engaged in any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to engage in, or capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company;

(k) To hold, in the names of others, any property which the Company is authorized to acquire, and to carry on the same, and to act as principal or agent, and either by the agency of or as agents or trustees for others, or endorse bills of exchange and other instruments, negotiable or otherwise, and to borrow money either with or without security, and either upon negotiable instruments or otherwise, including the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital;

(l) To promote and carry out the objects of any of the objects mentioned in this Memorandum.

(m) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company and to immediately require upon such securities and in such manner as from time to time be determined;

(n) To distribute any of the property of the Company among its members in specie;

(o) To carry on business in any part of the world and to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 17th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for a Private Bill to incorporate a company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near Cranbrook, in East Kootenay, to the headwaters of the St. Mary's River; thence in a westerly direction to the headwaters of the St. Mary's River; and also in an easterly and northerly direction to the headwaters of the St. Mary's River; and in a northerly direction down the East Kootenay Valley to the neighbourhood of Horse Thief and No. 2 creeks and the mines that situate thereon; and to construct a line from the Bull River Group of Mines, in East Kootenay, to the most convenient point on the main line of the Crow's Nest Railway; and also to authorize and empower the Company, to build, from time to time, branch lines to groups of mines and concentrators from any of the three above-mentioned lines of railways, such branch lines not to exceed twenty (20) miles in length; with power to build telegraph and telephone lines, and to equip and operate the same; and to construct, erect and maintain all necessary works for the generation and transmission of electricity or power with the view to the working of the said Company; and power to build, maintain and operate wharves, docks and steamboats, saw-mills, and acquire water privileges to construct dams, flumes, etc., for improving and increasing the water privileges, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railways, steamboat or other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights, or privileges.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Victoria, B.C., 25th October, 1897. 4n 64

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act changing the name of The Dominion Building and Loan Association to that of The Dominion Building and Loan Company.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of November, A.D. 1897.

MACDONALD, BOLAND & THOMPSON,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Golden Lumber Co.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in—
Douglas Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lumber, Siding and Flooring,
Dimension Timber, Cedar Shingles, Fence Posts,
Telegraph, Telephone and Electric
Light Poles, Lath, Etc.

Contractors to the C.P.R. Ry.

The Golden Lumber Co.,

(Limited Liability.)

S. BARBER,
SECRETARY.

Kootenay House,

S. ADLER, PROPRIETOR.

GOLDEN, - - - B. C.

First-Class in every particular. Convenient to Railway Depot and Steamboat Landing. Rates Reasonable. Free Sample Rooms. The Tram Car leaves Kootenay House, connecting with steamer for Fort Steele every Monday and Friday after arrival of train from the west.

Headquarters for Commercial and Mining Men.

TRAVELLERS

- For Home Comforts • • • • •
- Modern Conveniences • • • • •
- Best Cuisine in the West • • • • •
- Commodious Sample Rooms • • • • •
- First-Class Brands of Liquors and Cigars • • • • •

Go to the Columbia House,

WM. McNEISH, PROP.

Headquarters for Mining Men.

RUSSELL HOUSE,

Golden, B.C.

GEORGE MEADE, PROP.

Headquarters For

Miners, Prospectors and Lumbermen.

Rates \$1.00 Per Day.

BOARD & LODGING \$5 PER WEEK. FIRST CLASS BAR.

A. Allan & Co.

Dry Goods, Carpets,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats and Caps.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
CALGARY, Alta.

East Kootenay Supply Store,

WINDERMERE, B.C.

Groceries, Dry Goods & General Merchandise. Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

Windermere Hotel,

James A. Stoddart, Prop.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. First class accommodation.

WINDERMERE, B.C.

East Kootenay

Mining Stock List.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.	PAY VALUE.	WHL. PRICE.
The Gold Hills C. & D. Co.	\$2,000,000	\$1.00	15c.
Kootenay, Cariboo M. & I. Co.	\$2,500,000	\$1.00	\$1.00
Golden & Fort Steele D. Co.	\$ 750,000	\$1.00	50c.
Alberta & Kootenay D. Co.	\$ 500,000	\$1.00	
East Kootenay and Elk River Develop- ment & Exploration Co.	\$ 75,000	\$1.00	25c.

THOMAS McNAUGHT,
MINING BROKER, GOLDEN, B.C.

Pure Fresh Drugs at D. M. COLLIER & Co's., Golden,

SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY.

Moyle City District—Its Great Mineral Wealth.

The MINER has much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. P. A. O'Farrell, written from Moyle City, which will be of vast interest to many of our outside readers:

This city takes its name from a lovely lake that stretches for about ten miles along the base of a ridge of mountains. It is, of course, only a city in embryo, for its birth took place in the present year of grace. The situation is a charming one on the shores of the lake, and it looks as if there were a prosperous future in store for the infant city. At present it is far beyond the confines of civilization, for it is fully a hundred miles from railroad transportation, but next year the Canadian Pacific road will wake the echoes of these mountains and give Moyle City connection with the commercial world. The Crow's Nest Pass railroad will have almost revolutionary effects on northwestern trade. It will open up almost an empire in extent and an empire of almost boundless resources. The coal deposits of the Crow's Nest pass are probably unrivalled on the globe in extent and value, and the lead, silver and copper mines of East Kootenay bid fair to be phenomenal.

West Kootenay has now the richest lead and silver mines in the world. The Broken Hill lead and silver mines are the biggest producers of lead and silver now being worked, but the Broken Hill mines would be considered "wildcats" in Kootenay, for the ore is so low grade that it would be worthless here. The Payne mine pays \$80,000 a month in dividends and the Reco \$50,000. And there are half-a-dozen other silver-lead properties in Kootenay paying big dividends on small investments. But when this new railroad rumbles and rushes through East Kootenay, the mines of West Kootenay will be cast into the shade by two or three now being developed here.

One of these is the North Star. This is a galena mine, and by many considered the biggest mine in Canada. It is owned by Montreal parties, and when railroad connection is made it will ship more ore than all the silver-lead mines in West Kootenay do at present.

Fifty miles to the south of the North Star and close to this new city is the St. Eugene. I have grave doubts whether the North star will hold its supremacy long, after the St. Eugene has begun operations. In fact, I am assured by able mining men that the St. Eugene is the richest mine in Canada. It is developed by a series of shafts and tunnels, and developed, too, in a manner that delights a miner's heart, and above the lowest tunnel, which can obtain but a depth of 500 feet at the extreme end, there are 60,000 tons of lead and silver ore. This ore carries from 68 per cent. of lead and from 50 to 60 oz. of silver to the ton. Were the mine in the United States, each ton of this ore would be worth \$100, and after paying freight and treatment charges it would net \$80 to the ton; that is, there is ore enough above No. 3 tunnel to net \$4,800,000. But situated in Canada, where there is practically no lead market and where all galena ore has to go to the United States, which exacts a duty of \$45 a ton on lead, the St. Eugene can be safely depended on to net \$30 a ton on every ton of ore in sight. This shows the St. Eugene has a profit in sight of \$1,800,000; and, of course, the chances are all in favor of the mine being far bigger and richer and more concentrated below the level of No. 3 tunnel than it is above.

There is a strange story linked with the discovery of the St. Eugene. James Cronin, a keen, bright, intelligent Irishman, had been mining in the far west for twenty years. He easily held a place among the very best as superintendent or manager of mines. Whenever difficulties arose in mines or new mining plants had to be put in operation, Cronin's services were always at a premium, but during his twenty years in the west he never could chance upon a mine for himself. Sometimes he would spend a whole year in the mountains prospecting, but his money would give out and he would have to go back to work. In 1893 he was sent to examine the North Star mine. Early in June he started out from Fort Steele mounted on one of those undersized horses which go by the name of a cayuse. The cayuse is at home in the mountains and is an animal of great endurance and strength, but at times it is meaner and more treacherous than a Sicilian bandit. Once in the Okanagan, while riding along a mountain trail on the back of a cayuse, the animal suddenly began to buck with all the energy of one of Buffalo Bill's bronchos, and he was soon rolling down the mountain side as senseless as a log. It so happened that he had secured an animal of the bucking order, and he had hardly left Fort Steele when the cayuse became ugly. To add to its ill humor a rain and hail storm came on, and Cronin could not endure the hail storm and the bucking cayuse at the same time, so he returned to Fort Steele. That evening he chanced on a priest who had lived among the Indians for a dozen years or more, and that meeting was the turn of the tide of Cronin's fortunes. The priest told him that one of the Catholic Indians knew of a mine near the shores of Moyle lake, and asked Cronin to examine and locate. Old miners are very skeptical of prospects and Indians, but Cronin, to

oblige the priest, journeyed to Moyle lake with the priest and the Indian. Cronin's surprise and joy were unbounded when he examined the vein and the croppings; so he located two claims, the St. Eugene and the Peter. Cronin kept a half-interest and the priest and the Indian the other half. Later the priest sold his interest for money enough to build a very handsome church, and the Indian also sold out. But Cronin is still the principal owner in the St. Eugene, and talks in the most kindly and forgiving way about the cayuse whose bucking ways drove him into one of fortune's by-paths.

The Dibble group, to the east of Fort Steele, is another mining property that is likely to become famous. The ore found in the lowest workings runs over \$400 to the ton in gold and silver, and I am satisfied that the North Star, St. Eugene and the Dibble will rival the Le Roi as big dividend payers. I do not doubt but other mines equally rich will be discovered and worked up in East Kootenay. Up Perry creek are gold quartz ledges of big promise, and in Wild Horse creek are undoubtedly rich lodes. Forty years ago the Wild Horse creek placers were famous, and its quartz ledges will make it famous again. The Crow's Nest Pass railroad will furnish cheap coke and will enable smelters to secure at a central point lead, copper, gold and silver ores. The best smelting is done by mixing the different kinds of ore together. And the day must soon come when the entire product of Kootenay and Yale will be treated on the banks of the Kootenay or the Columbia. This new railroad will force such a consummation. It cannot be long postponed, for British Columbia must take its place among the great mining countries of the world. There are Canadians and Americans who doubt this, but then they have not wandered as I have through its various districts. I have seen much of the great mining districts of the globe, but the more I see of this wondrous country, the closer I examine its mines and the more I investigate its resources, the more I believe that British Columbia is the greatest and richest country ever given by God to the sons of men.

EAST KOOTENAY IS O.K.

So says T. H. White, M.E., of Fort Steele.

T. H. White, mining engineer, who has spent the last summer in South East Kootenay, was in Wardner on Tuesday, the guest of Engineer C. H. Garden. Mr. White is very favorably impressed with the prospects of this territory and looks forward to a busy season next year. "This is a new country," said Mr. White, "and up to the present time there has been virtually no development work. The North Star and the St. Eugene are already mines, but aside from these two properties there have been no important development. But there has been enough work done throughout this territory to give every encouragement to prospectors. The indications point strongly to a richly mineralized country, and there is every reason to believe that future development will show up many good mines. South East Kootenay stands in need of legitimate development. Prospects are not mines and will not be until money is expended in the way of development; and that is where the owner of a promising prospect makes a sad mistake. He asks a price as a rule that would fit a mine far better than a prospect, and shows no inclination to take any portion of the risk with the purchaser. When the owner of a prospect ceases to ask the man who puts up the money for the development to take all the risk and shows that he has some confidence in his property by assuming his share of the risk, mining will advance much more rapidly in this section to the advantage of everyone concerned.

"Another unfortunate condition is the mining regulations of this province that permits a man to stake untold numbers of claims and hold them for a year without work. Take, for instance, the Perry creek district. Everything is staked out there, and it will be a year before the claims are invalidated by failure to do assessment work. This will prevent men going in there next season who would be ready to stake a claim that gave promise and investigate its merits by legitimate work. The laws should be changed in this respect. It would be far better if a prospector were compelled to do a certain amount of work before he could record a claim. This would make each claim a legitimate one. The mining laws of the province need revision, but it remains to be seen what will be done."—Wardner International.

Tracklaying on the Crow's Nest Railway.

A special train is formed of open cars loaded with sleepers or ties and rails. An engine at the rear pushes the cars in front of it. At the front end of the train is the track-layer. This is on ordinary flat car. Running along its right hand side is a trough, in which are rollers. This trough connects with a long trolley arm, extending out some 20 feet or more in front of the car, and built with an incline toward the ground. This trough extends the entire length of the right hand side of the train, and the ties, starting with the nearest cars are carried through this trough to the trolley arm, at the end of which they are delivered

to men who place them on the grade. On the left hand side of the track-laying car, extending its whole length, is another trolley or roller attachment, the one nearest to the front on an incline, and along this the rails are carried, when each rail is taken hold of by six men and placed in position on the ties. It is at once bolted on to the rail already in place, the gauge bars set the rails at a proper gauge, and the rails are then spiked to the ties. The engineer then gets the signal, when the train moves up one rail length, and the same thing is repeated. It is all done in an incredibly short space of time, and when one remembers that something like seven miles of track were laid in one day on the mail line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one can imagine how expert these trackmen become. Gangs of men follow up the train, levelling up the track and putting in the remaining bolts and spikes.

Kootenay House, WARDNER, B.C.

The most comfortable hotel in South East Kootenay. Good Table. Good Wines. Good Attendance. Terms Moderate.

Wm. Eschwig, Prop.

Wardner

Transfer Co'y.

Wardner, S.E. Kootenay.

LIVERY & FEED STABLES.

PACK TRAINS SUPPLIED.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

"The Klondike"

Whether the route to Klondike be via St. Michaels and the Yukon, or via Dyea or Skaguay and the Chilcat, Chilcoot or White Passes or via the Stickeen River route, which is the most likely, or via the Edmonton, Ashcroft and the different routes, the Canadian Pacific Railway will be the the best if not the only route to travel by.

Full information will soon be in the hands of all agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the company are now making enquiries to ascertain before advising the public which will be the best route to go in by. From information in its possession a too early start does not necessarily mean first arrival at the Klondike. Ample time will be allowed for all necessary arrangements.

If you are going East or to the Old country this Fall, write for a list of the rates to be in effect.

If you are looking for a place to spend the winter, Japan & The Hawaiian Islands are reached as easy as other points and the expense is less than at other resorts.

For full information and particulars, apply to your nearest agent or address

Robert Kerr,
Traffic Manager,
Winnipeg, Man.

J. F. PUGH'S

GOOD TAILORING STORE.
Removed to south end of Kicking Horse bridge.
My Motto Is:
GOOD QUALITY,
GOOD FITTING,
AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

J. F. PUGH, TAILOR,
GOLDEN, B.C.

EAST KOOTENAY OFFICIALS

Minister of Mines and Provincial Secretary—Hon. Col. James Baker.
Provincial Mineralogist—W. A. Carlyle.
Public Assayer—H. Carmichael.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS.

For the Province—W. S. Gore.....Victoria
South District comprising Fort Steele and Tobacco Plains Mining Divisions—J. F. Armstrong.....Trailbrook
North District comprising Donald, Golden and Windermere Mining Divisions—J. E. Griffiths.....Donald

MINING RECORDERS

J. Silvert.....Donald
F. C. Lang.....Golden
G. Goldie.....Windermere
C. M. Edwards.....Fort Steele
M. Phillips.....Tobacco Plains

Deputy Clerk of the Peace for North East Kootenay—Donald Silvert.....Donald
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for South East Kootenay—Charles Massey Edwards.....Fort Steele

FREE MINERS.

Extracts From British Columbia Statutes Explaining Fully the Value and Necessity of a "Free Miners" Certificate—No Person Should Attempt Mining Without One.

Any person over 18 years of age, may be come a free miner by paying \$5 to any gold commissioner or mineral recorder and obtaining a certificate good for one year.

A free miner may obtain a new certificate for one year on paying \$1.

A free miner's certificate is not transferable. Any person or company working a mineral claim, held as real estate without license, may be fined \$25. Mines become real estate after crown grant has been issued.

Should co-owner fail to pay up his free miner's certificate his interest goes to his co-owners pro rata according to their former interests.

A shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner.

A free miner may claim 1500x1500 feet. But all angles must be right angles and all measurement must be horizontal.

A free miner may cut timber on crown lands. A free miner may kill game for his own use at all seasons.

A free miner may obtain five acre millsite upon crown lands in the form of a square.

A claim may be held from year to year by work being done to the value of one hundred dollars.

Lodes discovered in tunnel may be held if recorded in 15 days.

A free miner may on payment of \$500, in lieu of expenditure on claim, obtain a crown grant.

Any miner may, at the discretion of the gold commissioner, obtain necessary water rights.

No transfer of any mineral claim or interest shall be enforceable unless in writing, signed and recorded.

No miner shall suffer from any act of omission or commission, or delays on the part of the government officials.

No claims shall be open to location during last illness of holder, nor within 12 months after his death, unless by permission of gold commissioner.

A mineral claim must be recorded within 15 days after location, if within 10 miles of office of mining recorder. One additional day is allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

ANNUAL LABOR.

Work on each mining claim to the value of \$100 must be done each year from date of record of mineral claim. Affidavit made by the holder, or his agent, setting out a detailed statement of the work done must be filed with the gold commissioner or mining recorder, and a certificate of work obtained, and recorded before the expiration of each year from the date of record of said claim. A free miner holding adjoining claims, may subject to filing notice of his intention with the gold commissioner or mining recorder perform on any one or more of such claims, all the work required to entitle him to a certificate of work for each claim. The same provision applies to two or more free miners holding adjoining claims in partnership. In lieu of above work the miner must pay \$100 and get receipt and record the same.

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UPPER ARROW LAKE, WEST KOOTENAY.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL

In the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening Mr. Harcourt's subject will be taken from Heb. 11:10.

Gold Commissioner Griffith and the Hon. Mr. Aylmer left Golden on Tuesday morning for Windermere on official business. They will return at the beginning of next week.

The New Denver Ledger says: "The owners of the Halcyon hot springs, on Arrow lake, will build a vast hotel next summer and make the springs a pleasure as well as a health resort."

The curlers are having a run of hard luck. For the third time this season everything was in readiness for a start, —on Thursday—when the water again broke loose and inundated the rink.

The workmen at the Halcyon hot springs have begun the erection of a boiler-house, which is to be 35x35, of solid stone. It is to contain an electric dynamo and engines for heating purposes.

Mr. Leitch, Mr. Hewitt Bostock's former Liberal agent at Fort Steele, passed through Golden on Sunday night by No. 2 train in a private car, bound from New Westminster to Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

There is now good sleighing between Golden and Fort Steele and the mail stage between the two places has made a record trip, arriving in Fort Steele on Thursday afternoon at 4.30 and in Golden on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Teams leave Golden this week for Moyie City with the machinery for Captain Sanburn's steamboat, which is to navigate Moyie lake and which will be propelled by a four-bladed screw. Joe Lavack and Ben Huckle are in charge of the teams.

Fort Steele has now got a social club—"The East Kootenay club." It was opened last Monday by an afternoon tea, at which ladies were present. In the evening a smoking concert was held. The club premises occupy the upper story of the opera house.

The meanest man in any community is the stingy, penurious pirate who gets the benefit of the advertising and hard work of others who assist in developing a district that directly makes him money and who never helps in the work. Happily, East Kootenay is comparatively free from such piracy.

Among the many railway charters to be applied for at the next session of the provincial parliament is another for constructing a railway from Fort Steele to the international boundary line. If all the charters are granted and the work of construction proceeds under all of them, East Kootenay will be the best equipped district in British Columbia with railways.

THE MINER has received a special despatch from Dawson city, Klondike, that Santa Claus is reported to have left his Northern Castle with an immense load of beautiful goods for the young folks in Golden. The load is drawn by three splendid teams of reindeers. With fair speed and no accident he should reach the neighborhood of Golden about the evening of January 6th. The constable has been directed to be on the outlook for him.

Arrangements for the Golden Hospital Ball have been perfected. The ball will be held in the Alexander hall on Wednesday evening, January 5th. Ladies as usual will be admitted free, while gentlemen will be taxed \$2.50. The music for the occasion will be furnished by the Calgary orchestra, which is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the ball. A large contingent of visitors is expected from Donald, Beaver, Banff and Field, as well as from the Columbia Valley.

Flour can now be compressed and formed into bricks which are impervious to climate and time. They are not affected by damp or mould and remain sweet and wholesome. Four hundred pounds of bulk can be compressed into a hundred pounds, and the compression destroys all larval life and the bricks are thereby rendered safe from the attacks of insects. These bricks should be of great benefit to mining and lumbering men, because freight will be saved and more food will be readier and easier packed.

More additions to the devil's own. East Kootenay gets its share. The following lawyers have passed the examinations and been called to the bar of British Columbia: George Smith McCarter, Golden; James A. Harvey, Wm. R. Ross and H. W. Herchmer, Fort Steele. There will be brisk times in East Kootenay by-and-by and there will be more mining activity, as these professionals are not going to exist on bacon and beans.

The Dominion government at a recent cabinet meeting decided to appoint a commission to investigate the charges of improper treatment of men on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., emphatically denies the reports that men employed on the Crow's Nest Pass railway had been ill-treated. The commission will do no harm. The truth must be somewhere. Either the C. P. R. has been vilified or else it has acted very inhumanly in the treatment of the employees.

SOME OF OUR PROMINENT MINING MEN.

The Properties Held by Them.

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT MITCHELL-INNES.

The subject of this article with the double-barrelled name is Mr. William Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, manager of the Golden British Columbia Development company in East Kootenay. Mr. Mitchell-Innes belongs to a good old Scottish family, which has its home in Berwickshire. He was born in Edinburgh and received part of his education at its academy. He was afterwards a pupil at that celebrated English school at Harrow. On leaving there he went to Bonn, on the Rhine, in Germany, where he studied for a year. He then joined the Royal Military college at Sandhurst, having selected the army for a profession. He served in the British army from 1874 to 1882. His first commission was in that famed Cavalry regiment, the 1st Royal dragoons, from which he transferred in 1880 to the 1st battalion of the Royal Lancaster regiment. He was with that regiment for one year in the West Indian island of Barbadoes. These were the piping times of peace, and, tired of soldiering, Mr. Mitchell-Innes longed for a life of greater activity and energy. He severed his connection with the army and went in for cow-punching in the Western States. This was a life of great fascination, and many members of some of the best Scottish families were ranchers out west. In 1884 he went out to the state of Wyoming along with two brothers and joined the Swan Land Co. as cowboys to learn the business of cattle raising. Having obtained an insight into the cattle business and acquired some knowledge of ranching, he and his brothers commenced ranching in the state of Nebraska, which they followed successfully for seven years, supplying the big marts at Chicago and elsewhere with fatted cattle. The Northwest territories were coming to the front and Alberta promised to be a good field for ranching; besides, these territories were under the old flag, and in 1892 a migration took place to the vicinity of Olds, about sixty miles north of Calgary, where ranching was again the occupation of Mr. Mitchell-Innes. But times were changed, and so were prices. Other fields were offering better inducements for capital and enterprise. The mining industry in British Columbia had commenced. In 1895 Mr. Mitchell-Innes made another migration and entered upon another occupation. In the summer of that year he came to Golden, in East Kootenay, which has since been his headquarters. Here he entered into the mining industry, where he was joined by his two brothers, and has been successful in acquiring many valuable properties, both placer and quartz. He has also been successful in forming in the Old Country a good development company to develop these quartz properties. This is the Golden British Columbia Development company, of which Lord Ribblesdale is chairman and Mr. Mitchell-Innes is the manager here. It is a safe company and does not suffer from over-capitalization; its capital is \$30,000. There are good men connected with this company, and the properties which it holds are some of the best prospects in East Kootenay. The development of these properties is being conducted on profitable but economical lines.

In the Golden mining division, in the Prairie mountain district, about sixteen miles from Bear creek station on the line of the C. P. R., the company hold a promising group of fourteen mineral claims called the Mitcher group. These are (1) the Silver Tip, (2) the Cinnamon Bear, (3) the Black Bear, (4) the Polar Bear, (5) the Amy, (6) the Normad, (7) the Rachel, (8) the Barbara, (9) the Ethel, (10) the Ellie, (11) the Acme, (12) the Omega, (13) the Lakeview and (14) the Mitcher. All these claims are located on the same ledge, which shows up finely for five miles or more. The width of the ledge varies from ten to fifty feet. The properties are gold, silver and copper, principally copper. Twenty feet from the surface assays produce seventeen per cent. copper, with considerable traces of gold and silver. A good camp has been formed, fully equipped with cabins, stabling, stores and blacksmith's forge. A gang of twelve men has been engaged all summer developing these claims. The chief work has been done on the Amy claim. Two hundred feet of tunnelling and shafting have been done. Next season as soon as the weather permits the development will be resumed under the direction of Thos. Hebson, a thorough experienced miner, the foreman who is conducting the operations. A good trail has been constructed to these properties, which lie in a loop formed by the Canadian Pacific railway, and are east from the Glacier House station and west from Golden station, which are practically the ends of the loop.

In the Windermere mining division the company hold properties on Toby creek and Horse Thief creek. On Toby creek, about three miles from the Columbia river, are the Vulcan and St. George claims, situated on opposite sides of the creek. These are copper propositions with good surface showings, a large body of mineralized matter being in sight. Only assessment work has been done on these claims. Eleven miles further up the creek and fourteen miles from the Columbia river is the Dragon mineral claim,

also a copper proposition. Considerable development work has been done in tunnelling and sinking an inclined shaft. The vein in this claim averages thirty inches. The assays yield twenty per cent. of copper, with strong traces of gold. A gang of four men has been working here all summer. It is the intention to recommence work in the early spring.

On Horse Thief creek, between the north and south forks, and about twenty miles from the Columbia river, the company possess the Pretty Girl, the New Chum and the Venus mineral claims, while it has bonded or acquired an option to purchase the Old Chum mineral claim for \$15,000. All these claims are copper, silver and gold properties. The assays go very high in copper and silver, one piece of float going as high as thirty-six per cent. in copper. The Pretty Girl is on the summit of the divide, and on either side of her are the Old Chum and the New Chum. The surface showing consists of a ledge, which, cropping up at intervals, can be clearly traced on the north and south sides of the divide right into the valleys of the forks of the creek. A camp of twelve men under the superintendence of Tom Jones, one of the best experienced mining men in East Kootenay, has been engaged all summer in developing these mineral claims. An open cut, forty feet long by four feet wide and four feet deep, has been made across the ledge on the summit disclosing a mineralized mass about eighteen feet wide and four feet deep. At the east end of this cut and in it an oblong shaft eighteen feet long by four feet wide has been sunk to the depth of eleven feet. At this depth, which is fifteen feet from the surface, a lead of solid ore is found about two and a half feet in width and broadening as depth is obtained. This open cut also discloses another lode of shipping ore similar to that found on the surface. This lode is eight feet wide, but intersected at intervals by thin layers of shale. A tunnel six feet by four feet has been driven in on the New Chum for a distance of about twelve feet. The mouth of the tunnel is about 100 feet from the apex of the summit on which the Pretty Girl is situated. Here the same quality of ore is found as exists in the Pretty Girl, which shows the immense continuity of ore. The ore also extends the whole width of the tunnel. Mr. Mitchell-Innes has taken home with him about a ton of this ore, so that a thorough mill test can be made to ascertain its richness. This group is considered one of the most promising properties in the district of East Kootenay, and mining men who have viewed the property declare that further development work is only necessary to prove the excellence of the property. Mr. Mitchell-Innes has abundant faith in it, as the trails have been put in thorough state of repair for some fifteen miles. A first-class pack trail has been constructed up the mountains to the timber line, and within about half a mile from the workings of the claims. There a permanent camp has been formed consisting of cabins, storerooms, cookhouse, blacksmith's forge and other buildings. As soon as the snow disappears development work will be resumed.

Mr. Mitchell-Innes has several placer interests on Canyon creek, and these he is arranging to work if they should prove to be as valuable as the prospects indicate. But they will be thoroughly proved and tested and the value of the "pay dirt" ascertained before hydraulic operations on any extensive scale are commenced. East Kootenay is famed for the past richness of its placers, and possibly Canyon creek may give some rich yields.

Since Mr. Mitchell-Innes came here he has made many friendships, as he is courteous by nature and in disposition amiable; but, you bet, he can be rough sometimes when occasion demands it and has got a temper that can be lost but it is never difficult to find. He is inexpensive in tastes but thorough well pleased when he gets a double supply of pie. He is beloved by the ladies, and regarded by all members of the mining community as a "square" man, which is the highest compliment that they can pay to integrity. He is a magistrate for the Northwest Territories and vice-president for Golden mining division in North East Kootenay Mining association. **THE MINER** wishes him and his company every success which they deserve for their enterprise and faith in East Kootenay.

THE CROW'S NEST DEAL.

The Toronto Evening Telegram's **Mare Nest.**

Last week to the considerable detriment of our other general reading matter we published a long narrative of "The Crow's Nest Deal," as told by the Toronto Evening Telegram, where there was a most beautiful blending of fact and fiction producing the misrepresentation that the province of British Columbia had been plundered out of three hundred thousand acres of the best coal land in the world, which had been granted to assist in building the railway, and which were now the property of private individuals.

A lie that is all a lie
Can be met and fought outright,
But a lie that is half a truth,
Is ever the hardest to fight.

We do not propose to enter upon such a contest, nor do we intend to enter into a controversy to attempt to justify all

the acts of those who were or are connected with the coal fields or the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. What we do intend to do is to state a few facts connected with the early history of these coal fields and the negotiations for the construction of the railway. We are quite prepared to join the Evening Telegram or any other combination in most heartily denouncing the present government for its action in regard to the construction of the railway, and allowing the C.P.R. to gobble the charter and all the emoluments connected therewith. The railway should have been a government constructed railway and Dominion property.

The history of these coal fields can be shortly told thus: Their existence was first known when Mr. William Fernie was Gold Commissioner at Wild Horse Creek in 1881-83, and they were discovered during the construction of a trail from East Kootenay through the Crow's Nest Pass into Alberta. These fields remained unprospected and unclaimed until 1887. In that year Mr. Fernie along with associates commenced to prospect for coal and located those immense deposits in the basin of the Elk river near the western entrance of the Crow's Nest Pass. They acquired all the coal land that could be acquired. At the time of acquisition not one of them either belonged to the Provincial government or even had a seat in the provincial legislative assembly.

Mr. Fernie and his associates having located these coal fields the great problem to be solved was the opening up and developing of their coal fields and the obtaining the means of transportation to the markets of the world. This only could be done by means of a railway. Application was made to the provincial government for an act to construct a railway to open up these coal lands. The act was granted, not a single individual connected either with the railway charter or the coal lands was a member of the provincial government, far less a member of the legislative assembly. This was a subsequent event.

The history of this act and of the subsequent acts are duly chronicled in the statute books of the province of British Columbia. In none of those acts was there ever any grant of coal lands. There were none to grant. All the coal land so far as then known or ascertained existed in the basin of the Elk river and it had all been acquired by prospecting and location prior to any application for a railway charter.

For nine years Mr. Fernie and his associates struggled on to obtain the capital to build the railway to open up their coal deposits and develop the resources of East Kootenay. They at last succeeded. But for their exertions these coal deposits might have been dormant to-day and the Crow's Nest Pass railway as far from being an accomplished fact as it was ten years ago when no act existed for its construction. What have these men obtained for their exertions. They have obtained railway communication to open up their coal properties which they acquired some ten years ago. They do not hold any other coal lands.

The correspondent of the Toronto Evening Telegram should post himself a little better in his facts before rushing into print. We entirely coincide with him as to the iniquitous course pursued by the present government in its railway policy. We remember the slapdash speeches that some of the members of the government delivered when prospecting British Columbia, and the high hopes entertained that the government was going to inaugurate a righteous railway policy, but these speeches did not pan out well when the speakers got back to Toronto. Words, words, mere idle words. Keeping the word of promise to our ears and breaking it to our hope. On that government should fall all the condemnation, as it most justly deserves it, for the omissions and commissions in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

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