

**THE DOCTOR WHO CURES**  
Weakness of men. Expert scientific treatment. Instructive books free.  
Address G. H. ROBERTZ, M. D.,  
252 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
Wide West Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 1 1/2 miles south of the city of Rosland. Take notice that I, N. H. Townsend, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, No. 967, A, and D. J. 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.  
10-10-100  
N. H. TOWNSEND.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
Ophir Mineral Claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of Kootenay District. Where located: Between the Gold King and Coxy Mineral Claims on Red Mountain. Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for the Jumbo Gold Mining Co., Ltd. (foreign) free miner's certificate No. 13,088A, 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 November, 1898.  
11-10-100  
J. A. KIRK.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
Oakland and Emma Weber mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About two miles west of O. K. mine and adjoining the Cruiser mineral claim. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (acting as agent for Joseph R. Walters, F. M. L. No. 3385, A) free miner's certificate No. 2469 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 17th day of November, 1898.  
11-17-100  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
St. Bernard mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: One half mile southwest of the O. K. mill and is a re-location of the St. Bernard, located 14th of April, 1895. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (as agent for Victor Moulter, Esq.) free miner's certificate No. 3463 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 17th day of November, 1898.  
11-17-100  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
Big Bend Fraction, Double Fraction, Aetna Fraction and Big Four Fractional mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About one mile west of Rosland, B. C. and adjoining the Mariposa, St. Paul, Rainy Day, Black Rock, Bryan, Minot and Sunnyside mineral claims. Take notice that Wm. E. Devereux acting as agent for Margaret Wier, Free Miner's Certificate No. 34,048A, 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 15th day of December, 1898.  
12-15-100  
WM. E. DEVEREUX, F. L. S.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
James Stanley mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the north side of Rock Creek, south of the Winnie Davis mineral claim. Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for A. G. Elliott, free miner's certificate No. 926A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements. For the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.  
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
Dated this 20th day of November, 1898.  
11-20-100  
J. A. KIRK.

**Certificate of Improvements.**  
NOTICE.  
Douglas mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain. Take notice that I, O. B. N. Wilkie, F. M. C. 3,745A, acting as agent for R. H. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 12,405A, 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 November, 1898.  
11-20-100  
O. B. N. WILKIE, P. L. S.

**Application to Purchase.**  
Notice is hereby given that I will, six days after date, apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the crown land hereinafter described, that is to say:  
Commencing at a post marked "Anthony John McMillan, S. E. Corner," and planted on the west bank of the Columbia river, about two miles north of the international boundary line, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the west bank of the said river, thence south, following the meandering of the said river to the said post, containing 160 acres, and being situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district, and being the abandoned pre-emption of one Paulson.  
Dated this 15th day of October, 1898.  
10-15-100  
ANTHONY J. McMILLAN.

**BOULTBEE & RANKIN,**  
Stock Brokers, Etc.

Stocks in all principal Rossland companies bought and sold on commission. Money to loan on improved real estate.  
Cable Address "Columbia" Codes (Morning & Night) "Columbia" "Clough"

**FOR SALE**  
Lot 24, Block 26, City of Rossland  
Corner Columbia Avenue and Earl Street.  
ALSO  
Lot 23, Adjoining Lot 24,  
South side Columbia Avenue, together with the  
St. Lawrence Hotel,  
erected thereon. The hotel or boarding house is now let under short lease. It contains 20 rooms the furniture of which may be secured if desired.  
For terms and full particulars apply to  
RICHARD PLEWMAN, AGT.,  
IMPERIAL BLOCK,  
Rossland, B. C.

James Wilson, superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph lines, is in the city on a visit. He is making a tour of the several offices, and will leave for Nelson this evening, and from thence goes to Sandon. He reports that the lines in his division are in a very satisfactory condition.

H. E. Merry has returned from the Okanagan country, where he has been in the interest of the British America corporation.

Grand Forks, he says, is brightening and it looks as though there will be many opportunities for making money there in real estate. It now looks as though Grand Forks will, in time, become the metropolis of the Boundary Creek country.

The Rossland skating rink will be thrown open to the public on Monday evening and the occasion is to be made, as it should be, a sort of a pleasant public function. It is a genuine temple of pleasure for the people of this city and they will turn out and see that it is properly dedicated to their use. In the future at times its walls will ring frequently with their pleased voices as they glide around swiftly on the smooth ice. On other occasions its walls will echo the "oohs" and "ahs" of large audences of some artistic feat in a hockey game or curling bonspiel. The strains of music will be heard there. It will be the scene of active hilarity sport during the cold weather and in the summer it can be turned into a large ballroom and there will be ample room for those who love to dance to step about in. The citizens are to be congratulated on having at their disposal so commodious and convenient a structure wherein to enjoy themselves to the top of their bent. Hence, as the occasion opens up a vista of future enjoyment of the opening of the rink should be marked by pleasant ceremonies and a large attendance. Then let the skating and the other sports go bravely on.

The Umatilla Gold Mining company, operating on Sophie mountain, B. Gournsey, president, has contracted with James D. Sword for a hoisting, pumping and drifting plant for its property. The company is about to construct a wagon road from the Red Mountain railway to their property, a distance of about four miles. This wagon road is to be built so that the machinery can be transported over it to the company's property. Mr. Sword is also supplying a large horizontal tubular boiler, sinking pump, etc., to replace the small plant already in use on the Velvet property, on Sophie mountain, owned by the New Gold Fields of British Columbia.

claims in the region. The official announcements will shortly be made. It is understood that the leases will contain strict provisions for forfeiture in case of failure to work, so that claims cannot be held for speculative purposes.

Spokane seems to have a plethora of money and most of it came to citizens of that place through selling their mining interests here to British and Canadian capitalists. One of the Spokane papers recently said: "There is about \$5,500,000 in the Spokane banks, and the banks do not know what to do with all the money they have. There has not been a bank statement for about two months, but when the last was made the banks were carrying about 65 per cent of their deposits, an enormous percentage, indicating that loans were not many. In a few days, by reason of the Le Roi sale, about \$4,000,000 more money will be thrown into the Spokane banks."

The Crow's Nest Coal company and the Lethbridge company are determined to build up their traffic in this country on proper lines. As an indication of the policy of the Crow's Nest Coal company the following was said at a banquet given at Fernie by Robert Jaffray, a director of the company:

"I speak emphatically on one point and I wish my remarks to be noted. Our company purposes to supply the interior of British Columbia with coal and coke. If present the demand is not very large, we propose to assist in doing whatever is necessary to make it larger. We are not posing as philanthropists; we expect ultimately to obtain a fair return for our investment, but immediate profit will not be the primary consideration with us. We wish the boards of trade and the commercial and mining men generally in East and West Kootenay to count our company as with them in every movement calculated to develop the latent resources of the Province."

Hugh Henderson, president of the Baltimore Gold Mining & Development company, and George H. Green, secretary of the company, have just returned from a trip of inspection of some of the mines controlled by them in the Nelson division. The company has five claims on Toad mountain, near the Great Silver King mine, viz: The Copper Queen, Humming Bird, War Eagle, Center Star and Le Roi, and half interests in three others. They also own eight other claims in other districts.

The Copper Queen, which was visited this week, is, at present, considered the most promising and on it the most development work has been done. The claim lies on the summit of Toad mountain only a mile southeast from the Silver King and a good trail has been constructed to the Silver King road. On this claim an open cut has been made 18 feet long, from which a crosscut of 15 feet runs to the straight tunnel which has been cut in to a distance of 123 feet. At the end of the crosscut and beginning of the straight tunnel, lead No. 1 begins. This is two feet wide and is a white quartz running very high in copper values, assaying as high as \$75. Lead No. 2 was struck about 75 feet from the No. 1 and is from two to four feet wide, consisting of decomposed quartz assaying \$10.40 in gold, but no assay for copper has yet been made. The main lead is from three to four feet in width, of white and grey quartz, and sprinkled through with copper. No assay has yet been made of this rock. The property has been worked steadily since August 19th, and the work of development will be continued through the winter. The management is greatly pleased with the success so far obtained.

Flour and milk trusts have been formed in the United States. The former is supposed to be after the dough and the latter desired the cream. Colonel W. J. Bryan has resigned from the army and has announced that he is opposed to imperialism or the acquisition of territory in the Philippines and Puerto Rico. It is more than likely that imperialism will be a prominent issue in the forthcoming presidential campaign in the U. S., and it is certain that Mr. Bryan will have numerous followers, who are opposed to the imperial policy.

The Standard Oil company is gradually extending its monopoly to Canada. It has captured all the oil properties in the neighborhood of Petrolia, and the latest announcement is that trafficates have been arranged with the railway companies which practically drive all competing oil producers out of the market. The worst feature of the matter is that there seems to be no way in which the big company can be stopped from acquiring a coal-oil monopoly in this country.

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THE SHEEP AND DOWN OF THE MINING MAN'S LIFE is one of the chief elements of its fascination, says the Kootenay Mining World. When a man drops in on a good thing he feels elated over it; but when he drops out of a good thing, through neglect and want of faith the result is discouraging. Those that hold up until the last moment and then sacrifice their interests, feel rather blue when the tidal wave of mining prosperity sets in. It is true of most camps, that the first to enter are the poorest of all who leave, yet there are notable exceptions, but the rule proves true in most cases.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Canadian government is arranging to dispose of the reserve mining rights on the rivers in the Yukon district at public sale, says the Engineering and Mining Journal. The rights are to be divided in sections, with an outside limit of five miles in length on any stream. The taker will be required to spend at least \$5,000 a year in development and other work on each section, and to pay \$150 a mile yearly rent, besides 10 per cent on all gold taken out over \$25,000. Preference is to be given to miners who have already located

fuel, and the consumption promises to amount in a very little while to over 1,000 tons per month. The shipment of coke has already commenced to the Trail smelter and the plant there will soon begin to feel the benefit of this fuel which will cost less than that which it has hitherto been receiving. This benefit the management has promised, if it is material, will be reflected in a reduction of the smelter charges. The smelter at Northport will doubtless also find it economical to use this cheap coke. In time with the extension of the mining industry and the consequent increase in population and the augmentation of the number of smelters the consumption of this cheap coke and the coal will reach large enough proportions so that its production will become one of the more important industries of Kootenay. What is more important, this cheap fuel will reduce the cost of both mining and smelting.

Not matter how small or humble the present may be it will play its part in making the Christmas more pleasant to someone. The people here generally have had a prosperous year. Peace and prosperity have abided, and hence we should all feel in the mood to enter into the joyous spirit of the festival and also to do a fair share of the buying and presents. No one should hesitate to remember kindred because he or she cannot afford to purchase that which is expensive. The present is not valued because of its value so much as it is an expression of kindness, and of good will. Looking at a present from this standpoint the smallest gift is often given a very high value by the recipient. Give all that you can afford to and make the day as much as possible a red letter one to others. In this way the occasion will be made doubly happy for you.

**THE TAXING OF MINES.**  
In the state of Washington the people are discussing the question of taxing the mining interests. There is considerable perplexity manifested as to just how this tax should be levied. It is pointed out that the valuation placed on mineral claims varies according to the ideas of the owner, its location, the width of the surface croppings, the value of the ore, and the hundred and one things that give it value in the eyes of those experienced in mining. It is alleged that it would be utterly impossible for an assessor to put a just value on several hundred mineral claims. It is a comparatively easy matter to assess town lots, farms and buildings and live stock, but it must be admitted that it is most difficult to place an equitable valuation on mining property, even if the task is performed by a mining man. In a mining property under development the task would be still harder. Today a property may appear to be worth \$10,000 and in a short time it could not be purchased for ten times this sum, because of a strike of importance. In another instance a mine might appear to be worth \$1,000,000 today and in six months might pinch out and become worthless. In this uncertainty lies the injustice and difficulty of giving a mine or a mining property a fixed valuation such as would be made by an assessor.

A mining property is only a source of expense to its owner until it begins to produce. Then it becomes a source of profit not only to its owners, but also to the community in which it is located. It furnishes employment to labor in many lines and adds to the general wealth. Under the circumstances it should be the policy of the government to foster the mining industry as much as possible. Mining properties should not be taxed until the productive stage is reached. Then a tax should be put on the output, of a certain percentage. This seems to be the most equitable mode of taxation. Washington might copy the mining statutes of British Columbia to advantage. The taxes here on mining property outside of the royalty exacted are merely nominal. Of course after a mining company is incorporated and sells stock to the public there are fees collected by the government, which in the aggregate foot up a considerable sum for each corporation.

school last winter are among the enthusiasts for the continuation of the course now. They say that what they learned last year was of considerable benefit to them in the field during the open season, and they wish to add further to their stock of knowledge in order that they may be still better equipped during the coming year. It shows how useful a real school of mines could be when a course of lectures delivered by different individuals has been of so much benefit. With a more complete and regular faculty and proper equipment in the way of assaying apparatus and specimens, how much greater would be the usefulness of the school? There is no telling to what size such a school may grow. This class of schools is often located in mining centers and it is proper that they should be for the reason that practical knowledge of mining can be intermixed with the scientific theories. The celebrated mining school at Freiberg, Saxony, is located in the midst of one of the richest mining regions of Europe. The Freiberg school has 13 professors, a library of 18,000 volumes and is visited by students from all over Europe. This city, like Freiberg, is in the center of a rich and extensive mining region, and should the legislature show a liberal and proper spirit there could be established here a mining school, which, in a short time, would have such a reputation that students from afar would come hither and take its courses.

The fact that the nucleus of such a school is being sustained, though in a small way, of course, by the individuals who desire this form of instruction, shows the great need of such an institution. It is not a false want, but one that cries out to be supplied.

Therefore, in the interest of the future of the mining industry and its proper development, the legislature should do the proper thing. They can add to the solidity of the foundation that has already been laid so that it will be a permanent place of learning and one of which the people of the Province may justly feel proud.

**THAWING BLASTING POWDER.**  
As the cold season has arrived when nitro glycerine powders, in the form of giant powder, dynamite, duanin, etc., are liable to freeze and become hard when the temperature falls below 42 degrees Fahrenheit, and become inactive if used in that condition, it is therefore necessary to resort to the thawing-out process by increasing the heat, says the Mining and Metallurgical Journal. If this is done by the radiation of warm air in front of an open fire, it has the effect of causing the nitroglycerine in the cartridge to collect on the surface or paper covering, and if the heat is allowed to be excessive, to collect in drops, which when overheated either take fire or explode. Every mine manager ought to prohibit this manner of thawing powder, and discharge the man who does it in that way. The proper and safe way of thawing powder is to have a kettle with hot water outside of an inner and smaller kettle, on the plan of a carpenter's glue pot or a farina kettle, with tight closing covers, and place the powder in the inside one, having first placed dried sawdust, or infusorial earth, or fine dry sand in the bottom of it, to absorb any oil from the cartridges. This should never be placed on the fire, but filled with hot water and protected so as to retain the heat as long as possible, and to avoid heating to empty it and refill it too often. The habit of thawing powder in a sack on top of a boiler, or in a blacksmith shop or mine office, is a custom which is fruitful of accidents to life and a great cause of fire. Placing the powder in hot water or in steam is equally dangerous, as it is sure to cause the oil to exude. Many of the powder companies sell proper thawing boxes or kettles made of zinc, and recommend their use to consumers, so that there is no excuse for the mine manager or owner who does not provide such an appliance and see that it is used.

**CHEAP COKE AND COAL.**  
The effect of the opening of the Crow's Nest Pass railway has already been felt in this community. Two coal companies are bringing their product into this city and are erecting bunkers so that it may be cheaply handled. The price is to be reasonable, and it is contended by the parties vending the coal that at the price at which it is offered at retail it will be cheaper than wood for household and domestic purposes. Coal has the advantage, too, of not burning out quickly and a fire made before retiring at night and carefully banked will keep a room warm all night. It seems sure, therefore, that coal is certain to come into increased use for domestic purposes and will materially add to the comfort of those residing in Rossland.

Besides the use of the coal for household purposes, it will be consumed to a large extent by the compressor and hoisting plants in the vicinity of the city. They at present use wood for getting up steam, but coal is so superior for this purpose and so much more economical that it is expected that coal will entirely supplant it. This will be particularly the case with those compressor plants and hoisting plants that are located close to the existing railway lines. Most of the more available timber suitable for fuel in the immediate vicinity of Rossland has been cut down, and now a great deal of cord wood that is now consumed here is brought by rail from points remote from this city. This being the case it will tend to increase the demand for the cheaper and better

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school last winter are among the enthusiasts for the continuation of the course now. They say that what they learned last year was of considerable benefit to them in the field during the open season, and they wish to add further to their stock of knowledge in order that they may be still better equipped during the coming year. It shows how useful a real school of mines could be when a course of lectures delivered by different individuals has been of so much benefit. With a more complete and regular faculty and proper equipment in the way of assaying apparatus and specimens, how much greater would be the usefulness of the school? There is no telling to what size such a school may grow. This class of schools is often located in mining centers and it is proper that they should be for the reason that practical knowledge of mining can be intermixed with the scientific theories. The celebrated mining school at Freiberg, Saxony, is located in the midst of one of the richest mining regions of Europe. The Freiberg school has 13 professors, a library of 18,000 volumes and is visited by students from all over Europe. This city, like Freiberg, is in the center of a rich and extensive mining region, and should the legislature show a liberal and proper spirit there could be established here a mining school, which, in a short time, would have such a reputation that students from afar would come hither and take its courses.

The fact that the nucleus of such a school is being sustained, though in a small way, of course, by the individuals who desire this form of instruction, shows the great need of such an institution. It is not a false want, but one that cries out to be supplied.

Therefore, in the interest of the future of the mining industry and its proper development, the legislature should do the proper thing. They can add to the solidity of the foundation that has already been laid so that it will be a permanent place of learning and one of which the people of the Province may justly feel proud.

**THAWING BLASTING POWDER.**  
As the cold season has arrived when nitro glycerine powders, in the form of giant powder, dynamite, duanin, etc., are liable to freeze and become hard when the temperature falls below 42 degrees Fahrenheit, and become inactive if used in that condition, it is therefore necessary to resort to the thawing-out process by increasing the heat, says the Mining and Metallurgical Journal. If this is done by the radiation of warm air in front of an open fire, it has the effect of causing the nitroglycerine in the cartridge to collect on the surface or paper covering, and if the heat is allowed to be excessive, to collect in drops, which when overheated either take fire or explode. Every mine manager ought to prohibit this manner of thawing powder, and discharge the man who does it in that way. The proper and safe way of thawing powder is to have a kettle with hot water outside of an inner and smaller kettle, on the plan of a carpenter's glue pot or a farina kettle, with tight closing covers, and place the powder in the inside one, having first placed dried sawdust, or infusorial earth, or fine dry sand in the bottom of it, to absorb any oil from the cartridges. This should never be placed on the fire, but filled with hot water and protected so as to retain the heat as long as possible, and to avoid heating to empty it and refill it too often. The habit of thawing powder in a sack on top of a boiler, or in a blacksmith shop or mine office, is a custom which is fruitful of accidents to life and a great cause of fire. Placing the powder in hot water or in steam is equally dangerous, as it is sure to cause the oil to exude. Many of the powder companies sell proper thawing boxes or kettles made of zinc, and recommend their use to consumers, so that there is no excuse for the mine manager or owner who does not provide such an appliance and see that it is used.

**CHEAP COKE AND COAL.**  
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