(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

NEARING THE END.

The best news that has been heard since the war started between the United States and Spain is to be found in the dispatches in another column. It is to the effect that there will probably be an end to the war before long. Spain has instructed her ambassador to France to request the Powers to intervene to bring about a peace with the United States on terms that will not affect the honor of the Spanish nation. It is evident the Spanish people are not in a condition to further continue the struggle with so powerful a nation as the United States. This must be more palpable to the government of Spain every day. The Americans are not yet in first class fighting trim, as they have not yet fairly mobilized their army. This is evidenced from the fact that the forward movement for the invasion of Cuba has not begun, nor will it be until the troops are better drilled and disciplined than at present. The navy of the United States was in fairly good fighting condition when hostilities began, and has done some rather effective work. The United States has not been handicapped by a lack of funds, and everything essential that money could purchase for the army and navy has been cheerfully furnished.

Spain was in a poor condition to carry on a war when it was declared, and judging by the results has not bettered her condition to any great extent since. She was almost exhausted financially from the result of a three years' endeavor to pacify Cuba, and in suppressing the Philippine uprising. Since then rebellion has broken out anew in the Philippines, and she has had riots and been threatened with insurrections at home. With enemies at home and abroad and a shortage of funds, it is no wonder, therefore, that her army and navy have not made a better showing, and that she is anxious for peace.

The final straw that has probably broken her spirit was the run on the Bank of Spain. This in the course of a very short time would have led to the closing of the doors of that financial institution. It is claimed by financiers if the Bank of Spain failed that Spain would immediately have been compelled to quit fighting, as such a calamity would produce both national and individual bankruptcy, and it would be impossible for her to further carry on the war, owing to a complete lack of funds. It is certain that the fear of this calamity has had considerable to do with Spain's determination to sue for peace.

The ending of the war is a consummation that is most devoutly wished for by the whole civilized world. Its continuance means that breadstuffs and other food commodities will be high all over the world. This produces discontent and riots among the people of the poorer nations of Europe. It also means a disturbing and hampering of the trade in every direction which makes it burdensome on all mankind. In war times it is hard to induce capitalists to embark in new ventures, because the outcome of hostilities can never be foretold and once begun it is difficult to predict how many nations may become involved before they cease. In time this would interfere to a large extent with local mining operations, as it would prevent capital from embarking in new mining ventures here. It is, therefore, hoped that the wishes of the Spanish people may be carried out at the earliest possible moment and that there may be peace between the two warring nations within the next few days.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

If the Government supporters and Independents of the Rossland riding do not appear to be particularly active in their preparations for the general elections, it must not be supposed that they are indifferent as to the outcome of the contest, or are over-sanguine that the cause they espouse will triumph. Evidences are not lacking to prove that the friends of good government in this district are taking an intelligent interest in the situation. They do not believe in an organization that admits of machine politics and bossism such as is being attempted by the Oppositionists of this city, but they are, nevertheless, banded together in a solid phalanx against the attempt that is being made by certain opponents of the Government to foist upon the constituency a man who has not a correct conception of what would be required of him in the legislature, and whose partisanship would be almost certain to operate disadvantageously against the proper recognition of the public needs of the district. They are considering the matter from a business and not from a politieal point of view. They realize that the Turner government will surely be returned to power, and are anxious to see such an outcome for the reason that they dread the possibility of the control of the affairs of the Province passing into the hands of the incompetent and discredited Opposition. They also appreciate the importance of having as a representative a man who is not only capable of conducting an intelligent and forcible debate on the floor of the House, but who would be a shining light and a tower of strength in the executive council of the Government. Those who have a business stake here anticipate that the next four years will witness a phenomenal advancement in the development of the resources of the riding, and, as a consequence, the district will be constantly making claim to important consideration at the hands of the Administration, whether the legislature is in session or not. It, therefore, behoves this constituency to elect a man who is not prejudiced against the Government party, and who is capable to thoroughly and conscientiously perform any and all the duties that would devolve upon him as a cabinet minister.

A CANADIAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

It is hoped that the international commission that is to be appointed as a result of Sir Louis Davies visit to Washington, will satisfactorily dispose of the several differences that exist between Canada and the United States. It is to be regretted that of late years there has been a marked tendency for Canadians and Americans to drift apart in many issues of minor importance. We have had to complain of their attitude as revealed in tariff and alien labor legislation, and they, upon their side, appear to have two grievances, one concerning fishing privileges in North Atlantic waters and the great lakes, and the other touching the queston of seal catching in deep waters in the Pacific.

It would not be surprising when the American members of the commission learn that by the high tariff of their country, especially in the case of lead, they are forcing Canadians to build up a home market for lead ore and its products, they will recommend their government to take down their barriers to Canadian trade. It is said that the commission will sit at Ottawa. This will give the American members an excellent opportunity to observe how prosperity prevails among those who toil at manual labor in a "free" country unprotected by a "Corliss amendment."

THE LONDON MARKET.

Promoters of mining schemes complain that it is now more difficult than it was before the Hispano-American war to float a mining deal in London. This seems to be true only in a measure. It is not impossible, even under the somewhat depressed condition of affairs to successfully market a mine there, provided it is a meritorious one. There are several deals pending there at present that involve large sums. There was a payment made only a day or two since which involved the reorganization of one of the largest properties in the south belt and the expenditure of considerable money. The agents of both English and Scotch operators are even now in this vicinity and are looking for chances for investment. The head of one of the largest real estate and investment houses in England was in this city a few days since. He represents a clientage of investors second to none in importance in the United Kingdom, and his mission was to purchase mining properties here. Instances of this kind could be repeated ad infinitum, but those mentioned are sufficient to show that the British investor, notwithstanding the war, takes a deep interest in the mining affairs of this section, and is ready to place money here. This inclination to invest, despite the damper that has been put on mining ventures during hostilities, will doubtless be the case until peace has been declared.

When the fighting ceases and there is no longer danger of international complications that might involve the peace of the world there will be a change for the better, the like of which has never been witnessed in this Dominion. The flood tide of investment will then set in this way, and lead the entire section on to good fortune and prosperity. There are facts which point to this condition as unerringly as the day follows the night. Were it not for the intervention of the war, the Kootenays would ere this have been in the very heyday of a mining boom.

A new field for mining operations has been found in British Columbia and a fairer field than this the sun does not shine upon. It stretches for hundreds of miles square and its stores of mineral are inexhaustible. Its returns to investors will be far greater than has hitherto been the case in any other part of the globe.

Sight must not be lost of the fact that the Kootenay district is turning out $2,000,000 per month and that new mines are constantly being added to the list of producers. The section is, therefore, able to stand alone. It has passed the infant industry stage and is approaching a vigorous manhood. This has been accomplished, too, largely without the aid of British capital. With what we are producing and the occasional investment of capital from Great Britain the outlook is rosy, and we shall have good times even during the prevalence of hostilities. Later on, however, when "this cruel war is over" and the flow of British capital sets in in a regular stream toward the Kootenays there will result an era of prosperity that will surprise the most optimistic, so great will it be.

MR. BUCHANAN'S MISSION.

In another column will be found the report of G. O. Buchanan, the delegate appointed by this district to interview the Federal government regarding the lead industry. It is an interesting statement and well worth persual. It will be seen that the application for tariff changes came too late for consideration at this session of parliament, but the bounty on lead smelted in Canada to the extent of $30,000 per annum will remain in force until next session, when the matter will be fully dealt with by parliament. In other respects everything depends on the future. Mr. Buchanan's recommendations are right to the point and deserve favorable consideration. He believes the desires of the district with respect to this very important question can be satisfied, but that in order to attain such a result it will be necessary to keep it well to the front in the public eye and lose no opportunity to see that parliament is thoroughly informed on all points bearing on the matter. Mr. Buchanan has displayed great tact and public spirit in the part that he has played in endeavoring to advance the prosperity of the Canadian lead industry and is entitled to the thanks of the people of the Kootenays.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

The much talked of Anglo-American alliance is commencing to assume definite shape, if the reports telegraphed from Washington to the London, Eng., newspapers can be relied on. Negotiations have got to a stage where Great Britain will recognize the Monroe doctrine, and will not attempt to increase her territory in the western hemisphere. The United States will build the Nicaragua canal, of which Great Britain will have the use during war. The United States will hold all the territory taken from Spain, and Great Britain will protect her in her possession thereof if she is threatened. The United States will support Great Britain in China and the far east. All British ports in China will be opened to the United States under the "most-favored-nation" clause. The main feetures of an arbitration treaty have been provided. The alliance in case of war will be offensive and defensive. These terms will undoubtedly meet with cordial approval throughout both the British Empire and the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE FOR SLOCAN RIDING.

It is not improbable that John L. Retallack, of Kaslo, will be the Government candidate for the Slocan riding at the forthcoming elections, and should he be nominated in that interest will be an admirable selection. Mr. Retallack is a resident of the district and has been ever since Kootenay, practically speaking, began to be known, and is thus a pioneer. He came to Ainsworth in 1890, and was in that camp during the early mining excitement. Subsequently he moved to Kaslo and has since remained a resident of that city. Having extensive interests in the district and a thorough knowledge of the conditions which exist there and the requirements of the same, he is admirably adapted to represent a mining constituency, more especially one like the Slocan in which there have been such important and extensive developments. From a legislative point of view no better man, we think, could have been chosen as a candidate to represent this section of Kootenay. His interests are the interests of those of his prospective constituents and in addition to his local standing, investments, and familiarity with the conditions that exist there, he is a man of wide capabilities. Mr. Retallack is personally highly respected, is popular throughout the riding, is a ready and fluent speaker and is generally well informed. These are qualifications which fit nim in an eminent degree for a seat in the legislative assembly and to advocate the requirements and promote the interests of Slocan riding and of Kootenay in general, the interests of every part of which are identical.

Mr. Retallack has in the past rendered very efficient service in various capacities in behalf of Kaslo and the Slocan district and has since his arrival, which has already been stated, was at the very commencement of mining development in the Kootenays, taken a prominent part in all matters of a public nature, and has shown a public spiritedness which has been commendable throughout. He has stuck to the district through good report and evil, and has shared the vicissitudes of the camp, having from the outset expressed implicit faith in the future of that section and demonstrated his faith by his actions. Of course there are other men, worthy citizens, too, who have worked shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Retallack and given similar evidence of their abiding faith; but without wishing in any degree to minimize the importance of their joint and several efforts, we do not know of any person who can put forward stronger claims, and in our opinion there are few men in the district so well qualified for the important position which is sought for him by his friends. We trust that Mr. Retallack may receive endorsation as the Government candidate, and we feel sure in that event he will be the first representative of the Slocan riding of Kootenay to take a seat in the Provincial legislature.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

The session of parliament is so nearly at an end that for all practical purposes it may be considered finished. That the session has not been one to excite a high degree of interest as compared with past years, is probably due to the fact that it has been used largely to give effect to measures upon which the country had already passed its judgment, and not because the administration has been in any way backward in preparing such legislation as the needs of the country required.

Of the measures proposed by the ministers, several have been of great importance and interest. Mr. Blair has been able to announce the completion of his plans for bringing the Intercolonial railway into Montreal over the Drummond County and Grand Trunk systems. The Postmaster-General has made two important alterations in the working of his department, one making newspapers subject to postage, except in the case of weekly papers delivered within twenty-five miles of the place of publication, and the other intended to give increased facility to the dead letter branch of the service by establishing branch offices. The good work begun last year to assist the development of Canada's agricultural resources has been continued. The grants for cold storage have been maintained, and arrangements have been made to renew the attack upon British markets by Canadian perishable products, which was so well begun last year. Rather elaborate preparations have been made for immigration to the Northwest Territories.

The one legislative act of the session which commanded attention outside the Dominion was the provision introduced by Hon. Mr. Fielding in the financial plans for the coming year, whereby a preference was extended to sugar imported from the British West Indies. This has been accepted both in Canada and in Great Britain as a recognition by Canada of the interdependence of the various portions of the British empire.

The most prominent feature of the session, however, was Hon. Clifford Sifton's Yukon Railway bill, otherwise known as "the Mann & McKenzie job." How it passed the commons, but was fortunately killed in the senate is too fresh in the minds of the readers of THE MINER to need any further reference in this connection.

The repeal of the old franchise and the substitution of a new one, and the passage of a measure for the taking of a plebiscite vote on the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic may also be mentioned among the important legislation introduced and passed.

The Liberal party has not yet succeeded in removing the tariff from the arena of political controversy. Nothing has been done in this respect this session, but certain revisions will in all probability be made next year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Oppositionists fired their "first gun in the campaign" in Vanconver the other day. Judging from the reports of the affair, the gun was charged with a blank cartridge.

CANADIANS will heartily approve of the statement of the London Daily Mail that Lord Aberdeen's successor as governor-general must be a man of the very first rank. Saving, perhaps, India, there is no vice-royalty in the Empire whose importance can be measured against the governor-generalship of Canada.

THE Victoria Colonist contends that the Oppositionists are the enemies of the Province. They may not intend to be such, but they are. They have fallen into their present position probably because they have been so blinded by prejudice and lust for office that they have not seen whither their steps are leading them.

THE Victoria Times is of the opinion that it requires no gift of prophecy to see that the approaching elections will be the sternest battle ever fought in the history of the Province. To our notion this is a very ridiculous statement. The Opposition party is in a hopelessly unorganized condition, is without a leader, has no platform and is utterly discredited. How in the name of common sense can such an outfit expect to do any effective work in the present campaign.

THE Grand Forks Miner, the leading paper of the Kettle River valley, referring to the political situation in the Rossland riding, says the representatives of the Boundary Creek Oppositionists feel sure that by uniting their forces against the numerous Rossland factions of the party they can secure the legislative nomination for a west side man. The Boundary Creekers are evidently becoming very tired of being used as tools to satisfy the ambitions of the Opposition politicans of this city.

WE HASTEN to endorse the Victoria Colonist when it says that the misfortune of British Columbia is that its Opposition consists of narrow, disappointed men, who have been soured by repeated political failures, or are jealous of those who have been more fortunate than themselves in getting to the front in this great and promising Province. The few who are inclined to support the men who sit to the left of Speaker Booth should bear in mind that the tactics of these members of the legislature have been condemned by a large majority of the electors on every occasion that they have had to express their opinion for nearly 20 years past.

THE postoffice bill as finally passed provides for the establishment of branch dead-letter offices in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg, and Victoria, as well as Ottawa. It also provides that the Postmaster-General may make regulations providing that where a letter is insufficiently stamped, or incorrectly addressed, the postmaster may, if the sender's name is on the outside, apply to him to complete the postage or correct the address instead of sending the letter to the dead-letter office. In regard to postage of newspapers, Mr. Mulock accepted an amendment which provides that all weekly papers shall go free of postage from the office of publication to postoffices situated within 25 miles of the place where they are published.

No. 100.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"London & Rossland, B. C., Limited."

Registered the 17th day of May, 1898.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "London & Rossland, B. C., Limited," as an extra-provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated in England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £15,000, divided into 15,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Rossland, and Frank Louis Mercer, financial agent, whose address is Rossland aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any gold or other mines, mining rights and concessions and auriferous or metalliferous land in British Columbia or elsewhere, or any interest therein:

(b.) To search for, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, reduce, amalgamate, dress, refine and prepare for market, ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects:

(c.) To prospect, examine and explore any territories or places in British Columbia or elsewhere, and to employ and equip expeditions, experts and other agents:

(d.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, precious stones, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with metallurgical operations, and other operations of the company, or required by workmen or others employed by them:

(d.) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbors, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, embankments, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw mills, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, stores, shops, stations, transports and postal arrangements and other works and conveniences, and to contribute to and assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of the same:

(f.) To carry on business as miners, storekeepers, hotel keepers, farmers, cattle breeders and dealers, mechanical and general engineers, builders, contractors, provision dealers, shop owners, wharfingers, railway and tramway proprietors, hauliers, coach owners, livery stable keepers, merchants, importers and exporters, and to manufacture, buy, sell, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds:

(g.) To create, acquire and carry on any business, or any parts of businesses, which may seem to be capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with or independently of the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to dispose of any such newly acquired business:

(h.) To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, lands, buildings, machinery, plant and every kind of real and personal property so far as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the business or purposes of the company:

(i.) To apply for and acquire, purchase, obtain licenses for, or otherwise obtain any patents or rights, or interest in patents, inventions, trade marks and other rights and privileges of any kind, and any secret or other information which may seem desirable or capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, and to use, exercise, sell, grant licenses or other interests in, and otherwise deal with and turn to account the property, rights, privileges and information so obtained:

(j.) To manufacture, buy, adapt and prepare any articles, materials, apparatus or things used for or in connection with any part of the company's business, or capable of being so used, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same:

(k.) From time to time to establish, carry on and close factories, depots, agencies and other branches of the company's business, either in British Columbia or elsewhere:

(l.) To lend money from time to time, either upon or without mortgage or other security, at such rates of interest, and generally on such terms and conditions, and in such manner as may deemed expedient, and to guarantee performance of contracts by persons having dealings with the company:

(m.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, commercial, trading or other operations in connection with the business of the company as may be deemed expedient, and to undertake, subscribe to or otherwise aid any undertaking having for its purpose, either directly or indirectly, the opening out of trade or making experiments or investigations in connection with any of the objects of the Company or any business carried on by the Company:

(n.) To purchase, acquire, carry on and develop, and to promote and subscribe to any business, works or undertakings for any of the purposes aforesaid, or offering facilities in connection therewith, or any share or interest therein, and to pay for any business or property so acquired, in cash, shares or otherwise as may be thought fit, and in taking over any business to undertake any liabilities in connection therewith:

(o.) To provide for the welfare of persons in the employment of the Company, and the wives, widows and families of such persons by grants of money, pensions or other payments, and by providing or subscribing towards schools and places of recreation or otherwise, and hospitals, dispensaries and medical attendance as the Company shall think fit, and to form, subscribe to or otherwise aid benevolent, educational or charitable institutions or objects which may be thought to have any moral or other claims to support by the Company by reason of the locality of their operations or otherwise, and to subscribe or guarantee moneys for sports, exhibitions, races or other public, general or useful objects:

(p.) To enter into any contract with any person or persons, corporation or corporations or any association (including workpeople or employees or associations of such persons), to regulate the course of business for the purpose of establishing any tariff of prices, or otherwise for the purposes of the Company's business, and to contribute out of the Company's funds to any association of masters or others for protection against, or for lessening, or apportioning, or sharing loss consequent upon strikes or combinations of workmen:

(q.) To register the Company or constitute or incorporate it as an anonymous or other society in any country, and to take all steps which may be necessary or expedient to enable it to carry on business in any country:

(r.) To borrow or raise money on any terms, and either upon or without any morigage or security or pledge of any property of the Company (inclusive of unpaid calls and uncalled capital), and for the purpose of securing borrowed money, or otherwise to issue at par or at a premium or discount, mortgage or other debentures or debenture stock or other securities, payable either to bearer or otherwise, and either redeemable or irredeemable, and to redeem and contract to redeem any such securities, either at a premium or discount and to set aside and provide a fund or funds for redemption thereof:

(s.) To make, accept, indorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments:

(t.) To establish, regulate and discontinue any agencies for promoting the purposes of the Company, and to act as agents for others:

u. To sell, lease, let on hire, dispose of or otherwise turn to account, or make any arrangements for the development, working or disposal of or otherwise deal with the whole or any part of the business or property of the Company, or any share or interest therein, and to make and carry into effect any arrangements for amalgamation or for carrying on business together or in connection with any other company, corporation or person, or for working any other similar or analogous undertaking, and on any such sale, disposition or arrangement to accept payment in whole or in part in shares, bonds, debentures or other securities and subject to any restriction or condition as to transfer or otherwise, and to pay any expenses in connection with the formation of any company intended to take over the whole or any part of the Company's property or business:

(v.) To invest in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures and obligations of any company or undertaking which shall be thought fit, whether involving an unpaid liability or not other than the shares of the Company itself, and to sell and dispose of any such investments:

(w.) To pay all or any of the costs and expenses of and incident to the promotion and formation of the Company, including brokerage and commission for obtaining or guaranteeing the subscription of capital or debentures or debenture stock, and the acquisition by the Company of the property referred to in paragraph (a) and the negotiations for the same:

(x.) To form, incorporate or aid in forming or incorporating any company or companies either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, having for its object or one or more of its objects the developing or sale of any property acquired by the Company, and to apply for and take allotment of any of the shares, mortgages, debentures, stock or other securities of any such new company or companies, and to sell, dispose of, or otherwise deal with any such shares, mortgages, debentures, stock or other securities of any such new company or companies, and to pay all or any of the costs and expenses of and incidental to the promotion and formation of such new company or companies, including brokerage and commission for obtaining or guaranteeing the subscription of capital or debentures or debenture stock of such new company or companies, or any other expenses of and incident to the flotation, incorporation or negotiation thereof:

(y.) To do all or any of the things aforesaid, either as principals, contractors, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others and either by or through agents, sub-contractors or otherwise:

(z.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects:

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 17th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as brewers, under the name, style and firm of the Columbia Brewery Company, in the City of Rossland, British Columbia, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Henry Gaul, at the premises on First avenue, in Rossland aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Henry Gaul by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., this eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1898.

JOHN GRADEN.
HENRY GAUL.
W. B. TOWNSEND. 5-26-3t

The Commonwealth Gold Mining and Development Company, Ltd. Ly.

NOTICE.

The necessary consent thereto required by law having been obtained, notice is hereby given that the Commonwealth Gold Mining and Development Company, Limited Liability, after thirty days from the insertion of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette and The Miner, a newspaper published in the city of Rossland, will change its office or principal place of business from the city of Rossland to the town of Peachland, Okanagan lake, British Columbia.

W. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.
Dated the 10th day of May, A. D. 1898. 5-19-4t

The West Le Roi and Josie Consolidated Mining Company (Foreign).

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the West Le Roi and Josie Consolidated Mining Company (Foreign) will be held at the offices of Messrs. Daly & Hamilton, Barristers, Rossland, B. C., on Friday, the 24th day of June, A.D., 1898, at the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of disposing of the whole or any portion of its assets, rights, powers, privileges and franchises.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1898.

J. B. JONES,
4w Secretary.

Poorman Gold Mining Company (Foreign).

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Poorman Gold Mining Company (Foreign) will be held at the offices of Messrs. Daly & Hamilton, Barristers, Rossland, B. C., on Friday, the 24th day of June, A.D., 1898, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of disposing of the whole or any portion of its assets, rights, powers, privileges and franchises.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1898.

EDWIN DURANT,
4w Secretary.

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. 6-2-1ot

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. 5-26-1ot

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 Ross 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. 5-19-1ot

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Emu, Kurrajong, Whirroo, Hotstuph, Duphunnie mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout mountain.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for F. McIvor McIvor Campbell (as trustee) free miner's certificate No. 6,214 A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

N. F. TOWNSEND.
Dated this 29th day of March, 1898. 4-7-1ot

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Black Diamond mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: north of and adjoining the Independent and Black Horse mineral claims.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for J. S. Colton-Fox, free miner's certificate 5,206A, and Campbell Sweeney, free miner's certificate 96,706, 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 22nd day of April, 1898. 4-28-1ot

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. 5-12-1ot