(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

All signs point to a period of intense activity in the development of the mining resources of the Kootenay district during the coming open season. In no section of Kootenay, however, will there be more active or energetic work done than in the Trail Creek division. The reduction in the cost of treating ores; the fact that the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific railway will be completed to Kuskonook on Kootenay lake by the first of August, thus insuring cheaper and quicker transportation, cheaper fuel for smelters and a corresponding reduction in the cost of smelting; the construction of a railway from Robson to Penticton; the good returns that are being made from properly developed properties; the promise made by several of the mines that have hitherto not been shippers that they will begin soon to market their ores, thus giving assurance of the employment of larger forces of miners; the promise of the management of several properties that are now lying idle that work is shortly to be resumed; the presence of several prominent mining promoters from London, who are looking over the ground for the purpose of purchasing mining properties, all presage that there is to be a season of intense activity here, just as coming events cast their shadows before. One of the great factors in this activity is the British America Corporation. With the arrival of W. A. Carlyle, the superintendent of the B. A. C., that company will on or about the 1st of April begin active operations on its several properties in this camp. It has been variously estimated that the company will put to work from 300 to 400 men within the next four months. These, added to the number that will be given employment in the properties that are soon to be started up, will add fully 600 to the number of the permanently employed miners. The good effect of the operations of the British America corporation in this camp can scarcely be estimated at this time, for the reason that their example is certain to be imitated by other like companies which will follow them into this district, to such an extent that it will in time require an official census to ascertain the number of miners employed.

COINAGE OF NICKEL.

Some reformers at the capital of the United States have brought up the question of the desirability of changing the metals out of which the minor coins of that country are made. After some consideration of the matter the congressional committee on coinage, weights and measures has reported favorably a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to make experiments to determine the best minerals for minor coinage and to submit new designs for coins to congress. As the result of its deliberations on the subject, the committee has reached the conclusion that the copper cent is undesirable because it becomes dingy and dirty and by corrosion, poisonous, and that the five-cent nickel, three-quarters copper, should be displaced because it is too soft. It is pointed out by the committee that Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and Italy have adopted pure nickel for their minor coinage with very satisfactory results, the coins being hard, durable and retaining their color. Bradstreet's, commenting on the findings o the committee, says the subject is one upon which it is as well to hasten slowly, being of the opinion that it is not well to disturb the coinage by sudden action. At the same time, the passage of the resolution can do no harm, because in reality it only commits the subject to the care of the secretary of the treasury, who may be trusted not to proceed hastily in the matter, and who is only authorized to make experiments. The situation is not, however, without interest to Canada. Should the recommendations of the congressional committee be adopted, the nickel industry of this country will be very materially benefited.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The need of a school of mines in British Columbia is plainly apparent. The importance of the mineral industry of this Province justifies the establishment of such an institution with as little delay as possible. The 390,334 square miles lying between the summit of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean and the forty-ninth and sixtieth parallel of north latitude form a mineral region, which, for extent and diversity and richness, has no equal in the known world. The mountains, which form by far the greater portion of this vast territory, contain every kind of mineral known to science, besides affording excellent opportunities for every phase of skillful mining. The small amount of exploration and development that has been done fully warrants the belief that British Columbia is destined to be the scene of mining operations of the most extensive description, and it goes without saying that mining will always be the most important industry of the Province.

Economical mining can only be done by adopting scientic methods, and every year sees old methods replaced by processes more scientic and constantly more economical. It is questionable if there exists a greater field for the application of science than in the mining and treatment of metallic minerals.

It would be an advantage to the Province and an incalculable convenience to the younger generation, if facilities existed here for the proper training of mining engineers, metallurgical chemists. As it is, there is no such institution in Canada. Of course, instruction in civil engineering and chemistry can be had at the eastern universities, but there is nothing in this country to equal the schools of mines of New York and Michigan. It is not creditable to Canada that her sons should be compelled to go abroad for a proper scientific education. It is the duty of our legislators to provide such facilities.

THE K. R. V. RAILWAY.

These are the facts of the case as regards the railway situation in the Boundary Creek country:

The Provincial government has subsidized the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway from Robson to Penticton in order to insure the construction of an all-Canadian railway from the Columbia river westward to the Okanagan valley. The C. P. R. has gained control of this charter and intends, without further delay, to commence the construction of the line, which is the natural and only available all-Canadian extension of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

By the granting of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway subsidy, the Dominion government gained control of the C. P. R. traffic rates in British Columbia, and it was also stipulated that, in all its extensions built subsequent to the granting of the subsidy, the C. P. R. should not enjoy a monopoly of routes. It will thus be seen that the building of the C. P. R. from Robson into the Boundary Creek country would not necessarily monopolize the only available pass through the Gold Range.

The Penticton extension of the C. P. R. will touch all points in the Kettle river valley that would be reached by the proposed Corbin line, and will, besides, traverse the entire district of South Yale east and west. The management of the C. P. R. has emphatically declared that the Robson-Penticton road will be completed and in operation as quickly as it would be possible to build a road to the Boundary Creek country by any other route.

The C. P. R. also promises to foster and encourage the local smelting industry in Kootenay and South Yale.

On the other hand, the Kettle River Valley Railway company has evinced no disposition to promote the prosperity of this country; on the contrary, Mr. Corbin has been at considerable pains to foster and encourage the smelting industry of the United States at the expense of British Columbia. This is best proved by the fact that he preferred to have the Le Roi smelter erected at Northport, Washington, instead of at Sayward, British Columbia, where the opportunities for economical smelting are just as favorable as at the first named place.

THE MINER is perfectly independent and unbiased in this matter, and desires to see the question given the fullest possible discussion. The more it is threshed out the better it will be for Southern British Columbia. But Rossland must be guided by events as they arise. So far we have a fairly satisfactory statement of the intentions of the C. P. R. That company at least evinces a disposition to foster and encourage Canadian industries. Mr. Corbin does not. But we are of the opinion that he should be compelled to do so if he is ever granted another railway charter in British Columbia.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Since taking office the present city council has managed the affairs of Rossland with great success. So far it has been a straightforward and business-like administration, and the city has already benefitted as a result. The council, while avoiding a niggardly policy, has practiced the strictest economy, and has been adverse to the expenditure of large sums of money on public works until it has satisfied itself beyond all question than any outlay that might be made would be to the greatest advantage of the city. After several months of careful investigation, however, the city fathers have come to the conclusion that there are a number of matters calling for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, and they have practically arranged the details for these undertakings at an early date. The most important of these is the establishment of the fire department on a thoroughly effective basis. All will admit that this is an absolute necessity and that the sooner it is done the better it will be for Rossland. A matter almost rivalling the fire department in importance is the city's sewage system. A large amount of money has been expended on this department of public works, but it is quite useless in its present uncompleted condition. The council has decided to make this system as widely serviceable as circumstances at present will consistently permit, and will do so, it is anticipated, at a comparatively small outlay. Another matter of great importance that has engaged the attention of the council is the bluff at the east end of the business portion of Columbia avenue. So long as this unsightly obstacle remains, the traffic of the main thoroughfare of Rossland will be seriously inconvenienced and the extension of the business portion of the town must necessarily continue unnaturally confined. The removal of the bluff will require the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but there can be no question as to the advisability of establishing a proper grade of that portion of Columbia avenue this year. The cost of these improvements and the expense of establishing of street grades and construction of sidewalks in various portions of the city will probably comprise the principal items of expenditures by the city council for the current year.

To meet this outlay the city will have to borrow about $50,000. To do so on advantageous terms will not be a difficult matter. Thanks to the great success that is attending the development of the mines of this camp and the steady increase in the commercial importance of the city, Rossland's credit is now established on an eminently satisfactory basis. THE MINER would not be surprised if the next debentures issued by the city would draw less than 5 per cent interest. If this can be done there should be no unnecessary delay in negotiating a loan, as it would benefit the municipality in more ways than one to have the money put into circulation here as quickly as possible.

JUSTICE TO HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Boundary Creek railway question is a matter of national importance. The question is, Shall the trade of that district be wholly confined to Canada, or shall a portion of it be diverted into United States channels? To confine it to this country means a denial of the application of the Kettle River Valley Railway company for a charter through the district and its control by the Canadian Pacific Railway company. There are those who argue that unless the K. R. V. charter is granted, the C. P. R. will delay the construction of its Robson-Penticton extension, and that the district will continue to suffer from a lack of transportation facilities for an indefinite and, perhaps, long time. There are others who insist that the Corbin road could be constructed in a much shorter space of time than the Robson-Penticton branch. We consider these contentions somewhat irrevalent, for the reason that the management of the C. P. R. has promised to complete its line with all possible dispatch and is in a position to prove that it will have the road in operation as quickly as it would be possible to equip a railway to the Boundary Creek country by any other route. It is not to be supposed that the Canadian company will break faith; there is no apparent reason why it should. In this connection it is due to the C. P. R. to say that that company has displayed creditable enterprise and an unusual disposition to satisfy the demands of the people, and, as a result thereof, it occupies a popular position. The company asks no assistance from the Federal government to construct what will be an exceptionally expensive section of railway; is kindly disposed towards the local smelting industry, and will, thanks to recent Dominion legislation, be compelled to charge satisfactory freight rates over the line. But for this, Southern British Columbia would be in an extremely awkward position, and the objection to the granting of the Corbin charter would be considerably lessened.

There is a striking contrast between the attitude of the two companies. One evinces a strong desire to develop the country and foster Canadian trade, while the other does not even attempt to disguise its intention to build up the smelting industry of the United States to the damage of this country. By causing the Le Roi smelter to be established at Northport, instead of at equally desirable points in Canadian territory along the line of his railway, Mr. Corbin has erected a monument to his determination to smelt British Columbia ores in the United States. THE MINER still maintains that the exportation of Kootenay and Boundary Creek ores for reduction abroad, robs those districts of half of their prosperity, and that something must be done to effectually discourage the practice. The Corbin system of railways has been a decided benefit to the Kootenays in many respects, but it would be ridiculous to say that it has not exercised a blighting influence on the local smelting industry, a busines that in this district is only second in importance to that of mining. Until Mr. Corbin evinces a more satisfactory disposition than he does at present to foster and encourage Canadian industries he should be denied the right to extend his railway system in British Columbia.

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The estimate of the Provincial expenditures for the financial year ending June 30, 1899, has been submitted to the legislature. As the people are always interested in how the money intrusted by them to the government is expended, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief statement as to how much is to be raised and for what purpose. The estimate shows that the sum of $1,992,609.75 will be required to run the governmental affairs of the country during the financial year mentioned. The sum is to be expended under the following heads: Public debt, $295,666.25; civil government (salaries), $145,710; legislation, $47,305; public institutions (maintenance), $108,022; hospitals and charities, $51,550; administration of justice (other than salaries), $80,200; education, $280,622; transport, $15,000; rent, $48.50; revenue services, $17,000; for public works the money is to be appropriated as follows: Work and buildings, $118,450; government house, $3,050; trails, roads, streets, bridges and wharves, $437,200; surveys, $15,000; total for public works, $620,200; miscellaneous, $115,278. Grand total, $1,992,609.75.

Under the first item of public debt the $295,666.25 is to be expended for interest, discount and commissions, and for redemption of debentures. The principal item under this head is $193,804, for interest due on the several outstanding debenture debts of the Province.

The second item of $145,710 is for salaries alone to be paid to the different officials in the several departments and the employes therein.

The next item for the administration of justice is $215,408, to be disbursed among the justices and judges, Provincial police, jails and reformatories. The largest item in this department is $73,240 for Provincial police, and the next in size is $26,466, for supreme and county courts.

The next item is for legislation, and this is to cost $47,305. Of this sum the Speaker will receive $1,500, and the 33 members $600 each, or a total of $19,800, while the expense of the elections are set down at $14,000.

Then comes the item for public institutions and their maintenance, for which the sum of $108,022 is needed. This sum is to be divided as follows: Printing office, Victoria, $37,000; bureau of mines, $2,500; Provincial museum, $5,640; asylum for the insane, New Westminster, $50,610; Provincial home, Kamloops, $12,272.

For hospitals and charities $51,550 is to be used. This is to be divided among the hospitals at Victoria, New Westminster, Cariboo, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, Golden, Nelson, Comox, Fort Simpson, Vernon and in aid of resident physicians at several points through out the Province. Besides this $1,500 is devoted to educating the deaf and dumb and $6,000 in aid of the sick and poor.

The next item, $80,000, is for the administration of justice other than salaries. This sum is to be devoted to paying jurors, the expense of criminal trials and for the board and transportation of prisoners.

The next item is $280,622 for education, and of this sum the West Kootenay district is to be given the sum of $28,604.

There are no details worth mentioning in the items of transport, rent and revenue service.

In the next item of public works, for which $260,200 is to be spent, is a promised appropriation of $6,000 for a court house for Rossland, the north riding of West Kootenay is given $28,000 for roads, trails and bridges, and the south riding $40,000.

In the final or miscellaneous account, for which $115,278 is set apart for advertising, stationery and to aid in maintenance of fire departments and other small expenses of the government, the sum of $300 is to be devoted to the fire department of Rossland.

THE MINER will have something further to say in this connection at an early date.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

POPULAR sentiment has caused the ring politicians of New York to abandon their attempt to establish a press censorship in that State.

THE MINER has received, evidently for publication, a communication signed by "A Lover of Liberty and of the Sons of Toil," relating to the "Truck Act." We shall be pleased to give the letter space in these columns upon the receipt of the name and address of the author. THE MINER does not recognize anonymous letters.

As the mining industry is destined to overshadow all others in the Province for generations to come, would it not be a good idea if the elements of geology, mineralogy, and metallurgical chemistry were taught in the public schools, just as much as reading, writing and arithmatic are?

THE Mail and Empire of Toronto, makes the following strong point:

As our Georgian Bay timber limits are the base of operations of the big saw mill industries of Michigan, so our Slocan mines are the main feeders of the smelters of the Western States. Last month there went from Kaslo to seven smelters south of the line 2,755,220 pounds of silver-lead ore, valued at $142,968. When the Crow's Nest Pass road connects the coal fields where it enters the province with the smelters of Nelson and Trail, the Slocan ores will be treated at home, and the wages earned in the processes will be paid to Canadian workmen.

IN A late hearing before the federal court for the district of Montana, sitting at Butte, thirty eminent mining experts perplexed the mining world with their opinions under oath as to what is included in a vein, or lode. The question is, Are detached ore bodies and connected stringers to be regarded as part of the vein and entitled to all the extralateral rights with the dip of the vein itself? This has always been a knotty problem in the mining laws of the United States, and thousands of pages of judicial opinions have been written and hundreds of thousands of dollars expended to unravel it. Fortunately the mining laws of British Columbia are perfectly clear on this point.

C. C. Woodhouse, Jr., is back from a visit to Republic camp, where he has been since the 17th instant. He reports that several sawmills are being taken into the vicinity of Republic and that soon lumber will be cheap, then Republic will become a city of houses instead of shacks as at present. The population, notwithstanding the lack of accommodation, is increasing with each and every day.

Removing the Stone.

Lincoln street, in front of the fire department headquarters, is being cleaned up, and will be graded so as to avoid all difficulty in getting out the fire apparatus. The big pile of stone which came from the Columbia avenue bluff is being removed. The stone was given to the Rossland Transfer & Warehouse company on condition that they would take it away and leave the street in good condition, which they are now doing. The stone will, no doubt, be used in the near future in the construction of some new buildings.

No. 65.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"Silverine Gold Mining Company."

Registered the 3rd day of January, 1898.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Silverine Gold Mining Company," as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at the city of Spokane, state of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Rossland, and Clive Pringle, agent for the company, whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

To work, operate, bond, buy, sell, lease, locate and deal in mines, metals and mineral properties of every kind and description, within the United States and the Province of British Columbia; to bond, buy, lease, locate and hold ditches and flumes and water rights; to construct, lease, bny, sell and operate mills, concentrators, smelters, reduction works and mining machinery of every description; to buy, lease, bond, sell, build or operate railroads, ferries, tramways or other means of transportation, for transporting ore and mining material; to own, bond, buy, sell, lease and locate timber and timber claims, and finally to do everything consistent, proper and requisite for the carrying out of the objects and purposes aforesaid, in their fullest and broadest sense.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
3-10-4t Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 43-97.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANES ACT, 1897."

"Rossland Red Mountain Gold Mining Company."

Registered the 30th day of December, 1897.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Rossland Red Mountain Gold Mining Co." as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the City of Spokane, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at Rossland, and Clive Pringle, agent, of the same address, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

To work, operate, buy, sell, lease, locate, acquire, procure, hold and deal in mines, metals and mineral claims of every kind and description within the United States of America and the Province of British Columbia, Canada; to carry on and conduct a general mining, smelting, milling and reduction business; to purchase, acquire, hold, erect and operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of mining and treating ores, and for the purpose of furnishing lights and creating power for all purposes; to bond, buy, lease, locate and hold ditches, flumes, and water rights; to construct, lease, buy, sell, build or operate railroads, ferries, tramways, or other means of transportation, for transporting ore, mining and other materials; to own, bond, buy, sell, lease and locate timber and timber claims; and, finally, to do everything consistent, proper and requisite for the carrying out of the objects and purposes aforesaid, in their fullest and broadest sense, within the territory aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victorie, Province of British Columbia, this 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
3-10-4t Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 81.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"Ruth-Esther Gold Mining Company."

Registered the 29th day of December, A. D. 1897.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Ruth-Esther Gold Mining Company" as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the city of Spokane, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at Rossland, and Robert Neill (miner), whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

To work, operate, buy, sell, lease, locate, acquire, procure, hold and deal in mines, metal and mineral claims of every kind and description within the United States of America and in the Provinces of British America; to carry on and conduct a general mining, smelting, milling and reduction business; to purchase, acquire, hold, erect and operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of furnishing lights and cerating power for all purposes; to bond, buy, lease, locate and hold ditches, flumes and water rights; to construct, lease, buy, sell, build or operate railroads, ferries, tramways or other means of transportation for transporting ores, mining or other material; to own, buy, lease, sell, bond or locate timber claims, and finally to do everything consistent, proper and convenient and requisite for carrying out the objects and purposes aforesaid, in the fullest and broadest sense, within the territory aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
3-3- Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Free Coinage mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the head of Bear and Champion creeks and about 500 feet south of the Jeff Davis mineral claim.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for T. B. Garrison, free miner's certificate No. 97,731, T. C. Collins, free miner's certificate No. 98,784, Charles Ink, free miner's certificate No. 83,345, Nils Pearson, free miner's certificate No. 85,469, 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.

F. A. WILKIN.
Dated this 9th day of March, 1898. 3-10-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

April Fool mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout mountain adjoining the Oriental.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for George D. Johnston, free miner's certificate No. 9,574 A, Charles E. Wynn Johnson, free miner's certificate No. 5,205 A, McI. McIvor Campbell, free miner's certificate No. 73,704, Alfred C. Bald, free miner's certificate No. 70,321, 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 1st day of March, 1898. 3-10-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Penobsquis mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the source of Stony Creek, northeast of Rossland.

Take notice that I, William Bauer, acting as agent for Charles Nelson, certificate No. 16,258A, Jas. Stark, certificate No, 6,395A, James Byrne, certificate No. 20,748A, 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 27 day of January, 1898. 2-3-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Jeff Davis mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the head of Bear and Champion creeks.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for T. B. Garrison, free miner's certificate No. 97,731, T. C. Collins, free miner's certificate No. 98,784, Charles Ink, free miner's certificate No. 83,345, Nils Pearson, free miner's certificate No. 85,469, 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.

F. A. WILKIN.
Dated this 9th day of March, 1898. 3-10-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Baltic Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Red mountain, between the Surprise, You Know, and Gertrude mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Saml. L. Long, acting as agent for C. H. Mackintosh, free miner's certificate No. 8,775 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 24th day of February, 1898.
2-24-10t SAML. L. LONG, P. L. S.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Spitzee mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west boundary of Rossland townsite.

Take notice that I, J. A. Webb of Rossland, July 12, 1897, free miner's certificate No. 3,536a, 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. A. WEBB,
Dated this 3th day of January, 1898. 2-3-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Gladiator mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the head of Champion creek and about three-quarters of a mile northerly from the Jeff Davis and Free Coinage mineral claims.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for A. B. Railton, free miner's certificate No. 79,525, 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.

F. A. WILKIN,
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1898. 2-3-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Black Hawk No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the east side of Champion creek about four miles from its mouth.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for R. Miller, free miner's certificate No. 81,641, 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.

F. A. WILKIN,
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1898. 2-3-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Big Chief mineral claim, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About one-half mile west from Barney O'Brien's ranch.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for John S. Colton-Fox, free miner's certificate No. 5,206A, 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.

N. F. TOWNSEND.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1898. 3-17-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Red Bird mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 4,000 feet north of the International boundary line, six miles west of the Columbia river.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for John S. Colton-Fox, free miner's certificate No. 5,206 A, and Campbell Sweeny, free miner's certificate No. 96,706, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaing 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 7th day of March, 1898. 3-17-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Blue Bird No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 4,000 feet north of the International boundary line, six miles west of the Columbia river.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for John S. Colton-Fox, free miner's certificate No. 5,206 A, and Campbell Sweeny, free miner's certificate No. 96,706, 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 7th day of March, 1898. 3-17-10t

NOTICE.

Ninety days after date I, J. C. Hole, intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, more or less, situate on Sheep creek, in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District, British Columbia. Commencing at a post marked "J. C. Hole's N. W. corner post" close to the south line of B. H. Lee's land running thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains more or less to the International boundary line, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains, more or less, to point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of February, A. D. 1898.
(Signed) J. C. HOLE.

NOTICE.

Ninety days after date I, Thomas Gambling, intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situate on Fourth of July creek in the Osoyoos Division of Yale district, British Columbia. Commencing at a post marked "T. Gambling's S. W. corner post," running thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west forty chains to point of commencement.

Said post being situate about 1,000 feet west of Fourth of July creek and about one and one-half miles north of the Greenwood-Grand Forks wagon road.

Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1898.
(Signed) THOMAS GAMBLING.