Legis. Reading Room

THE PROSPECTOR.

Vol. 2, No. 27. LILLOOET, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900. $2.00 a year.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. Arthur Noel is building an addition to his private residence.

Col. Rives and wife arrived from the coast last Wednesday.

Teaming between here and Ashcroft is reported to be very slow work owing to recent rains and mild weather.

Several hundred feet of piping is now at the lake awaiting shipment to the McGillivray creek camp.

According to the statements of old residents, this winter is the mildest in the meterological history of Lillooet.

Messrs. F. C. Tireman and J. Hawley, of Vancouver, arrived on a Lytton special last Wednesday, and registered at the Pioneer. The following day they left for Cayoosh creek.

Indian Samson, for several years a special constable for Lillooet, died on Tuesday last, at the reservation. He was buried in the Indian cemetery the following day.

Lillooet hotels and business houses are now illuminated with acetylene gas, a great improvement over the oil-lamp and candle system so long in vogue in this ancient town. Gradually the dawn of civilization is spreading its effulgent rays o'er this embro city, and the day is not far distant, we hope, when a similar light will illuminate the Chinatown precinct and dispel the dark shadows so peculiar to that quarter. Then, and not until then, will the Prospector den have an extra pane of glass in the west end of its shack and negotiate for a supply of better gas than has hitherto illuminated this office.

In reference to the suggestion made in our columns last week for the formation of a cabinet of specimens of rock from the various mining camps in this district, Mr. Gibbs, who has already the nucleus of a collection, desires us to say that he will be extremely glad to assist us in carrying out the scheme. It is his intention to start a cabinet in which all specimens from the various mines and claims will be named and classified, and which will be open for inspection by any one and at all times. A cabinet of this sort will be of great value to the district, and we now respectfully suggest that the miners and prospectors will help the good work along by at once forwarding specimens of rock from the claims to Mr. Gibbs so that the collection may be formed without any more delay. A museum such as proposed will be of the greatest benefit both to mineral students and those proposing to visit the mining districts. It is, however, to be hoped that in addition to ore specimens, samples of the country rock characteristic of the localities will also be provided.

The average prospector is altogether too superficial in his work; finding a vein of certain mineral bearing formation he is content to pick-prospect it in one or two of the larger outcrops. If at this point the blossom rock is barren, or spoon, pan, or other simple test gives no satisfactory return, however promising and "lively" the country formation, enclosing rocks or vein may be, it is considered "no good," and the field is abandoned. The apex of a shoot or chamber, when outcropping, may often be covered by less than a saddle blanket, wedge shaped, with the point upward, and blind on either side. A week at the longest of desultory pick work with no good returns, in an extensive virgin territory, convinces the novice that the El Dorado is just "over the divide." There will be more finds recorded when the prospector, having discovered a fruitful territory, if it is in human possibility, camps right there for the season, and, if necessary, when the lode is blind, trenches to find the source of "float," and cross-cuts every twenty or thirty feet along the line of the lode claim. Stay with it; persistency will win. The prevalent fault of the old timer is apt to be that he is too positive, too bigoted, and is generally married to certain (to him) favorite formations, and will have no good in others. To illustrate: The Montana miner insists on "granite" as a necessity in the country formation; the Californian in "contact," or in close proximity "slate" is a prime factor in a gold belt, etc. They do not appear to consider that nearly all kinds of rock are combinations of two or more minerals, and many kinds of their favorite formation, a few 'fruitful' many 'hungry.' Nor do they realize, generally, how the deposition of mineral is affected by proximity of other rocks. Everyday experience and discoveries verify the trite but true saying that "silver is in veins, and gold is where you find it."—Ex.

Lillooet.

(A composition read at the Pavilion school examinations, by M. A. Eholt, age 11 years)

Lillooet is situated upon the banks of the Fraser. Lillooet is a small town. The climate in summer is very hot; in winter it is not very cold. There are many people.

They can raise all kinds of fruit, such as peaches, pears, apples, grapes, watermelons and many other fruits.

There are many salmon in the river; about July there are big salmon runs.

They do a great deal of mining, both hydraulic and quartz mining.

There is a large lake about 18 miles long. On Seaton lake they have a small steamer by the name of Minnehaha.

There are two sawmills and a grist mill.

Cayoosh creek is very rich in minerals but there has been very little work done on the claims this summer, because it costs too much to get proper machinery to crush the rocks, so there is but one quartz mill on Cayoosh creek. There is a good wagon-road from Lillooet to the Golden Cache, as that is the place the mill is. There are many wagon roads around Lillooet, one from Pavilion, another from Lytton, and another to the side that goes down from the river about twenty-five miles. There are trails. There is a awful lot of sage brush around Lillooet. They have a church, jail, schoolhouse and two hotels; and they have got a grave-yard but it is not fixed up very nice; the Lillooet people are to lazy to get a few pickets and a few cans of paint and then it would be all fixed up.

M. A. EHOLT.

Blackwater District.

There is no doubt in the coming season that considerable attention will be given by miners and prospectors to the Blackwater district, a camp that has for the last two or three years been more or less neglected. From recent samples of ore taken from that district, splendid assays have resulted, and it will be a surprise to us if, during the coming summer, the Blackwater does not rival some of the big mining camps of this province. The Blackwater district has been considerably handicapped; it made its debut into mining circles under most unfavorable circumstances, and through the machinations of certain impecunious speculators, assisted by a few unscrupulous mining men, the public became suspicious and steered clear of investment, notwithstanding the excellence of ores in that section. In this manner Blackwater was relegated to a mining camp of the past, from the odium of which the whole mining district suffered. The few ventures embarked in a preliminary way were doomed to misfortune, and, up to the present time, the Blackwater mines are virtually abandoned. As our readers are of course aware, the ore is base, principally copper, carrying high values in gold. It has none of the fascinations of McGillivray creek or Bridge river about it; there is no putting up an arrastra there and taking your five or six hundred dollars per week. But, on the other hand, there are a good many miners who believe that a good big low-grade mine is a bank that will stand longer than all the free-gold milling propositions yet found. Considerable agitation is now going on at Vancouver and New Westminster for the appropriation of money for a road from the Squamish to Pemberton Meadows and Blackwater camp. This road will of course be a great assistance to the camp, and unless Lillooet insists upon an easier means of transit to the mines, will mean the sidetracking of this town, so far as Blackwater, and perhaps Bridge river, is concerned.

The "man on horseback" who is going to South Africa 1200 strong, as Canada's second contribution to the fighting strength of the empire, will meet the Boer with all the qualities that are required to make an ideal campaigner on the Boer's own ground. At home on foot or on horseback, able to shift for himself under any and all conditions, a dead shot, with a wary watchfulness matched only by his fearlessness, the Canadian trooper is bound to be a noted figure and to make himself heard from.

Almost the only topic of conversation on the streets today outside the government crisis is the rough-rider organization movement. Applications have been pouring in to Col. Warren, Col. Worsnop, Major Bennett, Sir Hilbert Tupper, Capt. Tite and other officers. Some hundred applications in all have been received and it is thought that many more applications would be made if it were known definitely to whom to apply. Colonel Falkland Warren expresses himself as much gratified so far at the way matters are going.—Province.

About three feet of snow is reported the vicinity of Cadwallader creek.

THE WAR BULLETIN.

London, Jan. 12—The Daily Mail says the British losses at Ladysmith last Saturday were 14 officers killed and 37 wounded, and over 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded. The Boer losses are estimated at between 2000 and 3000. They were defeated at all points with great slaughter.

Southampton, Jan. 11.—A transport steamer, with 2,200 troops, left for South Africa today.

London, Jan. 10.—Gen. Gatacre sent a strong force on Monday to reconnoitre Stromberg. Boers were found strongly entrenched at that place.

A late cable from Capetown states that Kitchener and Roberts arrived late this afternoon.

Troops are arriving at Cape Town by the thousands, and it is fully believed that, Generals Roberts and Kitchener having arrived, some stirring events are ahead.

London, Jan. 10.—A London Times correspondent says: The latest from Bloemfontein is that officials recognize that they must evacuate, and are securing houses at Pretoria. Hospitals at Bloemfontein are full of wounded Boers.

Despatches from Frere say there had been no bombardment of Ladysmith.

Further details of the repulse of the Boers at Ladysmith show that the enemy attacked in great force and with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the British trenches were rushed three times by the Boers, but on each occasion were driven back, the last time at the point of the bayonet. Gen. White signalled Gen. Buller that the enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, greatly exceeding that of the British. No casualty list yet arrived.

Advices from Modder river, dated 6th, says news from Belmont shows that the Australians and Canadians have been so energetic in that neighborhood that a large belt of the Free State—across the border—has been deserted by the Boers.

Belmont advices say two companies of Canadians, despatched to cover Colonel Pilcher's return, occupied a pass six miles out, to prevent any attempt of the Boers to cut off the forces.

Gen. French reports that the Boer commando which made an attack on Jan. 4th, lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners.

A despatch from Frere says: General White signals that he defeated the Boers this morning. The enemy crept so close that the Gordon Highlanders and Manchesters repulsed them at the point of the bayonet. Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet.

It is stated that Gen. Methuen is building a railway around the Boer position at Magersfontein.

London, Jan. 8—Though nothing definite is permitted to pass the censor, sufficient transpires to confirm the belief that an important move on the Tugela river is imminent. The continued bombardment kept up on the Boer entrenchments and the numerous reconnoissances are apparently connected with a well-defined purpose. There are some indications that the British plan of attack includes an important movement via Weenan.

Col. Baden-Powell's defeat in a sortie at Mafeking raises serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer. Today, however, comes a report that Col. Plummer reached Mochudi from Fort Tuli about January 1st with the Rhodesian relief force. As Col. Plummer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, he should, according to this, be able to raise the siege of Mafeking.

A Dutch Anniversary.

Sixty-one years ago, where British guns are now booming, the Boers inflicted a crushing defeat on the savage hordes of Dingaan, the cruel Zulu chief, whose impis were a menace to the early and scattered settlers of Natal, mostly Boers who had trekked from the Cape Colony and cast anchor in the green valleys of Natal. Some time previously Dingaan had lured Peter Retief (one of the founders of Maritzburg) and 200 burghers to his war-kraal on the White Umfolosi, in Zululand, on the pretense of ceding them territory in Natal, and murdered them all in cold blood. Then the Zulus descended on the scattered homesteads and laagers in Weenan county, where Estcourt, Weenan and Colenso now stand, and butchered men, women and children in the darkness of night. Those who were left when morning dawned hurriedly built a laager and beat back the impis, fugitive Kaffirs falling in hundreds by Boer bullets in their flight down the Bushman river valley. For some time subsequently Dingaan held the upper hand, gaining three victories over the Boers, and a small English force under a Mr. Biggar, was annihilated at the mouth of the Tugela. Dingaan then marched on Durban, and after looting the little settlement retired inland. Meantime, the Boers had been reinforced from Cape Colony, and took up a strong position in laager northeast of Dundee, on the Blood river. Here the whole Zulu army fell upon them. Four times Dingaan's braves tried to storm the camp, and were repulsed with fearful havoc on each occasion. Then they wavered and fled. Through ravines and donga the Boer riders chased them; hundreds were killed by bullets, hundreds in attempting to cross the swollen river, henceforth known as the river of Blood. On the Boer side three men only were wounded by assegais. It was a glorious victory.

Before the battle a vow had been made to the Lord by the chief commandant that if He vouchsafed a victory to them, a house should be raised to the glory of His name, and today the Dutch Reformed Church in Maritzburg still stands as witness to their vow. The day is observed as a holy anniversary in all of the Dutch possessions in South Africa, and at Paardekraal, now known as Krugersdorp, is the Transvaal national monument erected to commemorate the event. An annual gathering is held there every 10th of December to celebrate the triumph over Dingaan and the British at Majuba. It will be interesting to see what takes place there next year.

Some development work will be started on the "Molly M" mineral claim, McGillivray creek, in a few days.

THE PROSPECTOR.

Published every Friday.

SUBSCRIPTION - - - - - $2.00

Payable in advance.

RIC. A. FRASER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

The Member for Lillooet.

The present condition of political parties in Victoria must lead, we think, to a speedy dissolution of the House, and what we would suggest is, that the people of the district should meet together at an early date and discuss the situation. So far as we can see, there need be no politics in the matter at all; what we all want is the opening up of what we know to be a rich and valuable section of the province, and the question before the electors of this district will be the selection of a man to represent us—one who thoroughly believes in the district and who has its welfare at heart. Our present representative has probably done all that was necessary in the past, but does not grasp the situation of affairs as they are at present. We want no half-hearted representative; we must select an individual who knows the district, is confident in its future, and who will insist upon our receiving that attention from the provincial treasury our growing and important district is entitled to.

Does Mr. Smith believe in the future of our town and district? That is the question. If, in the opinion of the electorate, he is the man to fill the bill, it will surely be demanded that he gives us a guarantee that he will explicitly follow out the wishes of his constituents. He must be given to understand that he is elected to represent the whole district of Lillooet. If he does not think he is capable of following out this very simple programme, it will be his duty, as one who loves and has faith in the future of our district, to stand aside and let a more energetic man take his place.

Opening of the Provincial Assembly.

The opening ceremonies of our legistive assembly were inaugurated at the Capital city last Thursday. The youth, beauty and brains of the province presented an imposing array, and from a spectacular standpoint the whole affair was a huge success.

After delivering his address the Lieut.-Governor, followed by his retinue, took his departure. According to the Colonist, the real interest in the proceedings commenced with the entrance of Mr. Joseph Martin, who seated himself between the Cassiar member and the jovial representative of Dewdney. Mr. Martin had been counted out of the reckoning, and his appearance was a surprise to his political enemies.

After the unanimous approval of the resolution in connection with a provincial offer of mounted volunteer scouts for South Africa, Mr. Semlin offered the first debatable resolution of the session —that the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be taken into consideration on Monday next. "All in favor," called the Speaker, and seventeen voices on the right of Mr. Speaker answered "aye." "Contrary," said Mr. Speaker, and eighteen voices on the left answered "no." "The motion is lost," said Mr. Speaker with evident reluctance, and many of the spectators in the crowded galleries made bold to disregard the rules and join in the applause of the opposition.

† † †

The live interest that is felt by all Canada—and not Canada alone, but the neighboring state of Washington, in the present crucial session of British Columbia's parliament, is evidenced by the representation in the press gallery of no fewer than twenty-three newspapers, Messrs. Harold Sands, Q. D. H. Warden, Henry Hawson, L. Macrae, R.A. Fraser, J. H. McGill and C. H. Gibbons being among the well-known newspaper men holding seats. Not only are all the leading provincial papers calling for a daily service from the gallery, but such far-away journals as the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Winnipeg Telegram, the Spokane Spokesman-Review, and the Manitoba Free Press are following the eventful career of Mr. Joseph Martin.

The Cost of a Cannon.

The use of artillery in the Anglo-Boer war—the most extensive and skilful, so it is claimed, in any recent contest between nations—lends peculiar interest to the *following statistics of artillery-fire* published in a French paper. The excellence of the Boer artillery is said to be largely due to their use of French ordnance, which, especially for shrapnel (which was what drove back General Buller's troops at the Tugela), is now unexcelled. Says the author:

"The importance of the range of cannon in artillery combats is now well proved; the Transvaal war is a new demonstration of it, the advantage remaining generally with the side that has guns of the longest range. The French artillery has now a cannon of 34 centimeters (13½ inches) which, fired with an initial velocity of 900 yards a second, can send a projectile to a distance of 13 miles. A longer cannon, which is not yet in service, could, it is thought, send its shell 14½ miles with an initial speed of 1,200 yards. When this initial speed shall have been attained with the 34 caliber, the range will reach 30 kilometers—just the distance from Dover to Calais. The expenses of making a cannon and of firing each shot have enormously increased of late. A German military review has just published interesting figures on this subject. There are on the other side of the Rhine cannon of 110 tons, the most powerful that the Krupp factory has turned out, which cost, every time they are fired, exactly $1,700. The projectile is worth $650, and the powder not less than $190. But this is not all, for we must add the proper fraction of the value of the gun, which can be fired only 95 times before it is completely out of order. Now a 110-ton gun costs $82,500, and consequently at each discharge its value diminishes by $900. The German navy has a 77-ton gun costing $50,000, which can be fired only 124 times. Each discharge represents the sum of $920. The 45-ton gun can be fired at least 150 times. At the Essen factories they can be built for $36,800. The price of each shot does not exceed $500. Finally, for less powerful arms, the prices fall to $170, $83, and $65 for each shot.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, the 19th of JANUARY, 1900, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between LILLOOET and LYTTON, from the 1st February next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Postoffices of Lytton, Ashcroft, Lillooet, Pavilion, Spence's Bridge, and at this office.

W. H. DORMAN,
Acting P. O. Inspector.

Postoffice Inspector's Office, Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 15, 1899.

LILLOOET BARBER SHOP.

Hot and Cold Baths.

ALL WORK FIRSTCLASS

ALEX. McDONALD, Prop.

Mineral Act, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

The Happy Thought Fraction, the Mable Fraction and Woodbine Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Lillooet mining division of Lillooet district. Where located: South Fork Cadwallader creek.

Take notice that the Bend Or Mines Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B17099, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this first day of December, 1899

C. T. DIAMOND,
Agent Bend'Or Mines Ltd.

Mineral Act, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Elephant Minera Claim. Situate in the Lillooet Mining Division of Lillooet district. Where located: South Fork of Bridge River.

Take notice that we, John Marshall free miner's certificate No. 95860, and Robert B. Skinner free miner s certificate No. 17874, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this twenty-third day of October, 1899.

JOHN MARSHALL,
ROBERT B. SKINNER.

J B CHERRY,

A. B. TRIN. COLL, DUBLIN.

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Notary Public, Accountant and Mining Broker

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or to E. J. COYLE,
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D. FRASER' PROP.

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LYTTON STAGE LINE.

Stage leaves Lytton every Monday and Friday morning for Lillooet, returning next day. Special trips made.

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The Golden North.

A story of wonderfully rich finds in the far away Koyukuk country is going the rounds, given on the authority of F. C. Schrader, a geologist who explored that country for the American government.

In brief the story is that the Schrader party, crossing into a tributary of the Koyukuk from the headwaters of the Chandalar river, came unexpectedly upon a settlement of miners who had struck ground that was paying $50 to $80 a day to the man. The Schrader party remained in the diggings a week, leaving about August 20. There was but one party had gotten down to systematic work with a sluice, and for two weeks previous to Schrader's leaving they had taken out $15,000.

All the returning Koyukuk prospectors who went into that country in 1897 and 1898 and came out this year, reported almost unanimously that nothing of an auriferous nature was encountered during their stay. Hundreds of Koyukuk men got down stream in time the past season to get in a few weeks of successful work on the Nome beach, and this gold was all the money they got for their two years of adventure and hardship in the North.

It is true that the majority of Koyukuk adventurers did not get up the river to its upper tributaries until late in the season and many of them had barely time to do any prospecting at all.

They went into winter quarters and it seemed to be generally true of all of them that they did very little work in winter, certainly not in a prospecting way. In the spring they seemed to be more eager to get out of the country than to prospect. The long winter had taken all the ginger out of them and in fact the majority had to race out, for provisions were about exhausted in a good many cases.

There was a time in the spring when supplies of machinery, tools, steamers and occasionally good stocks of provisions could be bought on the Koyukuk for a mere pittance. Steamers that originally cost thousands of dollars, were sold for less than that many hundreds, launches and boats that cost hundreds were sold for one or two double eagles, and occasionally a barrel of flour and bacon could be purchased for a song or enough to pay passage to St. Michael. That is the story of the Koyukuk as more of the returning prospectors who arrived last fall pictured it.

There is, however, no doubt but that in the majority of cases the men hurried out of the country before they had given it a fair trial. In a few cases men stated that they had prospected the country thoroughly and had not so much as found a color; not a man came out who said he had found gold in even paying quantities.

The story that the men on the Koyukuk heard of Nome and went out on a stampede down there is not true. It was not till after they had gone down the river that the news of Nome reached them.

It is not likely that any golden stories of the Koyukuk will influence any considerable amount of the travel in the spring, not until Nome and Cape York are fully investigated. That so large a territory as the Koyukuk was found to be barren was a great disappointment, more even than the Kotzebue country, where disaster overtook so many of the parties who essayed that section.

Quite the majority of the people who have entered the Koyukuk to date were tenderfeet and it is possible that rich gold districts were overlooked. If the season soon to open shall demonstrate that there is gold there in paying quantities it will stimulate the Alaska travel for gold. If a strike of consequence has been made the coming summer will make it known.

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LYTTON, B.C.

NOTICE.

Take notice that 60 days from this date it is my intention to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase a small island situated on Bridge river opposite John Collum's pre-emption, containing 20 acres of land more or less, at the south east corner of which I have placed a post marked E O. Delong's initial post and a copy of this notice attached. E. O. DELONG.

Sucker Creek, 7th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Vancouver Northern & Yukon Railway Company to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act extending the time within which the company may complete its undertaking, and confirming and extending the powers to the company therin, and enabling the said company to extend its line of railway from some point at or near the city of Vancouver, or some other convenient point on the shore of Burrard Inlet, to some point on the north or south side of the Fraser river at or near the city of New Westminster, and changing the name of the company by inserting the word "Westminster" after the word "Vancouver" and conferring such other powers as may be necessary to fully and completely execute, carry on and operate the said undertaking.

Dated this 15th day of November, A. D. 1899.

McPHILLIPS & WILLIAMS,
Solicitors for applicants.

20-7

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First-class accommodation for travelers. Choice liquors and cigars.

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Mainland Cigar FACTORY.
IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD CIGAR ASK FOR THE
British Lion
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And be sure that each Cigar is branded, otherwise they are not genuine.
They are not only made of the Choicest Tobacco but are of home manufacture, and should be patronized by all good citizens.

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Fraser River Gold.

The search for the sources of the rich placers of the Fraser river, like that for the lost rocker of more northern mining fields, has long been a popular pursuit of the prospectors of this province. Hitherto all these efforts have been in vain, but this fall explorations have been conducted by a German geologist in the Cariboo district which leads to the belief that the "mother lode" has at last been found.

The discoveries upon which this belief is founded are the result of explorations made by K. Ludloff, who, after a lifetime spent in prospecting and mining is now engaged in the employ of an association of Baltic (Russian) noblemen who are anxious to replant their forests from the seeds of trees indigenous to B. C. In accordance with these instructions he has collected a large number of conifers, principally of the Douglas fir, and while thus engaged came upon mineral deposits which, to use his own words, "belong to the most important in the world's records."

The discoveries mentioned lie in the upper Fraser valley, about twenty to thirty miles south of Fort George. They comprise extensive deposits of gold-bearing conglomerates, intersected by veins and dykes of quartz rich in gold and iron pyrites, and similar to the occurrence of gold in the Transvaal. From all indications this deposit is the source of the gold of the Fraser river placers.

There are also huge deposits of red hematite, partly soft, the Bessemer steel of the Lake Superior region, also bearing free gold. One of the strata is about five hundred feet in diameter. The formation in which they are found is Archaean, the oldest crystallinic slates. The majority of the discoveries are workable from the surface like a quarry, and all are close to the navigable riper. There is also an abundance of timber and water power. The climate of the district is similar to that of Eastern Ontario, or Southern Wisconsin, and the nearest post office and telegraph station is at Quesnelle.

Prof. Ludloff, to whom is due the credit of the find, will remain in his present camp on Woodpecker Island on the Fraser river until next March, when he intends going to Europe to interest capitalists in his discoveries. At present he is cut off from the outside world as mail reaches him about once a month through the Hudson's Bay post at Quesnelle. He is a German, but his home is in Toledo, Wash. He was one of the first explorers of the iron ranges of Michigan and Wisconsin, being at that time in the service of the late Hon. Chas. L. Colby, president of the Wisconsin Central railway. Later, upon coming to the Pacific Coast he made great discoveries of gold-bearing copper ores in the St. Helens mining region. He is therefore, a man of sufficient experience not to be deceived by the finds which he has made in the northern part of this province.

In writing of his discoveries to a gentleman in Victoria, Mr. Ludloff says that although he has staked extensively on the territory which embraces the deposits mentioned, he does not wish to sell any of his properties, as he regards them too valuable for that. His desire is to cooperate with capital. The discoveries are of such magnitude that individual capitalists, he thinks, will stand poor chance of making any headway. The field properly belongs to the moneyed corporations.

The region lies 55 miles north from Quesnelle, and a poor horse trail leads from there to Woodpecker Island. The red hematite deposits are further up the river, about 18 miles. He thinks these deposits will extend over many square miles, but as the whole country is covered by gravel beds it will be expensive work locating the same.

Among the visitors to Victoria is Mr. John Cobledick, who is the managing director of the C. D. No. 1 Co., Limited, who are constructing a large dredging plant at Lytton. The company is composed exclusively of London capitalists, who believe that the bars of the river can be worked much more effectively than has hitherto been the case. Mr. Cobbledick was much interested in the account given of the discoveries made by Prof. Ludloff. When in that district himself he was struck with the similarity of the formation with that of sections of South Africa, and he believes that if the discoveries are of the nature reported, that they are of the greatest importance to the province and indeed to the whole of Canada. Mr. Cobledick is also associated with capitalists operating in South and West Africa.—Times.

The proposal of the government to offer to the Imperial authorities a special British Columbia contingent for service in South Africa was unanimously approved in the house, and is sure of equally hearty support throughout the province. Of course the final disposal of the matter is in the hands of the war office, whose action cannot be foretold, but in the meantime the suggestion should be acted upon that conditional enrolment ought to go on. In that way preparations would be much advanced in case of acceptance of the offer. All will hope that the failure of the Dominion Government to include British Columbia in the composition of the second contingent may be remedied. In any event it is well to have established the readiness of our people to respond to Imperial calls.

Freight is moving along the Cariboo road very slowly, and unless we have snow soon there will be large quantities of supplies that must lie over for some months, as it is almost impossible to make any headway with heavy loads as the roads are n w and as they are likely to be for some months unless snow comes soon. We may, however, have two months or more of sleighing yet, and if so the conditions will be materially improved.—Ashcroft Journal.

The B. C. Express Co. have inaugurated a regular service, carrying passengers, mail and express between Ashcroft and the Forks of Quesnelle, leaving Ashcroft Mondays and the 150-Mile House Wednesdays, and making close connections to all points in Cariboo. This service will be first-class in every particular and is sure to have the approval of the traveling public.

Considerable work is being done on the Woodchuck claim, Bridge river. Material for a double arrastra is being placed on the ground, and everything in readiness for some practical mining when spring arrives.

A special meeting of the J. J.'s will be held at the lodge room tomorrow evening, when matters political and interesting will come up for discussion.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson came in from the Ample mine, Monday evening, for medical treatment.

Mr. J. L. C. Knowles arrived from the coast on Friday last, where he had been on a business trip.

Mr. Jas. Beatty left for the Bridge river mines last week, where he will be engaged during the winter.

Mr. Arthur Noel left for the Bend 'Or mine Tuesday morning.

Dr. Sanson made a professional call on Lillooet last Friday.

Mr. Steve Tingley was in town for a few days this week.

Mineral Act, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Trio Mineral Claim, situate in the Lillooet Mining Division of Lillooet District. Where located: On Cadwallader Creed.

Take notice that I, J. F. Gibson, acting as agent for the Alpha Bell Gold Quartz Mining Dompany, Limited Liability, Free Miner's certificate No. 20154, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvement, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 21st day of November, 1899.

J. F. GIBSON.

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