(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

A GROWING PAYROLL.

Rossland is getting on a firmer basis every day, and the great future of the camp is assured beyond a doubt. This is shown in the immense bodies of ore that are ready to be stoped in the leading mines, in the increased output of these properties and in the enlarged employment of men around and in the mines. From actual figures given by the officers of the 40 working mining properties, that are being operated in this camp, it is learned that 1,000 men are at work. According to figures returned from the same source, the amount disbursed each month aggregates in round numbers $100,000 per month, or $1,200,000 per annum. This is an enormous sum and is quite capable of supporting a population of between 5,000 and 6,000.

This is not all. Last year assessment work was done on 1,630 mineral claims in Trail Creek division. Each certificate represented that at least $100 worth of work was done on each prospect; and sometimes it was more than this sum. The assessment work alone cost $163,000. It is fair to presume that it will reach even a larger sum this year, and should come up to $200,000.

Besides this there are the men engaged in the thousand and one employments outside of direct mining. There are those in the employment of the merchants and brokers, those engaged in the building trades, the railway employes, the teamsters, barbers, butchers, bakers, etc. It is estimated that the pay roll for these will reach $50,000 per month or $600,000 per annum.

The $1,200,000 paid to those employed in the mines, the $200,000 disbursed for assessment work, and the $600,000 expended for miscellaneous work gives a grand total of $2,000,000 per annum as the pay roll of the camp and the mines in its vicinity.

This is a marvelous showing for a mining town of the age of Rossland. Who can predict what the payroll and the size of the camp will be in two years from the present time? It promises to be enormous. It will be.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

It does not seem probable that there will be any important developments concerning the political situation in this Province until after the elections have been held in Cassiar. The Oppositionists now have 19 of the 38 seats in the legislative assembly. In the event of their securing one of the two Cassiar seats they will have a clear majority in the House over the combined Government and Independent forces. It now looks as though Cassiar, the only district which was to have elected its representatives by acclamation, will be the scene of the bitterest political fight of the campaign. The Opposition party will nominate candidates in the northern district, and make desperate efforts to win, but Messrs. Irving and Clifford, the Government standard bearers, are two as popular men as could stand for election there, and that they will be successful is a foregone conclusion. The Ministeralists must win both seats to prevent their retirement, as the loss of one member would necessitate their immediate resignation. But even with Cassiar saved to the Government Premier Turner will have a hard row to hoe. When the legislature convenes he, at best, cannot rely on having more followers than opponents, and from his side of the House will have to be elected a speaker. The nomination of this officer will leave him one man short on the floor of the legislature. Under the circumstances, we do not see how it is possible for his administration to last for any considerable length of time after the legislature convenes. But whether the Opposition will succeed to power without another election remains to be seen. In the meantime the leading Government organ is maintaining a very discreet silence with regard to the situation.

It is difficult to understand why so much delay occurs in holding the Cassiar elections. They should be held without more ado.

THE COMPANIES ACT.

In another column will be found a letter from a stockholder in the Poorman Mining company, who files a complaint against being sold out against his will and for less than what his stock cost him. He is a resident of Niagara Falls, Ont., and threatens to expose the British America corporation in Great Britain, because it has absorbed the Poorman property. The fault cannot be laid at the door of the B. A. C., but rather lies with the law which permits the minority stockholders in a corporation to be thus sold out. The law which covers such cases is a portion of the "Companies Act, 1897," and reads as follows: "That every company incorporated under the said repealed Acts, or any or either of them, may dispose of the whole or any portion of its assets, rights, powers, privileges and franchise by resolution duly passed to such effect at a general or special meeting of the shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the paid up capital of the company, which meeting shall be held in the city town or district where the company has its chief place of business in the Province: Provided, always that a tleast one month's notice of such meeting, signed by the secretary or, in the event of his death or absence, by the acting secretary, or if there be neither secretary nor acting secretary, then by one of the trustees, shall be published in at least four issues of the Gazette and of some newspaper published in the city, town or district aforesaid."

Although it is a mooted question, some of the brightest legal minds in the Province have held that where two-thirds of the shares of a company are represented at a meeting that if one more than a majority of the shares so represented, vote to sell the assets of a company, it is legal under this act. Of course, if all the shares are represented at a meeting it would take one share more than a half to sell the assets. When only two-thirds, however, are represented it is possible for one-third and one share over, or a minority, to sell out the majority interests.

This is not as it should be, for the lesser should not be allowed in any instance to dispose of the larger interest. It is a rule of constitutional government as well as of equity, that the majority shall rule, and this logical and just method should prevail in the affairs of mining corporations, which are but a form of government in miniature. This palpable injustice to the majority should be done away with by the lawmakers at the earliest possible moment. In addition to this, the selling out of the minority stockholders should be either prohibited or they should, in any event, be given, in the case of a sale, at least as much as they paid for their shares.

A case in point was the late deal for the Le Roi. The stock was selling in the market for $7.20 per share, and some of the holders of shares had paid as high as $7.20 per share for their holdings. By an agreement with a portion of the shareholders a sale was to be effected on the basis of $6 per share. Had the sale gone through those who had paid $7.20 per share would lose $1.20 per share on what they held. This was an injustice to them to that extent, and this, and the fact that the property was highly valued, led to the ultimate defeat of the project to sell the property of the company outright to the British America corporation.

In none of these transactions, however, is the British America corporation to blame. It has been and is engaged in the purchasing of mining properties, and its managers, as shrewd careful business men, naturally endeavor to secure mining properties at the lowest possible price. They go into the open market and purchase with their good money such properties as suit their purpose.

Some of the properties they purchased were incorporated, and in such cases they made the very best terms that they possibly could to secure enough of the stock so that two-thirds of it was represented at the meetings, where the sales were ratified. They pursued the ordinary business methods that are followed by business men. If some of the minority stockholders obtained less than what they paid for their holdings of stock, it is the fault of the law which permits such practise.

This is a subject which in the public interest should be well threshed out, and those who are most interested and best informed in the matter should not be backward in giving their opinions as to what had best be done to remedy the existing defects in the law. THE MINER will cheerfully throw open its columns to all who care to discuss the subject or make suggestions for the amendment of the Companies Act in this respect.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

In the recent elections three candidates, all Government men, lost their deposits. They were Dr. W. W. Walkem, of Nanaimo, J. J. MacKay, of West Yale, and Mr. Macdonald, of Vancouver.

The Government candidate receiving the largest majority is Harry Helmcken, of Victoria. The Oppositionist receiving the largest majority is Ralph Smith, the labor candidate who defeated Dr. Walkem.

With the exception of Hon. J. H. Turner, the re-elected cabinet minister received very narrow majorities.

Captain Bullen's defeat of Hon. D. W. Higgins by three votes is the smallest majority.

The honor of having the largest majority goes to Dr. McKechnie, who got 508 votes more than J. M. McGregor.

All the cabinet ministers were returned with the exception of Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, who was defeated in North Yale by F. J. Deane having a majority of four votes.

KOOTENAY AND KLONDIKE.

The tone of the recent press dispatches from the Coast cities indicates that the transportation companies engaged in the Klondike trade are at their old tricks again attempting to revive public interest in the northern gold fields by highly colored "estimates" of the gold yield of that district for last season. But the evidence necessary to substantiate these reports is lacking, and indications are not wanting to lead one to suppose that it ever will be produced. The Klondike has had its last and only boom. We do not doubt that large quantities of gold will be mined there, but now that the public more or less understand how terrible are the many difficulties that confront the prospector and miner in the Yukon country, its ardor concerning that region has abated to such an extent that only a few of the most adventurous can be induced to undergo the hardships and desperate chances to be met there. For a very short space of time the Klondike was a serious rival of Kootenay for supremacy as the premier mining region to Canada, but it has dropped away behind and now takes rank with the placer camps of Cariboo and the Fraser river basin.

Meanwhile the importance of the mineral industry of Kootenay continues to grow rapidly and is assuming vast proportions. Millions of dollars are being put into the ground here and millions upon millions are being taken out annually. Prosperity prevails in every camp in the district, and all those who are conducting their business affairs with care are rapidly accumalating fortunes.

ROSSLAND LABOR.

Saturday was Miners' Union Day, and although the weather was inclement for a large portion of the time, still, taken as a whole, it was an enjoyable occasion for the participants. The procession, containing, as it did, 625 men, was an object lesson in itself, as it revealed the strength of organized labor in this community.

There never, perhaps, was a camp of the same size, importance and age, and employing as many men as Rossland does, where the relations between capital and labor were so pleasant as they are here. This is due to the respect which is paid to the laws of the land which impartially protect the interests of both employer and employe. Capital here, too, is considerate and liberal to labor. It is well that this is so, and with so good a start in the right direction the same excellent conditions and feelings should attain for all time to come.

In marked contrast with this the amicable condition of affairs that prevails here are the difficulties that have attended the relations between labor and capital in the Cœur d'Alene mining district, in Idaho. There the troubles at one time assumed the proportions of large riots and a reign of terror existed that sometimes resulted in the shutting down of mines. Shaft houses and mining plants were set on fire by incendiaries, and the blood of many victims crimsoned the snow and ground of that unhappy region. Cripple Creek, Colorado, was also a short time since the theater of considerable violence between labor and capital until the militia was called out and put a stop to the turbulence. These are but two of the many troubles between labor and capital in the United States, but they are sufficient to illustrate our point. These riotous and violent breaches of the law were doubtless due to wrongs committed on both sides. They were also caused by listening to the voices of extremists, agitators and demagogues, who are the greatest menaces there are to labor organizations. In our opinion Edward Boyce, who lectured here about a year since, was a man of the extreme type, whose violent utterances brought down upon his head the condemnation of even the most conservative individuals and newspapers on the other side of the line. Men of his stamp are the fire brands that set entire communities aflame with strife when their counsel is heeded. They are like the lights set up by wreckers which only lure to destruction. Happily Rossland is not troubled with many men of this type, and in the years to come on each Miners' Union Day the hosts of labor will gather together as they did Saturday and march through the principal streets amid the enthusiastic plaudits and approval of those who line the walks.

THE CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

Work on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, between McLeod, N. W. T., and Kootenay Lake, is progressing rapidly, and the indications are that the road will be completed to Kuskonook early in the autumn. Tracklaying has been completed from McLeod westward to Elk River Crossing, a distance of 144 miles from the former place and 138 miles from Kootenay Lake. It will thus be noted that the line is supplied with steel a little over half of the entire distance. Between Kuskonook and Moyie Lake the work of clearing, grading and preparing for the tracklayers is well advanced. It is said that contracts have been made to deliver unbroken carload lots in Kootenay over this route by the middle of next October.

The commencement of regular traffic over this road will mark the inauguration of a new era in this district. The cost of general merchandise from eastern points will be greatly lessened to local merchants and it will naturally follow that the public here will be directly benefitted. An additional advantage will also be experienced by the mine owners, for with the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway the fuel from the Crow's Nest coal mines will then be available for the local smelters. This will mean a reduction of at least $4 per ton the present rates for coal and coke and the cost of ore reduction will be proportionately lessened. The construction of this railway is by far the most important work of development that has so far deen undertaken in Kootenay.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's financial report, London is apparently confronted with a period of low interest rates which, though sufficiently pleasing to the speculative public there, is somewhat discouraging to the banking interests, which for the past year have reaped the benefits of a scale of interest for money considerably above the average level to which British capital has been accustomed.

A RELIABLE estimate places the number of British investors interested in British Columbia mines at 15,000 to 20,000, and their investments at $50,000,000.

"CANADA is everywhere nowadays," says the London Outlook, and not least in the homes of royalty itself, for the two latest additions to the Buckingham place stables have been named respectively "Klondike" and "Columbia."

THE most recent estimate of the world's wheat crop places the total at 2,544,000,000 bushels, which is 320,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, but reserves are placed at 56,000,000 bushels smaller than last year's narrow carried-over supplies, which were the smallest in five years.

GREAT BRITAIN will shortly be in position to hold the seas against the combined fleets of Germany, France and Russia. She will then be in no need of an alliance with America. Britain's neglect of her navy between 1880 and 1890 is responsible for the contemptuous treatment which the powers have been giving her. In that period she built only 13 battleships and 12 cruisers, against 22 battleships and 10 cruisers built by Russia, France and Germany. In the present decade, however, she is making rapid strides towards supremacy. Her program for 1890-1900 includes 32 battleships and 27 cruisers. Britain is also building many torpedo-boat destroyers.

THE arrangements for the reception of Lord and Lady Aberdeen are making excellent progress. It looks as though the vice-regal party will be properly entertained during their stay in this city. It has been suggested that some sort of a souvenir, made from the precious metals of the camp, be presented to the vice-regal couple, so that they will always have with them a remembrance of their visit to the golden city. This suggestion is one that should be carried out. The article need not be very valuable. It is the spirit in which a gift is given, and not always the value, that finds the most appreciation on the part of the one who receives it.

IN discussing the question why European emigrants settle in the United States in preference to Canada and other countries, The Economic Review, London, attributes the reason as far as Englishmen are concerned, to dense ignorance of the resources of the Colonies. The United States knows how to advertise. The Americans advertise their resources, their growth, their history. This, according to The Review, accounts for the enormous immigration to that country. It is manifestly the duty of the Colonies, and especially British Columbia, to circulate reading matter concerning the opportunities for settlers much more widely than has hitherto been the case.

License Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
No. 93.

This is to certify that the "Algonquin Mining company, limited." is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and 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 at 15, Austin Friars, City of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of £1 each.

The head-office of the company in this province is situate at Rossland, and Edwin Durant, gentleman, whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

1. To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines, and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines, mining claims, mining districts and localities; to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire for any interest therein, and to hold, sell, dispose of and deal with lands or hereditaments of any tenure, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, stone, coal or other mines, mining, water, timber and other rights, and generally any property supposed to contain minerals or precious stones of any kind and undertakings connected therewith, and to explore, work, exercise, develop, finance and turn to account the same:

2. To search for, win, quarry, assay, crush, wash, dress, reduce, amalgamate, smelt, refine and prepare for market metalliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and precious stones, and for this purpose to buy or otherwise acquire buildings, plant, machinery, implements, appliances and tools; to buy, sell, manipulate, export and deal in ores, minerals and metals of all kinds and precious stones; and generally to institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in any mining and metallurgical operations and undertakings connected therewith:

3. To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property or against any persons or company, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired;

4. To promote, acquire, construct, equip, maintain, improve, work, manage or control, or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, acquisition, construction, equipment, maintenance, improvement, working, management or control of works, undertakings and operations of all kinds both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, railways, telegraphs, telephones, cables, ships, lighters, harbours, piers, docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, waterworks, water-cources, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage, sawmills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance, engineering and implement works, hydraulic works, gas and electric lighting, electrical works, power supply, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings by land and water, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public and private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, and places of amusement, recreation or instruction, whether for the purposes of the company, or for sale or hire to, or in return for any consideration from, any other companies or persons:

5. To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects of the company, or which may be thought calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

6. To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of, and deal in agricultural, plantation, forestal, fishing and trading rights; and in all or any products of farms, plantations, forest, fisheries, and the earth, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton wool, silk fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, dye stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:

7. To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

8. To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of and deal in shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, Colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise:

9. To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorparate:

10. To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee companies or persons interested, or about to become interested, in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens or outstanding rights:

11. To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, degree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

12. Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business and indemnity business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

13. To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business of a Safe Deposit Company:

14. To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the company; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of or companies having dealings with the company; and to draw, accept, indorse, discount, issue, buy, sell and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants and other negotiable or transferrable instruments, and buy, sell, and deal in bullion, specie, and coin:

15. To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money for the purposes of the company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment or payment thereof by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock, (such bonds, debentures, and debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable or payable either at par or at a premium or discount), or by mortgages, scrip certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the property of the company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the shares of the company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures, or debenture stock issued by the company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the company, or for any valuable consideration:

16. To make donations to such persons, and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects or otherwise expedient; and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or other object:

17. To enter into any agreement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, concessions, charters, and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

18. To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property or goodwill and liabilities of any company, corporation, society partnership or persons carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any arragement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concessions or co-operation, either in whole or in part with any such company, corporation, society, partnership or persons:

19. To dispose of by sale, lease, underlease exchange, surrender, mortgage or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights or privileges of the Company as a going concern or otherwise to any public body, company, society or association, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for any stock, shares, debentures, debenture stock, securities or property of any other company:

20. To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property, rights, and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred, ordinary or deferred therein, or by lending money thereto upon debentures or otherwise; and further, to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising and establishment of this or any other company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing, or guaranteeing the placing, of the shares, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this or any other company; and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, or the printing, stamping and circulating of proxies or forms to be filled up by the shareholders of this, or connected with this, or any other company; and to undertake the management and secretarial or other work, duties and business of any company, on such terms as may be determined:

21. To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining any Provisional Order or Act of Parliament or other necessary authority, for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of this or any other company's constitution; to procure this or any other company to be legalized, registered or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to, carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company in any British colony or dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers:

22. To give the call of shares and to confer any preferential or special right to the allotment of shares on such terms and in such manner as may seem expedient:

23. To distribute any of the property or assets of the company among the members in specie, or otherwise:

24. To do all or any of the above things in any part of the globe, either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise; with power to appoint a trustee, personal or corporate, to hold any property on behalf of the company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

25. To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and so that the word "company" in this memorandum when applied otherwise than to this company shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the objects specified in each of the paragraphs of this memorandum shall, save as herein otherwise expressed, be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in no wise limited or restricted (except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the company, but may be carried out in as full and ample a manner, and construed in as wide a sense, as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct and independent company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 8th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Whoop-Up mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain, adjoining the Velvet mineral claim. Lot 3,324 G1.

Take notice that I, R. E. Palmer, P. L. S., acting as agent for the British America corporation, limited, free miner's certificate No. 13,146A, 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 that notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1898. 7-21-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Tootsie mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain, adjoining the Velvet mineral claim. Lot 3,325 G1.

Take notice that I, R. E. Palmer, P. L. S. acting as agent for the British America corporation, limited, free miner's certificate No. 13,146A, 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.

R. E. PALMER, P. L. S.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1898. 7-21-10t

Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company to such person or company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

6-30-4t A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas.
Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

Gopher Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Gopher Gold Mining company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company to such person or company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

6-30-4t A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas.
Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

R. E. Lee Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the R. E. Lee Gold Mining company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, Columbia avenue, Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed advisable disposing of the whole or any part of the assets, rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the company to such person or company and upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may deem advisable, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully brought before the meeting.

6-30-4t A. F. CORBIN, Sec.-Treas.
Rossland, B. C., June 25, 1898.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Mugwump mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: on Red mountain.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for the Mugwump Gold Mining company, limited, free miner's certificate No. 8,566A, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1898. 6-9-10t
A. S. FARWELL.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Little Jim mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Annie No. 2 mineral claim, lot 1747 group 1.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for the Little Jim Gold Mining & Milling Co., free miner's certificate No. 8,565 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.

J. A. KIRK.
Dated this 30th day of May, 1898. 6-2-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Seneca Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the south slope of Columbia mountain, bounded by the Columbia, Alberta, etc.

Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for A. B. Irwin, free miner's certificate No. 83,749, 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.

SAMUEL L. LONG.
Dated this 26th day of May, 1898. 5-26-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Vernon mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Red mountain, between the California and Evening mineral claims.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Rose Thompson, free miner's certificate No. 9,967A, 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.

N. F. TOWNSEND.
Dated this 14th day of May, 1898. 5-19-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Emu Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay mining district. Where located: On Lookout mountain, adjoining the Emu and Kurrajong mineral claims.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for F. McIvor McIvor Campbell (as trustee) free miner's certificate No. 6,214A, 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.

N. F. TOWNSEND.
Dated this 3rd day of May, 1898. 5-12-10t

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Annie Fractional mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the Annie and south of and adjoining the No. 1 mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for the British America corporation, limited, free miner's certificate 13,146A, 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.

SAMUEL L. LONG, P. L. S.
Dated this 14th day of July, 1898. 7-14-10t

Canadian Pacific Cut Rates.

Parties going east will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the low rates via the C. P. R.

A. B. MACKENZIE, Ticket Agent.