

Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED LIABILITY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:
500,000 Shares

Provisional Directorate:

President—W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President—WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.
Managing Director—J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer—T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer—C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties (80 acres): **RED EAGLE** and **RED POLE**, in the famous South Belt—Trail Creek Mining District, B. C.,—adjoining Mayflower and Curlew.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$928.80. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. After January 2nd the price of Red Eagle Treasury Stock will be 10 cents. The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of
British North America, Rossland, B. C.

WM. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers,
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

LUCK IN MINING.

"One man cannot see as far into the ground as another," said John Pritchard of Aspen yesterday, and there isn't a little bit of truth in the saying that he can when applied to mining operations. Thousands of instances might be brought forward to prove my position and I learned the lesson very early in my mining career. The Tom Boy story is an illustration of this. Everybody thought that J. Ernest Waters was wild to spend so much money on it, and yet it is today being negotiated for \$2,500,000, after paying more than \$500,000 in dividends in less than two years.

"I was down in the San Juan country in 1881, and had a claim over on Sultan mountain, which is called the Jessie. It was a promising crevice, and I worked at it faithfully until I had expended nearly \$500, mainly for grub and powder, living alone in my cabin and frequently working fifteen hours a day. Then I sent home and father sent me \$300 more, which I used up. By that time I had been at work nearly two years, and had driven my tunnel in about 200 feet, every inch of it with my own hands. Then I became discouraged, as I knew father had a mortgage on the old place, and couldn't afford to help me any more. I got credit for \$100 and kept at work, driving the tunnel fifty feet further, and then I felt that I was at the end of my rope.

"One day as I was gathering up my tools to quit, a nicely dressed man sauntered up to the tunnel and began to look around. He asked to see the tunnel, which was mostly in solid rock without timbering, and after he had closely examined both walls, asked me if I wanted to sell. I feigned indifference, and after calculating 250 feet of tunnel at \$10 a foot, answered that I might sell if I got my price. 'Well, what's your price?' he asked. 'Twenty-five hundred dollars,' I replied, with my heart in my mouth. 'Come down town and get your money,' was his answer, and that night I slept with \$2,500 under my pillow, in clean sheets for the first time in two years. Next day the purchaser asked me to help him put in a couple of shots, and of course I agreed. When we got to the tunnel he examined the wall, and selected a point about 100 feet from the mouth. 'Let's drill a couple of holes here,' he said. The minute he laid hold of the sledge I saw he was a miner, and in a short time we had two beautiful holes in the rock. When the shots went off I could hardly restrain myself from rushing into the tunnel at once, and when the smoke cleared away I was first on the spot. And there lay a body of ore exposed which was afterward found to be three feet thick, and ran over \$100 to the ton. I had left the vein, and the superior knowledge of my purchaser had enabled him to detect the point of departure.

"I stayed around there a week, by which time he had taken out enough ore to pay for the cost of the mine, and then I went home and paid off the mortgage on the farm, and I've got the farm yet, though I'm still mining. More than \$30,000 was taken out of that hole, and then the vein was lost and has never been found since."—Denver Republican.

THE ANNUAL RUSH TO ALASKA.

Fascinating visions of the land of the midnight sun are already absorbing the attention of the restless prospector spending the winter in the coast cities. Notwithstanding the fact many disappointed argonauts returned last fall from long and weary pilgrimages in the promised Eldorados of Alaska, the rays of the northern lights have not lost their charms to all. Many sanguine men of brawn can see the golden streaks under the hyperborean sky, and are planning to go north with the birds of passage next month or shortly afterward.

Those who leave so early generally contemplate remaining in Juneau until the road over the Chilcoot pass, from Dyea inlet to the head-water of the Yukon river, is open. A common plan is to buy outfits on the Sound and take a station at Juneau ready to push forward at the earliest possible opening of the trail.

"However, the rush of miners to Alaska last year that was often characterized as an exodus to the gold fields, is not expected to happen again this year. A steady class of miners who fully realize the rigors of the northern climate and the hardships to be endured are expected to be the principal travelers to the Yukon and Cook inlet districts. The heaviest inward travel to the Yukon will probably begin late in February, and continue through March.

Miners bound for Cook inlet will leave the Sound the latter part of March or early in April. Miners who located there two seasons ago have claims that paid good wages last summer, and they expect to realize well from them this year. Some think their present supply of pay-dirt will be exhausted in two years, but they feel that other good placer diggings are undiscovered on comparatively unexpected tributaries to the inlet.

The commercial companies which did business along the Inlet last season are making preparations to send supplies up very early this season, says the Port Townsend Call. The United States Commercial company, which has a store there this winter, will start a vessel about the 20th of March. The Stella Erland, owned by the company, will be one of the crafts and a new one will be purchased. After the first trip one of the schooners will go sealing and the other continue voyaging between the Sound and the Inlet. This company took in over \$5,000 in gold dust over its counters last season. The company did so well that it is enthusiastic over the outlook for the next season. There are numbers here who will go in again and many new people will try it.

BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

The following description of the Boundary Creek district, written by J. C. Haas, E. M., appears in the last number of Mining:

"The Boundary Creek mining district, as its name implies, lies along the international boundary line on the British Columbia side of the line. It is about 35 miles west of the Trail Creek section, and is bounded roughly between the north fork of the Kettle river on

the east, Rock creek on the west, and extends north-erly some 15 miles from the boundary. The district is reached by a 50-mile stage ride from Marcus. The area embraced is over 400 square miles, all of which can safely be said to be mineralized throughout its extent.

"The character of ore varies from the simplest milling to the very complex smelting ores. Ores of every necessary character for smelting are found in this district, as are also coal and flux. Excellent water and timber are found in abundance, while in the valleys large crops of grain, vegetables and fruits are raised. Grazing lands, on which thousands of head of stock range, are found throughout the district.

"In describing the mineral resources of Boundary creek it is not found necessary to exaggerate in any form. The immense copper-gold ledges of Greenwood, Copper, Deadwood, Summit, Brown's and other camps; the rich silver-gold ores of Skylark, Long Lake, White's, Providence and Smith's camps, are all there in reality. They are large enough and rich enough. Nobody who is posted on the district can object to that. There are some who assert that the great ore bodies of copper and gold are to large on the surface to "go down." Development is rapidly disproving this statement. There are people who still say that the earth is not round; some men must kick, but actual facts being now demonstrated by work, count for a whole lot more than this idle talk."

If manufacturers of mining machinery, and electrical appliances in particular, would keep a close and accurate record of the cost of maintenance and efficiency, as well as of the first cost, of their machines in actual operation, they would be in much better condition to meet prospective customers. If one mine owner visits his neighbor who has a new piece of machinery and makes inquiry relative to the same, he is nearly always misled. The mine operator who has a good thing wishes to keep it to himself. Mine owners and operators who invariably refuse to give this information to their competitors, or if they do give information it will be misleading. Manufacturers could secure this information very easily, as a record is kept of every piece of machinery in all well-organized mines, and they would thus be in a position to give the information to an intending purchaser.

TREATMENT OF SULPHIDE ORES.

The Western Mining World is authority for the statement that at last a truly feasible process has been discovered by Superintendent J. L. Giroux and George Mitchell, metallurgists for the United Verde Copper company of Arizona, for the reduction, without the aid of carbonaceous fuel, of heavy sulphide ores. It would seem that these experiments have demonstrated that desulphurization can take place in a blast furnace to a degree previously unsuspected, thereby making it possible to treat successfully heavy low grade sulphide ores at a profit.