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E. R. Brown

General Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 9, 1897.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a special representative investigating the mines of Canada with a view to determining their worth as an investment for British capital. This special correspondent has already contributed some interesting articles dealing with the subject matter of his enquiry. He thinks that Canada's opportunity as a mineral country has come. Attention has suddenly and emphatically been called to her wealth by the golden stories from the Klondyke, and he thinks that if English investors rise to the occasion it is not improbable that in the near future a "Beaver Meadow" may out rival the Kaffir Circus on the London exchange. But the Klondyke, with its great wealth, he points out, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. There are other gold fields besides the Klondyke, however, and he thinks that the Klondyke will serve a most useful purpose if its riches have the effect of calling attention to the gold fields of Kootenay and Northwest Ontario. Speaking of these gold fields the correspondents says:—

"It is toward these two districts that the eyes of the Canadians are turned, and it is on them that the hopes for Canada's future as a gold mining country are based. They are fields which are accessible, permanent, and of proved value, and which the English public would do well to give attention to as the country for legitimate and splendidly paying investment."

"Of these two districts the Kootenay is fairly well known, as it is situated in British Columbia, where many English companies are interested. The gold fields of Ontario, the most central of all Canada's provinces, are on the other hand, a new discovery. They extend along the north shore of Lake Superior to the boundary of Manitoba, almost 600 miles, and have a width of 130 miles, thus forming a vast parallelogram of, roughly, 7,000 square miles. Like the Klondyke, it is a country which, by the work of Providence and of man, lies just within British territory."

"For some years past wonderful specimens of gold have been found in various parts of this great tract of country, and Indians and settlers have brought in tales of its richness; but until the summer of 1896 no active operations were begun. Prospectors swarmed into the district in the spring of that year, and many companies were formed to work, and as a result there are now twelve mills installed and 145 stamps in operation. This is, of course, small, but it is the commencement of a boom which is bound to reach London. In 1896 these mills treated 10,000 tons of ore, which showed an average of nearly \$15 per ton—nearly all of this ore being from the surface and therefore being of a comparatively poor quality."

"It is doubtful whether any other gold region in the world surpasses Northwest Ontario for the prosecution of the gold mining industry. In the first place the ore is free milling to the greatest extent, and therefore can be easily and cheaply worked, with a quick return for a small outlay of capital. The gold is found scattered throughout the quartz by itself, or in combination with sulphur only, the removal of which is not nearly so difficult a process as the separation of gold, silver, copper and lead when all are found in a conglomerate mass. In fact the ore is free milling to such an extent that 80 or 90 per cent. of the gold may be secured under the stamps, and consequently no great smelting plant is required to treat the metal."

"The second advantage is the abundance of water supply for power and other purposes; the whole area of the gold fields being a network of rivers, streams, and lakes. In consequence of this fact the need for railway and roads is not nearly so imperative as it would otherwise be, and even the most remote part of the region is not more than forty miles from railway or steamboat. In the last place, there is an unlimited supply of timber, suitable for every purpose of the miner, above and below ground, for supports, buildings, and fuel."

"The district is past the experimental stage; it has been proved. In the Lake of the Woods section is a mine, known as Sultana island, which is typical of many more to come. Last year a chlorination plant was added to a ten-stamp mill, and since then the mine has been working night and day. The shaft of the vein now being worked is down 350 feet, with 1,000 feet of drifting, and the vein has grown richer and larger as greater depths are reached. It varies from 35 feet to 50 feet

in width. The output of bullion is \$3,000 weekly, and there is over \$1,000,000 worth of ore actually in sight. Another typical property is the Mikado mine, owned in England by parties who purchased on surface indications. A mill test of 140 tons on this property gave almost \$9,000 in gold, and sixteen days work, ending September 1st, gave a gold brick worth \$16,000. Further to the east of the properties there has been discovered by an Indian and one James Hammon, a tremendous reef three miles long and 700 feet wide at its widest part. When tested this vast body of ore showed \$17 per ton in free gold, besides concentrates."

"Further eastward still, in the great parallelogram, is the Michipicoten, which if fond hopes are realized will prove a second Klondyke. News of rich placer and quartz discoveries was brought down from the district last week, and a rush of Americans and Canadians has taken place. A hundred years ago the Hudson Bay Company's report mentioned the fact that gold existed in the sands of the streams there, but the country was then so difficult of access that no effort was made to get at the deposits. Now, however, the railway takes the prospector within a few miles of Lake Wa-Wa where the richest discoveries have been made, and as it is a finely wooded country, possessing a moderate climate, there are no hardships such as are met with in the Yukon. Tests of the quartz samples have run very high, and should the report of placers prove true, the boom of Michipicoten will drown that of Klondyke."

"Numerous and rich as the discoveries already made undoubtedly are the district is so vast in extent, and has been so recently opened up, that it has only been partially prospected. So far the exploration has been confined to the watercourses, and the great portion of the country inland, so to speak, has not even been run over by prospectors. More than this there is no reason for supposing that the gold discovery will be confined to even the great district indicated; for the country rock, which is Huronian and Laurentian, extends over a far wider section of territory. It may be asserted with truth that the gold discovery in the district has only just begun; but it may be also asserted, with even more truth, that the wily work of promotion is well advanced. Honest promotion is a useful and necessary work; but, in a case like this, where there is much that is genuine and good, the dishonest promoter gets in his work. It therefore behooves intending English investors to be cautious. Let them have personal knowledge of properties offered, or, at the least, let them have a reliable engineer's report before investing one shilling."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

—Montreal Gazette: Advice from England says a difference of ten shillings a barrel was noted between the prices realized for Canadian apples shipped in cold storage and those carried as ordinary freight. Both shipments were of the same fruit and packing. The sermon from that text is plain for all to understand.

—Halifax Herald: Mr. Blair is booked, according to the St. John Globe, for "a non-political dinner" in St. John, probably on Oct. 11th. We presume "a non-political dinner" is one in which there is no politics in the viands, in any quantity in the speeches. Halifax has had a recent experience of one of these alleged non-political functions, and knows how they are worked.

—St. John Sun: There is a good deal of amusement in Montreal shipping circles over a bad break made by the premier when he spoke in that city the other day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that nine-tenths of the exports of Canada to Europe went by way of United States ports. Instead of nine-tenths the share captured by the United States is from one-third to two-fifths. It was a mistake that probably not three other members of parliament could have made.

—The man who is elected mayor of Greater New York will have the appointment of more than 60 officials having salaries of \$5,000 or over, and ranging up to \$15,000. It is said that the civil list of the new city will contain the names of 25,000 officers, with salaries aggregating 9,000,000. The Sheriff of the county of Kings, N. Y., will receive about \$60,000 in fees, the county clerk \$75,000, and the Controller about the same.

—The wavering attitude on denomina-

tionism of Evangelist Mills is attracting considerable notice and the press is giving the matter some attention. The Boston Herald says:

"The Rev. B. Fay Mills, now of this city, it appears, is still a member of both the Presbyterian and Congregationalist bodies of Christians. He has been served with notice that he is not wanted in either of them by religious newspapers that represent the two sects. The Interior, the Presbyterian paper of Chicago, says that he should return his commission as a Presbyterian preacher and have it cancelled, and intimates that if he does not it may be cancelled by 'judicial process.' The Congregationalist of this city declares that he should withdraw from the Congregational church, and sees a way to drop his name from the rolls of that body if he fails to do so. In addition to all this, the Unitarian Christian Register declares that Mr. Mills, though fellowshipping considerably with the Unitarians at present, is not a Unitarian. In the meantime, Mr. Mills goes on doing a good deal of effective religious work after his own manner. He seems to be very much in the attitude of a religious ang-wump."

Rev. Mr. Mills, it will be remembered, conducted a series of evangelistic services in Charlottetown a few years ago.

THE LIMIT OF FORSEARANCE.

A Check Administered to United States Diplomatic Irritation.

LONDON, October 9.—The officials of the British foreign office have communicated to the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, the final decision that the government of Great Britain must refuse to take part in any sealing conference with representatives of Russia and Japan. The British government asserts its willingness to confer with United States alone but insists that Russia and Japan are not interested in the Bering Sea seals to a degree entitling them to representation at the conference. The British government does not suggest any date for a conference with the United States, and it is thought probably in London that Great Britain's withdrawal will result in two meetings, one between the United States, Russia and Japan, and the other between United States, Great Britain and Canada. It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Washington conference is due to Canada's insistence and that until the Canadians objected to meeting Russia and Japan, out of fear of being out voted, Great Britain fully intended to enter the conference. But for Colonel Hay's representations, the first announcement of Great Britain's unwillingness to take part in the conference would have been final, but the United States ambassador so plainly pointed out the unusual character of Great Britain's change of mind at so late a day that the foreign officers decided to re-open the question and have been endeavoring to secure Canada's acquiescence but unsuccessfully. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States also used his influence in a spirit of great friendliness to the United States, in efforts to secure the adherence of Great Britain to the original programme. The diplomats here consider that Great Britain's course was not courteous to Russia and Japan. Experts who have been investigating the sales of seal-skins in London in order to obtain evidence for the use of the United States at the conference, have proof that eighty per cent of the skins sold by Canadian companies are those of female seals, and that most of the animals were shot.

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Trains Outward. Read down.	STATIONS.	Trains Inward. Read up.
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.
3 30 6 15	Charlottetown	6 30 9 40
3 52 6 29	Royalty Junction	6 16 9 19
4 42 7 03	North Wiltshire	5 42 8 30
4 58 7 13	Hunter River	5 52 8 15
5 34 7 37	Bradallane	5 08 7 57
5 44 7 43	Emerald	5 02 7 23
5 50 7 53	Freestown	4 52 7 14
6 20 8 07	Kensington	4 38 6 54
6 55 8 30	Ar. S' Side (Lv.)	4 15 6 20
1 40 8 45	Lv. S' Side (Ar.)	4 00 11 00
2 02 8 59	Miscouche	3 42 10 57
2 20 9 17	Wellington	3 25 10 10
3 18 9 45	Port Hill	3 00 9 21
4 30 10 35	O'Leary	2 11 8 03
5 01 10 51	Bloomfield	1 55 7 28
5 43 11 15	Alberton	1 30 7 02
6 45 11 55	Tignish	12 50 5 55
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.
6 30 3 10	Charlottetown	9 10 4 10
6 50 3 24	Royalty Junction	8 50 3 50
7 28 3 47	Bedford	8 32 3 47
8 25 4 15	Mt Stewart	8 10 2 45
8 45 4 43	Morell	7 17 2 00
9 14 5 04	St. Peters	7 15 1 30
10 01 5 38	Bear River	6 41 12 43
10 45 6 10	Souris	6 10 12 00
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.
8 10 4 15	Mt Stewart	8 05 2 35
9 22 5 08	Cardigan	7 12 1 23
9 45 5 20	Georgetown	6 55 1 06
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.
P. M.		A. M.
5 50	Emerald	7 20
6 40	Cape Traverse	6 30
P. M.		A. M.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. G. A. SHARP, Superintendent, Charlottetown. D. POTTINGER, Gen Mgr Govt. Ry., Moncton, N. B. Rwy Office, a June., 1897

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