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MINSTER ROUTE.
New Westminster, Ladner's
ain Island—Sunday at 23
day and Friday at 7 o'clock.
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General Agent.

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)
A QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

The new act with regard to alien placers in British Columbia gives rise to an interesting question as to whether a British subject, having taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign country, is still a British subject. The case may thus be stated. A Canadian goes to the United States and takes the oath of allegiance, or an army oath. He returns to Canada after four or five, perhaps, ten years' stay in the United States, and settles down permanently in Canada and claims all the rights to citizenship appertaining to a British subject. The question is, has he foresworn these in the oath of allegiance to the United States, or an army oath, and is it necessary in order for him to regain his rights as a British subject to take out naturalization papers in Canada on his return, and become a British subject under statute law?

The opinion has been expressed that once a British subject always a British subject, and that a Canadian returned from the United States, where he has resided for some years and became naturalized there and took the oath of allegiance and renounced allegiance to the Queen, nevertheless, on his return to Canada for a permanent domicile, resumes the status of a British citizen forthwith.

After having looked into the question the only answer that can be given to it is, that when a Canadian goes to the United States, and takes the oath of allegiance, he ceases to become a British subject, and becomes a citizen of the United States. Upon his return to Canada he comes here not as a British subject, but as an American citizen, and his disabilities are precisely the same as if he had been born in the United States. He must reside five years in this country before he can become a British subject again. The law is perfectly clear that he remains a citizen of the United States until, after the necessary residence in Canada, he takes the oath of allegiance and is again admitted a subject of Her Majesty.

THE THIRD WARD ELECTION.

On Friday, January 27, an election will be held in the Third ward to fill the vacancy on the board of alderman caused by the resignation of Albert Barrett. It seems that a large majority of the electors favor the return of Ex-Alderman J. S. Clute, Jr., but Mr. Clute has declined the honor and they have found it necessary to turn elsewhere for a candidate. After some pressure on the part of his friends, M. A. Simpson has consented to accept the nomination. Mr. Simpson has been established for several years as a news dealer on Columbia avenue, and is a resident of the Third ward. Since he first came to Rossland, in the early days of the camp, Mr. Simpson has enjoyed the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has come in contact, either socially or in a business way. He has a very good idea of the public needs of the city and is inclined to support the progressive policy of Mayor Goodeve. If elected it would not be the desire of Mr. Simpson to see puritanical restrictions placed upon any recognized element of the community. He has liberal ideas with regard to what should and what should not be in a place like Rossland, but seems, nevertheless, a man of such conscientious scruples that he would be strenuously opposed to dishonesty in any form. Mr. Simpson is by no means a stranger to the questions involved in municipal government, having, before coming to this city, served as a councillor for the town of Russell, Manitoba, to the entire satisfaction of the community and the credit of himself. He is in every way well qualified to represent the Third ward in the city council and deserves the votes of the electors of that precinct.

MODERN MINING.

This is an era of low grade gold ore, of quantity rather than quality, where the owner or mine buyer looks as eagerly for large deposits of five dollar ore as in the old days he sought for twenty dollar ore. In the last few years machinery has rapidly reduced the ultimate cost of producing an ounce of gold, while the product has steadily maintained the same price—a fact unequalled elsewhere in the commercial world. "Scientific" mining is no longer sneered at. "Science" is only organized knowledge, and every success in mining is due to the application of such organized knowledge. Energy and capital, inclination and opportunity, have alike failed in mining unaccompanied by the practical knowledge and experience, the "saber" that alone makes success assured.

CIVIC SALARIES.

Rossland is not the only city in Canada which finds it advisable not to pay aldermanic salaries. According to the Toronto World that city has now had several years' experience with the system of remunerating aldermen for their services. The experience has proved anything but satisfactory. The salary, say the World, is the inducement that brings out so many low-grade candidates every year. The Toronto council is composed of purely professional aldermen, and the opinion seems to prevail there that the payment of salaries should be discontinued. There does not appear to be any objection to the prin-

ciple of paying for time and ability, but there is a decided objection to paying for incompetency. The World is of the opinion that the \$7,200 annually paid to the 24 Toronto aldermen is wasted, every cent of it. In conclusion it says: "A much better way to secure ability would be to pay a salary of \$2,500 to each of the three controllers, and nothing at all to the aldermen. But we cannot secure competency and ability in the Board of Control as long as the members are elected for a single year, and by the alderman. The question is not an easy one to solve, but no mistake can be made in discontinuing the payment of the \$300 indemnity to the aldermen."

THE U. S. ULTIMATUM.

Canada has received an ultimatum from the American members of the High Joint commission in regard to the proposed reciprocity in lumber. Provided Canada will impose no export duty on sawlogs and pulp wood, the United States is disposed to reduce its duty of \$2 on lumber by 20 per cent. The Canadian demand was free lumber in exchange for free sawlogs and pulp wood. The reduction in the duty from \$2 to \$1.60 per thousand feet would be practically no benefit to the lumbermen of Canada. By imposing an export duty on logs and pulp wood we will benefit our own lumber and paper industries, and at the same time we may convince our neighbors that they have made a mistake in placing a prohibitory duty on lumber coming from a country from which they obtain a large portion of their raw materials that keep their sawmills and paper mills running. The ultimatum should, and doubtless will, be flatly rejected by Canada.

The belief entertained in certain quarters that the prosperity of this great country is dependent upon the pleasure of the Washington congress is being rapidly dissipated. Canada should look more to Europe and the Orient and less to the United States for a market for her products.

GOLD YIELD IN 1898.

According to the tabulated statement which is given by the Engineering and Mining Journal, the world's gold mines yielded during 1898 a total of \$286,218,000 against \$237,332,000 in 1897, an increase of \$48,886,000. Considering that according to the best authorities the gold production of 1898 was only \$202,000,000, and that in 1894 it was \$181,000,000, the relative character of the advance which recent years has brought in the output of gold can be more readily appreciated. As to the world's requirements there may be differences of opinion, but there can be none as to the unprecedented activity which reigns in connection with the exploration and development of new sources of supply, or the magnitude of the results attending the search for the yellow metal. Unprecedented as is the amount of gold added to the world's stock in 1898, there appears to be a general and well-founded opinion that the current year will witness further and perhaps extraordinary increases in the annual yield.

The increase of the gold output of the United States in the year just ended was remarkable, although the prolonged drought in California interfered greatly with mining operations in that important state, and caused an actual decrease in its contribution to the year's aggregate. The approximate value of the gold which the mines and placers of the United States yielded in 1898 is given at \$64,300,000, against \$59,210,795 the year before, an increase of \$5,089,205.

CANADA IS CREDITED WITH HAVING PRODUCED \$14,190,000 LAST YEAR, DIVIDED MAINLY BETWEEN KOOTENAY AND KLONDIKE. After everything is taken in consideration this is a phenomenal showing. Large as are the gains shown by the gold product of the United States and Canada they are eclipsed by the South African gold fields. The Witwatersrand in the Transvaal last year broke all former records, and is given a total production of \$74,476,000, while the other South African regions show a total of \$4,744,000. In 1897 the "Rand" yielded \$51,913,000, so that its gain in 1898 was \$21,563,000.

Australia, which comes after South Africa and the United States as a gold producer, is given for 1898 a product of \$61,480,000 in the seven colonies, compared with \$52,095,000 in 1897, a considerable part of the increase being due to the richness and development of the West Australian gold deposits. Russia, European and Asiatic, is credited by official figures with a gold output of \$25,136,000, against \$21,538,000 in 1897, and British India holds its own with \$7,753,000. The returns of Mexico as given in the journal quoted from are incomplete, being \$7,668,000 in the first six months of the year, while the South and Central American countries in general are not supposed to have exceeded the 1897 results by their gold output in 1898. It would, indeed, appear that the opening up of new gold fields, like British Columbia, the Klondike and West Australia, have had much to do with the larger results of the year just ended, but it is also to be noted that older regions, like Colorado districts, Queensland in Australia or the Witwatersrand of South Africa, exhibit a productive capacity which points to the influence of improved methods of mining and extraction, and a correspondingly marked increase in the general position of the industry.

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

We have not all the figures, but those from the principal British colonies demonstrate that trade has followed the Union Jack.

Of the total imports into British India in 1896 of 729,367,530 rupees, 471,614,840 rupees were from the United Kingdom; while of the exports of 1,143,347,380 rupees, only 350,008,990 went to Great Britain.

Of the imports into Cape Colony in 1895, \$50,000,000 came from the United Kingdom to \$12,000,000 from all foreign countries; while of the exports, including specie, Great Britain took \$80,000,000, against only \$2,000,000 going to all other countries.

In Canada the imports from Great Britain in 1895 were \$31,132,000, out of a total importation of \$105,252,511; and of her total exports of \$113,638,803 in that year, Canada sent \$61,857,000 to the United Kingdom. No other country except the United States has 5 per cent of the Canadian foreign trade.

THE G. P. R.'S EXCUSE.

A C. P. R. official has informed THE MINER that it is his opinion that this journal is unreasonable because it criticizes the railway company for charging passengers from Rossland to Cariboo Creek the full fare over the roundabout route via Slovan City and Nakusp, while the navigation of the Columbia river is closed by the formation of ice at the Narrows. He asks: "If navigation were closed on the Columbia river north of Nakusp, would it be reasonable to expect the C. P. R. to carry passengers via Macleod and Calgary, N. W. T., say to Revelstoke at direct line rate?" and adds: "The practice of charging the rate over the route traveled is universal in such cases."

THE MINER considers this a poor excuse for a company that has schemed with such success that it has virtually obtained control of the transportation business of western Canada. The C. P. R., by its lack of enterprise and consequent failure to keep open the navigation of the Columbia river between Robson and Arrowhead, takes, by the above explanation, the stand that the poor prospector and struggling claim owner must bear all the additional expense consequent upon the formation of ice at the Narrows, while the monopoly, rather than help to share the burden, greedily takes advantage of the situation to charge more than its ordinary fair profit. One would suppose that a company that is desirous of developing the country would not take advantage of every opportunity presented simply because it happens to have the traveling public at its mercy. We are confident that if the question as to whether THE MINER is right or wrong in this matter were left to the popular vote of the district 90 per cent of the people would decide in favor of our stand.

FEDERAL DISREGARD.

Rossland pays a large sum annually to the federal government. Its contribution last year for customs duties was \$113,386, for inland revenue \$25,845.29, for postage \$14,615.95. This foots up a total of \$153,847.24. This is a large sum for a place of the size of Rossland to pay into the coffers of the Dominion, but as it is it does not represent all that we pay. Take the matter of customs duties for instance. Many of the goods that come here from Eastern Canada have already paid an import duty. The people here have to pay this duty when they finally purchase the article for use. This, however, is not included in the sum that was paid for customs duties here.

There is a crying need for a public building here for the accommodation of the local officials of the customs, postal and inland revenue departments. A structure suitable for this purpose could be constructed for \$50,000 to \$75,000.

There are many reasons why this building should be erected. In the first place the money that is collected here by the Dominion is spent in the Eastern Provinces and none of it apparently ever comes back. It is a drain, which, if the community were not producing a great deal of wealth, would operate injuriously. Even now it is a very considerable burden. The least thing that could be done by the Federal authorities under the circumstances would be to give Rossland this building. To all intents and purposes Rossland is the capital of the Kootenay-Yale-Cariboo federal electoral district. It is the monetary center for Southern British Columbia. It is the mining center for the richest and most important sections in British Columbia. It is fast becoming the most important commercial point in the interior of the Province. It is a social center, and is fast assuming importance on account of its excellent schools. It is the third city in size in the province. It is, therefore, manifest that it is the proper location for a federal building, and one-half the receipts for a single year would suffice to erect a suitable structure that would cost \$75,000.

Nelson, Kaslo and Kamloops are also entitled to consideration in the way of public buildings at the hands of the

Dominion government, but in view of the superior demands of Rossland, it would be only fair that the needs of this city should first receive attention. It seems, however, that Hewitt Bostock, M. P., is not endeavoring to have anything done for these places; in fact, it seems that this gentleman has other matters, rather than those of his constituents, which seem to demand all of his attention.

The Rossland board of trade sent a memorial to Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Dominion minister of public works, requesting that he move in the matter of a public building for Rossland. The reply received from the honorable gentleman was polite and non-committal, and his letter revealed that he is simply temporizing and does not intend to do anything in the way of aiding in the erection of the structure wanted. He is too much interested in other matters to give this section proper attention. The federal government seems to be determined to do nothing for the Kootenays, and with the exception of the Crow's Nest railway robbery, has entirely overlooked the district.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

Lord Kitchener's project for establishing a Gordon memorial college at Khar-toum has been enthusiastically received in the British Isles, and most of the money required to carry out the work has been subscribed there. The colonies, however, are to be given an opportunity to contribute to the fund. The governor-general has received word from the sirdar expressing the hope that the people of the Dominion will take part in this grand scheme. The college will not only be a graceful and appropriate tribute to the memory of the beloved and heroic Gordon, but will play a most important part in the civilization and development of the vast Sudan. It will also be an immense assistance towards the permanent establishment of British supremacy in northeast and central Africa. Lord Kitchener has displayed great wisdom in providing that the college shall be non-sectarian. "We hold a vaster empire than has been," and as no portion of the Empire is more jealous of British supremacy than Canada it is safe to predict that the people of the Dominion will liberally contribute to the fund. Through the courtesy of the lieutenant-governor subscription lists have been placed in each of the five banks in Rossland.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The reasons which have prompted a number of members of the legislative assembly to resign their seats may seem trivial, but the law with regard to a member's qualifications is quite clear. No member of the legislature can sell goods, or make contracts with his government and legally hold his seat.

COMPARED with the opportunities open to the British immigrant in the United States those of Canada are infinitely superior. Both the public press and the government of British Columbia should devote more attention to turning the tide of surplus population of the British Isles towards this country.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto ministerial association the prohibition question came up for discussion. A lengthy address was delivered by Rev. P. C. Parker. Mr. Parker very sensibly admits that it is questionable if prohibition is at present practical. He thinks the prohibitionists need a strong leader.

The fulsome praise that has been heaped upon Postmaster-General Mulock lately by certain Liberal newspapers seems to have placed the honorable gentleman in a trance, which is too deep to be affected even by the urgent demands of 8,000 people in Rossland for a Sunday mail service.

IN SPITE of the low price of silver during 1898, the development of the Slovan district has steadily increased to a very considerable extent. In proof of this we take a statement from the last issue to hand of the Silvertonian. The business done in Silverton by the C. P. R. for the year 1898, averaged month for month with that done in 1897, shows an increase of over \$1,000 per month.

THE rumor has gone abroad that the C. P. R. has caught its transcontinental rival, the Great Northern, cutting rates, and the discovery may lead to a rate war between lines dealing with traffic from the East to the Pacific Coast. The C. P. R. seems determined to keep the rates up to the highest possible notch. Meanwhile the Pacific coast resident is made to pay through the nose for all Eastern supplies.

"I am the son of an Englishman, born on Canadian soil. My education and associations have been those of the average educated Englishman. I have fought for the Queen, God bless her. If any man has prejudice for English ways and English rule, I am that man." In this wise does R. E. Kingsford make his bow to the readers of the Canadian Magazine. He seems well qualified to write for a Canadian magazine.

THERE is no probability of James M. Martin, M. P., resigning his seat because he is in any way connected with the sale of supplies to the Provincial government. THE MINER has taken the trouble to question Gold Commissioner Kirkup on this point, and has received a positive reply to the effect that neither Mr. Martin nor the hardware firm of

Martin Brothers, of which he is the senior partner, has sold the government so much as a pick handle.

THE South Kootenay board of trade, at its meeting at Nelson last Wednesday, put itself on record as opposed to any legislation having for its object the exclusion of aliens from enjoying quartz mining rights in British Columbia. Evidently Hon. Mr. Humes's constituency is alarmed at the possibility of the existing legislature making the same ridiculous charge in the quartz mining regulations as has been recently accomplished in the placer code.

It has been suggested to THE MINER that the C. P. R. and Red Mountain railways would be performing an accommodation act if they would each post daily in some conspicuous place the times when trains may be expected to arrive and depart. This would not be necessary if trains were run on schedule time, but as there is considerable irregularity in the service the above suggestion is worthy of favorable consideration by the railway companies. As an accommodation to the public THE MINER would be pleased to permit the use of its front window for the posting of train bulletins.

THE enterprising people of Slovan City, believing that the placing on exhibition of a cabinet of British Columbia ores at the Mining Exposition to be held in London, Eng., this year would be productive of great benefits to the mining industry of the Province, have appointed a committee to circulate a petition, asking the legislative assembly to make an appropriation to defray the expenses for the exhibit. The committee asks for the aid and co-operation of the public press of British Columbia. The plan is a good one and should receive the hearty endorsement of all those who have the best interests of the Province at heart.

PRESIDENT HILL of the Great Northern railway, is reported to have said that his road alone has been lately compelled to refuse the shipment of 60,000 tons of steel rail and 3,000,000 pounds of cotton—all demanded by Asia—simply because there are no water facilities to transport this merchandise to Asiatic ports. The trans-Pacific trade is increasing by leaps and bounds. Canadians should pay more attention to this immense commercial field. More steamship lines should be established between Vancouver and the Orient, and the Federal government should do something more to direct into Canadian channels Atlantic trade that is now going to the United States.

D. D. MANN, of Mackenzie & Mann, has taken his pen in hand to tell the readers of the Toronto Globe about the disadvantages that at present surround the Canadian silver-lead industry. Mr. Mann is heavily interested in Kootenay silver-lead mines, being one of the principal owners in the North Star group. If he will work upon the Dominion parliament, with a view to securing Federal assistance for the establishment of local lead refineries, with the same energy that he displayed while attempting to put through his Yukon railway land grant last year, he will doubtless arouse public interest in this very important question and so achieve much for the prosperity of his country and himself.

THE Nelson Tribune tells of the discomfort suffered by the C. P. R. in the matter of the company's back-down to the people of Moyie City. The Crow's Nest Pass railway runs through the town, but the company refused to stop its trains there, all because, it is alleged, the owners of the townsite refused to give the land department of the railway company all that it demanded. Public opinion and threats of a parliamentary investigation seem to have brought the railway officials to time. The plucky people of Moyie are to be heartily congratulated upon the outcome of the incident.

THE Baltimore Sun, commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's recent utterances concerning the future relations of Great Britain and the United States, says: "The Anglo-Saxon accord is worth something if it only stops the American eagle from screaming in the British lion's face at election time, and obliterates the disposition of the former to mangle with his beak the caudal appendage of the king of beasts. If it disposes the American congress to study the resources and might of the British Empire, its value as an open market for our products and the vast benefits British civilization is conferring on many backward peoples, the Anglo-Saxon accord may yet, in spite of mistakes, result in very practical advantages to our people."

REPORTS from Vancouver are to the effect that the merchants of the Terminal City are doing an enormous business outfitting parties for the Atlin gold fields. THE MINER ventures the prediction that nine-tenths of the adventurers who go to Atlin will return considerably out of pocket and bitterly disappointed with the result; if they do not it will be something entirely unprecedented in the history of placer excitements. Surely the Vancouver newspapers know this, but they are doing their very utmost to encourage men to go to the northern wilds. The money necessary to take a prospector to and back from Atlin would bring him to Kootenay and maintain him here in comfort for upwards of a year. A season's intelligent prospecting in this district is almost certain to result profitably, and not a tithe of the hardships to be met in the Atlin

country would be encountered. Why, in the name of all that is sensible, do not the public press of Vancouver view the matter in this light?

The C. P. R. has made arrangements with merchants of the Boundary Creek country to have their eastern freight routed via Crow's Nest Pass railway to Nelson, thence by the Columbia & Kootenay railway to Brooklyn, thence by the sleigh road that is built along the railway right of way to Grand Forks.

John Pasco has accepted the position of shift boss at the Iron Mask, on the opposite shift to Harry Martin.

Dr. Gustav H. Bobertz

252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, Mich. Has by his great success proved himself to be

A GOOD DOCTOR

for chronic and nervous diseases. Sensitive men, who do not desire something for nothing and who condemn the reckless claims and glaring advertisements put forth by so many medical concerns, should write to Dr. Bobertz, who is widely and favorably known throughout the Dominion, and whose treatment is conceded both scientific and successful. Instructive book free. Address as above. Secrecy assured.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Oakland and Emma Weber mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west side of the middle fork of Sheep creek about two miles west of O. K. mine and adjoining the Cruiser mineral claim.
Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnett, acting as agent for Joseph R. Walters, F. M. L. No. 3382, A) free miner's certificate No. 3463 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.
Dated this 27th day of November, 1898.
KENNETH L. BURNETT.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Big Bend Fraction, Double Fraction, Actua Fraction and Big Four Fraction mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile west of Rossland, B. C., and adjoining the Mariopos, St. Paul, Rainy Day, Black Rock, Bryan, Midnight and Sunnyside mineral claims.
Take notice that Wm. E. Deverreux acting as agent for Margaret Murry, Free Miner's Certificate No. 3404 A, 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.
Dated this 13th day of December, 1898.
WM. E. DEVERREUX, P. L. S.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
James Stanley mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the north side of Rock Creek, south of the Winnie Davis mineral claim.
Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for A. G. Elliott, free miner's certificate No. 520 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.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1898.
J. A. KIRK.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Douglas mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Sophie mountain.
Take notice that I, O. B. N. Wilkie, F. M. C. No. 3745 A, acting as agent for R. H. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 12,405 A, 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.
Dated this 10th day of December, 1898.
O. B. N. WILKIE, P. L. S.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Aaron's Inlet, Aaron's Star, Aaron's Gem and Aaron's Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: East of the Columbia river, about five miles east of Waterloo, at the head of Iron creek.
Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Nils Pearson, free miner's certificate No. 9972 A, and Wm. Gibson, free miner's certificate No. 9973 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 claims.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1898.
F. A. WILKIN.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Yreka Fraction and April Fool mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of Kootenay District. Where located: On Deer Park mountain, about 1,500 feet west from the Roderick Dhu.
Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for Fred J. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 522 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 for the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this 10th day of December, 1898.
J. A. KIRK.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
High Ore No. 2, Iron and Dandy No. 2 mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About three miles southeast of Rossland, in the valley between Lake and Lookout mountains.
Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for R. Miller, free miner's certificate No. 11,922 A, 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 claims.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this 20th day of December, 1898.
F. A. WILKIN.

Liquidators' Sale of Unclaimed Shares.

Tenders will be received by me up to the 3rd day of January, 1899, for the whole or any part of the unclaimed shares of the Carbonate Silver Mines, Limited, (non-personal liability). These shares are not claimed by the shareholders of the Carbonate Silver Mining Company, Limited (liability, under terms of sale to the Carbonate Silver Mines, Limited (non-personal liability). Tenders must be accompanied by cash, draft or marked check for 25 per cent of the price bid for the shares.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Liquidator Carbonate Silver Mining Co., Ltd., Ly Rossland, B. C., Dec. 15th, 1898.
12-22-5

Le Roi Mining and Smelting Company.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Daly & Hamilton, Barristers, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the seventh day of February, 1899, at eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of disposing of the whole or any portion of the assets, rights, privileges and franchises of the said company, and for such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.
Dated this 31st day of January, A. D. 1899.
12-24
EDWIN DUKANT, Secretary.