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nission, brokerage, or otherwise any in or company for services rendered, be rendered, in relation to the formal and establishment of the company or conduct of its business, or placing, or ting to place, or guaranteeing the ng, of any shares in, or debentures or securities of the company;

To do all such things as are incident conductive to the attainment of the objects, or any of them; and the inm is that the objects specified in each e paragraphs in this clause shall, untherwise therein provided, be regarded dependent objects, and shall be in nolimited or restricted by reference to fererce from the terms of any other raph or the name of the company:

And it is hereby declared that the "Company" in this clause when not ed to this company shall be deemed flude any partnership or other body of ns, political, mercantile, or otherwhether incorporated or not incorporand whether domiciled in the United lom or elsewhere, and whether exists hereafter to be formed.

Province of British Columbia, this hay of December, one thousand eight end and ninety-seven. day of December, one thousand eighted and ninety-seven.
S. Y. WOOTTON
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 40-'97. ficate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company,

"COMPANIES ACT. 1897."

Giant Powder Company, Consolidated."

stered the 28th day of December,

eby certify that I have this day reg-"The Giant Powder Company, Con-ed," as an Extra-Provincial Company the "Companies' Act, 1897," to car-or effect all or any of the objects after set forth to which the legisla-thority of the Legislature of British pia extends.

thority of the Legislature of British bia extends.
head office of the company is situ430, California street, in the City of rancisco, State of California, U.S.A. amount of the capital of the Coms five million dollars, divided into housand shares of one hundred dolch.

ch, head office of the Company in this ce is situate in the Adelphi Building, of Government and Yates streets, a, and Elmer E. Green, Manufactur-Explosives, of the same address, is y for the Company. time of the existence of the Comfifty years.

intro years. ability of the members of the Comilmited.
bjects for which the Company has
tablished are:
anufacture, purchase, use and deal
amite and any or all other explosid caps and fuse and all other artid things necessary, useful or conto such manufacture and use. Also
hase, hold, sell, use, lease and hire
nd premises, and to erect, purchase,
n, use, sell, loan and hire factories,
ss, apparatus and plants for the
use or sale of the products or
coperty of the Corporation in the
f California, and in all the States
rritories of the United States of
a, and in all other states and nathe world, and in the Provinces of
minion of Canada, to wit: In Brittumbla, Alberta, Athabasca, Assinifanitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario,
New Brunswick Nova Scotia,
ndland, Labrador, North-West TerNorth-East Territory, and generally
and perform any and all acts danitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick Nova Scotla, ndland, Labrador, North-West Ter-North-East Territory, and generally nd perform any and all acts which convenient or desirable for carry-the purposes of this incorporation. under my hand and seal of office oria, Province of British Columbia, enty-eighth day of December, one d eight hundred and ninety-seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON, gistrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Empowering an Extra-Provincial nsurance Company to Carry

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada: of British Columbia. s to certify that "The Great-West surance Company" is hereby emand licensed to purchase real estate loan and invest its moneys within ince of British Columbia, in manner he extent permitted by the charter nlations of the company, ead office of the company is situthe city of Winnipeg, province of a.

nount of the capital of the com-four hundred thousand dollars di-to shares of one hundred dollars ead office of the company in this is situate in the city of Victoria, car Crow Baker, financier, whose is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorthe company. the company.

under my hand and seal of office ria, province of British Columbia, and ady of December, one thousand indred and ninety-seen.

S. Y. WOOTTON, gistrar of Joint Stock Companies. BLINDFOLD FINANCIERING

The True History of the Inscribed Stock Loans "Managed" by Financier Turner.

How Our Finance Minister Bungled the Business and Involved the Province.

Unpleasant Facts That Were Carefully Concealed From the Public View.

A Financial Statement That Utterly Condemns the Unfaithful Turner Ministry.

prevince has already suffered from the vestments were made. counts have been published.

We now propose to examine the manger in which the various form of inscribo be such make as to his capacity.

by the act of 1891, it was provided that few remarks to make on it. use more than £200,000 of this amount or 1½ per cent. for the purpose of a loan, and this ac- We are not at present concerned with Turner in his statement apportions onement of interest on the first six months | this assertion: of not less than one-half per cent.

Each £100 issued thus netted to the could be expected in that respect, so far point in which we cannot absolve Mr. urner and his government from blame. In the sessional papers of 1892, page 601, et seq., are the correspondence and papers connected with this matter, and there it will be found that an order council was passed on 21st August, sinking funds to dispose of their investments on account of these funds and to e-invest the proceeds in the inscribed tock, being used for the loan of 1891. These funds amounted to \$349,236.32, of which \$16,372.02 was eash waiting in-

Now, this \$349,236,32 was provincial unds; the province was at the time prowing money and paying 41/2 per ent. in charges, not on the amount reeived (86), but on the face value of the stock (100). Why, then, should the govrnment not have handed over to the ustees inscribed stock to the amount uired for the sums in their hands reum, £947.15.3, in October, 1891, invested | nearly one-half of the whole sum.

low as 86. would appear than on the suggestion he London brokers, Messrs. Wool-& Beeton, the powers conferred on trustees to dispose of the existing estments were limited to such amounts times as might be sanctioned by gentlemen (the London brokers), order in council of 16th Novemer, 1891, the amount the trustees were horized to realize at that time was mited to £10,000. The correspondence the sessional papers of 1892 shows hat Messrs. Woolston & Beeton, with outhful conceit, considered that with ontrol of the investments in the hands of the trustees for the sinking funds of the old loans they could bull the 1891 tock and secure the conversion of the old debentures at profitable rates. Mr. Turner, it would appear, took these gentlemen at their own valuation and allow-ed them a free hand. It does not appear to have occurred either to him or them that any increased value, whether real receive would affect the other securities of the province to a proportionate extent. As might have been expected, the result was not what it was represented to Mr. Turner it would be; as we have thready shown, every debenture converted was converted at more or less loss to the province, and the proceeds of the investments in the hands of the sinking

fund trustees were used in buying back at prices varying from 86 to 1021/2 in-scribed stock, which had netted to the province in 1891 811/2, 1893 85 and in 1895 90.

The total amount of the old investments sold out by the trustees up to 30th June 1896, was £61,906, 18s 6d., or \$300,248.77, of which £20,707 7.3 or \$100,430.70 was paid over to the govcrument as sinking funds realized by the conversion of the debt, the balance, £41,190 11.3, or \$199,817.90, being reir vested in 1891 stock.

It is not easy to give the exact amount of loss suffered by the province from this slipshod manner of dealing with the old investments of the sinking funds, as the returns for the investments of the cash remitted for the semi-annual payments and interest received for existing investments, but approximately it will be found that the trustees were buying back on behalf of the province the in-scribed stock at prices at from 5 to 9. points above what the province had received for it when sold.

In stating this we make full allowance for the fact that any rise in the price t some length with the manner in which the sinking fund. The loss is occasioned at some length with the manuer in partly by the brokerage, and other until 8 p.m.

Mr. Turner exercised the power confercharges and partly by the difference beand on the executive by the act of 1891, tween which the new stock was offered allowing for the conversion of the de- to the public and the market quotations benture loans of 1877 and 1887 into in- at the time, this difference having been scribed stock and the loss which the largely recovered when the trustees' in-

arrying out of that project up to 1st noted as a suggestive coincidence that of July, 1896, the latest date to which the the stock issued in 1891 the Bank of British Columbia underwrote £10,000, receiving a commission of 2 per cent. or £200 for this service, and that this is the exact amount to which by the orderod stock, viz.: 1891, 1893 and 1895, have in-council of 16th November, 1891, the handled, and to show that in this trustees (of whom the manager of that case also Mr. Turner's management has benk was the working member) were renot been such as to justify the claim stricted in disposing of the old investwhich his admirers or those who profess | ments to re-invest in the new stock. The prospectus and papers regarding the loans of 1893 and 1895 have not been Out of the total amount of inscribed published, but we have seen a copy of the authorized to be issued (£700,000)

not more than £250,000 should be for a cash loan, the balance, £450,000, being to take up the old deportures to be conto take up the old debentures to be con-verted. The government, however, found was to be paid before the 1st July, 1895, that with their exaggerated ideas of the and £50 after that datte, while interest premiums that should be paid to secure this conversion they could not venture to the part of the part

cordingly is the amount of the loan of the question of how far various state-1891. This loan was issued at the nom- ments in this prospectus may have had 1891. This loan was issued at the home a tendency to mislead the British invesinal price of 86, or a discount of 14 per tor, though, as all statements of this kind are bound to re-act on the credit as shown by the statement presented by of the province, such misrepresentations Mr. Turner on 17th March, 1892, was should be noted and condemned. The a little under 821/2. The price actually whole tenor of the document is that realized was not more than 81½, as Mr. the money is to be used for works of development, and the fact that \$892,946. 63 is to be used to pay off an overdraft fourth of the 2 per cent, paid to the at the Bank of British Columbia is careunderwriters of the loan to the expenses fully concealed. Perhaps the most interof the proposed conversion, and the esting paragraph is that in which the prospectus shows that £50 out of the government pledge the province not to is was not to be paid till the lst Octor apply for any fresh loans before the ber, so that the investor got an overlay ist July, 1898, and it is accompanied by

"When the public works have been carried out for which the present loan province £81.10½, and we are not now is intended to provide, it is believed that arguing that any better price could then further expenditure for such purposes have been obtained. We are willing to will not entail further borrowing, but allow that Mr. Turner did as well as that the cost of such works as the development of the country may require as the rate at which outside capital was and which may not be carried out by obtained. This is, however, another surplus revenue, may be met by the pro-

ceeds of land sales.' This sounds very much like the reckless despairing assertions, which a borrower whose credit is exhausted, 'and who is ready to give any pledge to keep himself afloat longer would make. It will, no doubt, be a great consolation to 1891, authorizing the trustees for the Mr. Turner to reflect after next election that it is his successor and not himself who will have to face the charge of the province not having carried out the agreement he made in its name.

Besides the pledge against further borrowing which appears in the prospectus there is every reason to believe that Mr. Turner authorized the brokers to engage that no guarantee of the bonds of the British Pacific railway would be given loan. Altogether it is a very humiliating duce matte. With East Kcotenay he position in which the province has been was not familiar, but he believed that placed, and the record of the whole trans-Turner's admirers can derive much com- ter concentration, would materially as-

ase in which the services of either Mr. Turner seems to have been in the Okanagan country, he had seen evidence akers or brokers were required, and, hands of the brokers and the bank, we of ore in veins of unusual size that far as this sum was concerned, the will refer to the rate of exchange allow- would yield handsomely. The coast, too, ove 4½ per cent. might well have been ed on the proceeds of the loan. The reif reports be true, had its ores of charred. When we come to examine what port of the public accounts committee acter suitable for smelting, and excepactually done, it will be seen that (in sessional papers, 1896, page 25) tionally situated for economical treatloss to the province greatly exceeds shows that the rate allowed by the bank ment. difference between the nominal price only averaged \$4.861/2, although exchange at which the loan was issued, and at the time was \$4.90 and \$4.91. It is ved. The trustees in accordance with claim that they could not afford to give heir instructions sold out the invest- the full rate of exchange on an amount nents they had made and bought 3 per so much larger than they required in inscribed stock from the private their ordinary business, but this would olders of the same, there being only one not apply to the amount of the overdraft

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Second Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Association in Vancouver.

Many Subjects of Prime Importance to the Mining Industry Discussed.

The following is the Vancouver News-Advertiser's report of the annual meettrustees include investments made of ing of the British Columbia Mining Engineers in that city on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 20th of January current:

Engineers was opened yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Badminton. It had been intended to read several papers at the afternoon session, and also to hold of the stock which resulted from the business meeting of the association, greater amount of money seeking invest- but as a number of gentlemen who exment would be reflected in the price re- pected to be present from the up-coun-We have in a previous article dealt ceived for the existing investments of try mining regions had failed to make connections, it was decided to adjourn

At that hour there was a fair assemblage of mining men and those interest-ed in mining industries, at the Badminton. Among others in attendance Mayor Garden, Mr. A. Williams, M.P.P., Major-General Kinchant, Major William Blakemore, of the Crow's Nest Coal Company; A. J. Colquhoun, W. J. ton, Golden; H. Perry Leake, Revelstoke: C. N. Black, Omineca; J. Coupland, B. T. Bell, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute; C. N. Davidson, Mr. Meicklejohn, of Coolgardie; and

others, some of whom are mentioned. Mr. W. Blakemore was elected to the chair. He remarked, in opening, that it was most beneficial to have one central body that could represent the mining interests of the whole country. There were mines and minerals in all parts of constitution came up for discussion and this vast Dominion, and he was very it was decided to change the name of glad that in the early part of the mining | the association to the British Columbia

paper prepared by him was read by Mr. Mr. R. C. Campbell Johnston as presi-B. T. Bell, who first of all stated that all the papers would be very fully discussed, not only here, but in Montreal, at the meetings of the Federated Can-adian Mining Institute, on March 3rd, 4th and 5th next. The institute had, as one of its great aims, the publication of all papers relating to the mineral resources of the different provinces. The institute asked for the co-operation of

British Columbia mining men.

Mr. Headly's paper was entitled "The Possibilities for Smelting in British Columbia." The writer declared that lead smelting offered some difficulties for any plant possible with the present production of the lead mines. He was to great advantage, though the difficulties were not few. As yet they did not know what the Rossland mines were capable of producing. Wild statements had been made on this head, but he believed that a 500 ton plant, erected at such a point and run so economically that it could make a smelting rate of \$7 per ton f. o. b., Rossland would soon have to increase its capacity, as the figure would leave a profit to the smelter.

There were far greater smelting possibilities in the Boundary Creek district. There the variety was greater, and a perfectly self-fluxing ore was obtainable. Once transportation was had, develop-ment would be pushed and plants would follow. Should the cosl, on development, prove to be of good coking quality, and in sufficient quantity, a plant with a large capacity would treat ore as cheaply as anywhere on the continent. Even bringing the coke in at a cost of orary member. \$12 per ton, laid down, he had no hesitation in saying that a 500 ton plant (two furnaces using steam power, would ving from them direct the cash realiz-from their investments? It was not As a further instance of how helpless West, again, of Boundary creek, in the

At Mr. Waterman's suggestion the discussion of this paper was laid over. Mr. sum (811/2) which the province requite intelligible that the bank might Blakemore, however, first stated, that as regarded Mr. Headly's statement that coke might be laid down at \$12 a ton, the Crow's Nest Coal Company hoped to give Rossland coke at a very much lower price than that.

The next paper was one by Mr. Frank C. Loring, of Rossland, on the "Mining Law, and Its Bearing on the Develop ment of Mines and Mining Districts.' The chairman read a telegram, express ing Mr. Loring's regret at not being present, on account of bereavement.

Mr. C. F. Monkton said there were two papers to come before the association on the mining laws, the one by Mr. Loring and one by himself. He might summarize them by saying that Mr. Loring objected to staking by means of a centre line only. He considered that corner posts ought to be inserted and line stakes. Locations 1,500 feet square, were, in his opinion, too large. He considered that a locator should have from 60 to 90 days to prove the value of a claim, but unless he could show something then, he should not be allowed to retain it. In his own paper Mr. Monkton considered the free min-ers' license an unfair and unnecessary tax. He thought assessment work should be done within six months." He agreed with Mr. Loring as to the necessity of corner posts and reducing the in favor of compelling locators to cut down their stakes if claims were not re-

A long discussion on these papers fol-

Mr. C. N. Black dealt chiefly with ofacer mining, and suggested that the Mineral, Placer Mining and Water acts should be codified and printed in a handy pocket volume, with a map showing the mining districts. He was also of the opinion that the legislature should be petitioned to introduce such amendments to the placer mining act as would provide for the issuance of crown grants for placer leasehold properties on terms similar, as nearly as might be, to those provided for obtaining crown grants for mineral claims. He submitted resolutions in conformity with his remarks, and suggested that the appointment of a committee to deal with the mining laws should be made.

Mr. Waterman was of opinion that surveyor should survey claims before they were recorded, and thought it should be compulsory that assessment The second annual meeting of the work-not necessary to the extent of British Columbia Association of Mining \$100-should also be performed before recording. The surveyor should take note of the assessment work. Before the meeting closed the chair-

man stated that he was in London about four weeks ago. He was brought into contact with a big firm that had never heard of Rossland or of the Kootenays and had but the vaguest idea of British Columbia. This firm had a paid up capital of millions and handled gold propteries in all parts of the world. The association should consider how it could bring the real character of the mines of British Columbia before the people whom it wanted to interest. It was certain that the means adopted hitherto had not Before leaving this subject it may be Vaughan, Mr. C. F. Monkton, secretored as a suggestive coincidence that of tary of the association; Col. T. H. that a province with such bona fide property. been a success. It was a great shame Tracy, treasurer; Messrs. W. Skene, erties should not be more adequately and fairly represented to the great capitalists with heaps of money hoarded in Waterman, H. B. Wilson, H. K. Wal- the banks, who were only too anxious to invest in legitimate enterprises. He thought one way they could advertise was through the medium of the Federated Canadian Mining Institute. (Cheers.) A vote of thanks to the chairman was cordially passed and the association adjourned its session till 11 o'clock next

Second Day's Proceedings. The association held its business meet ing for members only at 11 a.m. The history of their country that mining men | Mining Institute and also to appoint a were getting so well together.

In the absence of Mr. Robert R. Headly, of the Hall Mines smelter, a took place. Mr. W. A. Carlyle succeeds dent, while the other officers are: Vice-President, W. Blakemore, Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.; R. R. Hedley, Nelson; F. C. Loring, Rossland; J. B. Hobson, Cariboo; S. M. Robins, Nanaimo, and R. C. Campbell Johnston, Vancouver Members of council, Messrs. A. H. Holdich, Nelson; G. F. Moneton, A. J. Colquhoun, W. J. Waterman and Major Vaughan Vancouver; M. A. Bucke, Kas-16: J. D. Sword, Rossland; H. Perry Leake, Revelstoke; and W. J. R. Cowell, Victoria. Col. Tracy was unanimously re elected treasurer. Mr. G. F. Monk ton, being nominated for secretary, stated his wish not to act as such, on the ground that the secretary should reside Monkton the society would be non-existent, and announced his intention of moving at the proper time that an honorarium be given him as a testimonial of the high esteem in which his services were held. Mr. Monkton, in thanking him, said that he desired that any honor arium voted him should be devoted to the advancement of the society and not to himself, and pointed out that to Messrs. Campbell Johnston and Colqu-

houn most of the asociation's success was The following members were elected: Messrs, H. K. Walton, Golden; H. Perry Leake, Revelstoke; J. L. Parker, Rossland; H. J. Watson, Major Vaughan, Morrison, O. Norborn, W. Pellew-Harvey, T. Smith and Barclay thorne, of Vancouver, H. C. Mitchell, C. M. Black, Omineca: W. H. Gallagher. B. T. Bell and W. Blakemore. Profes-

sor A. R. C. Selwyn was elected an hon-At the adjourned meeting Wednesday evening Mr. W. Blakemore occupied the The first business of the evening smelt at a cost not exceeding \$2.75 per | was the election of three delegates to before it was found possible to float this ton of ore. This, of course, would pro- attend, with the president, the meetings of the Federated Institute, and also to appoint a committee on mining laws. the range between Kootenay Lake and Messrs. W. McGregor, G. F. Monkton, action is scarcely one from which Mr. Fort Steele would produce ores that, af- and J. B. Hobson were the delegates Turner's admirers can derive much com- ter concentration, would materially as- elected, while Messrs. A. Williams, M.P. P., A. J. Colquhoun, W. H. Gallagher, F. C. Lorin, Major Vaughan and Col. Tracy were elected as the committee on mining laws, Mr. W. A. Carlyle to be an ex officio member and the surveyorgeneral to be asked to consult with the committee on coal questions.

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Gallagher and carried unanimously that Mr. A. J. Colquhoun be appointed convener of this ommittee. A paper on "Cyandidation of Tailings

o' Ores," by Mr. A. S. Edgecombde, was next read by Mr. Monkton. A resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. H. Perry Leake, proposing that the council approach the raliway company as to reduction of rates for members attending the the next sessions be held at Nelson early

The meeting then closed with a vote, of thanks to Mr. B. T. Bell, who had come from Ottawa to attend the meetings, and to the chairman.

Several papers down on the programme were printed and circulated, but were not read. They will be read and dis-cussed at Montreal in March next. Among these papers was one by Mr. Howard West, of New Denver, on "Mining Machinery in the Slocan." The writer described machinery used in breaking ground; for hoisting, pumping and ventilation purposes; in transportation and on prepartion of ore for the market. In doing so he spoke of the machinery in use on the Galena Farm, and the Stocan Star mine, the Dardanelles, the Payne, Washington, Alamo, Alpha and Noble Five mines. He declared that the Slocan mining division of West Kootenay had been well and fittingly describsertion did not necessarily indicate that

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the Slocan Lake section of the country, he said: "Here is found a large variety of ores. the majority of which are palpably adapted to local treatment in preference to smelting. The introduction of properly lished beforehand, would give a tremendous impetus to the mining industry and largely increase the present output. Here is an opportunity for eastern manufacturers to come to the front and demonstrate beyond a doubt that these ores can be economically handled right at in the Kootenay. Mr. Bell in nominating fore respectfully submit this for the con- been provided for the guests. During firmly convinced that a blast furnace in the Kootenay. Mr. Bell in nominating matting plant would handle the ores of the office, remarked that but for Mr. West, of New Denver, for sideration of all interested in the future welfare of the country, whether financially and the office, remarked that but for Mr. ally or professionally.'

> sion of the district. Another also referred to the large deposits of galena ores in the Lardeau country, which had, so far, produced very little, owing

In "Some Odd Notes on Mining." Mr meetings. It was also recommended that properly managed; some of the vital nethonext sessions he held at Nelson early cessities of a smeker might have been

ti suit the needs of that particular plant. prices demanded by some proprietors for has been suggested by more than one person that the present size of claimspossible, or usual, for any claim owner to thoroughly prospect his 52 acres and use it for its legitimate purpose, we are all well aware that, in the majority of cases, one or two small prosspeculation, in the hope that some aded as a poor man's country, which as so increase the value of his own unused property. It is not easy to suggest a size of claims. He suggested that some official should be appointed to take flying visits unannounced, to claims, to examine the assessment work, and was examine the assessment work, and was there; but because in comparison with there; but because in comparison with to inspect every claim and see if the other camps, the minimum amount of sworn assessment was really done, but

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before commensurate returns were sufficient. And, notwithstanding the shown. Speaking of the demands of small amount of work done, the value

designed mills, the suitability of which getting some return eventually, it is diffifor the purpose having been fully estabthe mines; great caution is necessary, more especially in the details of design | ered.' and construction to insure success, but I am confident that no difficulties are of adjournment was made to the dining an insurmountable nature, and I there- room, where a sumptious repast had

"Some West Kootenay Ore Bodies" is the title of a paper contributed by Mr. J. C. Gwillim. of Slocan City. The natural resources of the country were productive nature of the West Koot- utilized in the production of electricity, these rough values for the last five coal demand and output of the future. years, including 1897: \$300,000; \$800,000; \$2,200,000: \$4,500,000: \$8,300,000. The ous galenas of Slocan-Kaslo and Ainsand the silicious dry ores of gold and | to put down such methods. silver which were more especially found in the Southern Slocan and Nelson divisions, but which also occurred as subsidiary ore bodies in every mining divilarge contributor was the Silver King, with its copper-silver ore; this, hoewver, was productiveness was concerned. These principal ores were not confined entirely for Cannes to-day. to certain areas, but each had its own chief centre and its particular characteristics in form and value. Mr. Gwillim went into detail regarding the different ores in the several areas, and declared, incidentally, that the much-criticised Two Friends mine, on Springer Creek, carried a very high grade of galena, more especially localized in the neighborhood of an interfering mica trap dyke. He

to want of roads. A. H. Holditch, of Nelson, gave much that is of interest. In it he discussed the smelter question, and says that, given all the necessary facilities, there is no need for any government, corporation or city to subsidize a smelter. If it was properly managed, it was a highly profitable undertaking, and had no need for any outside assistance. The reason why certain smelting plants that had been started in British Columbia were idle, was because they were not absent, or the metallurgist in charge did

not understand his business, or at least failed to modify his previous experience Mr. Holditch touched upon the large mere "holes in the ground," saying: "It 1,500 feet square-is too large and that return to the old conditions of 1,500x600 feet is desirable. If it were mining, there need be no objection to his holding such a large tract of land; but pect holes constitute the owners' idea of work, and the ground is simply held for joining claim may prove valuable, and working capital was required as a rule nothing less than that would seem to be

asked for the property is usually enormously out of proportion. Why a claim owner who has done little or nothing to open up his prospects should imagine that capitalists will cheerfully plank down their money on the off chance of cult to say, but it is undoubtedly the pre-

If the owner would agree to take chances together with the capitalist-that is, to take his money largely in sharesthings would be much better for the country in general, as many more mineral claims would be opened up, and, in all probability, valuable mines discov-

At the conclusion of the meeting, Blakemore spoke on the great future of the coal industry of the province, while enay district was, he said, shown by that power would seriously affect the

Mr. B. T. Bell spoke of the object of the association, pointing out that it was ores which produced these values were for the purpose of developing and exof three main classes. The argentifer- panding the mineral wealth and resources of the country, which wild-cat schemes worth primarily; the pyrrhotite copper gold ores of Trail Creek secondly; against. They should use all their power

> CARLE NEWS Dublin, Jan. 21.-Mr. Dunbarton, Q.C., M.P., for Armagh, has been returned to the house of commons without opposi-

London, Jan. 21.-In accordance with a somewhat unique deposit, as far as their original plans, Mrs. Henry Gladstone and Mr. Geo. Armistead started London, Jan. 21.—According to a des-

patch received to-day from Berlin, it is semi-officially announced that Germany will not object to the appointment of Prince George of Greece as governor of the Island of Crete, "provided the other powers unanimously consent.' Bombay, Jan. 20 .- During the past

week the deaths from the bubonic plague

numbered 851. From all causes there

were 1,500 deaths. The exodus is in-

creasing and business is stagnant.

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the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our bills care is while others do not.

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