THE MINING REVIEW

A Road For the Promising Norway Mountain Section.

IS TO COST THE SUM OF $5,000

The Forty Drill Compressor of the Rossland Great Western is to Commence "Making Air" Some Time This Week—It is a Complete and Substantial Plant.

A feature of the mining news of the past week is the announcement that the provincial government has appropriated $5,000 for the purpose of building a wagon road from the Columbia and Western railway to the Norway mountain section, a distance of about five miles. The Norway mountain district is located about twenty miles northwest of this city and is in the Trail creek division. At present it can be reached from Rossland or Gladstone by trail. For the past four years prospectors have visited the section and a number of promising locations have been made. The most work has been done, however, by a company, made up principally of residents of Rossland, who have developed the Bonanza claim by a drift tunnel which is in for a distance of 200 feet. The Cascade Mining company has done considerable work on the Cascade and has a property which promises to develop into a mine. Considerable work has been done on other claims by prospectors and what is most needed is transportation facilities to bring the district into prominence. This will be provided this summer by the construction of a wagon road by the government, and so another very valuable mineral section will be rendered available in the Trail creek division. There is ore already on the dump of the Bonanza ready for shipment and with the completion of the wagon road that mine will commence to make shipments. It is claimed by the management of the Cascade that it to will be in a condition to make shipments by that time. The Norway mountain section, now that a road is in sight, seems certain of making a record for itself.

The forty-drill compressor of the Rossland Great Western will be ready for operation some time this week and probably will begin the compression of air before Saturday next. This will place additional power at the disposal of the Le Roi and the Rossland Great Western mines and the work of development and the extraction of ore should from now on proceed more rapidly than ever.

The Output.

The ore shipments for the week ending yesterday were 8,049 tons, a falling off of 204 tons as compared with the previous week. Le Roi increased its output by 104 tons, while Centre Star showed a decrease of 312 tons. The gain for W. Eagle was 54 tons, in an output for the week of 750 tons. The shipments of Le Roi No. 2 were 1,008 tons. This is a decrease of 35 tons as compared with the showing of the preceding week. The Rossland Great Western is maintaining its usual record of 300 tons. The shipments for the year amount to 111,861 tons.

Appended is a list of the shipments of the past week and year to date, approximated:

	Tons.	
	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	4,009	56,116
Centre Star	1,920	32,053
War Eagle	750	10,470
Le Roi No. 2	1,008	7,719
R. G. Western	300	3,038
Iron Mask	62	1,573
Velvet	.....	563
I. X. L.	.....	119
Evening Star	.....	74
Spitzee	.....	60
Giant	.....	52
Portland	.....	24
Totals	8,049	111,861

Rossland-Bonanza—Messrs. H. W. C. Jackson and C. A. Peters of the Rossland-Bonanza company, returned from an inspection of the properties of the company on Friday evening. They are located in the Norway mountain section. They are situated about five miles from Gladstone, but are in the Trail creek division. Messrs. Jackson and Peters found the trail clear of snow for about two miles from Gladstone and were able to get along without snowshoes for that distance. From there to the Bonanza there is from four to five feet of snow on the level. At the Bonanza, the claim which the company has so far given all its attention, they found that the miners had been working alternately in the crosscut and in the main drift tunnel. The crosscut had been run about ten feet into the footwall side when they left, but no footwall was in sight. At a distance of three feet in the crosscut a parallel fissure was met carrying from six inches to two feet of high-grade ore. No drifting has yet been done on this ore body. The crosscut is still in diorite with no sign of the prophry footwall visible. The main drift is now in about 200 feet and for the last 15 or 20 feet the ore occurs in bunches in the fissure. The rock has been very hard and tight, permitting practically no water to seep through the face. In the last day or two a change in this particular is noted and it is confidently expected that a second ore shoot will be reached when the drift tunnel has been extended a few feet further. The first shoot extends from the portal of the tunnel to the 175-foot station with an average width of nearly two feet. For 75 feet of this distance the ore shoot averages close to $40 to the ton and in the other 100 feet the ore runs from $15 to $25 to the ton. It is consequently estimated that there are over 1,000 tons of $25 ore on the dump and in sight, and from 1,500 to 2,000 tons more that will run over $15 to the ton. In order to expedite the construction of the wagon road, for which the government has appropriated $6,000, it is the intention of the company to have some preliminary surveys made at once, so that when the government engineer arrives he may be in a position to choose the best and most economical route and also to make a complete survey in a few days. It is proposed to have the construction on the road started on June 1 and to have it completed so that the Bonanza company can commence shipping by the first of August. By that time the quantity of ore on the dump will be largely increased.

Rossland Great Western.—The task of getting the 40-drill compressor in shape continues and is nearing the end. The plant should be ready to turn over early during the present week, that is to say it can be in order to wear down the bearings and put it in condition to "make air." The putting on the rope from the big dynomo to the compressor was finished yesterday. It required 3,500 feet of rope. The power which this plant will add is needed, as the compressor at the Black Bear is run to the top of its capacity in order to furnish the necessary power to operate the Le Roi group of mines. The Rossland Great Western compressor will be "hitched up" with the compressor at the Black Bear. Once it gets in motion it will be of considerable help and will relieve the Black Bear machinery of some of its burden. It takes considerable time to install a plant like that which is now virtually completed at the Rossland Great Western. The building in which the compressor is housed is of brick and the work of constructing it was commenced in October last. Its ground dimensions are 45x85 feet, it has a truss roof and is substantial throughout. The foundations of the compressor are most substantial. All of the compressor plant did not arrive until about two months since and the work of putting it together has occupied the time since. All the work about the plant, including the building, is of the most substantial character and reflects credit upon the management. In the mine drifting on the ledge on the 800-foot level is in progress. Ore is being stoped from the levels above the 800-foot level, and the usual shipments were made during the past week.

Velvet.—The unwatering of the mine from below the 100-foot level to the 300-foot level is in progress and it should be drained in a few days. Then the deepening of the shaft from the 300 to the 400-foot level will be commenced. This work was interrupted last year by an inrush of water, which the old plant was not of sufficient capacity to handle, and at the same time keep the drills in power. Now, however, with the 18-drill compressor in active operation, no further trouble should be experienced. The ore bins and the tramway are approaching completion. The intention of the company is to resume shipments of ore just as soon as the roads are in condition. A force of men is to be put to work this week repairing the road, which is in poor condition. It is understood that $2,500 is to be expended on this work.

Cascade.—Work on the Cascade was suspended a week or ten days since, owing to the shortage of supplies and the difficulties experienced in getting them in over the trial, on account of the snow, but it is the intention to send out a quantity of supplies within two weeks. These supplies will be packed from Gladstone over the trail to the summit of St. Thomas mountain, a distance of ten miles. From there the miners can haul them in to the Cascade by means of toboggans. Then work will be resumed and the first thing to be done will be to drift on the ore shoot from a point where it was opened up in the crosscut tunnel.

Homestake.—Work continues on the lower tunnel. The water continues to pour down the fault plane into the lower tnunel, and the mine should soon be drained. The water in the shaft is sinking rapidly and it is thought it will take less time to drain the mine than if pumping had been resorted to. There were no developments of note during the past week.

Green Mountain.—The diamond drill is being used in prospecting for ore bodies. Operations are now being carried on from the surface. A boing is being made at angle of 45 degrees in order to locate a ledge. This drill had penetrated a distance of 230 feet last evening, and it is expected that when 100 feet more has been bored the ledge will be intersected.

Douglass-Hunter.—The lower drift tunnel is in for a distance of 255 feet and the showing of ore is better at this point than anywhere else in the mine. It will not be a great while before the mine will join the list of shippers, as there is a large quantity of ore in sight.

New St. Elmo.—The showing of ore, of a grade that runs as high as $23 to the ton, continues in on hanging wall in the south drift. The pay shoot is about two feet wide and strong and well defined. The north drift is being pushed ahead and last night was in for a distance of 185 feet from the north crosscut.

Le Roi.—Work is being pushed on the big five-compartment shaft, and last evening it had reached ao depth of 1,050 feet. Work of stoping and blocking out of ore continues on the levels above the 1,050, except the 100 and 200.

War Eagle.—The War Eagle shipped 750 tons of ore the past week. The tramway which was put into operation a few days since is operating in a very satisfactory manner. It is proving itself equal to expectations.

Kootenay Mines.—Drifting along the ledge on the 1,200-foot level made good progress during the past week. The showing of ore on this level promises to be very satisfactory.

Portland.—Drifting along the ledge on the 100-foot level continues, and the shaft is being deepened from the 100 to the 200-foot level. The showing of ore in this property is increasing.

Le Roi No. 2.—The stoping of ore continues in several different places in the mine. The work of deepening the shaft continues.

Centre Star.—Nineteen hundred and twenty tons were shipped by the Centre Star during the past week, against 2,232 for the previous week.

I. X. L.—The stoping of ore on the second level continues and ore of a high grade is being taken out.

Iron Mask.—Work is in progress on the several levels above the 450, and the showing of ore is increasing.

Granby Smelter Output.

Grand Forks, April 13.—(Special.)—The tonnage treated at the Granby smelter during the past week was 4,350; tonnage treated to date, 122,950.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ills., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by T. R. Morrow and Goodeve Bros. 25c.

UNION SIDE.

Expression From the Returning Board at Recent Vote.

Editor Miner: It is with surprise and supreme regret that I read in your highly esteemed columns of Wednesday's issue an interview with Messrs. Macdonald and Kirby regarding the labor situation in Rossland. It is so misleading in its nature and so barren of facts that in the interests of this great commonwealth I humbly beg the favor of a small space in your paper in the hope that many who are unacquainted with the methods employed by the before-mentioned gentlemen may be better able to judge as to where the fault lies. Although to sum up the many breaches of promise, breaches of agreement, infringements on rights, disregard of all custom and precedent, unjustified discrimination, deception and ingenuity of method in the importing of labor, while our own citizens and taxpayers are at a big sacrifice compelled to seek employment in other fields, constitute just grievances, it would require a volume to include them all. Such bogies as secretaries or walking delegates adopting bulldozing methods simply afforded these gentlemen a pretext for the stand they have taken in the interview referred to. It is all on their part simply a conjured up quarrel. Now, Mr. Editor, the real issue lies here: Is it not just that these corporations operating the largest and most valuable dividend paying properties in the province—properties valued at many millions—should pay the standard scale of wages recognized throughout the Kootenays? Why are men working for these companies not entitled to the same pay given all over British Columbia? Any effort put forth by the mine operators to divert public attention from this unvarnished fact is not only misleading but must engender ill feeling and must certainly place the managers in a very unenviable light before the public. While it adds no factor to the difficulty of conciliation. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Kirby have spared no pains in making a diagnosis of the late vote in the union and are threatening their favorite prescription, which they neglected to state, is to be in accordance with the Chinese pharmacopocia. The more wondrous the remedy the more efficacious it is calculated to be, we suppose. Their very unkind comments have about the same significance as Mr. Kirby's statement before Mr. R. C. Clute, the government commissioner, to the effect that in the near future they expected to employ three times the number of men employed at that time. Is it the fault of the citizens of Rossland "that the War Eagle's million-dollar pay streaks are situated in Montreal or elsewhere? Are a portion of its residents to be dogged around and lead a miserable existence in order that a playhouse builder should have the opportunity of gratifying his peevish whims? Is it right that the people should suffer because of the misrepresentation made to capital? These are vital questions. Can it be possible that the War Eagle is seeking a pretext to close down? Or can it be possible, that they, on whose representation these great properties have been purchased, have just found out that the grade of ore is too low to admit of paying the scale of living wages paid in other and inferior properties? Or is it the diplomacy of organized greed? The welfare of each and every individual is the concern of all and before you apply the lash of capital, before you compel the business men and merchants to sign "no credit agreements," go and ask the citizens of every trade and profession it we are not entitled to all we are contending for and we will abide by the decision.

Messrs. Macdonald and Kirby claim that most of their machine men, who constitute fully half of the men employed (the timber men excepted) are earning more than $4 per day and many of them from $5 to $8 per day. Fairness is our motto, equality our religion, therefore we condemn a system that makes paupers of one class to the enrichment of another; for right is right and wrong is nobody. Again, this being the fact, in the light of all that is just, why not take the half-dollar off those earning $4 or over and place it on the hard-working sorter, carman and surface man? Having done this, according to the managers' figures, they would still be paying more money for work done than is demanded by the union or laborers.

Now as for that walking delegates: They may have heard of such a missionary. I question their ever having seen one. Surely those accusations are a credit to no one, nor would any man make such assertions unless he had forfeited all claim to honor. No walking delegate, secretary or other individual authorized by the Miners' union has at any time interfered with, molested or detained any employee during working hours; nor has any such person in the employ of the employ of the union ever asked for permission to go into the mine on any such pretext. And permit me to suggest that had Messrs. Macdonald and Kirby taken as much interest in analyzing the history of trades unionism by Sydney and Beatrice Webb covering a period of about 400 years, as they have taken in solving the union vote, they would have learned one thing beyond dispute, and that is that the best results on money invested, the most satisfaction and the greatest dividends were given invariably where full recognition of the unions was accorded and the rights of its members conceded. Mr. Editor, your humble servant has so far spent his life in mining camps and never before have I heard so much stress laid upon the terms "skilled and unskilled," nor do I believe such distinction is justified. For the fact is that where some companies pay no more to either than they are actually compelled to, today skilled workmen, such as engineers, mechanics and machinists who have served years to learn their trades are working long shifts, ten and twelve hours, for extremely low wages. I know surface laborers, such as sorters, station and cage tenders, etc., who have been working as many as six years in this camp with no prospect of increase in wages. During all of this time they had to pay the same high prices for what they consumed as their more fortunate brothers, the so-called skilled workmen. The road tax collector, the corporation tax collector, the water collector, the newspaper collector, the meat man, the groceryman, the dry goods man, the milk man, the boot and shoe man, the pill man, the hospital, the doctor, all these and many more present their bills in full. Not one says, "yes, I'll give you a 20 per cent. discount because you are unskilled." And, indeed, it will be interesting to learn of such experts in figures as Messrs. Madonald and Kirby, just how long it would be necessary for the unskilled man to live on earth in order to earn for himself and family a home in Rossland. Furthermore, there are today working in the mines of this country many good miners capable of using hammer or machine who owing to the already overcrowded skilled labor per day. These facts being assured, the per ay. These facts being assured, the inconsistancy is so apparent that any one fully acquainted with that fact will readily conclude that all this tag about "skill" has been originated for a two-ply object: First, to create the impression that one class is inferior to the other, hence, not entitled to full pay. Second, it is much easier to oppress a portion of the working men than it is the whole. Mr. Editor, in conclusion, the question now arises, what if the 8,000 inhabitants of Rossland would suddenly get the idea into their heads that it is not necessary to tremble or subject the best interests of this community to the imperative mandates of two corporation bosses? What if the 1,200 producers, together with the citizens and taxpayers of this district should suddenly take the notion that to the people of British Columbia justly belongs a small portion of its wealth? Mr. Kirby has most certainly shown strong points as an expert gardener and we only hope that he may be able to pay a dividend on his shrubbery. In the meantime, I would kindly suggest that he would reverse his thinking gear before it is too late. The people of Rossland can be depended upon to take a common sense view of this matter. The good and welfare of the country, the business interests of the community demand that the mine managers let reason and common sense prevail that they may honorably avert the impending danger. In doing this they will not only win the esteem of the community but the good will of all toilers and producers. However, should the conflict come, which we very much hope good judgment will avert, we are willing to stand the crucial test of public opinion although our ballot boxes have never yet been polluted and bear the union label. These ballots are cast for all that is pure and holy, for noble purposes, to help the poor, to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, educates the orphan, nurse the sick and bury the dead. yet out of respect to Mr. Kirby to relieve him of future suspicion "for evil be to them who evil think," and a safeguard to our own purity we will accept the deep receptacle and fraud-proof ballot box so generously offered by Mr. Kirby; for a few of us sympathize with him, realizing that his heart may be in the right place if his mental gear is a little demoralized.

RETURNING BOARD.

Rossland, April 13, 1901.

THE COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD.

Letter From Mr. J. B. Johnson on the Burning Question.

Editor Miner: Although believing in the open door railway policy, and realizing the beneficial results of competition, I am still unable to agree with the trend of sentiment expressed at last Wednesday's meeting.

If Premier Dunsmuir is not hurrying into an agreement with the Great Northern as quickly as the advocates of that road desire, we have no reason to suspect that the delay is for other than the best interests of the province. Better to be not hasty enough than too hasty.

Our premier's predecessor entered into several railway agreements which the public has since repented, and even the Nelson & Fort Sheppard land grant, a deal with which we are all familiar, has not escaped criticism.

The C.P.R. is accused of "having no conception or appreciation of the resources of this province." This is scarcely fair to our pioneer railroad, which built through this province when it was a wilderness and created its own traffic.

That the Coast-to-Kootenay railway should be built by an independent company I believe will meet with the approval of every fair-minded man in Rossland, but why force them to enter into traffic arrangements with the Great Northern and discriminate against all other connecting lines, thereby forcing the C.P.R. to build "a through line," which "meant the expenditure of $15,000,000 within three years"? Why not make the Great Northern also build "a through line," which would mean "the expenditure of $15,000,000" more? If it is fair for one it is certainly fair for the other. But I do not want you to think I am advocating such a policy. Quite the contrary. My idea is to have the Coast-Kootenay railway built by an independent company, and forced to enter into traffic arrangements not only with the Great Northern, but also with the C.P.R. and any other roads that may desire such arrangements on fair and equitable terms. This would give us through connections with all the Canadian centres, free from United States custom hindrances and war taxes. Is there any plausible reason for giving the Great Northern a monopoly of traffic arrangements? If the C.P.R. is no longer worthy of being tolerated why not extend the Coast-Kootenay railway northward instead of southward, and connect with Canada's second great transcontinental road, the Canadian Northern, which is about to be constructed by Mackenzie & Mann?

There is an element in American politics bitterly opposed to British interests, and which is ready to take advantage of every opportunity to harass British commerce. This question was thoroughly discussed during the Klondyke rush, and both Liberals and Conservatives agreed that in the interests of Canada an all-Canadin route should be selected. Even at the present time freight passing through the United States in bond is liable to a war tax. For instance, a few days ago two prospectors left Rossland to do their annual assessment on a prospect at Waneta. They shipped via the Great Northern from Rossland between 300 and 400 pounds of supplies, upon which they paid $1.90 in freight, and, because it passed in bond through a few miles of United States territory, they had to pay 50 cents war tax toward Uncle Sam's war in the Philippines. And there are many other ways in which congress could interfere with our railway conections via United States territory.

If Premier Dunsmuir intends making "the best bargain in the interests of the country," he is proposing something that his predecessors rarely did. He is accused of having "more or less business relations with the C.P.R." This is to be regretted, and I sincerely hope that some of our Kootenay stalwarts have not had "business relations" with the Great Northern railway.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Help For the Suffering and Crippled.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

THE UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY OF A PROMINENT NOVA SCOTIA GENTLEMAN.

No Other Medicine So Generally Prescribed by Eminent Practitioners as

Paine's Celery Compound

Heaven help the thousands of victims crippled and suffering from rheumatism or tortured by the terrible agonies of neuralgia to lay hold of Paine's Celery Compound, the only remedy that can bring relief and speedy cure.

To those who long for release from the disease mentioned above, we can give the strong and honest assurance that Paine's Celery Compound has succeeded again and again when other medicines failed, and when even the best medical skill could not check the ravages of pain and disease.

Carefully kept records show that Paine's Celery Compound has made complete and permanent cures in ninety-five per cent of the cases of rheumatism and neuralgia where it has been used.

Mr. R. G. Irwin, Registrar of Probate and Registrar of Deeds, Shelburne, N. S., writes as follows:

"Having been largely benefitted by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, I gladly and voluntarily add my testimony to its value.

"During six months of the year, 1898, I was disabled and crippled with rheumatism in my right leg, hip and shoulder. Getting up and down stairs was a very painful and tardy exercise, and for months I could do but little better than drag my leg. Paine's Celery Compound was recommended to me, and I used six bottles, and am now clear of the pain. I firmly believe that the above medicine cured me of rheumatism."

Superintendent Desmond of the Rossland Great Western and Kootenay mines is in Spokane on a visit.

The Spring Feeling.

NOT EXACTLY SICK, BUT NEITHER ARE YOU WELL.

Close Confinement During the Winter Months Has Left You Weak, Easily Depressed and "Out of Sorts."

The words "weak and depressed" expresses the condition of thousands of people in the spring time. It is one of nature's signs that humanity cannot undergo months of indoor life in badly ventilated buildings with impunity. Sometimes you have a headache, slight exercise fatigues you; your appetite is variable; you are easily irritated or depressed; perhaps there are pimples or slight eruptions that indicate the blood needs attention. Whatever the symptoms may be it should be attended to at once, else you will fall an easy prey to graver disease. Do not use a purgative in the hope that it will put you right. Any doctor will tell you that purgatives weaken, that they impair the action of the liver and create chronic constipation. A tonic is what is needed to help nature fight your battle for health, and there is only one always reliable, never-failing tonic, and that is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have no purgative action. They make rich, red blood, strengthen the tired and jaded nerves, and make weak, depressed, easily tired people, whether old or young, bright, active and strong. Among those who have proved the health-bringing qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Emma Chaput, of Lake Talon, Ont., who says: "I cannot thank you enough for the good I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I honestly believe that but for them I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. My face as white as chalk, and if I made the least effort to do any housework I would almost faint from the exertion, and my heart would beat violently so that I feared I would drop where I stood. I was a great sufferer from headaches and dizziness as well, and my appetite was so poor that I scarcely ate at all. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and then I decided to send for some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes and before I used them all I was as well as I had ever been, with a good healthy color; a good appetite and an entire freedom from the ailments that had made me so miserable. You may be sure that I will always have a warm regard for your invaluable medicine."

Do not experiment with other so-called tonics—you are apt to find it a waste of money and your health worse than before. You will not be experimenting when you use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have proved their value the world over, and you can rely upon it that what they have done for others they will do for you. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your dealer send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Notice.

Esquimalt Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: Adjoining the Palo Alto mineral claim in the south belt.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for Ernest William Liljegran, F. M. C. No. B. 13,610, Louis Blue, F. M. C. No. B 30,601, Swan Nelson, F. M. C. No. 31,032 and J. F. Travers, F. M. C. No. B 41,205) free miner's certificate No. B 31,110, 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 seventh day of March, A. D., 1901.

KENNETH L. BURNET

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Helena Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: On the west slope of Deer Park mountain.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting ((as agent for Edward Logan, free miner's certificate No. B 31,354, 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 3rd day of April, A.D., 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

City Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: In the city of Rossland.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Louis Linneman, F.M.C. No. B 31038, and Charles Schmidt, F.M.C. No. B 31039), Free Miner's Certificate No. B 31110, 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 28th day of March, A. D. 1901.

3-28-10t. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Burlington mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: Between Sophie mountain and O. K. mountain on Ivanhoe ridge.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Robert Lamont, free miner's certificate No. B 30,868, 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 12th day of March, A.D. 1901.

F. A. WILKIN.

Fortunes have been made in California Oil Wells. Every person is talking of the wonderful Oil Wells of California; don't you read about them in all of the newspapers? Here is a golden opportunity to buy stock in one of the best Oil Companies of California. The Bankers' and Brokers' Oil Company, San Benito District, San Benito County, California, is now offering for sale a small block of treasury stock at Fifty Cents per share. Apply for further particulars, prospectus, maps, etc., to

H. M. KEEFER

INVESTMENT AND SHARE BROKER, GREENWOOD, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE—LOST CERTIFICATES.

Notice has been served on the Gold Bug Mining Company and the St. Mary's Mining Company that certificates of stock in each company issued in the name of Broadhurst has been lost, therefore said vertificates have been ordered cancelled on the books of each company. Signed.

BROADHURST.

Returned to Rossland.

Mr. John M. Haley, formerly chemist at the Trail smelter, arrived in the city yesterday from Burke, Idaho, where he has been engaged in the Tiger-Poorman mill for the past year. He reports that mining is very active throughout that section and that the output is large. The ore there is a galena and is all concentrated. There are a number of large concentrating mills, and the concentrates are shipped to the different Eastern smelters for treatment. Mr. Haley intends to remain in the Kootenays for some time to come. He has several offers under consideration.

Mr. Smith Curtis, M.P.P., left last evening for Victoria in order to be present on the reassembling of the provincial legislature, which reconvenes on Monday after a two weeks' adjournment.

Mr. T. A. Rickard, the well known expert of Stratton's Independence mine, Cripple Creek, Col., was in town yesterday on his way to Loomis, Wash., for the purpose of examining mining properties.