

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

Fourth Year, Number 21.

THE MINING REVIEW

All Records Broken by Last Week's Ore Shipments.

OUTPUT WAS 3,050 TONS

The War Eagle May Double Its Shipments and Its Dividends—Depth Being Attained All Over the Camp—News of the Mines.

The ore shipments for the past week, leaving all records far behind, went soaring into the clouds, with the result that the total output of the mines for the seven days ending last night reached the enormous total of 3,050 tons. The only record that even approached this was the output of the previous week, when the product of the camp was 2,650 tons.

Immense as was the production of the Roseland mines during the week just ended, yet it would have been increased by at least 700 tons had it not been for the unfortunate wreck on the Red Mountain road which prevented the Le Roi from shipping nearly 40 carloads to the smelter at Northport. There is no cause for complaint, however, with the record as it stands, for never before in the history of Canada has a camp produced anything even approximating the tonnage sent to the smelters last week from the mines of Roseland.

In the way of strikes, the immense find on the Virginia, of course, is the most important discovery of the week, or indeed of the past year, but the other properties have been doing their full work in the way of finding good ore. The Josie was second only to the Virginia, with a 14-foot ledge of mixed ore in west cross-cut at the 300-foot level in the shaft. The Deer Park also is looking very well, and the management reports that values have shown an encouraging increase as depth is attained.

More attention is being paid to deep mining now than at any previous time in the history of the camp. The Le Roi mine in the district, with 700 feet to its credit, will begin sinking to the 800-foot level about the fifth of the month, while the Centre Star will in a few days begin sinking from the 500-foot level of its main shaft. The War Eagle, which is installing a hoisting plant capable of reaching the 2,700-foot level, is actively at work deepening its shaft, while on the No. 1 the vertical shaft is being equipped with new machinery to permit its more rapid sinking.

The Josie, which at present has been opened to the 300-foot level, will be deepened at once by at least 100 feet, while on the Nickel Plate the British America corporation will sink the shaft 100 feet further. On the Deer Park the 300-foot level is rapidly being reached, while on the White Bear the 200-foot station has just been passed.

In all these properties, which are but a few selected from the large number of properties at work in the camp, the dominant idea is to obtain depth, so as to get under the surface disturbances, and the idea is being practically carried out as fast as trained superintendence, skillful miners, improved machinery and the expenditure of money will permit.

The interesting announcement is made by a man who is in close touch with the War Eagle company, that as soon as the new hoisting plant is installed on about 200 tons per day, will be doubled and the production of the mine will be approximately 3,000 tons per week. The announcement, while a welcome one, is not a surprise to those who are familiar with the levels of the War Eagle, for the property is fully in shape to stand such an output for an indefinite time. It is also announced on the authority of the same man that with the increase of the output of the mine the dividends will be doubled. As the company at present is paying 1 1/2 cents per month, equal to 18 per cent per year, this doubling of the dividends will mean that the fortunate holders of War Eagle stock will receive payments at the rate of 36 per cent yearly on the par value of their holdings.

The capitalization of the War Eagle company is \$2,000,000, so that the disbursement of three cents per share monthly would mean that the mine is paying at the magnificent rate of \$720,000 per year. There is an old tradition that mining shares paying 20 per cent per annum out of a mine with an adequate ore reserve, form a safe and very profitable investment. It will be observed that the War Eagle, paying three cents per share monthly, would be paying twice the dividends demanded by the most cautious investors.

Below are given some synopses of the work done in some of the principal mines of the camp during the past week.

Le Roi.—Despite the wreck on the Red Mountain railway which played havoc with the Le Roi's ore shipments, the mine produced the comfortable total of 1,180 tons. There is some talk on the dumps at the property, and had it not been for the wreck the shipments would have been at least 1,700 tons, which would have broken the record at the mine. Sinking the shaft to the 300-foot level will be started next week, when 28 machines will be employed underground. It is expected that the shipments for August will amount to 300 tons per day, or 9,000 tons for the month, which will set the mark for the production of the mines of the camp. The capacity of the present hoisting plant is 500 tons per day, but as 40 per cent of this is waste 300 tons daily will touch the limit of ore production with the present plant. The construction of a new vertical shaft is being considered, and if sunk it would be located near the line between the Le Roi and the Black Bear, so that it would prove the main working shaft of both properties. In size it would be the largest workings in the camp.

GIANT.—Eighteen men are employed on this property. Work is being pushed

vigorously by two shifts on both No. 2 shaft and the tunnel. The tunnel has 60 feet to go to cut No. 1 shaft, where the highest grade ore is. When the shaft is reached an upraise will be commenced and stoping ground blocked out. No. 2 shaft is down 32 feet and shows nine feet of ore. This ore runs from four to six per cent copper, 20 ounces in silver and about \$4 in gold. Some quartz is appearing in the vein and better gold values are expected as depth is reached. It is understood the Trail smelter will make a bid for this ore as it lies on the dump, as the high copper values are desirable for fluxing purposes. Two cars of ore have been shipped to the smelter and the management says that at least one car a week will be shipped regularly. The ore shipped averaged between \$15 and \$16 per ton.

No. 1.—The vertical shaft is now down 60 feet, and the new hoisting plant is being erected. Meanwhile sinking has been suspended, but as soon as the new hoist is in place, work in the shaft will be commenced with power. The galvanized frame which has already been completed is an especially stable and well contrived piece of construction. The system of cross braces used in it is new in this camp. The hoisting gear is operated by air furnished by the Josie compressor, and already the supply pipe has been laid. The shaft is of the two-compartment variety, and one opening will be used as a bucket way, while the other will be utilized for ladders and pipes. It is expected that the shaft will be driven straight down to the 300-foot level before any effort is made to explore the vein.

While the present Josie plant will, it is expected, supply the No. 1 with power temporarily, yet it is planned to install big new power plant either on the No. 1 or on the Josie to supply the whole Josie group. The No. 1 tunnel is now 140 feet and the showing is very good.

VIRGINIA.—A strike of importance has been made in the Virginia in the cross-cut at a point about 150 feet from the bottom of the 300-foot shaft. It consists of an ore body 30 feet in width, nine feet of which is pay ore that would run over \$50 to the ton. It is the same vein that runs through the Iron Mask and the War Eagle, and is regarded as one of the most important finds that has yet been made in the camp. It is the intention of the management to open up this ore body so that shipments may be made as soon as possible. In the meanwhile a drift is to be extended a distance of 120 feet in order to tap a second vein on the property. The shaft will also be extended down to a distance of 1,000 feet at least. With this end in view a larger plant will be put in, which, it is said, will cost \$30,000.

JOSIE.—Active surface improvements have been steadily in progress, and the top working are now in fine shape. The new residence of Superintendent Long, a handsome two-story cottage, is now receiving its finishing touches, while the mine buildings have been freshly painted. In accordance with the B. A. C.'s policy to attain depth in its properties, the shaft, which is now down 300 feet, will be at once sunk to the 400-foot level, where drifting will be undertaken. The working at the 300-foot level are being continued, and the west drift is being carried along in a large body of mixed ore from which very satisfactory values have been obtained.

WAR EAGLE.—The preparations being made for the construction of the new electric hoisting plant are of a tremendous character. The whole top of the hill is leveled to make room for the buildings, while the mouth of the shaft is being widened into a huge cavity the size of a house in which the hoisting frame will set. The excavation of the ledge for this purpose has disclosed a splendid chute of ore right at the very surface of the mine. The new boarding house is nearly complete. It is one of the finest structures of the kind in the northwest.

DEER PARK.—The shaft, which has been driven down on the dip of the vein, has now passed the 500-foot level, and progress is being made at the rate of about 14 inches a shift. Only one shift is drilling, as it takes all a day to raise the shaft. Below two feet of mineral is being followed, and values have increased very satisfactorily with depth. Gold and silver are the chief items in the assays.

The shaft is being excellently timbered under the supervision of the foreman, John Scraftord, and the Montreal Goldfields, which controls the Gertrude, evidently means to develop the property thoroughly.

DEER PARK.—In the shaft operations are going on without interruption, and the 200-foot level has about been reached. Some good ore is being met. The values recently have shown a substantial increase in value, and the manager, Fred Mulholland, is well pleased with the showing. It is probable that more men will be put at work soon. The extent of the Deer Park ledge has not been determined, as none of the drifts or the crosscuts at the lower levels have met either the malachite met in the north drift continues, but no particular attention is paid to it, as owing to the contour of the hill the drift is nearing the surface as it is driven ahead, and the malachite recently encountered is believed to be due to the closeness of the drift to the top of the ground. The drift to the north at the 160-foot level is being continued, and a winze will soon connect that level with the one above it. The main shaft is also to be deepened.

CENTRE STAR.—The main shaft, which is now down to the 500-foot level, is to be resumed in a few days in the drifts at the 500-foot level. Shipments from the Centre Star last week amounted to 306 tons, and would have been more but for scarcity of ore teams.

NICKEL PLATE.—The shaft, which is now down 200 feet, is to be at once sent down 100 feet further, and the property will be opened at the new level. At the 200-foot level drifting is now in progress, and the management says that nearly completed, will probably be started running this week.

Two feet more, yet the country rock is carrying more mineral than has been met for some time. The Montreal Goldfields, which owns the Coxey, is carrying on work by contract.

COLUMBIA-KOOTENAY.—Excellent progress has been made in the development of the mine. The No. 4 tunnel, 125 feet below the main workings, is now in 300 feet, all of which has been driven since Superintendent Macdonald took charge a few weeks ago. About 10 feet of best grade ore has been met in the No. 4 level.

WHITE BEAR.—The shaft is now down just 200 feet and some very promising ore is met. The white iron has entirely disappeared and it is replaced by pyrite and copper. Some work is being carried on in ore at the 163-foot level.

EVENING.—Three men are working on the shaft of the Evening, which has now attained a depth of 25 feet. There is three feet of ore in the bottom of the shaft that assays \$25 to the ton. The Evening is located near the Big Four and the Columbia.

IRON MASK.—Shipments last week amounted to 20 tons, and the mine is being continued, as is also the west drift and the drift east from the bottom of the winze.

NOVELTY.—The company is to be incorporated as a provincial concern, with a capital of \$150,000 in 100 shares. It is expected that work will be resumed in a few days.

GREAT WESTERN.—The shaft is now down about 225 feet, and drifting is to be commenced at once in both directions at the 200-foot level.

MASCOT.—The new shaft continues to show good copper ore, while in the tunnel operations are going actively ahead.

SOUTHERN BELLE.—The tunnel, which is being driven ahead, continues to show good copper ore.

ARROW LAKE.—The shaft is now down about 135 feet, and two shafts are met at work.

SANTA ROSA.—The tunnel is in about 320 feet and much quartz is met.

SUNSET No. 2.—The development of the property continues.

Several Seats Contested. VICTORIA, Aug. 1.—A petition was filed today against the return of Hon. C. E. Pease and W. F. Bullen for Esquimalt. The petitioners claim that the returning officer allowed ballots for Mr. Bullen, which should have been thrown out, and threw out ballots for Mr. Higgins, that should have been counted for him, and therefore, pray that Mr. Bullen may be unseated and the seat given to Mr. Higgins. They further allege bribery and corrupt practices. As to the petition against Mr. Pease, Mr. Pease personally appeared in court and denied the bribery and corrupt practices. A petition against the return of J. L. Booth, North Victoria, and another against the return of J. Fred Hume in the Nelson riding of West Kootenay were also filed today.

C. P. E. Steel Steamers. The big steel steamer now being built at Nelson by the C. P. E. is nearing completion and will be fit for service by the end of September. The vessel is 160 feet in length and will be the handsomest and fastest craft of her kind ever seen on the inland waters of British Columbia. It will be used in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway passenger service. A boat of the same type as the one now in the course of construction at Nelson is to be built for Arrow Lake and the Columbia river, and will be completed within the next 90 days.

HON. MR. DEWDNEY'S VIEWS. He Sees a Change For the Better in the Columbia. Ex-Governor Edgar Dewdney and E. E. Holt, a capitalist of London, are at the Allan. Mr. Holt represents a syndicate in London and is looking about for mining investments. Mr. Dewdney has interests here, in the Slokan and in East Kootenay, and is engaged in looking after them. Both gentlemen have been traveling in the Slokan and are now in Victoria, and from there they will go to the Stickeen river to look after his mining and steamship interests there. Mr. Holt will go to East Kootenay and from there to London. Mr. Dewdney was seen yesterday, and giving his impressions of the Roseland camp said: "I have visited the Roseland camp on numerous occasions, and it is a year since I was here last. Since my last visit there have been numerous changes here which seem to me to be for the better. When I was in the camp before, the certainties that have since been realized had not as yet taken form and proper realization, and their hopes have been realized. There were more speculators here then, while now there are investors. The town and the mines which support it, it seems to me, are now established on a firm and lasting basis. This is shown by the large increase in the output of the mines, and in the enlarged number of miners employed.

"I find the same conditions prevail all over the Kootenay. The mining properties being developed in every division and the fact that the product of Kootenay is about \$2,000,000 per month is the best evidence of a wonderful development and great resources. A mining man after all this is the only true test of the worth of a region, after it has passed the first stages of development. The present output is small when compared to what it will be in the next few years. With so large an area of mining country and the intense activity and energy that is being displayed in mining and railway building the mining business of this section, I believe, is capable of almost infinite expansion," concluded Hon. Mr. Dewdney.

James Rawlins has returned from a trip to the Lard-Duncan country with some very rich copper-silver ore. The ore comes from a well defined lead and occurs in stringers on the surface that show up very satisfactorily. Specimens from the ledge yield 68 per cent copper and 40 ounces of silver.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Westralian Shares Are Reported as Dull as Ditchwater.

A MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

Reports of Companies Show that B.C. is in a Prosperous Condition—Tupper's Company is Doing Well—New Corporations Formed.

London Office, ROSSLAND MINER, 20, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, C.

London, July 15, 1898.—(Special.)—Business in the London stock exchange is dull, and it is not probable that we shall see any pronounced activity in any section this side of September. There was recently a spurt in South African mining shares, which encouraged the belief that the mining market was going to wake up again, but this spasm was short lived. Westralian issues are dull as ditchwater, and I am afraid I can say no more of the British Columbian and Canadian section. We are still waiting for the Klondike boom to come along, but those who claim to be best informed say that the great excitement in Klondike shares will be coincident with the arrival of the results of the past winter's best informed estimates. It would be only a matter of time before the rate of promotion would be only too pleased to take advantage of any activity in Canadian mining shares that might be engendered by such news, to unload their rubbishy vendor scrip upon the public.

Lord Strathcona's Remarks. As I have told you over and over again only a few of the really good houses have yet bowed the head to the Klondike fetish, and in proof of the opinion of the movement entertained by some of the most prominent Anglo-Canadians on this side I may quote the remarks from Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's speech at the general court of the Hudson's Bay company held on Tuesday, (incidentally, by the way of comparison, including his very favorable reference to the enterprise in the western Canadian mining country during the past few years):

"Mining in the western part of Canada, notably in the Kootenay country, British Columbia had made great progress. Several large companies had been successfully floated, and were considered to be on a paying basis. He was afraid, however, that not all those companies that had been got up for mining in the Yukon and Klondike districts could be said, and the board was of opinion that great care ought to be taken in investing money in what, after all, was but a venture."

Further testimony to the growing importance of British Columbia in the minds of capitalists was supplied by Sir Robert in his speech to the shareholders of the Bank of British Columbia at the ordinary general meeting held yesterday. Sir Robert in running through the various items of the account and in moving the declaration of a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum for the half year ending June 30th last, said the balance of the profit and loss account after making provision for the various items was \$18,445, which would remain to be carried forward. This result bore favorable comparison with the three previous half years, and he was hopeful it was an indication of future greater success. He said that an important improvement in the trade of British Columbia had taken place during the last six months, but rates of interest had been unusually low, and the employment of capital difficult, while the competition among banking institutions had undoubtedly lessened the opportunity of making better profits. The price of cereals had assisted greatly, as had also the demand that had sprung up for all descriptions of merchandise. It was too early yet to estimate the success of the year as regarded mining, but should the output of gold be what some anticipated, the improvement in the position of the bank was very strong; investments were recently increased to £180,761, while they had money at short call to an equivalent amount.

The most important event of the week so far as B. C. is concerned, is the issue of the report of the New Goldfields of B. C. (Sir Charles Tupper's company). The plan is to be operated on the Pelawm Mt. Stearns, the general and courteous secretary, this morning, and he was very willing to give me all the information at his disposal. The directors are naturally pleased in being able to report that they have made a cash profit sufficient to pay a seven per cent dividend to the shareholders, but wisely do not intend to divide, owing to the necessity of having enough capital to properly exploit the Velvet and other properties in which they are interested. Indeed, they intend to issue 25,000 additional shares with the object of increasing their cash supplies. The announcement of this rather depressed the price temporarily, but it has since recovered. The chief point in the report is the fact that the board has been able to sell a fifth interest in the Velvet group for a sum in cash which raises the valuation for the properties to a very high figure. References are made to the different interests in subsidiary and other companies, but more fully with these at next week's meeting. Sir Charles Tupper returns to Canada directly after the gathering of shareholders, at which he is to preside, and report now issued deals in detail of the company's operations since the date of its inauguration.

Less Than \$20,000 Subscribed. I hear that the Associated Gold Mines

of B. C. went very poorly, and am not surprised at this. It was badly "slabbed" by the Statist and other papers, and I am told, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, that less than \$20,000 of cash was subscribed. I suppose, however, that it will struggle through to an allotment.

Another new company recently formed is the Thompson Siding Copper and Gold Mines, capital, £90,000, of which £75,000 is to be paid for nine copper claims and three alluvial leases, water rights, etc., situated on the west bank of the main Thompson river, near Thompson Siding. The concern is promoted by a group called the C. E. Exploration syndicate, of which one T. F. Veasey, bearing the letters M. I. M. E. and A. M. I. C. E., after his name, is the head and front man. The prospectus was circulated privately, but I got a copy and am sending it out for your edification.

The Kootenay and Klondike Venture syndicate has not yet made its appearance, but I expect that this very Scotch enterprise will soon be asking for funds. This is the Rollit company referred to in a recent letter.

The market is dull and inanimate and transactions conspicuous by their absence. The Klondike and Columbia (the Turner-Pooley) group of companies have been very flat, and Dawson City Trading finish at one-half, equal to 50 per cent discount, and New Golden Twins at one-quarter, 75 per cent discount. The Tupper companies, on the other hand, are well supported, and New Goldfields of B. C., after a temporary setback, for the reason above stated, quickly recovered to par. Klondike issues are flat and mostly unsalable, but some of the better class shares, like Whitewaters, L. & B. C. Goldfields, B. Development, etc., keep steady. A special settlement in the shares of the New Fraser River Mines (a Tupper company) has taken place this week, and the Klondike Goldfields settlement, I believe, being pushed ahead. Hall Mines have fallen to 1/4 on the recent disappointing statement. Alaska Goldfields are no better than 1/8, and Fraser Rivers (the Horne-Payne company) seem to have quite dropped out of the list of prominent B. C. companies. War Eagles are quoted 10s. 6d. and Dundee keep firm. Very little attention has been paid to the appointment of Mr. Ogilvie as high commissioner of the Yukon, but where comment has been made it has indorsed this eminent selection of a good man to fill a trying post.

Laurels for Strathcona. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has been earning further laurels. In one week he has been able to secure the second reading in the house of lords of the Colonial marriages (deceased wife's sister) bill, and to prove himself the pioneer in the Imperial penny postage. While the abatement in the Australian colonies has been deplored, Canada and the Cape have been heartily commended on their decidedly liberal policy in being ready to inaugurate the first stage of time allow a reduction in the Cape Town to send a letter to Dawson City for a penny—or, in a word, place the farthest points of the Empire within the confines of an Imperial penny postal system. All Canadians will be heartily in accord in commending Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's latest services to society and commerce.

New Companies Registered. PYRAMID MINING, SMELTING AND REFINING CO., LTD.—Registered by E. H. Thurston, 20 Bucklebury, E. C. 4, with a membership of seven, who are each liable for 10s in the event of winding up. Object: To carry on mining operations in British Columbia.

WATERLOO CANADA TELEPHONE CO., LTD.—Registered July 5 by Waterloo Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Birchin Lane, E. C. Capital £60,000 in £100 shares. Object: To acquire and run telegraphic lines in British Columbia; to acquire any concessions, leases, rights, licenses and privileges with regard to the use of the same; to deal in property, real and personal, and rights of all kinds, buildings, debts, patents, copyrights, chinery, banking, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with telegraphic, telephonic or electrical operations, etc.

THE PLANT AT SILLOA.

It Will Begin Running About the First Week in September. The British Columbia Bullion Extracting company's new plant at Silloa, on Little Sheep creek, near the O. K. works, is rapidly nearing completion. Practically all of the machinery has arrived and is now being installed. It is expected that the plant will be in running order about the first week in September, when it will be handling 60 tons of ore per day. The War Eagle will probably be the largest shipper at first to the new works, and the Pelawm-Cleric process, which has proven very successful in handling silicious ores such as it is intended to treat at this plant. As these silicious ores are not desired by the smelters, the B. C. B. E. company's works will not be in competition with the smelting industry, but will rather handle the low grade quartz which is now going to waste. The mine fit that will thus accrue to the owners will be considerable, and it will encourage them to sort their ores more carefully, so that in the future second class rock fit for the Pelawm-Cleric process will no longer be thrown over the dump, but the absolute waste.

What with the present heavy shipments to the smelters the ore production will be heavier than ever as soon as the new reduction plant gets to running through 60 tons per day.

John Jackson, Jr., agent for John R. Cook, is making arrangements for the raising to grade of the Cook buildings on the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street. Tenders for the work will be received by Mr. Jackson up to today. The buildings to be raised include the postoffice block, THE MINER building, and the building occupied by D. M. Linnard and the Sparta fruit stand.

PRESTO CHANGE!

The Le Roi Mine in the Hands of a Receiver.

CARLYLE IN CHARGE

B. A. C. Majority Seeking to Control the Property.

APPLIED TO JUDGE SPINKS

The Letter Issued an Order Placing the Majority in Control—It is Probable that the Minority, Headed by Senator Turner, Will Apply to Have the Order Set Aside—It Seems that the Wishes of the Majority Were Totally Ignored and the Courts Were Appealed to in Order to Right What Was Considered to Be an Injustice.

The Le Roi company is now in the hands of a receiver, who is none other than W. A. Carlyle, the chief engineer of the British America corporation. This, the latest and most dramatic of the long series of developments in connection with the fight of the British America corporation to secure the property, occurred a few minutes after midnight last evening, when, acting under an order issued by Judge Spinks of the county court, Mr. Carlyle, accompanied by Sheriff Robinson, formally took charge of the property, after serving the necessary legal notice on Nicholas Tregear, the superintendent of the mine. W. J. Harris, the former manager of the company, who represented the Turner interests in Roseland, was in Spokane at the time and consequently he was not aware of the developments.

What Will the Turners Do? It is possible, though, that the minority, represented by Senator Turner, will once more make application before the supreme court of the province to have the appointment of the receiver set aside, but this is mere conjecture for no one knows as yet how the Turner faction will view this latest development.

What Mr. Mackintosh Said. "Is it true that the British America corporation has secured an injunction against the management of the Le Roi company?" Mr. Mackintosh was asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Mackintosh. "Why is this necessary?"

"Because the British America corporation owned a majority of the stock of the Le Roi company, and because on the resignation of Colonel Peyton as managing director of the company, a vacancy occurred in which the interests of all the shareholders should be filled.

"Our corporation throughout all its dealings has endeavored to conduct its affairs on absolutely British commercial principles, which naturally means that a majority should have control, and still hold control, as I believed with the consent and the desire of the minority shareholders. I say this advisedly because of my conversations with Senator Turner and Colonel Peyton. Our legal advisors in Spokane advised us that although five out of the nine trustees were in favor of the appointment of Mr. Carlyle to that position yet Colonel Turner, the president of the company, absolutely refused to put the motion to that effect, and a motion of adjournment was declared carried, although a majority of the trustees present was opposed to the motion.

"This afternoon, Judge Heyburn, our solicitor at Spokane, arrived here and presented affidavits which convinced me that the minority was not living up to the agreements which it had previously professed to me that it desired to carry out. I submitted the proposition to our Roseland solicitors, and the result was an application under the statutes of British Columbia to Judge Spinks, who happened to be in the city, asking that an injunction be issued and that a receiver be appointed. After very deliberate consideration, Judge Spinks granted the application, and appointed Mr. Carlyle the receiver, under a bond, which was approved by the judge. Acting under this authority, Mr. Carlyle and Sheriff Robinson proceeded to the Le Roi, where the necessary papers were served on the officials of the company. Mr. Carlyle then took possession, and appointed Nicholas Tregear, the superintendent of the mine, agent on behalf of the shareholders of the Le Roi."

"What was the nature of the injunction?" "As I have said before, the nature of it was simply that as five out of the nine trustees were in favor of carrying out the wishes of the majority, while the chairman of the board, who had the right to put the resolution, but as the Le Roi company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington, that was an impossibility, and accordingly we came to the conclusion that Canadian law should protect British investors, particularly as they held so many shares in the company. So far as our corporation is concerned, we still desire to be absolutely fair and honorable and to meet out even handed justice, be it to the minority or to the majority."

C. O'BRIEN REDDIN

ROSSLAND, B. C.

ND, B. C.

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THE WAR EAGLE MAY DOUBLE ITS SHIPMENTS AND ITS DIVIDENDS—DEPTH BEING ATTAINED ALL OVER THE CAMP—NEWS OF THE MINES.

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