

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

HEINZE'S INTERESTS IN B. C.

By the sale of the Trail smelter and the Columbia & Western railway, F. Aug. Heinze disposes of two enterprises that have been an incalculable benefit to this camp. But for the smelter, the important town of Trail would never have existed and the product of the Roseland mines for the past two years would all have gone to foreign smelters.

Mr. Heinze, by his pluck, energy and large investments, has done more to advance the prosperity of Kootenay than any other man. It is a thousand pities that he did not extend his railway and smelting operations in this Province. Had it not been that the Provincial government failed to grasp the importance of the benefits to be derived from an all-Canadian railway system in Southern British Columbia, extending from the Columbia river to the Pacific coast, entirely independent and, consequently, a competitor of the C. P. E., and had it not been for the V. & E. charter-mongers at Ottawa last year, it is safe to say that, instead of selling his railway and smelting interests, Mr. Heinze would by this time have extended his road to tidewater, and his proposed reduction works in the Boundary country would be ready to receive the ores of that district.

The opposition to Heinze's operations in British Columbia resulted in a severe blow to the prosperity of this district. The truth of this assertion will undoubtedly become more apparent as time goes on.

Men of Mr. Heinze's caliber are rarely met, and there is certainly room for more of his kind in British Columbia.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

It is highly gratifying that the sentiment "Canada for Canadians" continues to grow and spread at a remarkably rapid rate. There is evidence of this at every hand. The mining regulations of the Yukon, the protection extended to Canadian outfitters in the Klondike trade, the policy of the Dominion government in the matter of the Stickeen-Teslin railway, the frequent reference of the public press to "all-Canadian routes," the agitation in Ontario against the exportation of saw logs to Michigan mills, the stand taken for the protection of the Canadian sealing industry, the movement having for its end the establishment of Canadian nickel refineries for Canadian nickel matte that is now treated entirely in the United States, the establishment of a Canadian fast Atlantic steamship service, the demand for a high import duty on lead manufactures from the United States, the cry raised against the draining of the trade of Southern British Columbia into United States channels and the protests against the upbuilding of the United States smelting industry at the expense of the ore reduction and metal refining works of Kootenay are only a few of the more important questions engaging the earnest attention of our men of affairs. We mention these in order to show the general trend of public opinion.

The almost unprecedented success that has attended the development of the many natural resources of this glorious country, the knowledge that Canada as a field for profitable investment is permanently established as a prime favorite in the chief money markets of the world, and the exceptional prosperity that is so plainly apparent on all sides, have combined in making Canadians more intensely patriotic than ever and created in them a spirit of enterprise and a keen appreciation of the greatness of their country such as was never before known in the history of the Dominion.

Canada is seized with a desire to follow in the footsteps of Great Britain and become a trading nation of the first magnitude, and, in directing her energies to this end, she seems determined to adopt a policy that will prevent the United States from reaping three-fourths of the benefits resulting from the development of her magnificent resources. The belief has become thoroughly established in this country that anything produced here in the shape of raw material should not go abroad until it has passed through all the industrial processes necessary to make it serviceable to mankind. If this doctrine is pursued, the desire of Canada will surely be realized in the near future.

There is no portion of the Dominion in greater need of the adoption of such a policy than Southern British Columbia. Arrangements should quickly be made by which the smelting and refining industries of this section would thrive and increase and thus directly benefit the mining industry. It is also necessary that no delay should occur in perfecting transportation facilities here, so as to effectually and advantageously check the Corbin system of railways from draining Kootenay and Boundary districts of their rightful prosperity.

CANADA'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

The mineral product of Canada in 1897, according to the report of Elfric Drew Ingall, the head of the section of mineral statistics of the geological survey, was of the value of \$28,789,173. This shows an increase of over \$8,000,000 over

the year 1896, when the output was \$22,609,825. The eminent statistician who prepared the figures divides the products of 1897 into three classes—metallic, non-metallic and structural. The value of the metallic products was \$13,906,234 and of the non-metallic \$10,097,831. The structural materials and clay product were worth \$4,445,108. Of the metallic product, gold easily is given the first place, for it was produced to the value of \$6,190,000. Silver takes the second place, with \$3,322,905 to its credit. Coppers forms an important item and was produced to the extent of 13,300,802 pounds, of a value of \$1,501,660. Lead was produced to the extent of 39,018,219 pounds, of a value of \$1,396,863. Nickel to the value of \$1,399,176; iron ore to the value of \$1,178,716; platinum, \$6,600 and mercury \$234. Among the non-metallic products coal takes the lead in importance and 3,876,201 tons of it were mined of a value of \$7,286,227. Building material comes next with a value of \$3,600,000, and petroleum third of a value of \$1,011,546.

This showing is gratifying, and it is particularly pleasing to the residents of the Kootenays, and to be more exact and particular, to the district of West Kootenay, for of the total of the metallic products of Canada in 1897, West Kootenay produced \$8,136,600, or about two-thirds of the total. The increase in the items of silver and lead in 1897 is particularly gratifying to the residents of the Kootenays, and to be more exact and particular, to the district of West Kootenay, for of the total of the metallic products of Canada in 1897, West Kootenay produced \$8,136,600, or about two-thirds of the total. The increase in the items of silver and lead in 1897 is particularly gratifying to the residents of the Kootenays, and to be more exact and particular, to the district of West Kootenay, for of the total of the metallic products of Canada in 1897, West Kootenay produced \$8,136,600, or about two-thirds of the total.

The increase in the gold product was in all the gold-producing sections of the Dominion, but the most marked increases were shown in the Trail Creek and other camps of British Columbia and in the Yukon placers.

The three copper-producing provinces—Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia—all show gratifying increases, the total amounting to 41.6 per cent over 1896 and 46.9 in value, showing that copper advanced in price during the year. The increase in value is even more strongly marked in lead, the quantity having increased 61.2 per cent and the value 39.7. Silver, on the other hand, while showing a 73.4 per cent increase in amount, is credited with a gain of only 54.6 in value. The only decrease is in iron ore, namely, 22.3 per cent in volume and 6.7 in value. Nickel shows an increase of 17.7 in amount and 17.7 in value. It thus appears that with the exception of gold, the value of which is permanent, and silver, the value of the several metallic products of Canada advanced very considerably during the year.

There was a falling off in the value of the coal shipments, due to the fact that the increase in the cheaper coal of Nova Scotia did not quite compensate for the decrease in the more costly coal of British Columbia.

THE CORBIN RAILWAY.

The empty promise of D. C. Corbin that he will deliver the ores of the Boundary Creek country at British Columbia smelters as cheaply as at reduction works on the southern side of the international boundary, provided he is granted a charter for the extension of his railway system up Kettle river valley, is not sufficient inducement for the granting of that privilege by either the Provincial or Dominion government. The charter should most certainly be withheld until he is obligated in no uncertain manner to discriminate in favor of smelters and merchants of Kootenay who may desire to do business in the Boundary country.

The construction of the Kettle Valley railway would undoubtedly be a profitable venture for Mr. Corbin. Although it is only in the first stage of development, the ordinary freight charges on merchandise which at present passes from Northport, Bessburg and Spokane, in the State of Washington, to Grand Forks, Greenwood and Midway, are sufficient to pay handsome dividends on an investment necessary to construct a railway connecting those points. With its further development, which is certain to take place upon the advent of a railway in that district, the earning opportunities of the road would be enormous. If Mr. Corbin gets his chance he will make millions of dollars by it. Why, then, not make him pay a fair price for so great a privilege?

The governments need not demand a cash consideration for the charter, nor a portion of the earnings of the railway, although both these methods have been adopted in many instances where valuable franchises have been granted, and with remarkably satisfactory results so far as the public is concerned. Take for instance the city of Toronto, which derives an annual revenue of many thousands of dollars from the operations of the Toronto Street Railway company. Again, the franchisees for the operation of street cars and for other privileges granted by the city of Glasgow have turned out to be very profitable for the city, because of wise provisions made for the benefit of the taxpayers at the time the charters were given. While there is undoubtedly much to be said in favor of these methods, they would not apply to

the best advantage in the case of the Kettle Valley railway. But there is nothing against providing that, if Mr. Corbin still desires to obtain a charter for this line, he should be compelled to quote rates on freight from points on this side of the international boundary that would be a very considerable discrimination against business centers in the United States that might be expected to attempt to obtain the trade of the Boundary Creek region. If this is done we do not see any great objection to the granting of the Kettle River Valley charter.

Unless this provision is made, the proposed extension of Mr. Corbin's railway means the upbuilding of towns in the State of Washington at the expense of Canadian merchants and Canadian industries.

A PROFITABLE MISSION.

Two members of the Roseland delegation to Victoria, reached home at an early hour this morning after having accomplished successfully the mission on which they were sent. The people of this city may well say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," for the deputation has accomplished a great deal for this community during its short stay in the capital city. In brief, all that was desired from the Government by the people of the Trail Creek division has been granted, with the single exception of a land registry office, which will probably be located here next year. It is evident, too, that, had the delegation not gone to Victoria and placed the matter before the Government in the proper light, the appropriations and concessions for this district would not have been near as large as they will be.

When the facts are considered, the division is not obtaining anything more than it is entitled to from the government. The Kootenays during the fiscal year 1896-7 contributed the large sum of \$330,000 to the Provincial treasury. Of this sum we are receiving a portion back for public improvements and for certain conveniences for some of the institutions of the government, such as the schools and a suitable building for the administration of justice. This is what the funds of the government are collected for. At the same time an appropriation has been promised for trails and roads, and in this respect the government would have been wise if it had several years since been more liberal in the appropriation of money for the purpose of opening up and thus leading to the more rapid development of the great mining region in which we are living. It would have been money well and wisely spent. Had this been the case, the government might now be deriving a revenue of probably twice \$330,000 from this district. It is the very best investment that the party in power can make of a good portion of the public funds, for it is soon returned many fold to the Provincial treasury in the way of increased revenues. It is hoped, therefore, that the Government has begun to realize that Kootenay is the most important portion of the Province and that in the future appropriations for public works of a nature that will tend to develop the natural resources of this section will be made with a liberal hand. The delegation has done its work in more than a satisfactory manner.

A FAIR REDISTRIBUTION.

All fears concerning the fate of West Kootenay in the proposed reorganization of Provincial electoral constituencies are now dispelled by the announcement that the districts will have at least five members in the next legislature. It is said that the government approves of the plan of redistribution advanced by THE MINER, with the single exception that the Kettle River country will be made a part of the Trail Creek constituency. The reason for this slight modification is that the government desires to group the different regions so as to best subserve their commercial interests. The basis of representation for West Kootenay will, therefore, be as follows:

- 1. The Trail Creek electoral district to consist of the towns of Roseland and Trail and what is known as the Trail and Kettle River mining divisions.
- 2. Nelson electoral district, to include what is now known as the Nelson and Goat river mining divisions.
- 3. Kalso electoral district, to include the city of Kaslo, the towns of Ainsworth and Pilot Bay and what is known as the Ainsworth mining division.
- 4. The Slooan electoral district, to include what is known as the Slooan mining division.
- 5. The Revelstoke electoral district, to include what is known as Revelstoke, Illecillewaet and Trout Lake electoral divisions.

The incorporation of the Kettle River country with the Trail Creek district will undoubtedly be found to work very satisfactorily. The two districts have much in common and they will undoubtedly be served to the best advantage by being represented by the same member of the legislative assembly. The division of the other districts is on an equitable and reasonable basis. From now on the Kootenay delegation in the legislature should be an important factor in the administration of the affairs of the Province.

THE HOSPITAL APPROPRIATION.

The liberality of the Provincial government in appropriating several thousand dollars toward the maintenance of the Mater Misericordia hospital of this city must not be construed as an act by which a considerable grant of public money will be disbursed without further say on the part of the government. It seems that the Administration at Victoria fully appreciates that the camp greatly needs an appropriation of money for hospital purposes, and, in the absence of a government hospital, deems it expedient to contribute towards the maintenance of the private institution that is conducted here by the Sisters. Under the circumstances it is only right that the government should be represented on the board of management, not because any doubts are entertained as to the manner in which the money would be expended by the benevolent and highly esteemed ladies who at present control the affairs of the hospital, but as a matter of principle which is not to be questioned. With this end in view, the government will make overtures to the Sisters, and it is hoped that, in consideration of a liberal grant of money, which is greatly needed by the Mater Misericordia hospital, the Sisters may be prevailed upon to arrange for the joint management of the institution by themselves and the government. There are good reasons for the belief that unless an arrangement of this kind can be made, the money will be disbursed in another manner and entirely under governmental supervision.

It will be particularly gratifying to the people of Kootenay to know that the Provincial government has arranged with the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway company for the commencement of construction at the eastern terminus of the road, and that the work will be commenced in the near future. It is more important for the Kettle

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THE result of Dr. Boyes' efforts to solve the problem relating to the disposal of sewage from towns in this district is extremely satisfactory. His representations to the Provincial board of health will lead to the appointment of a competent sanitary engineer, who will make a tour of the interior towns and arrange for the introduction of sewage systems. The doctor's investigations in connection with the purifying tank system, which is referred to in another column, will, in all probability, result in that system being adopted by the city council. It seems to be an effective and exceptionally economical method. In the course of a few days THE MINER will give a detailed description of the workings of this system, together with an estimate of the cost of a plant sufficient for the future needs of Roseland.

MR. KIDD, M. P. P. for Richmond, is endeavoring to have legislation enacted that would provide for loans for farmers of British Columbia at a low rate of interest. The only apparent reason for this populist plan is that Mr. Kidd is a farmer and represents a strictly agricultural constituency in the legislature. But just why he should want to see the farmers and no other class enjoy this advantage is difficult to understand, except it is that Mr. Kidd is appallingly narrow-minded and incapable of appreciating the essential principles of equitable legislation. This country is fortunate in that it is practically free from men in public life entertaining political ideas after the fashion of Mr. Kidd. How Mr. Kidd ever became a member of the legislative assembly is an inexplicable mystery.

WEST KOOTENAY receives so large a sum as \$100,000 this year for public improvement is largely due to the efforts of the Roseland deputation.

If Corbin is to be allowed a railway charter up the Kettle River valley, he should make some heavy concessions to the merchants and smelters of this country.

Is the ore of the Boundary Creek country to be smelted in British Columbia or the United States? It can be smelted in British Columbia if Corbin is forced to discriminate in favor of B. C. smelters.

Now is the time for the Provincial government to get back a portion of the enormous land grant that was given to D. C. Corbin when he constructed the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and Red Mountain railways.

WEST KOOTENAY paid \$330,000 into the Provincial treasury during the fiscal year 1896-7. But for the development of the mineral resources of Kootenay the Province would be in a bad way financially.

THE Kootenay towns of Roseland, Nelson, Revelstoke and Kaslo expect to be important jobbing centers in the near future. But they can never hope to enjoy the enormous opportunities for trade in the Boundary Creek country if the proposed Corbin road up the Kettle River valley is not forced to discriminate in their favor as against towns in the State of Washington.

If they can have their way about it, the bimetalists in England will have another silver commission. A recent cable message says that these friends of silver in the house of commons have been able to arrange for an opportunity to present, on some day late in the present month, a resolution creating a commission which is to be instructed to take up the whole subject of silver's restoration.

The people of this district have no great reason to complain against the Kootenay policy of the government. This is particularly the case as regards appropriations for public works. The sum of \$100,000 for that purpose during the ensuing year is much larger than has heretofore been granted. The careful expenditure of this sum should result in opening up many rich mining districts.

THE arguments of THE MINER and other newspapers of the district for the repeal of the law which requires mine laborers to take out miner's licenses is bearing fruit. Mr. Ootton, M. P. P., has introduced a resolution in the legislature with this end in view, and the leader of the Government has signified his approval of the action. It is probable that this obnoxious clause of the Mineral Act will be satisfactorily amended before the adjournment of the legislature.

It is a general complaint of those who are endeavoring to obtain money for the development of placer claims of the Province that it is not possible to obtain crown grants of such land, capitalists demanding titles to land on which they operate. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Adams, M. P. P. for Cariboo, has recognized this fact and introduced a bill in the legislative assembly that will remedy this defect in the Placer Mining Act. The bill should become law without unnecessary delay.

It will be particularly gratifying to the people of Kootenay to know that the Provincial government has arranged with the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway company for the commencement of construction at the eastern terminus of the road, and that the work will be commenced in the near future. It is more important for the Kettle

River district, as well as the balance of the country, that the territory lying between the Gold Range and the Okanagan valley be provided with an outlet to the Columbia river than in any other direction. The construction of a railway from Robson to Grand Forks and Greenwood will be the forging of the link that will connect two districts that are to a great extent dependent on each other.

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The British Columbia Smelting & Refining Company (Foreign).

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the British Columbia Smelting & Refining Company (foreign), will be held at the office of the said company at the town of Trail, in the Province of British Columbia, on Friday the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, of passing a resolution authorizing the disposal of the whole or any portion of the assets and subsidiary interests of the company, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the said meeting.

Dated at Trail, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1898.

ARTHUR F. HEINZE, Secretary.

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.

S. L. LONG, F. L. S.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Good Hope mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: North of and adjoining the Good Friday mineral claim and north westerly about 1,500 feet from the Jumbo mineral claim. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the Good Hope Mining & Milling Company, limited liability, free miner's certificate No. 8,756, 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 January, 1897.

F. A. WILKIN.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Splitter mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west boundary of Roseland township. Take notice that I, J. A. Webb of Roseland, July 12, 1897, free miner's certificate No. 5,556, 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 9th day of January, 1898.

J. A. WEBB.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Mormon Girl mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About two miles north of the head of Orellie river and 10 miles east of its mouth. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for G. D. Monk, free miner's certificate No. 8,200 and V. C. Wynegar, free miner's certificate No. 3,713 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 5th day of January, 1898.

F. A. WILKIN.

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 north of the Jeff Davis and Free Colton mineral claims. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for George D. Johnston, free miner's certificate No. 9,274 A, Charles E. Wynn, Johnson, free miner's certificate No. 5,295 A, McF. McIvor Campbell, free miner's certificate No. 73,704, Alfred C. Baid, free miner's certificate No. 71,321, 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.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1898.

F. A. WILKIN.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

April Fool mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the source of Stony Creek, northeast of Roseland. Take notice that I, William Bauer, acting as agent for Charles Nelson, certificate No. 16,282 A, Jas. Stark, certificate No. 6,305 A, James Byrne, certificate No. 7,785 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 January, 1898.

F. A. WILKIN.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Penobscot mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the source of Stony Creek, northeast of Roseland. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for George D. Johnston, free miner's certificate No. 9,274 A, Charles E. Wynn, Johnson, free miner's certificate No. 5,295 A, McF. McIvor Campbell, free miner's certificate No. 73,704, Alfred C. Baid, free miner's certificate No. 71,321, 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.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1898.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

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, adjoining the Oriental. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for George D. Johnston, free miner's certificate No. 9,274 A, Charles E. Wynn, Johnson, free miner's certificate No. 5,295 A, McF. McIvor Campbell, free miner's certificate No. 73,704, Alfred C. Baid, free miner's certificate No. 71,321, 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.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1898.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Ninety days after date I, Thomas Gambling, intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 20 acres of land situate on Fourth of July creek in the Osoyoos Division of Yale district, British Columbia, 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.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." "Ruth-Esther Gold Mining Company." Registered the 26th 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 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 this company is situate at Roseland, and Robert Neill (miner), whose address is Roseland aforesaid, is the attorney for the company. 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 electricity 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 or other purposes, to lease, buy, sell, mine, or otherwise to carry on, 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 electricity 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 or other purposes, to lease, buy, sell, mine, or otherwise to carry on, 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 electricity for all purposes, to bond, buy, lease, locate and hold ditches,