(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

THE LONDON MARKET.

The latest advices from London show that during the month of September not a single new mining company was introduced to the notice of the public. Only six new issues were advertised, two of which were breweries, three important coal trading concerns and one a Swiss railway bond. Things have not been so dull since the Baring collapse, nearly eight years ago. There is, however, no sign of want of prosperity in the City of London, nor is there any distrust in financial centers. Commenting on this the London correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, who generally is very correct in his estimate of the London market, attributes it to comparatively unimportant events; first, the desire of promoters for the public to have time to forget the Hooley disclosures, and, second, the abnormally fine and hot weather, which encouraged everybody to take prolonged holidays. There is a general feeling, he says, that the wheels should be started once more, and everybody is prophesying new activity in the near future.

It seems almost impossible that the Kootenay boom in London can be held back much longer. The magnificent success that has attended the development of several thousand square miles of the mineral lands in this section, the millions of Canadian money that have been invested in the construction of branch railways in all directions, in ore reduction works and in electrical power plants and other industrial enterprises, must have its effect ere long with the British investing public. It is incomprehensible that there should have been so much delay, and the only possible reason we can give for Kootenay not being today the talk of the London market is the ignorance there of the situation.

The Kootenays have been almost entirely developed by western money. The shrewdest and most successful business men of Canada have invested heavily in the district, and are looking for further opportunities to increase their holdings. The English companies that are operating here under intelligent management are all in a fair way to achieve great success. Already the mines of Kootenay have made men millionaires. The ablest experts in the world have decided that Southeastern British Columbia is the richest and most extensive field in the world for mining. The ore bodies are large, well defined and have been proved to continue with depth. There are first class transportation facilities to all the principal camps, and there is a splendid market for ores. Drawbacks such as the climatic conditions of Australia, the hostile legislation of the Transvaal and the labor troubles of the United States are not known here. In short everything is favorable for profitable mining in Kootenay.

We can only reiterate that the Kootenay boom in London cannot be delayed much longer, and when it does come it will be greater than any mining boom ever known.

LEAD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The movement of lead into and from the United States, in which Canada figures to such a great extent, has been very large again this year, though there was a slight falling off from 1897—only 1.1 per cent.—in the imports, which was accompanied by a large increase in exports. We find, therefore, that while only about 65 per cent. of the United States importation of lead last year were re-exported, more than 85 per cent. has been sent aboad this year.

Canadian miners are paying one and one-half cents per pound on lead in ore and two and one-half cents per pound on lead in bullion as import duties on consignments to the United States. They are also out the cost of the long haul and the smelting and refining charges.

Canadians dealing in refined lead and lead products depend upon the United States market and pay a high price to the American lead trust as well as stiff import duties.

It is high time that the Canadian consumer of lead dealt with the Canadian lead miner in a more direct manner.

LE ROI AVENUE GRADE.

Since taking office the present city council has done much to improve the streets of Rossland, and in every instance the work has been done in an economical and satisfactory manner. no little credit is due the "city fathers" on this score, and it is hoped that the same economy and thoroughness will continue untll their year of office has expired. It is hinted, however, that work on the grade of Le Roi avenue between Spokane and Davis streets is to be discontinued today.

This work was undertaken in order to reduce the precipitous incline which formerly existed, to a seven per cent grade. This, when completed, will be a great improvement and an important accommodation to the many residents in the east and southeastern portion of the city. The grade has only to be completed to make Le Roi avenue one of the most used streets of Rossland. The present condition of the avenue makes it almost impassable for either vehicles or pedesterians, but it would only take a few more days' work from the force now employed to complete the grade and construct the sidewalks. According to Alderman Lalonde the council still has a credit of $13,000, including $5,000 of unpaid taxes, so it will be readily seen that it is not a question of lack of funds that would cause the work to be left uncompleted.

There are some taxpayers who have been unkind enough to say that if the street improvements now under way are completed there will not be enough money left to pay the mayor and aldermen the salaries which some of the councilmen hope to vote to themselves. THE MINER, however, is of the opinion that the men who are administering the affairs of the city are of too high a type and too public spirited to consider the payment of their own salaries before completing at a trifling cost such an important improvement as the Le Roi avenue grade.

THE LEADVILLE MINES.

After a shut down of 25 months the down-town mines of Leadville, Crlorado, are to be at once reopened. The mines were closed down on account of labor troubles, and meanwhile the underground workings, which are very extensive, have filled with water. It will take much pumping and considerable preliminary work to put them in thorough repair.

From 1879 to 1892 the various mines of Leadville yielded precious metals to the value of $170,000,000, principally silver, and one-third of the lead consumed in the United States. These mines are by no means worked out, and when they are once more in full operation they will yield an enormous tonnage of silver-lead ore. This output will supply to a great extent the lead smelters of the United States, which are at present more or less dependent upon the galena ores of Kootenay, the Cœur d'Alenes and Mexico, to smelt the "dry" ores of Colorado, Utah and Montana.

While the result of this may not increase to any great extent the treatment charges now paid by Kootenay silver-lead miners to the American smelters, it is evident that the effect is more liable to be detrimental to this district than otherwise. This important fact should be an additional incentive to the Dominion government to do what THE MINER has so frequently suggested, viz.: arrange with the least possible delay for the satisfactory home smelting of Canadian silver-lead ores.

THE BACKCAPPER.

The San Francisco Call has some pertinent remarks regarding a species of humanity which flourishes in some of the mining districts, usually known as a "backcapper."

"The worst enemies many mining sections have are among their own residents. They pretend to know all about its mines, their history, product, probable future and their value. Then if some enterprising owner succeeds in getting investors interested enough to come and look at his claim these 'backcappers' get in their work. Instead of bringing out the good points of the properties, they bring out all the bad ones and give the property a 'blackeye' to any sale in which they can have a finger. If a cyclone or an earthquake could be induced to select this class of people for general destruction a great many more mines could command capital with which to operate. Even a camp with plenty of good mines and prospects will have uphill work to advance if it contains a few men of this kind. Any deal they may be in on is all right, but those with which they have nothing to do are sure to get the rough side of their tongue. Of course, a stranger will be apt to listen to an old resident, who tells him apparent facts concerning the mines of his section, and it is for this reason that men of this kind can do much harm. Many a mining sale has fallen through because of hints or innuendoes from such people as this. Men about to invest in mining property are timid at best and any cunningly devised story adverse to the mine is apt to find a ready listener. No decent person wants to see capitalists swindled with worthless claims, of course, but it is usually those which have merit which are attacked by the blackmailers' backcappers or hoodoos to be found in almost every mining camp in the mining regions of the west."

THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

As might have been expected, the Nelson Miner is quite prepared to ignore the superior claims of Rossland as the place for establishing the Provincial school of mines. In its issue of October 21, it endeavors to twist what THE MINER has said on this question into merely a plea for the establishment of a government assay office where men can have their ores tested, and not a school of mines with college courses and curriculum, where young men will study for degrees. The Nelson paper then goes on to refer to the school of mines with amusing presumption. "Of course," it says, "such an institution, when all the details shall have been settled, will be located in Nelson as the official and intellectual center of Southern British Columbia, near which all kinds of mines can be found, and the government assay office can go to Rossland without the least objection from this part of the country. But Rossland should try to curb its propensity to claim everything as sacrificial offerings to its undoubted greatness."

Rossland does not require a government assay office except in connection with a properly equipped school of mines. Of course this is patent to any one at all familiar with the situation.

What has already been accomplished in the development of the mineral resources of British Columbia and the great promise of the immensity of our mining industry in the future makes it highly advisable that no time be lost by the Provincial government in establishing a school of mines. The cost of putting the institution on a good working basis will be considerable, but by judicious management it can be made almost self-sustaining when ready for the reception of students. But the outlay will be very insignificant when compared with the immense benefits that will thereby accrue to the Province.

What is needed in the first place is an appropriation by the legislature for a substantial building and the salaries of an able geologist and metallurgist and an assistant or two. There need not be any expense to the Province for lecturers for some time to come, as there are already in Rossland at least a dozen scientists, who are well qualified to be professors in the best mining schools, and who would gladly lend their services from time to time. This feature alone should be sufficient inducement to the government to locate the school in Rossland, as no other town in British Columbia can offer the same advantage.

It is a foregone conclusion that as soon as the school of mines is established in Rossland a large number of students will apply for tuition. With the growth of the institution the enrollment of pupils would be greatly increased. Then the government could well afford to establish a large staff of instructors in the several sciences associated with mining. In time, owing to the exceptional facilities for studying geology and metallurgy here, the school can be made one of the leading institutions of its kind.

It is satisfactory to note that the citizens of Rossland are alive to the importance of this matter, and THE MINER hopes that they will not overlook any opportunity to accomplish what they have started out to perform. The incorporation of the Rossland School of Mines under the Societies Act is a move in the right direction, for it places this city ahead of any possible rival. The next thing to be done is to win the substantial support of the legislature. This is all important and deserves very careful consideration and vigorous action.

GROSS IGNORANCE.

As an instance of the way wildcats are floated and as a sample of the ignorance of the Coast newspapers with regard to the mining industry of this section we have before us a cutting from the Vancouver World. The World goes to the Seattle Times for its Kootenay news, which is as follows:

The sale of four big mines in British Columbia was consummated today in Seattle. It is evidently one of the largest mining transactions that has occurred for a long time in the west. The mines include the Esmeralda, Independent and Confederate in the Trail Creek district, and the Kennebec in the Fort Steele district. The mines join the notable Le Roi, War Eagle and Deer Park and are a part of the same group. The sale was made by J. R. Rollins, the owner, through Judge Hilman F. Jones of this city and Kitsap county, an old friend of the owner. The purchasers are John R. Finch and R. C. Caldwell on behalf of the same English syndicate that tried to buy the Le Roi and which owns the War Eagle and Deer Park mines. The consideration is private, but it is known to be a large sum, running into six figures. The transfer is said to be complete and the purchase money now lies in the Bank of Montreal at Vancouver, to the credit of the late owners. Mr. Rollins, who is now in Seattle, his wife, Mr. Jones and wife, and Messrs. Finch and Caldwell leave here in the morning early for Vancouver on another deal which includes the tranfer of other large mining proper practically sold at a sum also running into six figures. J. R. Rollins, the man who sold the mines, is an old-time miner and has lived in this city at various times during the past years. He has had big offers before, but not what he cared to accept, and being in a position to hold on has done so. A great many thousand dollars has been spent in developing the property, which gives every indication of being as great dividend payers as the famous Le Roi. Hillman F. Jones, who has acted as Mr. Rollins' agent in the sale, is well known in Seattle, having lived here most of his life. He was at one time police judge of this city, and at a later date prominent in the publication of a Seattle daily. He is a brother of Professor O. S. Jones of the Denny school. It is understood Mr. Jones will receive quite a fine fee for the successful work in negotiating the sales.

Then the Vancouver World solemnly says it "is in a position to state that the parties concerned in the contract are now in Vancouver, and that the money as stated is in the bank, the deal has been finished and the money paid."

Two fractional claims named respectively the Esmeraldo and Independent are located on the south side of Deer Park mountain. Beyond the fact that are marked on THE ROSSLAND MINER'S map of the camp and in J. A. Kirk's plan of claims in the neighborhood of Rossland, and that they are registered at the mining recorder's office, we know nothing about them. We can find no trace of the Confederate "mine" on any map of the camp, and have no knowledge of the existence of such a claim in the Trail Creek Mining division. THE MINER is not prepared to say that there is no claim named the Kennebec in the Fort Steele district, but if there is we never heard of it. That these "mines" join the notable Le Roi, War Eagle and Deer Park will be news to those who know the properties in question. The other statements are equally ridiculous.

We doubt very much if a deal has been made in these properties on the basis mentioned. English syndicates do not as a rule pay "six figures" for mining property without first making a thorough examination of the ground, and it is impossible to suppose that so much money would be paid over if the examination had been made. As for the Vancouver World it stands disgraced for this display of gross ignorance of the mines of this camp.

ROSSLAND'S GIDDY MILLIONAIRES.

A Rossland contemporary published an article from the New York Telegram which purported to describe the doings of Oliver Durant of this city, and Alexander Tarbet of Butte, in gay, giddy Gotham. The article in question described these two staid and graybearded gentlemen, who are noted for their steadiness, gravity, carefulness, integrity and business acumen, as playing the part of wild, midnight roysterers and consumers of broiled lobsters and cold bottles of Mumm and Pommery. It also accused the "grave, potent and most reverend seigneurs" of frequenting the tenderloin district of New York and indulging in bacchnalian revels of the wilder sort. This they did, it was related, because they had sold a Rossland mine for $2,000,000 and had money to burn and were making a veritable conflagration of it. The article incidentally stated that these two young men "who had shown a wisdom far beyond their years in selling their property," were endeavoring to induce New York capitalists to embark with them in other mining ventures in this section.

The article itself was a splendid advertisement for the camp, for it is an incident worthy of note even in the metropolis and financial center of the United States to have two young and giddy fellows with a million apiece in their inside pockets there to see the elephant. It will set the people there to thinking that this is a good country to come to where Dame Fortune can be so easily woed and won. The article, therefore, will not harm, and may benefit this city.

As to the story. It is like most of the stories that appear in the New York papers. It is a habit there to embellish facts with all the vivid imaginings of the reporter. There they write descriptions of incidents—not as they happen—but as they ought to have happened—in order to make good readable stories. The man who gives the cold, plain facts there could not hold a position for over one day on most of the New York journals. He would be "fired" incontinently. The reporters there know how to hold their situations and furnish the papers with just such accounts as they desire. The public there seems to crave after this sort of high pressure mental pabulum that the papers give, and it is dished up to them well seasoned by the talented romancers who masquerade in New York as reporters of facts. Out here the public mind has not yet become vitiated, and the result is that it is furnished the facts with less ornate ornamentation than is the case in Gotham. Our esteemed and talented contemporary goes to the trouble of circumstantially denying some of the statements contained in the New York Telegram's article. With the naivete of a child, nay, with all the simplicity that is shown by David Copperfield in his earlier transactions with Steerforth, the writer goes on to tell the public that the two principal actors in the drama described are elderly gentlemen, and that the Centre Star was sold to a Canadian and not an English syndicate. This denial on the part of our much admired contemporary is as fresh and as ingenuous as that made by Thomas R. Cornelius when he was running for governor of the state of Orgon against the famous Sylvester Pennoyer. Mr. Cornelius was an innocent farmer and was not familiar with the slang of the day. On one occasion he was addressing an audience of rough fishermen at Astoria. Mr. Cornelius' speech did not suit a burly and impolite member of the audience and he shouted at the top of his voice to the would-be governor:

"Shut up, you old fool, for your name is 'Dennis!'"

Mr. Cornelius stopped in the middle of a dissertation on the tarriff and replied earnestly: "My name is not Dennis. It is Thomas R. Cornelius." This raised a great shout of laughter at the expense of the candidate.

The words of the fisherman were prophetic, for when the returns were counted Mr. Cornelius was defeated, and in truth his name was "Dennis."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Vancouver World is very much mistaken if it supposes that this journal does not know what Mr. Ogilvie's duties are in the Yukon.

IT does not seem probable that Great Britain will find it necessary to fight with France over the Fashoda affair, but should it yet come to a matter of war it is satisfactory to note that England was never in a better condition to commence and carry on hostilities.

EDMUND C. SENKLER, barrister of Nelson, has been made gold commissioner of the Yukon. No one can find fault with this appointment. There is no man in Canada who is better fitted for the position than Mr. Senkler. He is a man of no little ability and it is certain that he will administer the duties of his new office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all right thinking people. His intimate knowledge of the mining laws of British Columbia as well as his legal attainments, which are of a high order, will stand him in great stead as a gold commissioner.

THERE is one prospector who went to the Klondike who deserves the respect of all people. He was grubstaked by a number of his neighbors. He could not get a claim and make a fortune, but he was an honest man and he went to work by the day. He earned enough to pay back his grubstakers and has $1,000 to the good. His grubstakers probably do not begrudge him the amount he made, as they got their money back. There are plenty of people who would be very well satisfied to have that much satisfaction.

THE gold production of California will not exceed $13,000,000 for the present year. This is a decrease when compared with the output of the "Golden State" for 1897. The old-time gold producing regions seem to have reached the highest limit of their output. Meanwhile the immense territory embraced by the Kootenays is rapidly catching up to the best of them. The surface of this district has only been scratched in a few places, and it seems highly probable that before one-fourth of it is developed its gold output will be much greater than ever was that of California.

THE statistics of emigration from the ports of the United Kingdom prove that Canada is fast taking her proper place as a field of immigration. During the eight months of 1898 ending August 129,740 emigrants sailed from British ports, and of this total British North America took 20,155, an increase of 3,484 over the figures of 1897. South Africa and Australia combined took but 21,230, so that Canada is now getting about as many immigrants as all the other colonies put together. The most marked feature of British returns is the decline of the popularity of the United States as a place for immigration, and the increasing popularity of British North America.

ALL RELIEF DENIED

Government Rescinds Order Renewing Expired Miners' Licenses.

LOSS TO PROSPECTORS

No Remedy Henceforth to Claim Holders Whose Licenses Have Expired—Meeting of the Columbia & Western Railway Company.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council has rescinded the order whereby free miners may obtain relief from forfeiture due to the lapse of a free miner's certificate. The original order, which was approved October 29, 1897, provided that by making proper affidavits and remitting $5 to the minister of mines, a free miner whose certificate had expired could get a new license dating from the expiration of the previous one. By this process claims were saved from forfeiture, unless in the meantime they had been restaked by some other free miner. The new order in council, which will go into effect on November 15, rescinds the old regulation, and does away with the possibility of relief in case one's certificate expires.

Tenders will be received by the deputy commissioner of lands and works until November 30, for the erection of a steel bridge across the Gorge, Victoria arm, near Victoria.

The Red Mountain View Mine, limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, to take over the assets of the Red Mountain View Gold Mining company. The head office of the company will be in Rossland.

The annual meeting of the Columbia & Western Railway company will be held at the company's office in Trail, at noon on Wednesday, December 14. The election of direc ors and other statutory business will be transacted.

The appointment of W. H. Cooper of Cascade, to be a notary public has been gazetted.

THE ORE EXHIBIT.

It Is to Be Sent From New Westminster to Boston.

The exhibit of minerals sent from here to the fair at New Westminster is to do missionary work in the east in company with the minerals sent from other portions of the Kootenays and British Columbia. It will be sent first to Boston and from thence to other exhibitions throughout the New England states. John McKane, secretary of the board of trade, Saturday received the following letter from W. H. Keary, commissioner of the New Westminster exhibition:

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Oct 19, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the management of the exhibition to express to your board, their sincere thanks for mineral specimens you so kindly collected and sent us, and without doubt aided us greatly in making our mineral exhibit a success.

In the course of a few weeks, by request, we are sending the whole exhibit to Boston and then to some of the New England states. If there are any of your producing mines which are not represented in the exhibit we have, I shall esteem it a favor if you could add to the Rossland collection. I am, yours faithfully,

W. H. KEARY,
Commissioner.

A Birthday Party.

Master Donald E. McPhee, son of officer McPhee, celebrated his seventh birthday Saturday by entertaining about 28 or 30 of his little friends. Among his guests were the following: Hazel Cameron, Bud Raymer, Blanch Raymer, Josephine Reddin, Florence Reddin, Helen O'Connell, Leon Lalonde, Gaston Lalonde, Gladys Arthur, Robert Abery, Edward Abery, Dora Aptaker, Fred Aptaker, George Lawlor, Margaret Lawlor, Douglas Lawlor, Harland Glencross, Annie Glencross, Sheldon McMillan, Edith Ingram, Cameron McPhee, Justin McMillan, James Wilson, Florence Wilson, Herbert Pollett, Dave Garnham, Grant Hendrickson, Thomas McPhee. In the evening Mr. Campbell played some good Scotch airs on the bagpipes, and all enjoyed a merry evening.

No. 134.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of the "The War Eagle Hotel Company, Limited."

Capital, $25,000.

I hereby certify that "The War Eagle Hotel Company, Limited, has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a limited company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

The registered office of the company will be situate in Rossland, British Columbia.

The object for which the company has been established are:

The acquisition or erection, maintenance and carrying out of an hotel or boarding house, or hotels and boarding houses, in the City of Rossland, or the vicinity thereof, or elsewhese in the Province of British Columbia, and the doing of all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
10-6-5t Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Bannock, Red Top and Ethel mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About five miles east of the Columbia river on the northwest fork of Bear creek.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Anthony J. McMillan, Esq., free miner's certificate No. 13,189A, 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 24th day of August, 1898. 8-25-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

No. 1 Le Blanc group, No. 2 Le Blanc group, No. 3 Le Blanc group, Drill and Northern Light mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About six miles east of the Columbia river on the divide between Champion and Bear creeks.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Anthony J. McMillan, Esq., free miner's certificate No. 13189, 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.

F. A. WILKIN.
Dated this 24th day of August, 1898. 8-25-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

New Orleans, Carn Brea and Wallaroo mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of Kootenay district. Where located: On north slope of Sophie mountain.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for George C. Parker, free miner's certificate No. 13,391A, 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 20th day of September, 1898.
9-22-10t J. A. KIRK.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Helena No. 2 Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of Kootenay district. Where located: On the west fork of Sheep creek, two miles north of the boundary line.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for Otta Johnson, free miner's cersificate No. 12,990, and Charles Freeberg, free miner's certificate No. 8,857A, 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 19th day of September, 1898.
9-22-10t J. A. KIRK.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Concordia mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Atlantic Cable, Dominion and Eureka mineral claims.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Adelia Stussi, free miner's certificate No. 76,852, and John A. Finch, free miner's certificate No. 1,674A, 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 14th day of September, 1898.
9-15-10t F. A. WILKIN.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Wide West Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 1½ miles south of the city of Rossland. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, No. 9,967, A, and D. T. Burke, No. 8,920 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 4th day of October, 1898.
10-6-10t N. F. TOWNSEND.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF SILAS F. COLLINSWORTH, DECEASED.

(L. S. 60c.)

Upon reading the affidavits of William M. Collinsworth, H. G. Bayless, and John Dean sworn herein,

It is ordered that Letters of Administration of all and singular the estate and effects of Silas F. Collinsworth, late of the City of Rossland, in the province of British Columbia, who died in the month of February, A. D. 1898, at the City of Los Angeles, State of California, one of the United States of America, intestate, be granted by this court to John Dean, the nominee of the representatives of the said intestate, he having been first sworn well and faithfully to administer the same by paying the just debts of the said intestate and distribute the residue thereof according to law and to exhibit a true and perfect inventory of the said estate and effects and to render a just and true account thereof whenever required by law so to do, the said John Dean to first give security by bond to the satisfaction of the District Registrar of this court at Rossland, B. C., for the due administration of said estate. Liberty is hereby given to file all papers herein and to enter this order at Rossland. Advertisement to be published once a week for one month in some newspaper published at Rossland.

Dated at Vancouver this 14th day of September, A. D. 1898.

A. J. MCCOLL, C. J.

Entered this 26th day of September, 1898.
F. SCHOFIELD, Registrar.

TAKE NOTICE that any persons indebted to said estate of Silas F. Collinsworth, deceased, are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness forthwith, and any persons having accounts against the said estate are required to forward the same duly verified to the above named John Dean at Rossland, B. C.

Dated at Rossland this 24th day of September, A.D., 1898.

DALY & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for John Dean,
10-6-4t Administrator.

The Peoria Mining & Milling Company, Ltd. Lty.

Take notice that a special meeting of the Peoria Mining & Milling company, limited liability, will be held at the company's office, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on the 16th day of November, 1898, at the hour of 7:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, of passing a resolution authorizing the sale of the whole or any part of the company's assets, rights, powers, privileges and franchises to such person or company, and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

Dated 11th day of October, 1898.
J. FYFE,
13-4t Secretary.