

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

"SQUARE" MINERAL CLAIMS.

At the convention of the International Mining Congress recently held at Salt Lake City a committee, appointed to report as to the advisability of amending the United States mining laws, submitted a majority and minority report. W. B. Heyburn, well known as a mining lawyer in Idaho and Kootenay, favored the minority report. He opposed the proposition of the majority to abolish the apex law and to substitute in its place the "square" claim, giving the locator everything within and beneath his lines. He said he lived near British Columbia, where, since 1891, the square claim has been the law. The people of British Columbia, he claimed, after an experience of laws based on the American laws, as well as of the square claim, now desire to change back once more to the American system. He argued that a difficulty of location would arise after the adoption of the square claim law. "In order to make a location," he said, "the law requires first the discovery of mineral in place. The man who has the apex can do this without difficulty, but the next man will be required to sink a shaft until he taps the vein before he will be allowed to even make a location. If a poor man, he is simply barred. The square claim worked all right in British Columbia," he continued, "until the original locators and workers of the vein reached their end lines. Then they were compelled to stop, and a neighbor couldn't locate because he hadn't made a discovery."

Mr. Heyburn concluded by urging that no recommendation be made to the national congress to change a law that has stood the test of a quarter of a century during which it has been interpreted at a cost of millions of dollars. THE MINER is surprised to learn through Mr. Heyburn that the mining men of this Province desire to abandon the "square claim" law and change back to the American code which allows the following of dips, spurs and angles of the vein. So far as we know there is no effort being made to bring about this change, and we do not see the need of any. The system in use in British Columbia is much simpler than the one in vogue in the States. We acknowledge that this is rather rough on the gentlemen of Mr. Heyburn's profession, but what is their loss in such cases is the mining man's gain.

We cannot agree with Mr. Heyburn that a law that has cost millions to have interpreted, but which nevertheless is almost as much an enigma as when enacted, does not require amending. Taken as a whole the British Columbia mining laws regulating lode mining are simple and just to all classes of mining men, and it is generally conceded by mining men, and particularly those who hail from Mr. Heyburn's country, that they are infinitely better than the mining code of the United States.

THE OPPOSITION CAUCUS.

The Opposition caucus at Vancouver Thursday does not seem to have been an unqualified success. The public is still in the dark as to who is the leader of the party. Mr. Semlin is supposed to have held that proud position since Mr. Beavan was turned down, but since Mr. Cotton's newspaper, the News-Advertiser, the chief organ of the Opposition, has referred to Joseph Martin as "the next premier," it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Semlin's reign is rapidly drawing to a close. All signs point to the supplanting of Semlin, Conservative, by Martin, Liberal. It is an open secret that Mr. Martin is determined to lead the party, if possible, and in this he has the hearty support of every Liberal in the Opposition. In the Opposition the Liberals largely outnumber the Conservatives.

But how unpleasant this must be for Messrs. Semlin and Cotton! They, no doubt, realize now that it is too late to arrange otherwise, that with "Joe" Martin in the legislature they are no longer important factors in the councils of the party. Mr. Martin will be the boss of the show, and as it is next to impossible for such a pronounced Grit as he to work in harmony with two such dyed-in-the-wool Tories as Messrs. Semlin and Cotton, it is tolerably certain that a split between the two factions will occur before long. Yet Mr. Cotton seems to have foreseen this, for he has been working hard lately to avoid such a catastrophe. When he discovered that Mr. Martin was a stronger man politically than himself he ceased to antagonize him, and his once outspoken dislike and dread for the gentleman from Winnipeg has turned to fawning flattery. But it is not likely that this change of front on the part of the editor of the News-Advertiser will save his political bacon. His recent honied praise of Martin and his consequent disloyalty to Mr. Semlin will avail him nothing when the time comes for him to get his come. And it is safe to say that when Mr. Cotton is forced out of the Opposition all the other Conservatives in the party will have to go with him. It is, however, not likely that this will occur until Mr. Martin has succeeded in so surrounding himself with Liberal supporters that he can lack a majority in the legislature. The show of a Liberal majority is the only reason for Mr. Martin's present attitude towards Messrs. Semlin and Cotton, and none know it better than they do. They are tolerated by Mr. Martin because he

wants to use them for a while, but he will not delay in reading them out of the party when it is safe to do so. Meanwhile it is probable that Mr. Martin's ends will be served best by the nominal retention of Mr. Semlin as leader of the Opposition.

ROSSLAND ORE OUTPUT.

The ore output for the first six months of 1898 for the Trail Creek division was 39,365 tons, valued at \$1,277,079.11. This is a good showing and has been accomplished during a period when the Le Roi mine, one of the principal producers of ore, was shut down for a space of nearly two months. Had this not been the case the total would have been at least 7,000 tons greater than it is. The output for the first six months of 1897 was 3,008 tons. The increase in 1898 over 1897 for the first six months was 9,375 tons, and valuing this increase at \$30 per ton, a very low estimate, it makes the increase in dollars and cents for the first six months of the present year over the same period of last year \$280,710. If the same ratio of increase is kept up during the last half of the present year the increase will be over a half million dollars. It is certain, however, from the recent addition to the list of shippers of ore, that the increase will be much larger, and the prediction can with safety be made that the increase of the present year over that of 1897 will be in the vicinity of \$1,000,000, and there is a possibility that it will be even a larger sum than this.

THE INTERNATIONAL MINING CONGRESS.

The International Mining Congress holds its next annual session at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in September, 1898. Meanwhile it has been decided to establish headquarters and a bureau of publicity at Salt Lake City, Utah, till it is deemed expedient to move the office to Milwaukee. Although more than thirteen months will elapse before the Congress assembles again, THE MINER believes that it is not too early to commence to advance the claims of Rossland as the next meeting place after Milwaukee. By 1900 the development of the mineral resources of Kootenay will have advanced to such an extent that the district will then very probably rank as the premier mining region of the world. It goes without saying that Rossland will then as now be the leading camp of the district as well as the metropolis of Southeastern British Columbia. These are excellent reasons why this city should be the meeting place of the International Mining Congress in 1900. The citizens of Rossland should keep this matter prominently to the front, for not only would the convention be a splendid advertisement of the camp, but it would also mean by which over 1000 of the leading mining men of the world would thereby be gathered here at the same time.

A COMMENDABLE MOVE.

The recommendation of Lady Aberdeen to the women of this city that they found a branch of the National Council of Women in Rossland, is one that certainly should be carried out, and it is with pleasure that the fact is noted that the preliminary steps in this direction has already been taken. Its motto is to do "Unto others as you would be done by," and the members endeavor to carry out this golden rule in the conduct of its affairs. It has a larger scope than mere sectarian organizations and is in fact a central society made up from the several charitable and benevolent societies of noble women who are striving to do good unto others. It is a consolidation of the better forces of the community, and when it takes up a charitable task its potentialities are very great. In times of large public calamity, and where some large task of an eleemosynary nature is to be accomplished, it would be invincible. In a charitable and benevolent union there is strength, just as there is in all combinations for any other purpose. The executive officers of the national council have, for some little time, had their eyes on Rossland as a suitable place for an organization of this character. There are many noble, charitable and unselfish women in this community, and with such good material one of the banner unions of the Dominion could be formed here, if the ladies will only enter heartily and enthusiastically into the task of erecting and maintaining a branch of this great power for good here. There is plenty of work for it, too.

THE LE ROI DEAL.

The famous Le Roi iron-lead pool is broken at last and the control of the affairs of the company has passed into the hands of the B. A. C. The iron-lead pool under command of Senator Turner was not proof against the golden shells forced by Governor Mackintosh and was finally compelled to haul down its flag and surrender. The first sign of this surrender was the resignation of Colonel Peyton as manager of the Le Roi mine at a meeting of the shareholders held at Spokane Friday. This was a direct outcome of the dissolution of the pool Tuesday last and the issuance of the stock to the several shareholders in the pool, who in turn transferred it to the B. A. C. representative. Although W. J. Harris is now nominally superintendent of the big mine it is whispered that

he will shortly be succeeded by W. A. Carlyle, chief engineer of the B. A. C. The latter corporation has paid \$500,000 on 284,000 shares of the Le Roi stock. As there are but 500,000 shares in the entire capital stock this number will give the B. A. C. more than control.

It is a good thing for the future of the camp that the British America corporation has secured the control of the affairs of the Le Roi Mining & Smelting company. It has long been pointed out by those who know the London mining market best that it would be of great benefit to this camp if there were a local dividend paying company listed on the stock board there. Now that the Le Roi has passed into the hands of a British corporation it will be duly listed on the London stock exchange, and the fact that it is a regular dividend payer and one of the great mines of British Columbia will make it a splendid advertisement for the camp.

The British America corporation in securing this mine has made a coup that cannot fail to be of great benefit to that corporation both at home and abroad. It will silence the voices of the envious and stop the searchers after hush money. The money for the first payment, \$500,000, is ready in the bank with the stock and the balance will be forthcoming whenever it is wanted. The carping and envious critics, who have been declaring that the B. A. C. did not have in its possession enough money with which to purchase the Le Roi should now go and hide their heads for very shame for their paltry mendacity. The purchase of the control will help the B. A. C. all along the line and make it, indeed, a veritable tower of financial strength and stability.

As outlined in the dispatches the output for the present will be confined to 100 tons per day, but once the new men in control get the affairs of the mine in proper shape, this will be increased so that probably there will be extracted from 300 to 400 tons per day. It is hoped that there will be no more closing down, like the recent one of two months, by which the gross output of the first six months of the camp for the present year was shortened some 8,000 tons. The ore is in the mine, it is of high grade and should be made to yield its values of gold and copper as speedily as possible. Playing a waiting game may be all right under some circumstances, but keeping ore in stoves where it is of no benefit to anyone is not good policy.

ROSSLAND ADVERTISED.

The visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to Rossland has resulted in a splendid advertisement of the camp. The report of the elaborate preparations for the reception and entertainment of the party was telegraphed all over the continent by the Associated Press. This account of the affair was as complete as public interest demanded, and among other features it contained the remarks of the governor-general about the phenomenal mining resources of the Trail Creek division. Although His Excellency had the opportunity only to see a few of the more important mines of the camp, he was deeply impressed with the enormous amount of wealth that was shown him. This widespread publication of Lord Aberdeen's opinion of the camp will undoubtedly be productive of good results. But more important benefits will follow. Rossland has gained a firm friend and valuable exponent in His Excellency. He has promised that he will preach industriously the gospel of Rossland's magnificent resources to those whom he shall meet in his return to the mother country, after his term of office expires, and as his estimate in this matter will be received with respect by many of the wealthiest people of England, it is certain that a most desirable class of investors and the mineral resources of this district will be brought in touch one with the other to a very considerable extent.

LOCAL LEAD WORKS.

The silver-lead miners of the Kootenays are more interested in the establishment of manufactories of the products of lead in this vicinity than they think they are. This may seem paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true. If there were enough factories, turning out the products of lead, established at some central points in the district to use up the lead produced by the mines there would be no necessity for sending our galena ores to the United States for reduction, for the reason that it would be possible to carry on at a substantial profit here smelters for the silver-lead ores. This is not the case at present.

Why is this so and what relation has one to the other? The silver-lead ores of the Kootenays are sent to the United States for two reasons: One is because there is a market in that country for the pig lead, where it is turned into various valuable commercial products. The other is because the lead in the ore is subject to an import duty of one and one-half cents per pound, while on pig lead smelted in this country and sent into the United States, which is about the only available market, the import duty is two and a half cents per pound. This tax is virtually prohibitory, when it is considered that pig lead is only worth three and a half to four cents per pound. In the year 1897 there was brought into Canada from foreign countries lead to the quantity of 10,858 tons. This was in the form of shot, lead pipe, paints,

tea lead, acetate, litharge, old scrap and pig lead. The imports of lead into Canada will be larger and grow with each succeeding year, as they will keep pace with the increase in the population.

It is, therefore, obvious that the miners of the silver-lead producing belt are deeply interested in the matter of locating manufactories for the products of lead in this vicinity and herein lies the true solution of a problem that has long vexed them. With lead refineries and factories located in this country in juxtaposition to the lead smelters the miners would save a great deal. In the first place they would not then be compelled to pay the United States duties on lead or on lead bullion, because it would be kept at home and manufactured into products of a much higher value, and would not only be used in Canada but could be exported to various foreign countries. Besides this there would be a great saving in the matter of freight. The short haul to the lead smelters located at home would be much cheaper than the long haul to the reduction works situated in the United States. It is, therefore, obvious that it is to the very best interest of the silver-lead producers of the Kootenays that manufactories of the products of lead be established in this country at the earliest possible moment.

BEARING GOOD FRUIT.

Some nine months since THE MINER began to systematize its reports on the mines of the camp by giving a weekly review of the progress made in those which were being operated. The dominant idea in this weekly review was so that the shareholders in the several mining companies at home and abroad might find in this paper just what the property he was interested in was doing and what progress it was making. Another idea that was followed out in this connection was to make these weekly reports strictly accurate, and to allow nothing but what could be substantiated to appear in them. Still another idea was that by a systematic review once a week, anyone interested in the mines need not search the paper over and over and perhaps miss the article he desired to find, as in the review, if the property was being operated, it would be sure to be found in its proper place. A fourth reason was that the news so prepared and in its proper place would be handy for the exchanges of THE MINER to copy, as it was condensed, accurate and truthful and just the thing for those papers which desired to say something about the camp.

In much the same way a weekly report of the stock market has been printed in the daily and weekly issues of THE MINER. When this review was begun the stock market was as dead as a door nail, as a result of the era of wild-catting. In this review the merits and value of the standard stocks were persistently yet modestly pointed out and a fair and impartial synopsis of the condition of the market given. If a stock was slumping it was so published. If it was advancing, by reason of its intrinsic merits, the cause of the rise was set forth quietly and truthfully. There was no discrimination except against those shares which are of doubtful merit. The effort was to make a market for the meritorious standard stocks of the camp and vicinity. In order that there might be no decrying on the part of anyone because of alleged favorable mention of certain individual dealers the names of brokers and others interested in the shares have been studiously kept out of the reports. This feature has added to the strength of the reviews because it is the business of the camp that THE MINER has been endeavoring to build up and not the individual broker or promoter. We are vain enough to think that this column has been of great benefit in building up the stock market in this city, for where there formerly were no transactions they now amount to many thousands of shares per day.

Besides this the papers of Toronto, Victoria, London and many other places copy those weekly mining and stock reviews, taking them either whole or in part, and a notice of a mine or a stock is sure to be reproduced in from one to fifty papers if it appears in the columns of THE MINER. The Toronto Globe, for instance, copied in full last week's mining review, and The Province of a few days since had a full copy of the last review of the Rossland stock market. Some of the London mining papers copy all their B. C. news from THE MINER. This is notably the case with the Financial News, Colonial Goldfields Gazette, The Empire, Truth, The World, Financial Times and the other financial and mining papers. It will thus be seen that the ideas had in connection with the inauguration of these two columns of THE MINER are bearing just the fruit that was expected when they were started.

THE STREET LIGHT BYLAW.

There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction among the ratepayers concerning an agreement that has been arranged between the city and the West Kootenay Power & Light company, the terms of which are contained in a bylaw printed in another column. This bylaw will be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection on August 5 next. In brief the agreement provides that the Power company shall maintain four arc lights for street illumination free of cost to the city, on the understanding

that the city shall pay for at least one additional light at the rate of \$125 per light per year for a period of ten years and exempt from taxation the real and personal property of the company actually necessary for the company to operate a lighting system within the city limits.

The original draft of this agreement was prepared by the Power company and submitted to the council by its representatives. As it practically called for a monopoly to furnish electricity for light and power within the confines of the municipality, it needed considerable amending. The council has eliminated many of the objectionable features, but it is still far from being satisfactory. No provision has been made to supply street lights at a cheaper rate than \$125, an exorbitant price, nor to lower or in any way regulate the price to the consumers.

THE MINER advises every ratepayer to carefully read the bylaw.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is generally conceded that the speeches of the B. A. C. contingent at the Aberdeen luncheon were as eloquent and forcible as any ever delivered in Rossland.

It is a safe prediction that at the close of the present year the number of shipping mines of the Rossland camp will be double what it was twelve months prior to that time.

THE Toronto Telegram is of the opinion that "British Columbia is not likely to produce a Clifford Sifton to grab the hide of the Turner government after Joseph Martin has helped to kill the bear."

The area of Canada is 3 1/2 million square miles— one twelfth the area of the world, and over a million square miles are yet unexplored. It will thus be seen that there will be employment for the prospector in this country for some time to come.

THE Vancouver Province, referring to the Provincial political situation, says that it "feels genuinely sorry for Mr. Turner." If this is not rank hypocrisy we should like to know what is. After the way The Province has abused, blackguarded and defamed the premier such a remark serves only to show that The Province is insincere and not reliable.

THE management of the Centre Star is to be heartily commended for undertaking the illumination of the immense workings of the property by the use of over 2,000 candles, in order that the viceregal party might see to advantage the great masses of ore. The visitors were thereby delighted and the vanity of the camp gratified.

THE newspapers of Toronto are again paying considerable attention to the mines of this district, and the people of that city seem to be adding extensively to their already large holdings of Kootenay mining stocks. Torontonians have closely watched the progress of the development of this district, and foreseeing a rising market are preparing to take advantage of it.

THERE can be but little doubt that of all the personal mention that Brer Jowett has given himself in the editorial and news columns of the Nelson Miner none affords him more intense satisfaction than his announcement that he, as secretary of the vice-regal reception committee, had been especially deputed by the Earl of Aberdeen to convey to the people governed by his acquaintance, Mayor Houston, His Excellency's full appreciation of the hospitality shown him on his recent visit to Nelson.

It may be interesting to many readers of THE MINER to know that at the recent elections there were two candidates who are not British born citizens, but who, nevertheless, are by adoption now loyal subjects of Her Majesty. The two gentlemen in question are Hon. D. W. Higgins, the defeated Opposition candidate for Esquimalt, and Hans Helgesen, one of the Opposition members elected for Cariboo. The former was a citizen of the United States, but he has resided in the Province since the early fifties. Mr. Higgins is as British in his sympathies as anyone ever born under the Union Jack. The other, Mr. Helgesen, comes originally from Scandinavia, but once having decided to make his home in this country he has sworn allegiance to the constitutional ruler of the British Empire, and lives up to his oath in a manner that has won him the esteem and respect of those who know him, and he is now one of the lawmakers of the Province.

THE WORK BEGUN.

Foundation for the Proposed Courthouse Being Laid. John Kirkup, gold commissioner for the district, has commenced the construction of the foundations for the new courthouse to be erected at the corner of First avenue and Monte Cristo street. Work with the new courthouse, the Baptist church, and the new Presbyterian church, all within a stone's throw of each other, that part of First avenue will be well improved.

Struck a Good Ledge. Stephen Brailo came in Saturday from a prospecting trip on Norway mountain. He reports that he has struck a good ledge of quartz carrying gold and silver on the Bonanza, a claim which is located on Iron creek, which is a branch of Big Sheep creek. Mr. Brailo brought several samples of ore from the Bonanza with him, which he left with an assayer to be assayed, but the result will not be known till tomorrow. He came in via the new government trail, and reports that there are some 80 men at work upon it. The trail, he says, is in excellent condition.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Whooop-Up mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain, adjoining the Velvet mineral claim. Lot 3,324 G.I. Take notice that I, R. E. Palmer, P. L. S., acting as agent for the British America corporation, limited, free miner's certificate No. 13,166A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. R. E. PALMER, P. L. S. Dated this 21st day of July, 1898. 7-21-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Tootsie mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain, adjoining the Velvet mineral claim. Lot 3,324 G.I. Take notice that I, R. E. Palmer, P. L. S., acting as agent for the British America corporation, limited, free miner's certificate No. 13,166A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. R. E. PALMER, P. L. S. Dated this 21st day of July, 1898. 7-21-107

Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas. Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

Gopher Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Gopher Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas. Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting. A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas. Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Mugwump mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Red mountain. Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for the Mugwump Gold Mining Company, limited, free miner's certificate No. 8,266A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. A. S. FARWELL. Dated this 4th day of June, 1898. 6-9-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Little Jim mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Annie No. 1 mineral claim, lot 1747 group 1. Take notice that I, J. R. Kirk, acting as agent for the Little Jim Gold Mining & Milling Co., free miner's certificate No. 8,455 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. J. R. KIRK. Dated this 30th day of May, 1898. 6-9-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Seneca Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the south slope of Columbia mountain, bounded by the Columbia, Alberta, etc. Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for A. B. Irwin, free miner's certificate No. 8,749, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. SAMUEL L. LONG. Dated this 26th day of May, 1898. 5-26-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Vernon mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Red mountain, between the California and Evening mineral claims. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, free miner's certificate No. 8,978A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. N. F. TOWNSEND. Dated this 14th day of May, 1898. 5-14-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Emu Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout mountain, adjoining the Emu and Kurrijong mineral claims. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for F. McVior McVior Campbell (61 days free miner's certificate No. 6,214A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. N. F. TOWNSEND. Dated this 3rd day of May, 1898. 5-3-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Annie Fractional mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the Annie and south of and adjoining the No. 1 mineral claims. Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for the British America corporation, limited, free miner's certificate 13,166A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. SAMUEL L. LONG. Dated this 14th day of July, 1898. 7-14-107

Canadian Pacific Out Rates.

Parties going east will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the low rates via the C. P. R. A. B. MACKENZIE, Ticket Agent.

Co. Ltd., MINISTRY, H COLUMBIA, FAST LINE, ALL POINTS, Vestibule Trains, Palace Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars. Includes logos for Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways.