

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. The first block of Treasury Stock is now on the market at 7½ cents, subject to advance without notice. 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.

average no more than \$15 per ton, the minimum estimate, this still is nearly double the average value of the ores of the Rand, while, with the promised reduction in the cost of treatment, the net profit on the British Columbia ores at the grade named will be considerably greater than on the African product.

"It would, therefore, be carrying caution to the verge of folly for Canadians to doubt the existence in the mountains close around Rossland of vast masses of ore that will magnificently repay working. It does not follow that it is the duty of every man in Ontario to buy up mining stocks because he can get them at five or ten cents on the dollar. Everything put on the market is not going to become a paying mine. There are five thousand prospects in Trail Creek, and if in the course of the next four or five years fifty of them, or 1 per cent., should become shipping mines to the extent of an average of 100 tons a day each, then the output from Trail Creek would surpass that from the Rand, and there would be such a boom from the Pacific coast—echoed doubtless by an extensive hum in the east—as this continent has never yet seen. It may easily be that the share of prosperity that comes to Rossland will be far smaller than this. The number of shippers may be reduced to thirty, twenty, or even ten, but in any case it is obvious that a great many more properties are being floated than will be needed to make up even fifty big mines. The balance will probably prove bad investments. It is not within the province of a newspaper to indicate what properties may be safely invested in, even if it were possible to do so. All that a newspaper can do is to endeavor to learn the truth regarding the country, to place all the information at its disposal before its readers, and to keep them informed, so far as may be practicable, of the various facts bearing on the development of different districts and different properties. This the Globe has endeavored to do, and will continue to endeavor to do. Statements made by interested parties regarding their properties must be carefully weighed and considered, but they are not necessarily untrue. The character of the various gentlemen connected with different properties placed before the public is an important point in connection with the claims made for these properties. Even when all possible precautions have been taken, there is still a risk in mining enterprises. No man should invest more than he can afford to lose if the worst turns out. We are not advising the public to speculate in mining stocks. They must use their own judgment in that matter. But we do advise them not to lose faith in the future of British Columbia as a gold-producing country.

"Reference has been made here particularly to Trail Creek because it is more in the public eye than any other part of British Columbia. But Trail Creek appears to be but one of a dozen or score of spots where the precious metals are buried in abundance sufficient to make the Pacific province the greatest mineral country in the world. North and south, east and west through a vast territory in British Columbia are districts which are enthusiastically rivalling each other in their efforts to attract capital to develop their great natural wealth. And, turning from British Co-

lumbia to Ontario, we find the same bright prospects arising from the same source of splendid mineral riches. The Canadian who just now is found lacking faith in the future of his country as a whole, or doubting the mineral wealth of north and west Ontario and of Trail Creek and a score of places like it in British Columbia, does not deserve to share in the prosperity which the development of these districts will bring to us."

EAST KOOTENAY'S PROSPECTS.

In consequence of the excitement concerning the great mining boom in West Kootenay, says an exchange, the claims of East Kootenay as a mineral district have to a great extent been overlooked, but parties in Vancouver and elsewhere have been quietly locating prospects, and in a short time that portion of the province will come to the front and will be a source of genuine surprise to many people in British Columbia. The ore near Wild Horse creek is free milling gold bearing quartz and will require no expensive machinery to extract the yellow metal. The country around Fort Steele has been considerably prospected during last summer, and as soon as the snow goes away next spring operations will be resumed in a very active manner. The Crow's Nest Pass railway is sure to be built shortly and then such booms as Australia and South Africa have experienced in the past may be exceeded by the mines in the East Kootenay district. In the issue of the Fort Steele Prospector of November 28th reference is made to the Maus creek mines, which are situated about six miles from Fort Steele on Maus creek, a tributary of the Wild Horse, where the Nip and Tuck Hydraulic mining works are situated. All these properties will be developed next spring. Our contemporary says: There are some fifteen locations on or in close proximity to Maus creek, most of which were made during the past summer. The Keystone was located by Walter Van Arsdalen in July. The ledge on this property is six feet in width and can be traced the full length of the claim. The ore is gold quartz, carrying silver and gold. Assay returns give 68 ounces in silver and \$24 in gold. Just over the divide we find the Mammoth and Big Three, located by Van Arsdalen and Elwood. The ledge on the Mammoth is 100 feet in width, and the ore is a gold quartz, with some grey copper. West of the Keystone and down the creek we find four good locations that belong to Dr. Langis, of Vancouver, and one of his friends, the La Belle France, Lady Hortense, La Ville de Paris and La Ville de Bruxelles. The ore on these is a free milling gold quartz. Assay returns show 16-76-132—\$168 in gold. It is reported that the owners will run in two 50-foot tunnels in the spring. We learn that a stamp mill will be placed on the property next season. West of the above property we find Le Fenille de Rose and De Mornac. These claims are owned by Dr. McGuigan and Paul Marmette, of Vancouver. The ore is free milling and similar to the ore on the adjoining claims. East of the De Mornac we find an immense body of iron sulphurets. The ledge is over 100 feet in width, carrying

gold and silver. Between Maus and Lost creeks are a number of very promising claims. The Primrose was located by Ben Pugh. James Scott has a good claim west of the Primrose. Near the entrance to Lost creek is the Minnie Wells, which is a gold proposition. Assays from this property have run as high as \$2,000 in gold. There are several other good locations in the vicinity of Maus creek, and from reports we can expect to hear the dropping of stamps in the near future on Maus creek.

NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Says the Engineering and Mining Journal: "South Africa has for several years past occupied so much of the attention of the world that comparatively little attention has been paid to the possibilities of the development of new gold fields in other quarters of the world. Western Australia seemed to take its place beside the Transvaal for a time, but it was so overpraised and so overworked upon the stock markets for a time, that its somewhat slow development and the smallness of the actual results thus far obtained have put it out of the race. We must look elsewhere for the next new gold field to be developed and there is some uncertainty as to where it will be. It is believed that there are valuable gold deposits in Borneo and others of the great islands of the Indian Ocean, but the interior district of all those islands are but little known and the conditions are generally very unfavorable to their exploration, as they are occupied by native races who are extremely jealous of European encroachments, and are at the same time warlike, treacherous and much more tenacious and difficult to control than the African races, who are generally quite satisfied to live under and work for the white man when they are once subdued. The Malays and the Deaks of Borneo and Sumatra are never really conquered and are always ready to kill their would-be masters. In spite of these obstacles we are informed that an English company is making preparations to work on a very large scale in the Island of Borneo, where explorations have shown the existence of an extensive deposit of low-grade gold ores. There are great possibilities for the future in South America, and some people are convinced that the upper valley of the Amazon and its tributaries are the gold regions of the future; while the possibilities of the Guianas have recently been referred to in our columns. These considerations refer only to new gold fields. We are seeing now a remarkable development in our older producing countries. The increase in the United States continues, and the older Australian fields are also gaining. The Russian production will probably show a great gain in the next few years, and there is little doubt that gold production will continue at a high level for some years to come." British Columbia is not mentioned, either as an old gold field or a prospective one, yet, we in the Kootenays believe that before long this province will be known to all the world as the greatest mineral producing country the world has ever seen. This district is not to be overlooked.