

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

Third Year, Number 87.

SOLD FOR \$25,000

J. A. Harrington Has Purchased the B. J. C. and Novak.

NEWS FROM THE WEST

Satisfactory Returns Obtained From Dundee Ore—A Good Profit Left After Paying All Charges—Work on Cliff No. 1 to Be Resumed.

J. A. Harrington has purchased the B. J. C. and Novak claims from George Novak and James Cameron for the sum of \$25,000. These claims are located on the east fork of the north fork of the Kettle river. Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price has been paid down and the remainder is to be paid at intervals. The purchasers retain an interest in the property and a portion of the money due is to be used for the erection of a quartz mill on the property at least five stamps. This mill must be completed and in operation by July 1 next. It is claimed by those who have seen these two claims that they are a portion of a small mountain of quartz that carries gold. The ore assays from \$40 to \$240 to the ton. There has been no work done on the properties as yet, but the surface showing is exceptional. Mr. Harrington intends to put men to work at once. The first work that will be done will be the driving of a 75-foot tunnel. Some of the ore from this property was seen Monday. It is a pure white quartz with streaks and small stringers of gold in it that are visible to the naked eye. From the appearance of the quartz the property seems to be one of considerable promise.

DREPPING THE SHALF.

The Le Roi Shipway Extended to the 700-Foot Level.

Operations commenced Sunday evening extending the main shaft of the Le Roi to the 700-foot level. It is expected that progress will be made at the rate of about nine feet a week, so that the shaft will be completed to the 700-foot level inside of two months. Captain Hall, the superintendent of the mine, is greatly encouraged by the showing revealed at the 600-foot level. The shaft, when completed, will be the deepest vertical opening in the camp. The mine was never in such fine shape as at present.

W. J. Shelton Back From the West.

W. J. Shelton, expert for the Canadian-American Gold Mining and Development company, is back from a visit to the property of the company at Glen-Robinson camp west of Okanagan lake and the Josie group which is located some 12 miles east of Northport. Mr. Shelton reports that he has let a contract for the erection of a blacksmith shop and bunk house at the Josie group, and as soon as these are finished a force of miners is to begin work under Foreman Steel. It is Mr. Shelton's impression that shipments of ore may be made from these mines within the next four months. Of course, it will require energetic work to bring about such a result, but the intention is to push things with all possible vim.

Mr. Shelton says that a petition is now being circulated asking the government to build a wagon road from the west shore of Lake Okanagan to the Glen-Robinson camp, a distance of 15 miles. This will give the people of that section an opportunity to get their supplies in at a moderately fair rate. The supplies can be transported from Vernon, which is on the Shuswap & Okanagan branch of the Canadian Pacific, by steamer down the Okanagan lake to Lamley's landing. From there, if the road is built, as petitioned for, it can be carried by wagon to Glen-Robinson and other camps in that vicinity. At present the supplies have to be carried by pack train from the lake to the camp.

Mr. Shelton reports that there are at present at Vernon half a dozen Manitoba farmers with their families, stock and farming utensils. Their intention is to settle in the Roseland and Deep creek valleys. These valleys are in many ways suited for the farmer and stock raiser. There are other Manitoba farmers who will come in the spring and settle in these valleys. They have been attracted to the place by the letters sent to Manitoba by J. M. Robinson, president of the Canadian-American Gold Mining company, who made a thorough inspection of the country last summer and was struck with its agricultural and pastoral possibilities, and informed his Manitoba friends of the opportunities that are in existence there.

The Glen-Robinson Camp.

T. J. Smith, Dr. R. C. Lipsett and W. J. Robinson have returned from a visit to the Glen-Robinson camp, located in the new mining district that was discovered last summer west of Lake Okanagan. While they were away they located 960 acres for a townsite and built houses on the property. These land claims were taken up in the interest of the Canadian-American Gold Mining & Development company. This company last summer took up some 32 claims in the vicinity of Glen-Robinson, and is now proceeding with the development work.

W. J. Watkins, a Welsh miner of some 24 years' experience, has taken a contract to sink six shafts and to run a tunnel 249 feet on the properties of the Canadian-American company.

Satisfactory Returns.

Ernest Kennedy and other interested in the Dundee mining property at Ymir, were much pleased Monday with the smelter returns that they had received. The Dundee company recently sent 20 tons of ore to the smelter, and the returns show a clear profit of \$12 per ton, after deducting the cost of mining, freight and treatment. This was before

the recent find of five feet six inches of galena. This later discovery is much richer than the ore that was sent to the smelter, as the assays show. Six assays of ore from the different parts of the property resulted in the obtaining of an average of over \$60 per ton.

Work Resumed on Cliff No. 1.

The owners of the Cliff No. 1 have resumed operations on that property. The work of erecting a blacksmith shop and bunk-houses has already been commenced, and as soon as these are completed the intention is to put a force of men on development work and to keep them busy all winter. The owners have the necessary funds for considerable work, and they feel that with the expenditure of what they have on hand that a mine can be made of the Cliff No. 1.

LIFTED THE BOND.

First Payment of \$6,000 Paid on the B. C. Bond.

GRAND FORKS, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—John Keough & Son, original owners of the famous B. C. property in Summit Camp, have received the first payment of \$6,000 on the \$60,000 bond lately made on the B. C. mine.

Big Mining Suit.

Next week the supreme court of the province sitting at Victoria will decide who is to hold the well known Seattle mine near Grand Forks. The contesting parties in the suit are McCallum & Hay, of this place, vs. Charles Cummings and others. Both parties claim that the owner, Robert Clark, signed documents whereby he agreed to stock the Seattle. The case is creating most intense interest in this section as the Seattle is one of the most promising properties in the Grand Forks district.

Grand Forks Notes.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, announces that a carload of machinery for the water and light plants at Grand Forks was shipped from that city a couple of days ago, and will be here in a few days now.

Preparations are now being made to work the Pathfinder mine all winter.

COXEY'S NEW DIRECTORS

New Deal on For the Sale of the Great Western.

A Rumor Concerning the Josie Denied.

Iron Mask—Centre Star Ligation Ended.

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields company, limited, owners of the Coxeys on Red Mountain, the following shareholders were elected to the board of directors: Messrs. George A. Greene, of Greene & Sons company, Montreal; Hon. William McDonald, senator, of Nova Scotia; F. F. Moore, merchant, Montreal; E. R. Archambault, merchant, Montreal; E. D. Marceau, of Messrs. L. Chaput, Ellis & Cie, Montreal. The board now consists of 12 members, the remainder being: Messrs. J. R. Cook, R. J. Bealey and Eling Johnson of Roseland; Robert Jaffray, Toronto; C. Ernest Gaul, W. J. Morrice and Clarence J. McCraig of Montreal.

The company is also operating in the Klondike, and its representative has succeeded in reaching the gold fields this year.

How the Rumor Started.

Geo. T. Crane, the president of the Josie company, returned yesterday to Spokane. Mr. Crane says that there is absolutely no truth in the reported deal whereby the Mackintosh syndicate was to purchase the property. Hon. Chas. H. Mackintosh, says Mr. Crane has not made any overtures whatever towards securing the mine, and the evident foundation for the rumor was that he had been negotiating for the West Le Roi & Josie. Some one, says Mr. Crane, has evidently confounded this property with the Josie, and hence the rumor for the Mackintosh syndicate's option on the Josie.

The Olga Deal.

A controlling interest in the Olga Gold Mining & Milling company, owning the Olga and the X-Ray on Soppie mountain near the Velvet, has been secured by a Dutch syndicate headed by F. W. Rolt of Roseland and F. R. Insinger and Smith Ely of Spokane, at a figure understood to be based on a valuation of \$22,000 for the property. A small force will be put to work at once.

That Great Western Deal.

A special meeting of the Great Western Mining company will be held at 8 p. m., on December 27, to consider the proposition of selling the assets of the company. The meeting will be held in the office of Daly & Hamilton, in this city.

A REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Hunter Bros. and E. S. Wallace Purchased the Stuss Block.

One of the biggest real estate deals consummated this fall has just been completed, whereby the Stuss block passed into the hands of H. S. Wallace and Hunter Bros. The seller was Mrs. A. Stuss and the price paid was \$5,500. The building is the large three-story business house located on the south side of Columbia avenue, near Spokane street, occupied on the ground floor by Mr. Wallace's book and stationery business and the Crescenzo dry-goods company. Mr. Wallace will remain in his present location, but as soon as the Crescent can vacate its store-room Hunter Bros. will occupy it with their dry-goods department.

The sale, besides indicating the confidence which the purchasers have in the city, demonstrates their satisfaction with the west end of Columbia avenue, where the building is located.

A LARGE PROPOSAL

Ore Reduction Works Within the City Limits.

WILL SPEND A MILLION

City Council Will Be Asked to Make Concessions in Taxes and Water Rights to an English Syndicate Willing to Handle Camp's Product.

It is proposed that ore reduction works, capable of treating 47 ore at a profit and sufficient in size to handle the entire product of the mines of Trail Creek district, shall be erected and in operation in Roseland by next summer.

At a secret session of the city council, held last evening, Thomas G. Elgie, claiming he represented an English syndicate, submitted a proposal by which he agrees to construct ore reduction works, to cost not more than \$1,000,000 and large enough to meet the requirements of the city now and in the future, and promises, in that event, that the water rates shall be materially reduced from the present prices.

Mr. Elgie says he is willing to deposit \$25,000 in the Bank of Montreal as a guarantee that he will commence the construction of his reduction works within 30 days after he has obtained the concessions asked for.

A representative of THE MINER saw Mr. Elgie late last at his residence on First avenue. He was very reticent. Considerable questioning revealed the fact that he intended to formally submit the above described proposal to the city council at its regular session next Tuesday. He met that body last night and outlined his plans in order that the aldermen might better understand the matter when it eventually came up for public discussion. Mr. Elgie says that

he has made all necessary preparations for carrying out his proposals, except to securing a site for the reduction works. The ground selected for the works consists of 45 acres in the vicinity of the E. E. Lee mine. The syndicate is prepared to expend \$1,000,000 if necessary. The works will be ready for operation within six months from the present time, provided the concessions are given.

Mr. Elgie refused to say what process he intends using for the treatment of ores, but it is supposed, however, that electricity will be used or both will be used, and not smelting.

Mr. Elgie has lived in Roseland for some time past and has been engaged at the mining brokerage business. He is generally known to have good financial connections in England, and it is believed that he will be able to discuss the matter, but appear to favor the proposal.

THE OLDEST MINE.

Non Such Has the Age in the Boundary Country.

GREENWOOD, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—

There appears to be some uncertainty as to whether Smith's camp or Copper camp is the oldest of the Boundary Creek mining camps, in respect of priority of locations. Further inquiry and a reference to the official records together suggest that the statement relied upon as authority for the previous assertion that the first location of a quartz claim on Boundary creek was made in the year 1884, is incorrect. W. T. Smith, after whom Smith's camp was named, himself giving 1886 as the year. Whilst, then, some contend that Smith's camp was the pioneer, others maintain that prospectors who, as stated earlier, came in from the direction of what is now known as Camp McKinney, made the first mineral locations, their discoveries in Copper camp dating from 1886, if not earlier. But whether or not there were locations made in Copper camp prior to that of the old Blue Bird claim, it is certain that none were kept alive, for the transcript of the Osoyoos official records—Osoyoos having been the recording office in those early days—made for Midway when a mining recorder's office was opened in that town, does not show any Copper camp mineral claims to have been in continuous existence from 1886 to the present time, so that if any were located in or before that year they unquestionably were allowed to run out. On the other hand the records do show that the Non Such, in what was latter designated Smith's camp, was recorded in the names of Smith, Mitchell and McElvey on May 7, 1886, and that it has ever since been kept alive.

Non Such the Pioneer Claim.

From the foregoing it would appear that the distinction of being the pioneer location, frequently claimed for the Tunnel, also in Smith's camp, is not shown by the official records to belong to that claim, whilst it does appear to attach to the Non Such. Mr. Smith is very positive in his contention that L. M. McCarron and Thos. Jones, who located the Tunnel, first worked on the Non Such and lived with himself and partner in a cabin which they built on Boundary

A WONDERFUL MINE

Superintendent Hastings' Report on the Great War Eagle.

\$1,105,000 WORTH OF ORE

The Property in a Position to Ship 100 Tons Per Day—Values Are Better Than Ever—The Company's First Annual Meeting Held in Toronto.

The War Eagle Consolidated Mining & Development company held its first annual meeting Tuesday in Toronto, but no business of special importance was transacted. The most interesting feature of the meeting was the report of J. B. Hastings, general manager of the company's properties. The report pointed out that the company is now in shape to ship 100 tons or more of ore daily, and that there is now in sight ore to the value of \$1,105,000, which, less smelting charges, would net \$722,000. The report, which is full of interest, is perhaps the most comprehensive review of its character yet compiled in this camp.

The following is a synopsis of the report:

War Eagle mine: Since May 22, the date of my last report, till October 1, 1,469½ feet of work has been done to prospect the vein, with favorable results; 125 feet of raising and 115 feet of sinking has likewise been accomplished. The finest body of ore discovered was opened up in No. 1 raise, in the ground lying between the old No. 2 and No. 3 stopes above No. 1 tunnel. The virgin area is 120 feet long by 100 feet high. In making the raise about 350 tons of ore was taken out. A large portion of the ore was sold with the west stope ore, but 170 tons sold alone netted \$14,84 per ton. The average mine samples from this working gives a width of five feet and a value of \$24.50 per ton. The No. 2 and the No. 3 chutes were always considered as being connected above tunnel No. 1, but are now shown to be the ends of a continuous ore chute, comprising old No. 2 chute, No. 3 chute and the ground between.

The west stope and the west raise stope are fulfilling all the conditions I pointed out on May 22. The vein contains a continuous body of ore six feet wide. Between that date and October 1, 1,342 tons were shipped and 1,050 tons broken ready for shipment. The value is fairly represented by the average value of the ore shipped—\$28 per ton.

On bodies of ore from five to ten feet wide, assaying from \$10 to \$16 per ton in gold. For the past 20 feet the 375 east has had a fine body of ore, being better than any other in gold, and about \$20 total values, very heavy in iron and looking as though it might make a strong chute. This ore is further east than the good showing in No. 2 tunnel.

(On reaching this part of the report the meeting immediately telegraphed to Mr. Elgie, however, as being particularly and he immediately wired back that since his report was arranged this chute has widened out most gratifyingly, and was now fully 10 feet wide in the face, returning an average value of \$25 per ton.)

The 375 level west is also improving. The faces of the two drifts are already 385 feet apart, all in ore bearing ground. I expect that the 375 west will continue for 85 feet and the 375 east for 50 feet; if so, the ore chute on the 375-foot level will be 510 feet long. Ninety tons of ore have already been shipped from these drifts; the rest is on the second-class dump.

The 500-Foot Level.

On the 500-foot level at the winze the vein has only been crosscut. It is 10 feet wide, and the portion that looks like the paystreak is five feet. The average values were too low to be called ore, going about \$4. Hand samples went up to \$38. I have no doubt that in drifting bodies of shipping ore will be found. The winze is down 270 feet, 23 feet below the 500-foot level. Both it and the 500-foot levels east and west will be pushed.

The 500-foot level east from our extension of the Iron Mask tunnel is 140 feet long, and has encountered a body of quartz ore six feet wide, 50 feet long, and averaging \$15 per ton in gold. The 500-foot level westward from the extension of the Iron Mask is 518 feet long, and has just entered a vein carrying a paystreak 12 inches wide, assaying \$75 in gold. This working is now getting into favorable ground for ore; also where it should strike the Josie vein it is 450 feet further to the winze. A branch, called the south 500 west, has been run south-westerly for 257 feet from this tunnel, to prospect a parallel vein, without finding any ore.

In the Josie Drift.

The Josie drift has been run north 63 feet from tunnel No. 2, and has passed into an ore body 50 feet long and 30 inches wide, assaying \$20 in gold per ton. This amount of ore is still in the face. The drift has also been run south 341 feet, and has just struck an ore body 18 inches wide, assaying \$25 in gold. This working is now getting into favorable ground for ore.

From the estimate of ore in sight it will be seen that I am able to claim \$722,000 net, an advance of \$237,000 over May 22. Were it desired to ship ore I would put machines stopping in the west raise, the west stope, the No. 1 raise, the 375 east and 375 west. Without any exertion they would each produce 20 tons daily, while I have no doubt that various other openings in the mine would lend their quota.

Development.

On November 23 there will be 1½ miles of tunnels, drifts, raises and winzes. It will be seen from the maps that the

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Development.

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veins are opened 520 feet at their greatest depth, and 1,400 feet on their greatest length. From January 20 to September 20 the following work has been accomplished:

Two thousand three hundred and fifty-four feet of tunneling and drifting at an average cost per foot of \$20.12; 371 feet of raising at an average cost per foot of \$30.33; 175 feet of sinking at an average cost per foot of \$92.29; 4,810,075 tons of ore stoped at an average cost per ton of \$3.25; 1,050 tons of broken ore in stopes ready for shipment; 600 tons of ore produced from headings and shipped, not included in costs; 50 tons produced from headings yet in chutes.

Ore Values.

The average gross values contained in War Eagle ore sold since January 20, per ton, was:

Gold at \$20.66 per oz.	\$19,733
Silver at \$2.15 per lb.	1,981
Copper at 10½¢ per lb.	5,539
Average actual market value.	\$27,253

The average direct and indirect smelting charges for the same time were \$14.425 per ton.

The tonnage of the mine, it was shown, had increased from 46,938 tons in 1894 to 5,410,775 tons in 1897.

Ore Reserves.

By a careful comparison of the areas now opened by No. 1 raise, No. 1 tunnel, west raise, No. 2 tunnel, winze and 375-foot levels, with those from which the past product of the mine has been obtained, and the output of the small stope in Josie north, the shaft at mouth of No. 2 tunnel and small ore chute in No. 2 east, I consider that a safe estimate of the ore in sight would be 38,000 tons, smelting gross value \$29.10, total \$1,105,000. Probably in extraction a greater tonnage of lower value than this will be produced, but the net results will be the same. The valuation and tonnage is based on the past product of the mine. I do not mean to preclude the possibility of the ground now being opened yielding in excess of estimate. The mine is in an advantageous position for stopping, and while carrying on the present line of development this ore could be placed on cars at the foot of ore bins for \$3.25 per ton, and the total amount extracted in a year.

Yielding Higher Values.

Thirty-eight thousand tons of ore in sight at \$29.10 per ton may be considered as proportional to high values in comparison with 5,411 tons shipped this year at \$23.01 per ton. I believe that the past shipments were of lower grade because it came from the boundaries of the ore chutes where they pass into barren zones, and from fairly poor levels.

The ore estimated in sight is along the No. 1 raise, the west raise, and under the high grade body found on No. 2 tunnel, and in the heart of the west raise or No. 3 chute.

With the high grade ore would be mined at least 10,000 tons of low grade ore, that with low smelting charges would \$10 or more.

An average of 585 assays secured from all localities considered worth stopping showed a gold value of \$15.41. By reflecting the second class assays and by sorting, this brings the contents to shipping values.

Future Plans.

For the immediate future the present lines of development will be carried on. An enlargement of the compressor plant and hoisting engine will be necessary. This will not be practicable until next spring, when the proposition of a vertical shaft can also be met.

The Richmond Group.

Only the necessary assessment work has been done on these claims. They have been surveyed and application made for a crown grant.

The Crown Point.

I have nothing to add since my report of October 7.

In conclusion, Mr. Hastings called the attention of the board of directors to the cheerful and efficient services of John Fitzwilliams, the foreman, and Chas. V. Jenkins, accountant.

Mr. Richards' Proposition Rejected.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Josie Gold Mining company, limited, was held in its office in this city last evening. The meeting lasted from 8 p. m. till 10 o'clock, and the matter principally under consideration was the offer made by Thomas Richards, the English mining expert, to purchase the property. The matter was debated at length, and the decision was arrived at that the Ricard proposition be rejected. The officers of the company stated that the work on the property would proceed as usual and that there would be no change of any character in the management. The proposition, in brief, by Mr. Ricard was to pay the stockholders \$50,000 in cash and 40 per cent of the stock in the new company, which was to be formed to operate the mine. It was proposed that \$200,000 in cash be placed in the treasury of the new company, to be used in the development of the mine. The new company was to have a capitalization of 200,000 £1 shares. The present shareholders in the Josie were to receive 500,000 shares of a par value of \$500,000.

Royal Gold in Luck.

Among some of the fine samples sent in by the foreman from the Empire group on Grouse mountain, owned by the Royal Gold Mining company, is a beautiful specimen of fine gold about the size of a 10-cent piece. A few other samples have smaller pieces of the precious metal scattered among them that are visible to the naked eye. The samples were taken from the property at a depth of 25 feet. There are three ledges on the same group on one of which free gold was discovered on the surface. The Royal Gold Mining company has kept working continuously on the property for over a year, and still has sufficient money in the treasury to carry on the work during the winter. It is the intention to sink the shaft on the Royal Gold claim, now down 50 feet to a depth of 100 feet, when drifting and stopping will begin on the galena ledge, which has been already pretty thoroughly explored by the prospecting shaft.