EFFECT OF INJUNCTION

A Hard Proposition for the Union to Overcome

Extremely Wide Terms of Judge Hanford's Order.

The principal topic of conversation on the streets of Rossland yesterday was easily the injunction issued on Thursday by Judge Hanford of the United States district court enjoining the Northport strikers from interfering in any way with the operations of the smelter plant.

The concession was made on all sides that in obtaining this injunction the management of the smelter had scored the strongest point available against the men who are endeavoring to prevent them from operating their big plant. As was intimated in the Miner yesterday, one of the principal features in connection with the situation as it now stands is that the conduct of affairs in conection with the smelter strike passes from the control of the municipal and state authorities into the hands of the Federal officers. It is an open secret that heretofore the municipal authorities have enforced the law against non-union men to the very letter of every ordinance, while permitting union men wide scope in their operations, winking at actions on their part that were visited with heavy fines when performed by non-union men. Hereafter these conditions will be altered. So long as the non-union men go about their work peaceably they will not be interfered with by the officers of the law, and United States deputy marshals will be on hand to see that the provisions of the injunction are complied with on the part of the strikers and all other persons.

A number of Rosslanders have had experience of the manner in which the law is administered under an injunction issued by the Federal court. Stories of incidents transpiring under these circumstances were retailed on the streets yesterday by men who have been through the Coeur d'Alene trouble, and without exception the narrators expressed relief that they were not exposed to similar conditions now. Judge Hanford has achieved a reputation for insisting that the laws of the United States as applied in such cases must be observed to the letter, and he permits of no laxity in that quarter. So thoroughly is this understood in the state of Washington that the Northport men are safe to keep carefully within the provisions of the mandate.

Among those citizens not directly interested in the situation the opinion is held that the injunction is a "knockout" blow for the Northport strikers and the prediction is made that the end of the strike is virtually in sight. The basis for this prediction is that if the union is enjoined from endeavoring to keep men from going to work by means of suasion, its only weapon is removed and it will be helpless. Apparently there seems to be ample ground for the contention.

James Wilks, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, was in Northport yesterday when the news of the injunction was received. He returned to the city last night and was seen by a Miner representative. Mr. Wilks did not divulge what means the union proposed to adopt in combatting the effect of the injunction, possibly for the reason that no programme has been resolved upon, if, indeed, any loophole remains by which the union will be able to accomplish their end. He admitted that the injunction, with its sweeping provisions, would be a serious blow to the strikers' cause, but declined to admit that the cause was lost at Northport. Mr. Wilks has his private ideas of "government by injunction," as radicals are disposed to term it, and thinks that Canada is the only country on the North American continent where true liberty prevails. He finds some consolation in the belief that the efforts to land Manager Kadish behind the bars of the Northport lock-up will be successful, declining to perceive that, under the terms of the injunction, the alleged warrant for Mr. Kadish's arrest is not worth the paper it is written upon. If such a warrant was issued by the state or municipal authorities it is entirely superseded by Judge Hanford's injunction, as will be seen at a glance on reading the recital of the mandate.

Just what effect the injunction will have on the situation in Rossland remains to be seen, but it is conceded that the interests of the miners' strike are too closely interwoven with those of the smeltermen's trouble to permit of the two being dissociated.

TERMS OF THE ORDER.

The injunction restraining the Northport strikers from interfering with the smelter company and its employees is made returnable at Spokane on September 18. As signed by Judge Hanford of the U. S. district court at Seattle, the order reads:

"In the meantime, and until further order of the court herein, said defendants, and each of them, their aids, attorneys, officers, agents, servants and employes, be and they are hereby severally restrained and enjoined from in any manner interfering with the complainant herein or any part thereof, and from in any manner interfering with complainant herein, in and upon or about its said smelting plant, or in any part thereof, and from in any manner, by force or threats or otherwise, making any attempt or attempts, openly or covertly, to intimidate any employee of complainant herein, or from attempting to prevent in any manner any employe of said complainant and Northport Smelting and Refining company, Ltd., from proceeding to work for said complainant in a peaceful, quiet and lawful manner, in and upon any part of aforesaid smelting plant, or upon any works of complainant therein or thereabouts or at all; and that they and said parties aforesaid be,

"And they are hereby further enjoined from sending any agents or any persons whatever to any of the employees of complainant herein, and from intimidating or threatening, enticing or persuading or in any manner trying to prevent any employee of complainant herein from working in or about aforesaid smelting plant and property or other property of complainant, or from preventing in any manner any one from entering the service of complainant herein or in any manner interfering with the business of said complainant in employing persons to work upon and about its property or from going upon any part of complainant's property without permission from complainant or its agents or employees so to do, or in any manner entering the works of complainant or within any building of complainant without its consent or consent of its manager, agents or employees."

Judge Heyburn, of Wallace, Idaho, who is vice-president and general counsel of the company, started from Seattle on Thursday evening with several copies of the order, which are to be served on the strikers.

RANGERS' REQUEST

THE PROPOSED ASSEMBLY OF THE BATTALION AT THE COAST.

QUESTION IS NOW BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES AT OTTAWA.

The suggestion advanced by the Miner, that the companies comprising the Rocky Mountain Rangers, should be mobilized at Victoria during the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, has been brought to the attention of Lieut.-Colonel Benson, district officer commanding the militia force in British Columbia. By him the matter will be submitted to the militia department, and it is sincerely hoped by the members of the Rossland company, and undoubtedly by the officers and men of the regiment generally, that the request will be passed upon favorably by the militia authorities at Ottawa.

There are a number of reasons why the application of the militiamen should receive official acquiescence. Among these may be recited the following facts:

1—The Rocky Mountain Rangers have a uniform and badge distinct from every other corps in the Dominion, and their presence in the troops assembled to welcome His Royal Highness would add materially to the ensemble.

2—The total strength of the militia in British Columbia is below that of any other province in the Confederation, area considered, and if the province is to make a good showing every man in the service should be present in order to impress His Highness with an adequate idea of the loyalty and extent of the great Pacific province.

3—As it is unlikely that the Royal party will visit the interior, the only means by which the Kootenay country can evidence its loyal sentiment will be by representation among the troops gathered to greet the distinguished visitors at the capital.

4—From a practical standpoint the idea is excellent. For the first time in the history of the regiment all the companies would be together at one time and the corps could be drilled as a battalion, a branch of drill in which it is to all intents and purposes impossible for the various units, hundreds of miles away from one another, to obtain training under existing circumstances.

5—The respective companies could be inspected while at the capital. This work is done annually by the D. O. C., who visits the interior for the purpose. The inspection drill must necessarily be performed at night, in restricted space and somewhat hurriedly. At the capital a couple of days could be devoted to inspecting, the companies would perfrom their evolutions on a spacious parade ground, and the work could be done by daylight and under practical field conditions, all of which would contribute materially to the efficiency of the companies.

6—The prospect of the trip would do more than anything else could possibly accomplish toward popularizing the service in the interior, where it is somewhat difficult to secure an abundance of the right kind of material for the militia. With the trip to the coast as an inducement, the applications for membership would far outnumber the available vacancies, and the result would be companies thoroughly up to the standard in strength and enthusiastic about their work. The advantages to be gained from the standpoint of efficiency should alone induce the Militia department to arrange the trip.

7—The cost to the government would be comparatively small. It would be an easy matter to secure most favorable rates from the transportation companies, and the subsistence of the men is a trifling item. The entire outlay would be a mere bagatelle compared to the advantages to be gained from the adoption of the idea.

With these facts before the militia authorities it is to be hoped the petition of the militiamen will be granted.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodeve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

THE SCHOOL MUDDLE

MINISTER PRENTICE TO PAY A VISIT TO ROSSLAND NEXT WEEK.

A FAIR PROSPECT OF THE TANGLE BEING STRAIGHTENED OUT.

Hon. James D. Prentice, Provincial minister of education, is coming to Rossland to straighten out the tangle that has arisen in connection with the construction if the new school in the railway addition of the city. Mr. Prentice leaves Victoria on Tuesday next and will, therefore, be in the city on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday and Thursday a sheaf of telegrams was fired at the Victoria authorities, urging them to intervene in the school proposition. One of these was forwarded by Judge W. B. Townsend to Hon. John H. Turner, Mr. Turner was informed that the decision said to have been arrived at by the education department had caused much disappointment and no small measure of hard feeling among citizens generally, in view of which he was requested to use his good offices to bring about a revision of the matter and the completion of the government's undertaking to construct the school building this year. The response was in the shape of the telegram to the effect that the minister of education would come to Rossland next week in person for the purpose of going into the matter.

It is generally believed that the result of Mr. Prentice's visit will be to straighten out the deadlock. Heretofore the correspondence on the subject has been with Mr. Robinson, superintendent of education under Mr. Prentice, and the superintendent has manifested a disposition to put an entirely different construction on the letters sent to him from the city council to that intended by the council and to have evidenced a desire to regard the council as an interfering third party whose desire to protect the city's interest was sheer meddling in a matter that was not their concern. The facts in the case are as follows, and it is worth the while of citizens to look into the matter closely in order that the final outcome may be understood and appreciated:

Early in the spring the school trustees started out to secure the practical application of the appropriation for school buildings made at the last session of the legislature. After lengthy correspondence the matter was placed on a business basis, and it was understood that the appropriation was to be utilized either as the basis of a $20,000 fund, the balance to be contributed by the corporation, or as a fund for the construction of an eight-room wooden building, the upper story of which was to remain unfinished for the present. The city did not have the funds available to go in for the more comprehensive scheme and the trustees elected for the wooden building. They then received instructions to have the plans made, and at the same time the proposition was made that the city council should be made the custodian of the $10,000 fund, on which the contractors were to draw from time to time as their accounts were approved by the architect and passed by the education department. It will be noted that the city council was simply the caretaker of the fund, having no control over the expenditure in any way. This scheme would in effect have made the corporation responsible for all the outlay arising in connection with the school. If the work were to cost $12,000 or $15,000 the balance after the original appropriation had been disbursed would have to be paid by the municipality, and the city fathers not unnaturally thought this was rather a large risk for them to undertake so long as they were officially unaware of what was transpiring. This arrangement would have been a togther one-sided, with the government holding the business end of the stick.

The result was that the council notified Mr. Robinson that they would not disburse the fund unless given something in the shape of a guarantee against overdrafts. In response Mr. Robinson indited a communication that was apparently intended to crush the aldermen completely and restore them to the proper idea of their insignificance when such weighty matters as the disbursement of a $10,000 fund was under consideration. About the same time the plans drawn by John Dunlop were forwarded to Victoria and approved. Acting under instructions from the department, the trustees let the contract to William French.

The day after the contract was let, the council's second letter, reiterating their position, was apparently received by Mr. Robinson, for on that day a hurried telegram was received by the trustees informing them that because the city council had refused to accept the money, the school proposition was off for this year. The contract had been let, however, and it was too late to recall the deed. Mr. Robinson was advised of this and sent instructions to do nothing for the present.

It is evident that the Minister of Education has taken the matter in hand and the consensus of opinion is that no difficulty will be found in convincing Mr. Prentice that the city council's stand is reasonable and proper and that in any event their refusal to handle the money in a direction over which they exercise no jurisdiction should not in equity be permitted to interfere with the concession of what is just to the city in the matter of educational facilities.

One Teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water sweetened will cure almost any case of flatulency and indigestion. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

George Lemon, who has been a resident of the camp for the past five years, has gone to Fernie, where he will reside in future.

LIFE IN THE NORTH

A ROSSLAND MAN IS WELL SATISFIED TO COME BACK AGAIN

CONDITIONS AS HE FOUND THEM IN THE KLONDIKE AND AT NOME.

"The Yukon is lively, but Nome is rotten," is the expressive sentence in which Robert A. Allen, of this city, sums up his impressions, after a thorough study of conditions prevailing in the north.

"If one wishes to live and make money, there is no place I have seen that equals the Rossland camp. In Dawson if one is content to eke out an existence in a shack, cooking one's own food and barely existing, money can be made, but there is no place where one can make as much money and at the same time live well as right here in the city of Rossland," is another opinion Mr. Allen ventures after closely examing the situation at Dawson and Nome, not to mention such points as Seattle and San Francisco, where the existing conditions are more or less familiar to all.

Robert A. Allen left Rossland over six months ago and has spent the intervening weeks in a trip covering many thousand of miles. He went into Dawson over the ice, and spent a couple of months there. Then he went to Nome, and was there long enough to size up the situation. Turning south, Mr. Allen spent some time in Seattle and afterwards visited Frisco before turning his steps toward Rossland. Boiled down to few words, Mr. Allen's sentiments as to the "greener fields beyond" are summed up in the foregoing paragraphs.

Mr. Allen's atention was drawn to the statement made by Miss Corde, the New York journalist who passed through the city during the week, in which she averred that industrial conditions at Dawson were in bad shape and that prices on staple foods were cut below wholesale prices at Seattle. "That is rot," said the Rossland man, "and no one who understands the facts will credit it. I took pains to ascertain the exact conditions, and found that while the merchants are not getting the big profits they obtained a few years ago they are still making margins that would look enormous in this country. Take sugar as an instance of the prices on staples. Sugar is selling at 20 cents per pound in Dawson, and this represents a profit of 10 per cent. If that is losing money, I would like to drop some in the same way, and the same conditions apply to other articles of food. Men in Dawson are getting good wages, but the supply of labor seems to be fully up to the demand, and I would not recommend others to go in looking for work. During the winter fear was expressed that there would not be sufficient men to work all the properties, but the supply was on hand all right. Miners make a dollar an hour and laborers earn $5 per day with board. On June 1 the police shut up all the gambling games and closed them down tight too.

"When I got over to Nome I found that conditions were reversed. Everyone is broke at Nome. Crowds of people out of work are wandering up and down the streets, and everyone of them looks as though he was anxious to get out of town as quickly as possible but did not have the price. Fully a dozen stores in the principal part of the town are deserted, and business men are all complaining of hard times. I inquired from a number of merchants and was informed that the business done this year was not one-half the volume of last year's trade. The opinion has been expressed, and I agree with it, that Nome is not the natural centre of the Alaska country. I believe that Teller, 100 miles distant, will eventually be the principal trading centre of the country.

"After all is said, Rossland camp has few equals for a man to locate in. In no other section that I have visited can a man make as good wages and at the same time enjoy the comforts of life as he can right here. Things are dead just now, but I am going to stay here and participate in the good times that are sure to come."

HART-McHARG CUP.

First of the Series of Rifle Matches Last Saturday.

The first match in the competition for the Hart-McHarg cup was fired at the ranges on Saturday, the scores being as follows:

	Score	Handicap	Total
Acting Sergeant Harp.	84	scratch	84
Sergt. Townsend	75	4	79
Corp. Smith	75	4	79
Bugler Logan	81	4	85
Pte. Anthony	70	4	74
Pte. Ewing	82	4	86
Sergt. Webb	74	6	80
Pte. Spring	78	6	84
Pte. Roberts	72	6	78
Pte. F. C. Lawe	70	8	78
Pte. Richardson	75	10	85
Pte. Tomlinson	69	10	79
Pte. Dockrill	46	10	56
Pte. G. P. Grant	70	15	85
Pte. E. J. Grant	43	25	68
Pte Baker	68	25	93
Pte. Le Vasseur	57	25	82
Corp. Hoosen	62	25	87
Pte. Burnside	27	25	52

Lieutenant McHarg also shot over the ranges although, of course not a competitor in the matches. He scored 84 and with the handicap under which the matches are arranged would have received four additional points, making an aggregate of 88. The next of the series of three matches will be fired on Saturday.

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the raw sores, expels inflamation, leaves the skin without a scar. Clean, fragrant, cheap, there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at T. R. Morrow and Goodeve Bros.
For Sale Everywhere.
15 Cents Per Package.

MURDER SUSPECTED

VERDICT OF SUICIDE IN WM. YOUNG'S CASE NOT APPROVED.

REASONS FOR BELIEVING HE COULD NOT HAVE KILLED HIMSELF.

The verdict given by the coroner's jury in the matter of the sad death of the late William Young, brother of James H. Young, of Rossland, is not generally accepted, and steps are being taken to unravel the mystery attending the fatality. The verdict was that of suicide, but in the light of disclosures made subsequent to the investigation it is apparent that excellent reasons exist for believing that the late Mr. Young came to his death by foul means.

James H. Young of Rossland is not disposed to accept the coroner's jury's verdict. He is satisfied that all the facts attending the terrible affair have not been revealed, and that when the story is told in its entirety the circumstances will point clearly to murder and not to suicide. At the present moment Mr. Young has a detective going over the ground and investigating the matter. The officer will make a report, and it is confidently expected that the tenor of his communication will be such as to justify the case being re-opened and brought to the attention of the attorney-general's department with a view to securing a searching investigation by the trained officers of the government.

It will be remembered that at the time the body was found three bullet wounds were found and the body was lying across a rifle that had been discharged. This was taken as evidence by the coroner's jury that the rifle had been discharged by the deceased with suicidal intent. Mr. Young states that in contradiction to this theory are two facts standing out prominently as follows:

1—Any one of the bullet wounds was sufficient to cause death, and a man after receiving one of them could never have pulled a trigger again.

2—Not one of the bullets had gone through the body or penetrated to the back. Had deceased fired the shots, the velocity of the bullet at such close range would have carried them completely through the body. This demonstrates that the shots were fired from a distance.

3—No powder marks were found on the body, nor were deceased's garments scorched. Had the late Mr. Young fired the shots with his own hand, the wadding of the cartridges would undoubtedly have set fire to his garments, and the marks of the powder could have been readily detected. This is another demonstration of the fact that the wounds were caused by bullets fired from a distance.

Looking at the matter from another light, there seems to be little reason to believe that suicide explains the mystery of the late William Young's death. Deceased was a well-known and successful mining operator. He had made money, and would, within a few months, have received a sum approximating $45,000 as his share of the sale of the Lorne mine, which was taken over last fall by an English syndicate who have spent $50,000 already this year in developing the proposition. With a considerable amount of ready money in hand and the certainty of receiving a small fortune in November, it is regarded as extremely unlikely that the late Mr. Young could have suffered from suicidal mania, particularly as he was known to be in excellent health and spirits within a short time of the fatality.

When the body was found it had been stripped of everything of value. A watch and chain, which he ordinarily wore, were missing, a diary which Mr. Young had kept for years with a regularity that was familiar to all his acquaintances had been taken from the clothing, and all the papers relating to his extensive mining interests could not then and have not since been found. These features are regarded as extremely suspicious.

The fact is known that a number of people in the neighborhood where the fatality occurred were indebted to Mr. Young for money advanced, and this may possibly form a clue to the mystery surrounding the motive for murder if it should apepar, as is believed, that the late Mr. Young came to his death at the hands of parties at present unknown.

Rosslanders who are acquainted with James H. Young appreciate the fact that no stone will be left unturned to disclose the real facts of the case. If it should be determined that Mr. Young's brother was murdered every means will be exhausted to bring the guilty parties to justice.

"ROCKY" LET OUT—

Every Rossland baseball enthusiast will remember Ike Rockenfield, who played short for the Nelson team last year and was a favorite with the fans from the city by the lake. Since the present season opened "Rocky" has been playing outfield for the Seattle league team, but he manifested such a supreme indifference for the rule requiring players to be within doors after a certain hour at night that the manager let him out.

It's Disgusting It's Repulsive

If You Have Catarrh Cure it for Your Friends' Sake—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headaches, sore throats, tonsilitis and deafness. 50 cents. 15. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders never cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. T. R. Morrow and Goodeve Bros. Price 50 cents.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Republic, Democrat and Morning mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: West Fork of Big Sheep creek.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,199, 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 27th day of May, 1901, A.D.
F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

Notice.

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

Where located: Near the summit of Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for John Kuhn, free miner's certificate No. B 55,775), 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 twenty-seventh day of June, A.D., 1901.
KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Multnomah, Fairlone, Ferndale, Moss, Competitor, and Graphlegm mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the summit of Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Ernst W. Liljegran, free miner's certificate No. B 42458, 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 twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1901.
KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

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

Where located: About two and one-half miles south of the city of Rossland, on the south slope of Deer Park mountain.

Take notice that I, Thomas Scott Gilmour of Rossland B.C., acting as agent for A. D. Provand, free miner's certificate No. B 30,989, and G. H. Bayne, free miner's certificate No. B 30,931, 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 at Rossland, B.C., this 23rd day of May, 1901.
THOS. S. GILMOUR.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Ruebenstein Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the east slope of O. K. Mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for W. G. Merryweather, Esq.) Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 56,118, 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 Eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Minnetonka, Red Cap and U. P. mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: On the east side of the North Fork of Murphy creek.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Mary Annie Owens) free miner's certificate No. B 42,554, 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 thirteenth day of June, A D., 1901.
KENNETH L. BURNET.