

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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variety in advance. The subscription price
of the Daily Miner is \$1 per month, \$5 for
six months or \$10 for one year foreign, \$12.50,
also in advance.

THE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the ore shipments from the
mines adjacent to Rossland from Jan. 1 to March
5, 1898:

Le Roi	13,000
War Eagle	295
Centre Star	259
Footman	223
Iron Mask	623
Cliff	65
Victrol	350
Total	14,290

The ore shipments for the seven days from
March 12 to March 19, inclusive, were as follows:
Le Roi 1,401
War Eagle 40
Centre Star 50
Footman 50
Iron Mask 50
Cliff 50
Victrol 50
Total 1,591

The shipments for the same period last year
aggregated 1,230 tons.
The total shipments from the camp since Jan.
1, 1897, aggregated 9,860 tons.

IMPROVED POLICY.

According to press dispatches from
Ottawa, Sir William Van Horne, presi-
dent of the C. P. R., has declared that
his road will be extended from Robson
to Midway, in the South Yale district,
within a year from the present time.
He expects to see 10,000 men working in
the Boundary Creek country in a com-
paratively short time. He is of the
opinion that the ores of British Colum-
bia should not be smelted in a foreign
country, and that it will be the policy of
the C. P. R. to haul supplies to the
mines at such rates as will ensure
prosperity to the mining and smelting
industries. If the promises and expecta-
tions of Sir William are realized, South-
ern British Columbia will have no cause
for complaint against the C. P. R. These
utterances, together with the fact that
the Robson-Penticton road is to be built
without an effort on the part of the com-
pany to secure a Dominion subsidy,
would seem to indicate that the big rail-
way has at last made a decided change
for the better in its policy in the West.

A DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

A bill to create a Department and Sec-
retary of Mines and Mining is now be-
fore the United States congress. It is
as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,
that there shall be at the seat of
government an executive department to be
known as 'Department of Mines and
Mining,' the general designs and duties
of which shall be to acquire, by exam-
ination, practical and scientific experi-
ments, geological research, or otherwise,
useful information on subjects connected
with mining in the general and compre-
hensive sense of the word, and to diffuse
same among the people of the United
States.

"Sec. 2. That said department shall
be under the supervision of a Secretary
of Mines and Mining, who shall be ap-
pointed by the President, by and with
the consent of the Senate; and section
158 of the Revised Statutes is hereby
amended to include said department,
and the provision of title 4 of said Re-
vised Statutes, including all amendments
thereto, are hereby made applicable to
said department.

"Sec. 3. There shall be in said
department an Assistant Secretary of
Mines and Mining, to be appointed by
the President, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate, who shall
perform such duties as may be required
by law or prescribed by the Secretary
thereof.

"Sec. 4. That the Secretary of Mines
and Mining shall receive the same salary
as is paid to the Secretary of each of the
executive departments, and the salary
of the Assistant Secretary of Mines and
Mining shall be the same as that now
paid to the First Assistant Secretary of
the Department of the Interior.

"Sec. 5. That the duties now im-
posed by all laws and parts of laws re-
lating to mines and mining affairs ex-
clusively upon any existing department
of the government, or any division or
bureau thereof, shall, on and after the
day this act take effect, be performed by
the Department of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 6. That the geological survey is
hereby transferred to the Department of
Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 7. That the sale of mineral
lands of the United States shall be con-
ducted under the advice of the Depart-
ment of Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 8. That on the organization of
this department all officers and em-
ployees wholly engaged in official work
in any department of the government,
or any division or bureau thereof, en-
gaged in the performance of the duties
referred to in section 5 of this act, and
all such employed in the departments
referred to in sections 6 and 7 hereof,
shall be referred to the Department of
Mines and Mining.

"Sec. 9. That all records, maps, doc-
uments, instruments, surveys, machin-
ery and other materials now in the
possession and use of any existing de-
partment of the government, or any
division or bureau thereof referred to in
sections 5, 6 and 7 of this act, are trans-
ferred to the Department of Mines and
Mining.

"Sec. 10. That this act shall go into
effect on the 4th day of March, 1899."
This measure is worthy of the consid-
eration of the Dominion government, as
a model for the creation of a similar
department in Canada.

MR. CARLYLE'S REPORT.

THE MINER is pleased to acknowledge
the receipt of the latest report of W. A.
Carlyle, provincial mineralogist. The
report is as comprehensive and valuable
as the one for the preceding year. Its
compilation shows the same care and
thoroughness that has always been a
striking characteristic of Mr. Carlyle's
labors since he entered the service of the
Province. The report is well written,
full of very interesting and highly im-
portant information, is illustrated with
photogravures of mining scenes, and
contains a number of excellent maps of
the different mining districts of British
Columbia.

Referring to the progress made by the
mining industry in this Province in
1897, Mr. Carlyle declares that figures
speak for themselves, and the statisti-
cal tables produced in the report show
very clearly its steady but gratifying
growth. With his customary caution
and evident disinclination to exaggerate,
Mr. Carlyle goes on to say that the re-
sults are so far not startling or phenom-
enal, but the increase of the output of
lode mines from \$100,000 in 1892 to \$7-
050,000 in 1897, or five years, with an
increase of \$2,750,000, or 65 per cent,
during the past year, commands atten-
tion. He asserts that a substantial in-
crease of the ore output for 1898 is
assured from the amount of ore now in
sight in the different districts, and from
the fact that the amount of custom re-
turns for shipments of ore from West
Kootenay alone for January, 1898, were
\$1,193,468 as compared with \$675,506 in
January, 1897.

The report shows that the increase
in the amount of gold (lode) was 43,882
ounces, or 70 per cent; of silver, 2,337-
682 ounces, or 75 per cent; of lead,
14,041,158 pounds or 65 per cent; of
copper, 1,506,624, or 40 per cent.

There is, so far as we can see, but one
instance in the report, which is at vari-
ance with the facts of the case. Mr.
Carlyle, in his opening remarks, asserts
that "the interest of capital in the min-
eral resources of the Province has been
aroused to a degree quite commensurate
with what the mining regions are now
prepared to show or offer." We are not
in a position to question the correctness
of Mr. Carlyle's contentions in this re-
spect so far as the districts to the north
and west of here are concerned, but in
the Kootenays and South Yale it is a
very different matter. We are quite
prepared to admit that the mineral re-
sources of British Columbia are well
and favorably known in England,
and that a large amount of capital
there is ready for investment
in this Province; but it can scarcely be
said that old country capital has come
to Southern British Columbia to a de-
gree commensurate with what this por-
tion of B. C. is now prepared to show or
offer. Rather it is that a very large
number of the mining properties, of
proved value and purchasable at rea-
sonable figures, are lying idle because of
the absence of buyers. It is not exag-
geration to say that properties now go-
ing begging will, in the not far distant
future, be eagerly sought after at much
greater prices than are now asked for
them and which even then will be profit-
able investments. The mineral is here
in inexhaustible quantities and only
needs the introduction of capital to be-
come the greatest gold, silver, copper
and lead district of the world.

In all other respects, Mr. Carlyle's re-
port is a most excellent production, and
it deserves the widest possible circula-
tion.

THE TRUCK ACT.

Wherever one portion of a community
that is strong, by reason of its wealth,
takes advantage of another portion that
is weak and helpless, for the reason that
it is poor, the latter seeks to have a law
passed that will protect it from the en-
croachments of the former. In fact, the
primary necessity for law was to protect
the weak against the strong. In re-
sponse to one of the wrongs that has
been perpetrated by the strong against
the weak the Truck Act, 1898, has been
drafted by the member from this district
and is now pending before the legislative
assembly. It voices the protest of the
laborer that he should be allowed to
spend the money that he earns by the
sweat of his brow as he may elect. It
is a crystallization of the sentiment that
he shall board and lodge where he pleases
and that if he desires a garment, a
pair of shoes, a plug of tobacco or a
pipe that he can go where he pleases to
purchase them. It provides that the
toller shall be paid in lawful money of
Canada and not in a lot of truck that he
must, because he is given work, pur-
chase from his employer and pay at
whatever price the latter may ask. It
provides that an employer, in case he is
sued for wages by an employee, cannot
set up as a defense that he has fur-
nished to the man who worked for him
a lot of clothing and other articles as
an offset for the money that is due.
In short, it is intended
to reach that class of employers of so
avaricious a nature that they are not
satisfied with that profit which comes
from the labor that is performed for
them, but they must, moreover, also
make poundage, discount and interest
on the wages that they are to pay to
their employees. If it is adopted it will
do away with that unmixt evil, the
company boarding house, where the
employees are compelled to pay the
highest price for accommodation that is
often of the cheapest and most inad-

quate character. It will do away with
the company store where employees are
compelled, under pain of dismissal, to
purchase at three prices: articles for
everyday use. The penalties fixed by
the Act seems to be sufficiently strong
to secure its enforcement.

This is not the first time that it has
been necessary to legislate against the
company boarding house, lodging house
and store. The statute books of Great
Britain, the United States and other
countries already contain such legisla-
tion and such laws are necessary to
protect the weak against the selfish ag-
gressions of the strong. There are many
excellent provisions in the Act that have
been introduced by Mr. Kellie, and al-
though it was put before the house by a
member of the opposition it seems to us
that the government would make no
mistake if it gave it its strong support to
the end that it may become the law of
the Province.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The annual report of the Department
of Railways, as presented to the House
of Commons at Ottawa, shows that there
were 141 railways in operation in the
Dominion at the end of last year. The
number of miles of completed railway
was 16,887, an increase of 300 miles.
The number of miles in operation was
16,550. The paid up capital amounted
to \$921,858,232 on July 1st, 1897, an in-
crease of \$22,040,332. The gross earnings
for the year were \$52,353,276, an increase
of \$1,807,707, while the working expenses
aggregated \$35,168,665, an increase of
only \$126,010, giving an increase of pro-
fits for the year of \$1,681,697. There
were 16,171,333 passengers carried, or
1,360,031 more than in the preceding year.
The freight carried was 25,300,331
tons, an increase of 1,033,506 tons. The
number of miles traveled by trains of
all sorts was 45,780,851, an increase of
1,280,249. Only seven passengers were
returned as having been killed. Cana-
da has expended, on capital account,
for railway construction, \$122,944,510,
including \$25,000,000 to the C.P.R., while
\$16,390,387 additional, for subsidies, have
been charged to the consolidated fund.
The government system of railways had
a mileage, on July 1st last, of 1,388
miles. On the Intercolonial the earn-
ings were \$2,866,028; expenses of opera-
tion, \$2,925,968, leaving a loss of \$59,940
on the year's operations. On all the
government roads, including the Inter-
colonial, the year's earnings were \$3,060-
000; working expenses, \$3,177,269, a loss
of \$117,269. The earnings decreased
\$80,604 during the year, and the ex-
penses decreased \$77,173.

COST OF A MINT.

A Toronto contemporary objects to
the establishment of a Canadian mint
on the grounds that the cost of main-
taining such an institution would be too
great.

It has been estimated by those who
are in a position to speak authoritatively
on such matters, that a mint with an
annual capacity of two million pieces,
fully equipped, need not cost more than
\$75,000. Of this sum \$50,000 would be
devoted to the construction of a suitable
building, and \$25,000 to the purchase of
machinery, dies, etc. The annual cost of
operating a plant of this kind should not
exceed \$8,000 or \$9,000 annually.

We once had a mint in Canada. Im-
mediately before the union of the two
crown colonies—Vancouver Island and
British Columbia—in 1867, one was
established in New Westminster, but
after striking off a few \$2.50, \$5 and \$10
gold pieces, the plant was closed by the
order of the governor, Sir James Doug-
las, for no other reason, it is alleged,
than to allay the intense jealousy that
existed between the rival cities of Victo-
ria and New Westminster.

THE MINER has already gone to con-
siderable length to show the benefits
that the country would experience by
the establishment of a Canadian mint.
It is certainly not alone in its conten-
tions; on the contrary, a large number
of newspapers have warmly advocated
the idea, and the sentiment in favor of
an institution of this kind being estab-
lished forthwith is rapidly gaining
ground. Should the Dominion govern-
ment decide to provide for the erection
and maintenance of a Canadian mint,
it could not do better than select Ross-
land, the center of the greatest gold,
silver and copper district in the Domini-
on, as the place for its establishment.

THE MONITA DEAL.

The purchase of the Monita mine by
the War Eagle company may be taken
as very good evidence that the Gooder-
ham-Blackstock syndicate, which has
already invested many hundreds of
thousands of dollars in Rossland mines,
is so well satisfied with its holdings that
it is still disposed to add to them to a
very considerable extent. This speaks
volumes in favor of the mines of the
camp. The Monita road is needed to
work the War Eagle mine advantageously,
but that is not the chief reason why
the Monita deal was made. It has been
known for some time that the main
vein of the War Eagle runs
through the Monita, and there is every
reason to believe that there is just as
good ore within the boundaries of the
lode named property as there is in the
famous War Eagle. By the purchase of
the Monita, the War Eagle company
has made an investment that will un-
doubtedly prove very profitable at no
distant time.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MANN AND MACKENZIE, the owners of
the Stickeen-Teslin railway charter, are
both Conservatives in Dominion politics.

THE tenor of THE MINER's London
letter this week is additional proof of the
rapidly growing interest in Europe in
the future of British Columbia mines.

THE shipping interests of British Co-
lumbia have grown to such an extent
that two columns of the Victoria Col-
onist are filled with the names of vessels
having traffic with that port.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, secretary of the
United States treasury, has come to the
conclusion that silver will again be the
issue in the presidential campaign of
1900.

THE agitation for an import duty on
lead has reached Ottawa and strong
pressure is being brought to bear on the
government to enact legislation with
that end in view.

THE report of Provincial Mineralogist
Carlyle shows that almost the entire
product, 17,000 tons, of the Comox coke
ovens on Vancouver Island, was used
last year by Kootenay smelters.

MARK the difference between the trial
of Doyle, the Kuskonook murderer, and
the manner in which justice was meted
out to Theodore Durrant, the San Fran-
cisco villain. Doyle's case occupied one
day; Durrant's nearly three years.

JUST why the efforts in behalf of
Dreyfus should be spoken of as an at-
tempt to secure him a new trial is not
apparent. So far as human observation
goes Dreyfus has never had any kind of
trial.

"JIM" HILL, of the Great Northern
railway, thinks sufficiently well of the
prospects of East Kootenay to commence
arrangements for the construction of a
railway into that district as far north as
Golden.

AS SOON as the Dominion parliament
imposes an import duty on pig lead and
lead manufactures equal to the import
duties charged by the United States,
three lead smelters will commence to
operate steadily in Kootenay.

IT is a noteworthy fact that as fast as
the old timers of this camp dispose of a
portion of their holdings here they lose
no time in reinvesting the proceeds in
the development of mining property or
improvements of real estate that they
still retain.

SAYS the Winnipeg Tribune: A new
day has dawned for the west when west-
ern members take up a whole day in the
Dominion house discussing matters
chiefly affecting this country. Fancy
the western members under the late
regime thinking of such a thing.

OSCAR RHODES is the red rag that keeps
the South African bulls enraged. Presi-
dent Steyn of the Orange Free State
dressed him down very neatly in a re-
cent speech, but Rhodes doesn't mind
opposition and goes on with his imperi-
alist scheme.

JUDGING from the very satisfactory re-
sults of the development work now in
progress in this camp, it would seem
that the output of the mines of the Trail
Creek division will soon necessitate a
very considerable increase in the cap-
acity of local smelters.

IT seems probable that the Mann-
Mackenzie contract to build the Stickeen-
Teslin railway will be ratified by the
senate, in spite of the protests that are
being made in the upper chamber con-
cerning the refusal of the Laurier ad-
ministration to recognize the offer of
Hamilton Smith.

MARCUS DALY, the well known mining
man of Montana, has contributed \$15-
000 to aid the State of Montana in mak-
ing a creditable mineral exhibit at the
trans-Mississippi exposition. His public
spirit is certainly highly commendable,
and is additional proof, if that were
necessary, of the proverbial liberality of
mining men.

A FRIENDLY alliance between Great
Britain and the United States seems to
be much desired by a large majority
of the people of both countries.
The idea originates with us, having first
assumed tangible shape in a speech de-
livered by Lord Russell, chief justice of
England, when on a visit to the United
States a year or so ago.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER has stated that
if it can be shown that Canada really
has the bulk of the world's supply of
nickel ore, and is in a position to con-
trol the situation, the arguments for an
export duty on nickel ore and nickel
metal would be greatly strengthened.
This proof should be forthcoming with-
out much difficulty. It is said that
those interested in the Canadian nickel
industry have promised to furnish the
necessary figures.

WITH a great display of patriotic
ardor, much like that in congress when
the \$50,000,000 were voted, the house of
commons voted a sum representing about
\$119,000,000 for naval purposes.
As a reply the czar quietly sent a note
to his finance minister, telling him to set
aside a sum equal to \$70,000,000 for ex-
traordinary naval construction. Russia
has accumulated gold for war and specie
resumption purposes. The sum amounts
now to more than \$500,000,000. It is
out of this that the naval money is to be
taken.

C. B. SWORD, M. P. P., has made an
excellent move in suggesting that a
clause be inserted in the bills of various

IT IS . . .
A MINE.

No. 1 tunnel is now over 200 feet in length, and in solid
ore. A track and car system has been installed. Work of
development progresses unceasingly on the Silver Queen.

Moring & Neal's, Bedford McNeill's and Clough's Codes.
Cable Address: "QUEEN."

President - HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER.
Vice-President - C. C. WOODHOUSE, Jr.
General Manager - EDWARD C. FINCH.
Secretary-Treasurer - LEO. H. SCHMIDT.

THE SILVER QUEEN MINING CO.

Limited Liability.

Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia.

Capital \$1,250,000; Shares, par value, \$1 each;

Treasury Stock \$350,000.

DIRECTORS:

HON. THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q. C., late Minister of Interior; EDWARD
C. FINCH, Mining Operator; EDWARD MAXWELL, Mine Owner; HON.
GEORGE E. FOSTER, M. P., late Minister of Finance; WM. F. HAYWARD,
Mine Owner; C. C. WOODHOUSE, JR., Mining Engineer; LEO. H.
SCHMIDT, Accountant; R. W. GREGOR, Capitalist.

All Stock Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

Mine: "THE SILVER QUEEN"

Consisting of eight mineral claims on Snow creek, in Cariboo
Creek camp, Slokan Division, West Kootenay, B. C.

Head Office, 14 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

For full particulars, price of Treasury Shares,
etc., address

EDWARD C. FINCH,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Box 78 - ROSSLAND, B. C.

railway companies now applying to the
legislative assembly for charters, by
which they each deposit \$5,000 with the
government within one month of the pas-
sage of the act, to be forfeited by them
unless \$10,000 is expended in actual con-
struction before December 1, 1898.
Failure to comply with this provision
means the cancellation of the charter.
The clause will, in all probability, put a
stop to the promotion of "wildcat" rail-
roadings, which, of late, has become
quite prevalent in this Province.

A RESOLUTION bearing upon the lumber
industry of this Province has been in-
troduced in the legislature by Hon J. H.
Turner, Premier, and C. A. Semlin, the
leader of the Opposition. It sets forth
that the lumbermen of the United
States are making serious encroach-
ments on the lumber trade of British
Columbia and recommends that the
Dominion parliament impose a duty on
lumber and shingles imported into the
Dominion equal to the duty charged by
the United States on these articles, thus
placing this important industry on a
footing in competing with the neigh-
boring mills of the United States. British
Columbia has an almost limitless
amount of the finest timber in the world
and the lumber industry of the Province
certainly will be helped if parliament
accepts the suggestions of the legislative
assembly.

The deputation appointed by the peo-
ple of Sandon to urge the Provincial
government to satisfy the demands of
the Slokan division for appropriations
for public works and for just considera-
tion in the contemplated redistribution
of seats in the legislative assembly,
seems to have done good work. Sandon
is to receive \$500 for educational facili-
ties, \$200 for fire protection purposes
and \$800 for a lock-up and city hall.
Provision is to be made for the satisfac-
tory disposal of the sewage of that town.
Assistance to the extent of \$1,500 will be
given towards the construction of a
wagon road from Sandon to Noble Five
mountain, via the Reco trail, and the
Province is to stand one-half of the cost
of a wagon road from the most conven-
ient point on the Nakusp and Slokan
railway to the Idaho basin, giving facili-
ties to the Queen Bees and other mines.
The total of the appropriations for the
Slokan division will not fall far short of
\$15,000 this year. The Slokan is to be
made into a separate electoral district.
If the government will only continue to
treat Kootenay in this manner, the
chances in West Kootenay for the
Turner administration at the next elec-
tions should improve to a very consid-
erable extent.

Two carloads of War Eagle ore were
sent to the Nelson smelter, over the
Columbia & Western road, last week.

Ground Floor Proposition

Pooled Shares in the
LARDEAU-GOLDSMITH MINES, LIMITED

The property consists of the Ophir and Oregon
mineral claims, in the Lardeau mining divi-
sion. Vain 50 feet wide, traceable for several miles;
paystreak four to 18 inches; average assays 1,008
oz. silver, 18.9 per cent copper, 25 oz. gold, values
\$600, 34 oz. silver, 11.8 per cent copper, 30 oz.
gold, values \$230 to the ton. Good facilities for
getting out ore and shipping. The promoters
offer a limited number of pooled shares at three
cents per share for the purpose of developing the
properties and placing them on a shipping basis
before selling any of the treasury shares which
should then command par.
Capitalization of company only \$200,000, of
which one-half is reserved for working capital.
Those who know the celebrated Lardeau dis-
trict in which the Gold Cup and other well-known
shipping mines are situated will require little
further information than is contained in the
above, and will accept promptly. Others can obtain
further information by letter or wire. As a few
applications will exhaust this opportunity, orders
accompanied by cheque will have precedence.

S. THORNTON LANGLEY & Co.,
ROSSLAND, B. C.
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1895.

Rossland Mining Stocks

[Corrected by the Reddin-Jackson Company
limited, 16 Columbia Avenue, P. O. Box 98,
Telephone 5, Cable address, "Reddin," Clough
and Lieber.]

MARKET FEATURES.

Buyers and sellers were wide apart
yesterday on saleable stocks. This was
notable in the case of Le Roi, War
Eagle, Monte Christo, Deer Park, Good
Hope, Josie and Iron Mask. Buyers
will not pay asked price and sellers re-
fuse less and no sales are the result.
The new find on the Good Hope has
proved valuable and is certainly the
same ledge as the Good Friday.

Canada M. & D. 20	Monte Cristo 20
Coloma 20	Noble Three (silver) 10
Deer Park 20	Pick Up 10
Dundee 20	Footman 11 1/2
Edgar 20	Red Mountain View 5
Ellen (silver) 7 1/2	Rossland Star 15
Eureka North Star 15	Roderick Dunn 10
G. M. Co. 10	Salmo Con 15
Evening Star 8	St. Elmo 6 1/2
Good Hope 10	Silver King 6 1/2
High Ore 4 1/2	Silver Bear 10
Iron Mask 15	Twin 25
Le Roi 20	Virginia 20
Lily May 20	White Bird 25
Monita 16	Yale 1 1/2

We offer today subject to sale the fol-
lowing snaps:

300 Le Roi 7.50	3,000 Red Mt. View 2 1/2
1,000 Iron Mask 2.50	1,000 Pick Up 1.00
20,000 Palo Alto 2 1/2	5,000 Jim Blaine 4 1/2
4,000 Dundee (piled) 37	8,000 Evening Star 5
500 White Bear 5	2,000 Silver King 3
13,000 High Ore 3	2,000 Centre Star 3 1/2
10,000 Montezuma 1 1/2	

LIST YOUR STOCKS WITH US.

We have cash buyers.