

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

MR. HILL'S "CRIPPLE."

James J. Hill, the president of the Great Northern railway, announced a few days since that he would visit the "cripple." By this he meant that he would inspect the Spokane Falls & Northern and Red Mountain railways. Yesterday Mr. Hill inspected these roads and passed a few minutes in this city. It might be said for the information of Mr. Hill that the Spokane Falls & Northern and the Red Mountain railways were not crippled up to the time that they became a part of his system. Since that time, however, there has been a constant story of delayed freight and passenger trains. This has been so much a source of annoyance that the Roseland board of trade has taken up the matter and filed a protest against a further continuance of so bad a state of affairs. The reason for this is because freight trains are hitched to passenger trains until it is impossible for them to make schedule time. The freight trains are too large for the capacity of the engines and the result is that they are stalled and cannot make even fair time. Had Mr. Hill inquired he would have been informed that the train crews are on duty for forty hours at a stretch and are so tired and worn that they do not care much whether trains come in on time or not. The trouble is that the company apparently desires to get more service out of the engines than there is in them. One conductor of a freight train was called into the office of the manager of the road in Spokane a few days since and asked why it was that he could not make better time between Spokane and Roseland, and his reply was: "Give me a train that a white man can make time with and I will be able to get through on schedule time, but no one can make trips on time with more cars than the engine is able to haul."

THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

People here are beginning to look to the future. This shows that they believe that Roseland will last for some time. This is evidenced by the fact that the members of the several committees of the midwinter carnival are encouraging the boys to take an interest in hockey playing, ski races, snowshoe racing and other sports. The carnival committee has its eye on the future, and wishes to have a lot of trained athletes of home make in the years to come, who will assist in making the annual cold-weather festival an immense attraction. In this they will be successful, and some of the boys of today will be the champions of a few years from now. Your average boy is nothing if not imitative, and it is natural for him to indulge in the same sports as his elders. He takes to them as a duck does to water. The advantages here for making good hockey players, ski runners, curlers, snowshoe runners and skaters are superior to those of any other town in the Province. With a winter that lasts for five months there is snow, ice and time enough for practice. They can do this before and after school, and on Saturdays and other holidays. With all these favorable factors there should be bred a race of hardy mountaineers here, who will be true "Men of the Northern Zone," and who can enter the athletic lists with those of any country in the world and carry off the prizes. After all, the men raised in the more northern latitudes have the genuine endurance and make the best soldiers. They have always been the unconquerable races of the world. The northern barbarians under Alaric and other leaders were the first to make Rome, that queen of ancient empires, kneel and grovel at their chariot wheels. It was the hardy Russians who first checked and defeated the hitherto invincible Napoleon, and from the burning of Moscow may be traced the beginning of the end of the downfall of the Little Corporal.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY FOLIOY.

The News-Advertiser is the authority for the announcement that the Semlin government intends to pursue a progressive railway policy. Some roads will be left entirely to private enterprise, others will be state-aided and others again will be constructed entirely by the state. The particular line of policy to be pursued in each individual case will be determined when the case comes up. It is disappointing that the Government organ cannot bring itself to impart

more information on this very important subject. A government that will go so far as to announce its intention to build state railways must have some well developed plans in that direction. The public would like to know something of the extent and nature of these plans, and what districts will be favored by this innovation in the development of the Province. It would also be interesting to know what the Government would expect in return for contributing towards the cost of railways promoted by individuals. In the partially developed districts there is a pressing need for railways, and it is very important that no time be lost in having them established and in operation. There are dozens of railway schemes now in process of incubation, but this indefinite announcement of the government's railway policy leaves every railway promoter in British Columbia in an alarming state of uncertainty as to the whether or not the state will proceed with the construction of a line of railway over the route that he has mapped out just about the time that he has perfected all his plans, financial and otherwise, for construction. Unless the Government comes out boldly and gives a lucid and detailed explanation of its railway policy there is a probability that the development of the Province will be grievously retarded. We see no good reason for so much mystery, and the sooner the information is given the better.

THE PERMANENCY OF MINING.

It has been said, in reproach of mining, that it is ephemeral, for the alleged reason that mines are quickly worked out. This may be true of some deposits that are small and shallow, but there are cases where mines have been worked for several centuries and yet give no signs of a cessation in their output. It is true with machine drills, steam hoists and the dynamite for an explosive that ore deposits are worked out quicker than they used to be when the hoisting was done on men's backs, the drilling by hand and ordinary gunpowder was used for an explosive. There are, however, deposits of ore that are so extensive as to seem to defy the puny efforts of man to work them out. One of these is a copper mine at Falun, Sweden, that has been worked continuously for 700 years, or 800 years before the discovery of America. From records it is learned that this most ancient mine has yielded 500,000 tons of copper, 15 tons of silver and 1 1/2 tons of gold, representing a value of \$277,500,000. Its greatest production of copper was in 1651, when 3,066 tons were produced, and the lowest was in 1883, when 388 tons was the yield. If the figures as to the yield are correct the gross product of this property puts it at the head of all mines, so far as aggregate value is concerned, in the world. The Consolidated Virginia paid, we think, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75,000,000 in dividends. Its gross product was something more than \$100,000,000. The Calumet and Hecla is the next largest dividend payer, and it has paid to its shareholders up to date \$54,850,000. There is no data available as to the gross output, but put it at twice the amount paid in dividends and this would be \$109,700,000, and still it would be about \$168,000,000 short of this mine in Sweden. Those who favor the theory that it takes time to work out mines, and it is the correct one, can point with pride to the excellent record of this Swedish mine, which has been a producer of metal for 700 years, and will doubtless go to the 1,000-year mark before it is worked out.

BOUNDARY CREEK SMELTER.

Manager Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific railway, has informed a Montreal paper that his company has decided to erect a 1,000-ton smelter in the Boundary Creek country, and that the work of construction will be commenced forthwith. The point at which the smelter will be located has not been decided on, but it is the intention of the company to select a site that will be convenient to the mines of the district.

It is hoped that this report is true. If it is, southeast Yale will soon be the scene of great mining activity, the like of which has never before been witnessed in the west. It has been proved beyond all doubt that there are immense bodies of copper and copper-gold ore in the Boundary Creek country. During the past 18 months the numerous mineral properties of that section have been systematically and extensively developed and many claims have been developed beyond the prospect stage. The dumps show thousands of tons of shipping ore, and the workings in not a few instances admit of heavy stoping. In short, the district only needs smelter facilities to at once become a large producer of mineral wealth. It will take some time to construct these reduction works, but if the company commences to build now, they will be ready to treat the ores of the surrounding country by the time the Robson-Penticton railway is completed. The establishment of these two conveniences is all that is necessary, and from thence on the Boundary Creek country can take care of itself.

C. P. R. BRANCH LINES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company has announced its intention to make application at the forthcoming session of parliament for a charter empowering the company to build a line of railway from a point at or near Cran-

brook or Fort Steele, on the line of the British Columbia Southern, westerly along the Kootenay and the Columbia rivers, to a point at or near Golden, on the main line of the C. P. R. With this line in operation East Kootenay will be thoroughly well served with railways.

This, the latest railway project of the C. P. R., is quite in line with the policy mapped out by the company some time ago. A little more than a year ago Sir William Van Horne promised that every camp in Southeastern British Columbia would be provided with railway facilities with the least possible delay. Since then the Crow's Nest Pass and the Slocan Valley railway have been completed, and routes have been surveyed for lines of railway through the Lardcan and Ymir districts. It only remains for the C. P. R. to build the East Kootenay, Lardcan and Ymir branch lines, to connect the Nakusp and Slocan with the Arrowhead line, and to extend the Robson-Penticton road to Hope, on the Fraser river, to give Southern and Southeastern British Columbia a splendid railway service, and, judging from the preparations that the company is making, there is every reason to believe that the near future will see the hopes of the people of Kootenay fully satisfied in this respect.

PATRONIZE HOME MERCHANTS.

There are some people in this community who send to the departmental stores in Toronto and elsewhere for various articles of daily use. In this way a large sum per month is sent out of the city. This is a short sighted policy and one that should not be indulged in. As long as money is kept at home it is of benefit, and each individual runs a chance of getting hold of some of it. If, however, it is sent abroad the chances are very remote that it will ever be seen in this community again. It is obvious that the more money that can be kept at home the better it will be for the people who live here, because plenty of circulating medium means good times, while a shortage means dullness, stagnation and hard times. It will be argued by some that even if the goods are purchased here the merchant from whom they are purchased will have to send the price he pays for the goods away. This is true, but he keeps his profits, and they, at least, remain here.

The local merchant is entitled to consideration. He pays rent, clerk hire, taxes and aids materially in keeping up the town. Without him Roseland would not amount to a great deal and he is quite a necessary and important factor. If all the people of the city were to send to Toronto, Montreal and Spokane for their goods, he would be compelled to go out of business. In such a contingency the patrons of these foreign stores would starve to death, perhaps, before they could get the necessities of life from these far-away places? If the desire is general that Roseland should not amount to anything as a commercial center or otherwise, then we all should send to these places for necessities and luxuries. On the other hand, if the citizens have any local pride, if they desire to make a lively and prosperous city they should patronize the local dealers to the extent of giving them all their trade.

It is often a mistake to suppose that goods can be purchased cheaper in the east than here. After all the cost of postage, expressage and the amount paid for the article is added together it is frequently found that the cost is greater than if the article or articles had been bought at home. It seems to us that there should be an immediate stop put to this purchasing of goods and merchandise in other cities. Patronage, like charity, should begin at home.

ROSS THOMPSON'S CANDIDATURE.

THE MINER prints this morning the requisition asking Ross Thompson to accept the nomination for the mayoralty of Roseland at the forthcoming elections and also Mr. Thompson's letter of acceptance.

The list of names attached to the requisition is a long one and very representative of the city, including men in every walk of life, from the common laborer to those of the learned professions. The wording of the requisition shows that Mr. Thompson's friends are not forgetful of the important part he has played in the up-building of Roseland, and they do not fail to remind him, in concise and well chosen language, of the reasons why they consider him in every respect a fit and desirable person to perform the duties of chief executive officer of the municipality—reasons which must be as patent to the rest of the community as to the signatories. Mr. Thompson's letter of acceptance is just what might have been expected from the man. He shows becoming modesty, but also a keen appreciation of the responsibilities of the office, and a straightforward willingness to do his best for the welfare of the community. Underlying all this is an undercurrent of self-reliance which is pleasing.

So far, Mr. Thompson is the only candidate in the field. It remains to be seen whether other aspirants to the office will come forward and oppose his election, but, judging from the formidable nature of Mr. Thompson's requisition and with a knowledge of his great popularity with the electors, the probability of such a contingency arising seems decidedly remote.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

RECRUITING stations for the British regular army are to be established in every military district in Canada, thus affording the young men of this country better facilities for entering the service.

IMMIGRATION returns for the 10 months ending October 31 show that 18,846 persons arrived at ocean ports and declared their intention of settling in Canada. This is an increase of more than 1,000 over the corresponding period of last year. One-third of this number came to British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

LORD STRATHCONA has recently expressed himself as having the greatest faith in the ultimate success of the fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. It is high time that this service were established. There should no longer be any need for Canadians desiring quick transportation across the Atlantic to patronize American lines running in and out of New York.

THE Colonial Goldfields Gazette, of London, Eng., vigorously backs up THE MINER in its contentions for the establishment of a government school of mines in Roseland. The Gazette points out, and very properly too, that it would be a great benefit to the Province to have such an institution, and that there is no place in British Columbia that offers so many advantages to the successful operation of a school of mines as does Roseland.

THE appointment of John A. Turner to the position of gold commissioner of the Nelson district is in every respect a good one. Mr. Turner is a merchant who has resided in Nelson since that town was a small and unimportant settlement. By patient industry, enterprise and commendable thrift he has built up one of the most prosperous business houses in the Kootenays. He is liked and respected by all who know him. In the performance of his duties as gold commissioner there can be no doubt that he will be an able, conscientious and obliging official.

It is reported from Winnipeg that a company is organized to spend half a million dollars in irrigating half a million acres of land in Southern Alberta. There is a great extent of arid land in an exceptionally good climate, with the Rocky mountains and their lingering snows for an abundant supply of water. The scheme should not present any serious engineering difficulties, and, if carried out, will be an incalculable benefit to the Kootenays, insuring this district an abundant supply of excellent vegetables and farm products at moderate prices.

R. J. PETTIFER, of the United Empire League, has published a pamphlet advocating a preference in the British market on Canadian products. He says that a small duty on foreign wheat, and the free admission of Canadian wheat, would build up this part of the Empire. Canadians will agree with him in the following: "We should then see the tide of immigration, as far as agriculturists are concerned, turn from America and flow towards Canada; and not only so, but we should have a regular rush of farmers from Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and other States of the Union into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories." A preference in the British market would be one of the best things that could happen to Canada.

THE superintendent of the National park at Banff in his annual report makes a plea for the extension of its limits. Banff park comprises at present about 260 square miles, and it is practically the only one Canada can show, except, fortunately, the noble Agassiz and Laurentian parks established respectively in Ontario and Quebec. Compared with Banff's area the areas of the United States national parks are from 500 to 2,500 square miles larger. There is enough wild land in the Rockies around Banff for the establishment of a dozen large parks without fear of a human being coming to trouble, or the country put to the cost of more than a few thousand dollars a year. The recommendation of the superintendent of the Banff park is worthy of favorable consideration. Now, if ever, is the time when the limits can be easily extended, and it is hoped that the government will act accordingly.

THE movement looking toward the formation of a humane society in this city is a good one. There is a class of men who are prone to be cruel to dumb animals. They cruelly beat and abuse horses and other animals under their care. A humane society would go a long way towards stopping these forms of cruelty. A cruel man would hesitate before he abused his horses if he thought that some member of the society might be around and that he might be arrested and prosecuted for his offense. Owners of horses would hesitate before they turned animals out into the cold to die of hunger and starvation, when they felt certain that they will be prosecuted therefor. It will, therefore, be seen that the effect of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will be a great deterrent to cruelty. The society could in a short time have a fund at its disposal and this could be used in prosecuting those guilty of the infractions of the laws for the protection of animals. When a few convictions were secured through the efforts of the society there would soon be a

marked decrease in the breaches of the law in this direction.

A NELSON paper reports J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, as saying that the idea of his applying for a charter empowering him to build a railway into the Boundary Creek country was too ridiculous for discussion. He is also reported to have said that "There is nothing there (Boundary Creek) except woods and a few prospects. Sir William Van Horne can have it if he wants it." This is a surprising statement for Mr. Hill to make. Can it be that he is so ignorant of the splendid mineral resources of Southeast Yale?

THE police deserve praise for their enforcement of the by-law which makes it compulsory for the merchants and householders along the main thoroughfares to keep the sidewalks free from snow. It is also gratifying to note that citizens generally have manifested a willingness to comply with the provisions of the by-law. There is really no cause for complaint on this score.

A BETTER FEELING

Germany and the United States to Become Friendly.

NO GREAT DIFFERENCES

A Readjustment of German-American Affairs is a Matter of Necessity—The Press Comments Show a Veiled Joy.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Before leaving Berlin for South Germany, Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador to the United States, made the following remarks in conversation: "Both the German and Washington governments are anxious to improve the relations between them. This fact will soon become evident." Baron Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, had several long interviews with Dr. Von Holleben last week. All the important questions concerning America were thoroughly discussed. "I fail to see any reason," the ambassador said, "why with good will on both sides all the differences, and none is of great moment, cannot be adjusted amicably." Washington, especially as the claims can state that the most hearty sympathy exists towards the rising American nation, and that there is no intention of doing anything on our part to interfere in the slightest degree with all the legitimate aims of the Americans. An effort will be made more than in the past to adjust all trifling differences outstanding, and the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, which have been greatly delayed mainly because of the war with Spain, will be taken up after the new year and pushed vigorously.

THE Germans are now following American affairs much closer than previously. A very full report of the president's message was published here and was commented upon as much as the emperor's speech from the throne at the opening of the reichstag. The comment was general and calm, not any of the papers expressing agreeable surprise at its peaceful tone. The semi-official Post says: "In yielding to American demands one success after another has fallen into her lap, but in view of the entrance of the United States among the competitors for colonial possessions a readjustment of German-American commercial relations will have to be made a matter of necessity."

This view is expressed by a large portion of the German press, but no intimation has been received from the American embassy and it is understood that even Dr. Von Holleben thus far has no specific instruction on that point. The German foreign office as a matter of fact does not possess sufficient data or reliable information from merchants to enable it to put forward clearly expressed views. Emperor William's speech at the opening of the reichstag is considered most remarkable for its omissions than for what it contains. The Lippe Detmold affair, the Bavarian military courts and the insurance bills were not mentioned.

As an outcome of the newspaper attacks the government seems to have abandoned its intention of asking the diet to pay the bills of Emperor William's trip, and a semi-official statement to that effect will be issued. The German agrarian press violently comments on the latest official report of Germany's meat imports for the first nine months of the current year, showing that the importation of American pork has more than doubled compared with the imports of 1897. The agrarian organs insist that the tariff provisions with the United States ought to be framed to wholly exclude American meat products from Germany. The press comments show veiled joy at the prospect of an Anglo-German entente, but the German papers refrain from an effusive display of gladness, evidently with the view of securing the best part of the bargain.

THE National Zeitung says: "Mr. Chamberlain's friendly allusions to Germany are due to the great disappointment in England at the cool tone of President McKinley towards the Anglo-Saxon alliance and to a certain anxiety regarding the intention to develop the American mercantile marine." At the same time the National Zeitung expresses absolute sympathy with the allusions to Germany, provided neither power has to pull chains out of the fire for the other.

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Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Wide West Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 1/4 mile south of the city of Roseland. Take notice that J. J. Hill, acting as agent for Ross Thompson, No. 9567 A, and D. J. Burke, No. 8,290 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 4th day of October, 1898. N. F. TOWNSEND, 10-6-104.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Ophir Mineral Claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Between the Gold King and Coxy Mineral Claims on Red Mountain. Take notice that J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for the Jumbo Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (incorporated in 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. J. A. KIRK, 11-10-104.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE. Oakland and Emma Weber mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west side of the middle fork of Sheep creek, about two miles west of O. K. mine and about the Cruiser mineral claim. Take notice that I. Kenneth L. Burnet, acting as agent for Joseph W. Walters, No. 11, No. 3435 A, free miner's certificate No. 34063 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. KENNETH L. BURNET, 11-17-104.

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. 34063 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. KENNETH L. BURNET, 11-17-104.

Application to Purchase.

Notice is hereby given that I will, sixty 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 McMullan, 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 F. H. Tolson. Dated this 15th day of October, 1898. 10-27-104. ANTHONY J. MCMULLAN.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"Northwest Development Company"

Registered the 26th day of September, 1898. I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Northwest Development Company," as an Extra-Provincial Company, under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends: The head office of the company is situate in the City of Spokane, State of Washington, U. S. A. The amount of the capital of the company is six hundred thousand dollars, divided into six hundred thousand shares of one dollar each. The head office of the company in this province is situate at Roseland, and William Yolen Williams, mining superintendent, is empowered to issue and transfer stock, whose address is Roseland aforesaid, is the attorney for the company. The time of existence of the company if fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:— To work, operate, buy, locate, acquire, procure, hold, mine, metal, and mineral claims of every kind and description within the State of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and within the Province of British Columbia and the North-West Territory, Canada and the Territory of Alaska; to carry on and conduct a general mining, smelting, milling and reduction business; to purchase, acquire, hold, keep and operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of furnishing light, creating power for all purposes, and in connection with the mining and treating of ores; to buy, lease, locate, hold, and operate, construct, build and operate railroads, ferries, tramways, lines of vessels, either on rivers or on the Pacific Ocean; to own, buy, sell, lease, locate, hold, and operate timber lands, and to do everything consistent, proper, convenient, requisite for the carrying out of the objects and purposes aforesaid, in the fullest and broadest sense, and especially to buy and sell for the purpose of gain and profit, mines, mineral claims and real estate and timber lands; to authorize and empower the Board of Trustees of this corporation to make all purchases and all sales of property owned by this Company, without the consent of the stockholders and likewise to build tunnels for the purpose of developing or working mines and mineral claims, whether such mines or mineral claims, or any interest therein, are owned by this Company or not; and likewise to own, to purchase and otherwise to acquire and to sell stock and stocks in other corporations organized under the laws of this State and organized under the laws of other States of the United States and of foreign countries; and likewise to loan money upon any security or securities therefor as to the Board of Trustees said Company shall from time to time see meet and proper. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.] S. Y. WOOLTON, 11-10-31 Registrar of Joint Stock Comp an ic

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 J. J. Hill, acting as agent for A. G. Elliott, free miner's certificate No. 9567 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 20th day of November, 1898. 11-28-104. J. A. KIRK, 11-28-104.

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. E. N. Wilkie, F.M.C. 33,745A, acting as agent for R. H. Smith, free miner's certificate No. 12,492A, 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 December, 1898. 12-28-104. O. E. N. WILKIE, P. L. S. 12-28-104.

Advertisement for Rossland Milk Co. and other products. Includes text: "Rossland Milk Co.", "The News-Advertiser is the authority...", "It is disappointing that the Government organ cannot bring itself to impart...", "Rossland Milk Co.", "The News-Advertiser is the authority for the announcement that the Semlin government intends to pursue a progressive railway policy..."