

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

PROSPECTING IN THE NORTH.

The recent revelations of hardships experienced by most of those who took the overland route to the Klondike should not deter enterprising and experienced prospectors from exploring the northern portion of British Columbia. The sufferings reported are largely due to the inexperience and bad management of those who headed the several expeditions. The obstacles met in traveling in Northern Cariboo, Omineca and Cassiar are no more than those that were experienced by the pioneers of the Kootenays, and in some respects not so bad. Where the ill-fated but sumptuously equipped expeditions of this summer failed, the hardy pioneers of 40 years ago, with their packs on their backs and relying to a great extent on their rifles to provide them with food, forged ahead many hundreds of miles farther into the wilderness and won fortunes from the rich placers of the Peace, Omineca and Dease rivers and their numerous tributaries, and returned safely to civilization to enjoy the profits of their enterprise and industry. It has frequently been asserted that the northern districts of this Province are for the most part unexplored. It is true that the vast areas contained in Cariboo and Cassiar have not been closely prospected, but so far as exploration is concerned there is not a stream of any importance that was not panned by the argonauts of '58 and '63. Of the thousands who were attracted here by the discovery of gold in the Fraser river in 1858 many made long journeys into the interior. They did not prospect closely, but skimmed over the country, only stopping to mine when phenomenally rich auriferous alluvial deposits were encountered. Diggings that would now be classed as bonanzas were viewed with indifference, veins rich with gold, silver or copper were seen, but considered valueless. Immense deposits of other valuable minerals were discovered, but treated in the same way. The placer miner of that day would pay several ounces a day to the man. Still, the old-timers of Cariboo, Omineca and Cassiar who are alive today, say they are firmly convinced that rich rewards await the prospector in those districts. It seems highly probable that in point of mineral wealth Northern British Columbia will some day become as famous as the Kootenays. It will pay those who are prepared to undergo the necessary privations to prospect the northern country.

PELAGIC SEALING.

The contention of the United States that pelagic or deep sea sealing is destructive is completely controverted by the experience of the British Columbia sealing fleet this year. The season that is just closing has been one of the most successful that has occurred for many years. One of the vessels has taken 1,400 skins, which is a remarkably large catch. Strange to relate none of the seals branded by Professor Starr Jordan on the Pribiloff Islands were taken, and it is a mystery where they have gone to. This effectually disposes of the American contention that the pelagic sealers capture the seals that come from these islands, and of the one that the seal herds are decreasing. The United States position on the sealing controversy is not a tenable one, and the agitation and all the trouble is caused by the greediness of the company to which the United States government has farmed out for a consideration the privilege of killing a certain number of seals annually in the Pribiloff rookeries. This company is not satisfied with the monopoly of the islands, and wishes to monopolize the entire Pacific ocean. In the furtherance of this object it has made the question, which is solely a national one, of corporate greed, a national one. No other company has ever yet shown the sublime selfishness of this one in attempting to claim ownership over all the seals in the northern part of the Pacific ocean. In the first place the lease of the sealing privilege to the company was a subversion of American traditions. All public land in the United States, by the treaty, belongs to the people. The Pribiloff Islands are public land and as such belong to the people of the United States. A citizen of the United States can, with due regard to the restrictions imposed by the game laws, go on public land and freely kill any wild animal that he may encounter there. The exception is made in the case of public parks like that at Yellowstone. Therefore, one of the rights of the people of the United States was taken away from them when the privilege of hunting for seals on the Pribiloff Islands and vicinity was given to a greedy corporation. This act, of our nation, was unconstitutional and wrong, according to the laws of the United States. Then for a company, in order to extend its sphere of profit, to claim all the seals in the northern part of the Pacific and Arctic oceans, from the equator to the north pole, was a piece of monumental hardihood that is hard to duplicate in the history of the world. This company has so worked on the national lawmakers and the executive that there have been times when the country might have been plunged into a war over this question. And what for? Simply and solely that the profits of the seal trust might be the greater. It would not help the people of the United States

one iota to have all the claims of the seal trust accorded to it. All that it would mean would be increased profits to those who have batten and grown enormously rich. The seal trust has been able to secure what legislation it needed from the congress of the United States. This is evidenced by the bill passed by the national legislature last winter when it adopted a measure which virtually prohibited the importation of seal skins, or garments made of that material, into the United States. This was another exhibition of the gigantic meanness and selfishness of the seal trust. These are the facts of the case. It is not the people of the United States who desire to prevent the people of Canada from sailing out into the Pacific, off their own shores, and catching seals there, but it is the seal trust of a few individuals. If Canada agrees to the seal trust's contention in this case the next move will probably be to claim all the fish in the Pacific, which would be just as reasonable as the present one. Therefore the people of Canada, no matter what is offered in return, should not give up the right to pelagic sealing in the Pacific ocean, as it is almost like promising not to breathe, because some monopoly sets up a claim to the circumambulatory air. The right to seal, in the manner mentioned, is an inalienable one and it must not be given up.

WORKING LOW GRADE ORES.

The annual report of the Anaconda Copper company contains some interesting figures showing that good profits can be made in working low grade ores. The Anaconda ore contains on an average 4.26 per cent copper, 3.48 ounces silver and 0.011 gold per ton. The average return to the ton of ore treated for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$11.22. The report shows a small increase in the quantity of ore worked, but a decrease in the average tenor, both in copper and silver. The company, however, shows net profits equal to 11.8 per cent on the capital stock, which is \$30,000,000, and maintained its dividends at the rate of 10 per cent, with a considerable addition to the surplus. The report gives the costs of operations in detail, and we find that of the total expenditures mining costs contributed 41.7 per cent; reduction works, 45.3 per cent; freight charges, 5 per cent; refining at seaboard, 7 per cent; interest and general expenses, 1 per cent. Taking further the cost of the reduction works and adding the charges for freight and for refining copper at the seaboard, we find that the total cost of extracting metals from the ore and putting them in marketable form was \$7,915,128.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The following is significant and shows a condition of affairs that should not exist, and would not if the capitalists and others on the coast were alive to their own interests. "The Scully Steel & Iron company of Chicago has just closed a contract for the delivery of 25,000 tons of steel plates at Victoria, B. C., to be used in the construction of five British steamships by one of the largest shipbuilding firms at that point. The value of the contract exceeds \$100,000." It is a fact that there is not a single iron furnace in operation on the Pacific coast from Patagonia to Alaska, with the exception of a small plant at Oswego, Or., where charcoal pig iron is turned out, and the product is all utilized in the manufacture of water pipe. There is a small furnace at Port Townsend, but so diminutive as to be merely a sampling works rather than one which is intended to turn out iron for the markets of the country. It has not been operated for years so it is a fact that there is not a single iron furnace turning out iron for the market all along the many miles of coast washed by the Pacific ocean in North and South America. The consumption of iron on the Pacific coast is now something enormous and is increasing each year. The production of pig iron in the United States in 1895 was 9,597,449 tons, and of steel in the same period 6,212,671 tons. In the same period Canada turned out 38,434 tons of pig iron and no steel. This is not as it should be, and in emphasizing this we get back to the point which we are endeavoring to make that the people of the coast of British Columbia have themselves to blame if they are compelled to send to Chicago after steel when they want it for ship-building. On the west coast of Vancouver island there are a number of iron deposits which carry as good iron ore as can be found in the world. There is one notable deposit called the Sechart Iron property, that is most conveniently located. It is situated about a mile and a half from a point on tide water where the water is so deep that the Great Eastern could safely take the ore on board without grounding. The iron ore is equal to the finest Cuban product, and carries from 64 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. There is little or no silica, or sulphur, or any of the substances which tend to make some iron ores hard to reduce, and therefore valueless from an industrial standpoint. There is in juxtaposition to this deposit coal suitable for making coke, and deposits of lime that are simply marvelous, both in quality and quantity. The owners have developed the iron property to such an extent that several millions of tons are ready to mine. This being the

case the wonder is that the people of the coast have not taken advantage of the opportunities that lie at their doors and long since have commenced the manufacturing of iron—pig, steel and wrought. If they had done this they would not be now sending to Chicago for iron for ship-building.

Besides the iron on the coast there are many valuable deposits in the interior of British Columbia, which will yet be utilized while the merchants and business men at the coast are trying to build up the Yukon, instead of their home industries. Such a policy is one of the most short-sighted possible.

If the industry of iron making were once established at the coast there would be an immediate home trade that would be considerable. When a mine like the War Eagle desired to erect a gallow frame, like the one that it is now installing, it would go to Victoria or Vancouver for it, instead of to Chicago or Pittsburg. The Victoria shipbuilders could get steel at home. The C. P. R. would get the rails from there for its western extensions, at least. Eastern Canada would also purchase this iron. The trade abroad would be immense, and no one could undersell them on the Pacific coast because they would have the haul across the continent in their favor. Washington, Oregon, California, Mexico, Central America and South America would be their customers, and so would China and Japan, and they would also get some with the East Indies.

With such an alluring vista before the industry, the wonder is that the citizens of the coast have not long since embarked in the business. It will yield far more than catering to the ephemeral Klondike trade, for once established it will last for all time.

THE ORIENT AS A MARKET.

Manager Aldridge of the Trail smelter is alive to the great possibilities of the trade of the Orient. He sees in China and Japan a splendid market for the products of his smelter, especially silver and lead. At present the market for British Columbia smelter products is almost entirely confined to the United States, and it is unsatisfactory in many respects. The prices paid by United States refineries for imported copper matte are, in the main, satisfactory, although it is expected that the conditions will improve when copper refineries are firmly established in this country. The sale of our silver-lead bullion in the United States is, however, attended by import duties that are almost prohibitory, and as the thorough development of the silver-lead mines of this Province depends on low freight and treatment charges, which can only be obtained by the operation of local reduction works, it is very apparent that British Columbia smelters must look elsewhere for a market for their silver and lead. A glance at the situation shows conclusively that the Orient offers immense opportunities, infinitely greater than those of any other country. The consumption of silver and lead in all the Asiatic countries is enormous, and particularly in this case in China and Japan. This trade only needs a little development to become almost immediately a much better field than the one enjoyed at present in the United States. Mr. Aldridge is to be congratulated upon his efforts to sell his smelter products direct in the Orient, and it is not too much to expect that he will be rewarded by the successful establishment of that trade in the near future.

NELSON'S "HOT THING."

It is about time that the Nelson Miner did justice to the southern portion of the mining division in which it is published by ceasing its dirty little agitation against the construction of a railway across the country lying between Trail and Kuskonook, the present terminus of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Because the Nelson Miner favors the construction of a railway from Kuskonook to Nelson, following the south shore of Kootenay lake, it does not necessarily follow that a railway should not be built from east to west through the southern part of the Nelson mining division. By persistent lying stating that this railway will not be built, Br'er Jowett's paper not only seems to be doing its level best to retard the development of a rich mineral district that would be mainly tributary to Nelson as soon as it has railway facilities, but by casting unjust reflections on the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Nelson's most illustrious journalist may lose his annual pass over Canada's greatest railway. Imagine Jowett without a railway pass! His occupation, like Othello's, would be gone. It being cheaper to stay at home than to travel when he has to pay his fare, Br'er Jowett, in all probability, would stay at home. The question would then arise whether the constant enjoyment of the charming presence of Br'er Jowett would make up to his subscribers the loss that they would incur by his failure to publish the funny little paragraphs concerning his "flying trips to Ballour," or his "runs to Robson."

THE AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Every newspaper that comments upon the matter has nothing but the severest censure for the government for its abolition of the British Columbia Agency in London. The English newspapers are particularly outspoken. They are unanimous in the opinion that the unwisdom of this step is so evident that they have no doubt that the government will see the necessity of reconsidering its decision. If the government was dissatisfied with the services of Hon. Forbes George Vernon as agent-general, it would have been an easy matter to have found another and, possibly, a better man, but a great mistake has been made in turning the agency over to a private firm of estate and commission agents. The firm may be, probably is, of the highest probity, but the nature of its business should bar it from an office in which the temptation to use undue influence upon inquirers is so great. The agent-general's office has done good work, and the volume of its work has been steadily increasing, as may be gathered from the following figures: Letters received..... 397 1,245 Letters sent out..... 622 1,286 Callers interviewed..... 439 1,207 Literature distributed..... 3,311 23,406 On the score of economy there is very little reason for the change. A balance sheet dealing with six months' work of the agent-general's office, ending December 31, 1897, shows that the total cost of the office to the government was only \$405 16s, including \$250 for the agent-general's salary, \$55 10s 3d for rent and lighting, \$37 16s 8d for clerical assistance, \$17 4s 6d for postage, and \$43 11s 11d for petty expenses. This is a very trifling cost compared with the great benefits received in return, but even if it were not, an important Province like British Columbia cannot well afford to be without this branch of the public service.

no doubt, be very careful in future how to speak of Victoria in the presence of Britishers."

THE REPUBLIC CAMP

Ores From There Will Ultimately Be Shipped to Trail.

WILL SAVE A LONG HAUL

The Residents of Rossland and Other Places in Canada Own Large Interests in the Mining Properties of Republic and Sheridan.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The town of Republic is situated about the center of the north half of the Colville Indian reservation, and is reached by stage either from Marcus or Bossbury on the Spokane and Northern railway, a distance of about 80 miles. The camp is an ideal one, surrounded by low, rolling, sparsely timbered hills, which opens into parks and plateaus. The town is well built and has an unusual amount of prosperity and bustle, which its surrounding mines entitle it to assume. Parties interested in the Republic and surrounding mines claim that when the new Canadian Pacific railway is built, the ores of the Republic and other mines will go to the Trail smelter for reduction. At present the Republic ores are freighted to Marcus, a distance of 80 miles, 50 of which is over a very rough mountain road. When the railroad reaches Carson, the Boundary town, it will be only 30 miles from here, with a gentle incline to the Curlew valley, where, for miles, the road winds past Indian farms and green gardens to the boundary town of Carson. From Carson the ores would be shipped by rail to the Columbia, thence by steamer to the Trail smelter. The saving on the wagon haul alone would pay a handsome dividend to the Republic shareholders. Among the prominent Canadians interested in this camp are the following: George Gooderham of the War Eagle, and associates own the Ben Tillman; Dr. Edward Bowes, Ross Thompson and Sheridan own several properties in the Republic, including the Eureka Queen; J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Rossland, owns about a tenth of the North Star, an almost entirely owned in Rossland. In Sheridan camp the Zala M. is owned by Rossland and Trail parties. This claim has some of the highest grade rock on the reservation. Rolt & Grogan and associates own several properties in Toronto camp. The Republic mine is now shipping ore which runs from \$300 to \$400 per ton. The company pays \$15 per ton freight to Marcus, and ships 10 tons daily, the shipments being limited by the scarcity of teams. Returning to the Republic, the Republic is being pushed rapidly. The Republic is running a branch tunnel which will tap its vein at a depth of 402 feet from the surface. They are drifting 15 feet per day with machine drills, and expect to cut the vein about the first of next month, depending upon the dip. The Republic tunnel will be continued into claim No. 6, owned by Patrick and D. Clark and W. F. Kane. The Princess Maud people, who are tunneling through the Blaine ground to reach their own property, at a distance of 25 feet encountered a ledge which assays \$6 per ton. The Maud tunnel will continue through the Blaine ground to their vein, a distance of 380 feet, 380 of which will be through Blaine ground. Permission was given the Maud by Patrick Clark to tunnel through the Blaine. A crosscut to tap the Butte & Boston vein is now in 80 feet, with quartz stringers in the face. It will cut the vein at a depth of 80 to 100 feet. Advice received here state that the machinery of the Fern mill at Nelson, B. C., is almost in place and will soon be in operation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Pend d'Oreille country is showing up remarkably well under recent development. The district around Waneta has a bright future.

The country around Republic, just across the international boundary, is rapidly coming to the front as a rich mineral field. The district is naturally tributary to Rossland and many Rossland men are already heavily interested there. The MINER has established a special correspondent at Republic and will henceforth publish an unbiased daily report of the mining news of that section.

In Friday's issue of THE MINER, in mentioning the practice of issuing bank money orders for small amounts, it should have been stated that these orders are issued by all the chartered banks in Canada and are redeemable at the office of any of the banks, except those in the Yukon. The issue of these orders has been arranged by the Canadian Bankers' association, representing all the chartered banks in Canada, and it is intended to facilitate the transfer of small sums.

A DETERMINED effort is being made in certain quarters to oust Hon. Clifford Sifton from office. It is alleged that the department of the interior has been grossly mismanaged under the direction of Mr. Sifton, and the Yukon scandals are given as a verification of this charge. Some Eastern papers are unkind enough to say that Hon. Joseph Martin, of Vancouver, is eager for the political scalp of his erstwhile friend. But for Mr. Sifton, Mr. Martin today would be minister of the interior instead of attorney-general of British Columbia.

The Victoria Colonist views with warm approval THE MINER'S suggestion that more attention should be given by mining men to the development of the deposits of baser metals in this Province, and suggests that the Mining Bureau should prepare a handy compendium, giving succinct information as to all the minerals of economic value, telling how they occur, what they look like in their native state, what their value is, and where they are likely to be found. This is an excellent idea and it is hoped that it will be embraced by the government at an early date. A hand book of this kind would be very useful and would cost very little. It might either be distributed free, or be sold for a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing.

BIRTH OF NEW TOWNS.

One On the British and the Other On American Soil. GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—The correspondent of THE MINER, who just returned from a visit to the young town of Niagara on Fisherman creek, some seven miles from Grand Forks. Although Niagara is only one week old and the survey of the townsite is not yet completed, yet over 50 lots on Main street have been already purchased and 30 buildings are now in the course of construction. There are already two hotels, two livery stables, one blacksmith shop and barber shop, one feed and grain store, one dry goods store, two general stores, one bakery, and last but not least, a mammoth canvas restaurant, which employs three expert cooks and feeds over 300 people daily. E. G. Sterringham, one of the pioneers of this place, died last evening from typhoid fever. Another town called Monte Carlo, situated about one mile from Coscoda Blaine, have been already started, and sprung into existence during the last week by parties intending to build. Monte Carlo is to be a wide open town, with dance halls, faro banks, crap tables, etc.

"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," 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 situated 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 land, or the vicinity thereof, or elsewhere 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. S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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Shareholders of this company are hereby notified that under the agreement duly sanctioned and executed for the transfer of the undertaking to the R. E. Lee Gold Mines, Limited, they must claim their allotment of shares and pay an assessment of one cent per share in the new company within 30 days from this date. Shares not claimed within the above time will be sold. THOS. S. GILMOUR, Liquidator. Rossland, B.C., 15th Sept., 1898. 9-7-14 dw

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Bannock, Red Top and Ethel mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, West Kootenay district. Where located: About five miles east of the Columbia river on the north-west fork of Bear creek. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Anthony J. McMillan, Esq., free miner's certificate No. 13,984, 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 24th day of August, 1898. F. A. WILKIN. 8-25-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. No. 1 Le Blanc group, Drill and Northern Light mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, 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. 13,984, 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 24th day of August, 1898. F. A. WILKIN. 8-25-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. East Columbia Mountain Fraction, Banner Hill Fraction and North Columbia Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, West Kootenay district. Where located: On Columbia mountain, about 1 1/2 miles northeast from Rossland. Take notice that I, William Hart-McHarg, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Sloan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 13,984, 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 August, A. D. 1898. W. M. HART-MCHARG. 8-11-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. New Orleans, Carr Brea and Wallaroo mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, West Kootenay district. Where located: On north slope of Sophie mountain. Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for George A. Parker, free miner's certificate No. 13,914, 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. J. A. KIRK. 9-22-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Helena No. 2 Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, West 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 certificate No. 12,990, and Charles Greber, free miner's certificate No. 8,874, 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. J. A. KIRK. 9-22-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Concordia mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, 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 Stuss, free miner's certificate No. 76,852, and John A. Finch, free miner's certificate No. 8,267, 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. F. A. WILKIN. 9-15-107

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Wide West Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, West Kootenay district. Where located: About 1 1/2 miles south of the city of Rossland. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, No. 2,267, and D. F. Burke, No. 8,292 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. N. F. TOWNSEND. 10-6-107

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE. IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF SILAS F. COLLINSWORTH, DECEASED.

Upon reading the affidavits of William M. Collinsworth, H. G. Boyles, and John Deau 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, deceased, 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 Deau, the nominee of the said 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 Deau to 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 heretofore 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. Entered this 26th day of September, 1898. 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 claims against the estate of said deceased are required to forward the same duly verified to the above named John Deau at Rossland, B. C., on or before the 24th day of September, A. D. 1898. DALY & HAMILTON, Solicitors for John Deau, Administrator. 10-6-4 T. MAATYN DLY, Q. C. C. R. HAMILTON Daly & Hamilton. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal. Rossland, B. C.

Advertisement for Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "The best", "Fares", "Union Depot", and "SCHEDULE".

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring a detailed "SCHEDULE" table with columns for "ARRIVE" and "DEPART" for various routes and stations.

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "GOING EAST" and "SIN CENTRAL", promoting travel services and connections.

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "SIN CENTRAL" and "GOING EAST", highlighting the benefits of rail travel.

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "SIN CENTRAL" and "GOING EAST", emphasizing the quality and reliability of the service.

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "SIN CENTRAL" and "GOING EAST", detailing the extensive network and routes.

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "SIN CENTRAL" and "GOING EAST", providing information on fares and ticketing.

Advertisement for the Northern Pacific Railway, featuring text like "SIN CENTRAL" and "GOING EAST", promoting the scenic views and comfort of the journey.