(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

FAVOR AN ABLE MAN.

The Independent Government meeting last night was characterized by harmony, good feeling and intense enthusiasm. The dominant sentiment expressed was in favor of the election of an able man who would represent the riding in such a manner that its interests would receive that meed of consideration which its importance justifies, and at the same time would be a credit to his constituents. It was suggested that the next few years would be momentuous ones in the history of this riding and therefore it is all important that it be ably and properly represented in the provincial legislature. It is felt that the responsible office of M. P. P. should not be handed over to the keeping of a dullard or a second class man, who would only misrepresent the people and the district.

Another feature of the meeting was that the government came in for a large share of praise for the very generous manner in which it has behaved toward this section in the way of appropriations for schools, trails and roads, and court facilities. It was alleged by the several speakers that the government could not have been just to the other sections of British Columbia by being more generous to this riding than it has. It was no hap hazard generosity or giving without reason. The needs of the riding were first carefully inquired into and when it was ascertained just what was wanted it was given and with a free hand.

The government was also praised for its wise legislation in regard to the mines, and its vigilance in looking after the interests of the working miners, as exemplified in the truck act and like enactments.

It was, therefore, felt that it would never do to turn out such a government and turn public affairs over to the control of so inefficient and weak a lot of men as make up the Opposition. The presence of so large a throng of representative men from all classes and the harmony and earnestness of purpose which characterized the entire proceedings, reveals that Rossland is one of the Independent Government party's strongholds.

The attempt of certain of the Oppositionists to make capital out of the manner in which the executive committee selected the delegates to the nominating convention proved abortive, for the meeting indorsed the selection without a dissenting voice. The Opposition tactics of endeavoring to win by the Cæsarian policy of dividing and conquering will not prevail where the Independent Government party is so united as it is here. Judging from the perfect unanimity of sentiment and the spirit of harmony that prevails among the Independent Government supporters here, it is evident that their candidate will have a walkover.

AN ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.

Military and naval experts are watching the progress of the war between the United States and Spain with the keenest interest, because they wish to know how the latest war engines invented will do their work. Among the engines of destruction, over which there has been much speculation, is the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. This vessel was tried off Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday. At a distance of about a mile the Vesuvius fired at some batteries on the shore. Three charges of 200 pounds of gun cotton were fired from the pneumatic guns of the cruiser. The trial was made at midnight and the full effect of the destruction wrought could not be determined. The third shots, however, fell on the brow of a hill and tons of earth flew high in the air and the ships of the blockading equadron several miles away were shaken by the immense force of the explosion. The Spaniards must have been surprised. The full effects of the other two shots could not be told on account of the uncertain light. It is certain, however, from these trials that the Vesuvius, should the opportunity be given her, will prove to be a most destructive vessel. She can send 50 pounds of gun cotton three miles and 200 pounds over a mile. The effect of 50 pounds of gun cotton exploding within 50 feet of a war vessel, it is claimed, would be its practical annihilation. Two hundred pounds of the same destructive material, were it to strike a vessel fair and square, would blow its into atoms. The crew would never know what had struck the boat. The effect on forts of masonry would be to raze them to the ground. On earthworks the destruction wrought would be almost as great, as each charge would make great holes through which storming parties could enter. The future operations of this vessel will therefore be watched with deep interest, as it is certain that she will make a record for herself before the war is over. It is probable that she will play a very important part in the storming of Santiago when that event takes place. The use of such vessels as the Vesuvius ought to have a tendency to shorten the war.

A dozen of shots of 200 pounds of dynamite would play sad havoc if fired into a city. It is awful to contemplate the loss of life that would follow such a bombardment.

THE MINING CONGRESS.

The International Mining Congress will convene at Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 6th, for a four days' session. This congress is the outcome of the mining congress held a year since at Denver, Colorado. The call for the convention sets forth that it is intended to promote the business interests and development of the resources of the mining industry of North and South America; to bring together mining men and investors; to increase reciprocal trade among them; to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling and hearty cooperation among the various mining, commercial and labor bodies represented. It will be remembered that at the Denver meeting last year Mexico, Venezuela, Italy, Belgium, France and Denmark were represented, but there was no mention of Canada. This year British Columbia should be represented by delegates in this congress. There are many matters in which an exchange of views would be beneficial. The representatives of the other countries would be interested to learn something from us of our methods of mining and reducing ores and we in turn would be able to profit from their metallurgical experiences. One of the objects of the congress is to increase reciprocal trade. If the facts could be properly presented from our standpoint it is possible that resolutions would be adopted against the onerous import duty which the United States places on our lead. Such resolutions, passed by so representative and influential a body as this, would go a long way toward inducing congress to abrogate or lessen the duty on this metal. In addition to this, other questions of mutual interest could be brought up, and besides it would be a splendid opportunity to advertise this section among the actual mining men of the world. The great advantages of British Columbia as a mining country, if properly presented before a body like this, would not fail to attract attention, and would ultimately result in bringing capital for mining investment to this section. It is too good an opportunity to be lost sight of, and steps should be immediately taken to the end that British Columbia be well represented in this congress.

HE WOULD BE WELCOMED.

The story that Lord Wolseley is to retire from the position of commander-in-chief of the British army is strengthened somewhat by the statement that he is to come to Canada, and take the place now filled by Lord Aberdeen as governor-general. The patriotic people of the Dominion will all hope that this may prove true. The names of Lord Hamilton and other eminent men have been mentioned as possible successors of Lord Aberdeen, but there is no one that Canadians would more warmly welcome than this eminent soldier. It would nicely round off his brilliant career to sit for a term as Governor-General of this Dominion. Lord Wolseley would not come to us as a stranger either for he won some of his spurs as a soldier here. In 1870 he commanded the expedition into the Red River country, when he suppressed the insurrectionary government at Fort Garry, and he was created a knight of St. Michael and St. George for this meritious service. This man who has seen service in India, Russia, China, Canada, Egypt and elsewhere would make a brilliant Governor-General for the great Canadian Dominion. He would reflect credit upon the country and would also command the respect of our neighbors. The comments of the American papers on the matter are very favorable. The New York Tribune goes so far as to say that the selection is made with an eye south as well as north of the lakes. "It would be appreciated thus in this country, and would unquestionably exert a beneficial influence upon international relations," says the Tribune.

This shows that the trend of American sentiment is changing. This feeling, as shown in the Tribune, reveals that there has been a most radical change in American ideas. Before the war between the United States and Spain began the mere statement that a great general like Wolseley was to be made governor-general of Canada would have aroused the jingo press of that country to a perfect fury and statements would have been published to the effect that Great Britain was laying the foundation for a war with the United States by placing one of its most eminent soldiers in the chair of the governor-general.

Truly it may be said that the whirligig of time brings about some curious changes in national ideas and sentiment. Self interest changes national as well as individual likes and dislikes. From the pleasant way in which this news concerning Lord Wolseley is received by the Americans it is certain that they would be almost as well pleased to see him governor-general as the people of Canada. It may be said parenthetically in this connection that ever since the unpleasantness began between the Americans and the Spanish he has been a strong partizan for the former, and has predicted that they were certain to win. The way in which the news that Lord Wolseley would probably be appointed to this important place has been received in the United States shows more than anything that has recently occurred that there is something more than lip service in the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies. It is a change for the better that is certain to be fruitful of good results to both nations.

CONFEDERATION FAILED.

One of the steps toward imperializing the British Empire was the forming of the several colonies of Australia into a dominion like Canada, and thus making it an auxiliary nation of Great Britain. This will not be realized for the present, at least. Victoria, Tasmania, West and South Australia have voted in favor of confederation, but the free trade colony of New South Wales has failed to give the 80,000 votes required to carry the measure, and Queensland has declined to have anything to do with it. One trouble appears to be over the tariff; New South Wales will not give up the free trade system which has helped it materially over its neighbors the last few years, even for the sake of free trade over Australia; they want free trade with the world. In spite of the fact that conflicting interests and diverging policies have kept these colonies from uniting into a great commonwealth for the present it is certain that time will bring them together with a central federal government to preside over and care for their larger interests. In union there is strength. The imperial idea is growing and its possibilities for the general good are so great that none of the British dependencies will care to be outside of its beneficent scope. When this is better understood in the two colonies, New South Wales and Queensland, they will agree to the idea of forming a dominion out of the several Australian colonies.

COME ON!

It is reported that the local Oppositionists, finding themselves without able campaign speakers and realizing that their ranks are being rapidly thinned by desertions, have sent word to the Coast, asking that some of their party leaders be sent here in order that James Martin may make one last desperate stand before throwing up the sponge. For decency's sake this simple request should be granted. It is not fair to a man to entrap him into championing a hopeless cause and then leave him to save himself from his sorry plight unassisted. Poor Mr. Martin! With the exception of about half-a-dozen other gentlemen who are addicted to the Opposition habit, he stands alone—minus a policy, without men to defend him or principles on the public platform, unsupported by any of the newspapers of the Trail Creek division and without a properly conceived plan by which the electors may be canvassed. For these, if for no other reasons, he occupies the most ridiculous position ever experienced by a candidate for political honors. Yet, in the main, Mr. Martin is a pretty good sort of a man. So far as we know the business firm in which he is a partner is of reputable standing, and socially he is well liked. In a word, he is sound in most things except his political creed, and it is for this and this only that he is drawing down upon him the gentle ridicule of the entire community. Therefore we say that it is the duty of the Opposition leaders at the Coast to come here and help Mr. Martin to accept his crushing defeat with the best grace possible. THE MINER hastens to assure Mr. Martin's political brethren at the Coast that in the event of some of their number coming here the district will give them a warm reception. This city and Trail and the Boundary Creek country are full almost to overflowing with bright, able public speakers who are stanch, ardent supporters of Hon. Mr. Turner's progressive policy, and, should they have any opportunity here to debate the issues of the day with opponents from the seaboard towns, the visitors may safely rely on getting such a dressing down as will cause them to believe that that a whirlwind has struck them.

COPPER STOCKS.

There are more reasons than those that have been given for the active demand for the shares of the standard mines of the camp. One of these that has been overlooked is the increased demand for copper, which naturally would force up the price of the shares of copper-producing properties. The increased use of copper in telegraph lines and as conductors of electric power for companies like the Kootenay Power & Light company has enlarged the demand for the metals. In addition to this a great deal of copper is used for munitions of war and on war vessels. This has added to the demand and as a result copper-producing mines are more valuable than ever, and this has forced up the shares to a higher figure. As the Rossland mines are producers of copper it is but natural that they should share in the general prosperity of the mines that yield this useful metal.

That the foregoing is true is shown by the fact that speculation in the copper stocks at Boston has of late been extremely active. A few days since Calumet & Hecla made a jump of $25 per share, and sold for $575. This is the highest price that this stock has yet reached, and is just 23 times its par value. Boston & Montana, which is more of a speculative stock than Calumet & Hecla, made a rise of $10 and sold for $211.50. Tamarack, another copper stock, sold for $166, Quincy at $177, and Osceola at $52.50.

These seems to be extraordinary values for the shares of mines. Just think of stock of selling for twenty-three times its par value and yet the Calumet & Hecla pays 8½ per cent dividends on this enormous valuation.

These facts show that giltedge copper propositions are even better than gold mines so far as dividends are concerned, and mines are not run to for the simple reason that they give employment to large bodies of men, but rather that they may dividends to their stockholders. That is the end and aim of their existence.

It is evident, therefore, that one of the reasons why there has been an advance in the price of local shares is because the mines here produces copper as well as gold.

In this connection it will be interesting to note the effect that will follow the development of the large copper area west of Rossland. It is claimed, and the surface indications and development work so far carries out the assertion, that this will be among the phenomenal copper producing sections of the world. If this be true it will not be long before the copper shares of this section will, perhaps, be quoted as high as some of those above mentioned, and some stocks will be selling for one or two score times their par value.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IF MARTIN is unable to enlist the sympathies of the electors before his rival is nominated, how can he expect to do so afterwards?

SO FAR as can be ascertained Mr. Martin's chief henchman, Clabon, has no intention of changing his name to Rubber, Chairman Houghton of Trail to the contrary notwithstanding.

IF the Independent Government men of Rossland wish to preserve there reputation as good fellows they should lose no time in hiring a hall for Jim Martin. Help him out a little. Besides, look at the fun you would have.

THE latest reliable advices from the Boundary country state that Cascade City, Grand Forks, Carson and Midway will give majorities for the Independent Government candidate. There will be about an even break of votes at Greenwood.

FOR the past week there has not been much doing in British Columbias in the London stock market. The Le Roi sale to the British America Corporation has been the principal feature and has resulted in considerable trading in the stock of Governor Mackintosh's company.

THE MINER has good reasons for knowing that the report that Mr. Martin has refused to contribute to his campaign fund is a baseless falshood. The Opposition candidate has provided his committee men with headquarters free of charge. That he has not done more proves he is shrewder than some people imagine.

ELSEWHERE will be found a letter signed by Gesner Allan with regard to his stand in the local political situation. The communication is brief, but it is right to the point. It proves that Mr. Allan can rise above partizan feeling when occasion demands. His refusal to accept the invitation to act as one of Mr. Martin's committeemen cannot be construed as a traitorous act, but rather as a noble resolve that the Rossland riding shall not, so far as he is concerned, be represented for the next four years in the legislative assembly by such an incompetent man as James Martin.

THE Canadian Pacific railway has abandoned for the present, at least, the idea of accelerating its service between Montreal and Vancouver to 100 hours. The reason for this is because the road on the prairies is not yet in sufficiently good condition to warrant running trains over it at a greater speed than is now attained. The distance between these two points is now covered by C. P. R. passenger trains in 119 hours, which is fairly good time. The very fastest time ever made by a railway train from ocean to ocean was by the Jarrett & Palmer special theatrical train. This train traversed the distance between Jersey City, New Jersey, and San Francisco, Cal., in three days, seven hours, 39 minutes and 16 seconds. This is just 79 hours, 39 minutes and 16 seconds. The time was made for the purpose of advertising a troupe belonging to Jarrett & Palmer, which produced "Henry VIII" in San Francisco, and strange to relate, it has never been beaten from ocean to ocean on this continent.

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. 6-9-1ot
A. S. FARWELL.

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 mortgage 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.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of $35,000 City of Rossland debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable yearly, and to run for 25 years; issued under By-Law No. 30, published in B. C. Gazette, May 26th, 1898. Tenders will close at 3 p. m., Thursday, 30th of June, 1898.

W. McQUEEN, City Clerk.
Rossland, B. C., June 4th, 1898. tf

No. 94.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CERTIFICATE OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE "LONDON AND YMIR (BRITISH COLUMBIA) GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED," "NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY."

Capital, $750,000.

I hereby certify that the "London and Ymir (British Columbia) Gold Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a limited company, with a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the company will be situate in Rossland, British Columbia.

The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said act.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

a. To adopt and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement which has already been entered into between Alexander Lorne Beche, of the one part, and Anthony John McMillan, on behalf of the company, of the other part:

b. To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire in any lawful manner, mining leases, or mining claims, or mining rights, or mines held as real estate, or any other mining property in, any part of the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere, or any interest therein, and particularly the Nancy Jane mineral claim, situate in the Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district, and to pay for the same either in cash or fully paid up stock of the company:

c. To crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate 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.

d. To search, prospect, examine and explore for mines, metals and minerals, and to obtain information relating to mines, minerals or mining localities.

e. To develop, equip, maintain, improve and work by any process all or any part or portion of the property of the company.

f. To erect, construct, or acquire by purchase lease or exchange, or otherwise, roads, tramways, railways, wharves, viaducts, aqueducts, canals, reservoirs, water courses, telegraph, mills, fixtures, buildings and works of every kind and description, patent and patent rights, and to equip, maintain and operate the same, or any of them, for the objects of the company only.

g. To use water, steam, electricity, or any other power now known, or that may hereafter be discovered, as a motive power, or in any other way for the uses and purposes of the company:

h. To acquire in any lawful manner lands, tenements and hereditaments of whatsoever tenure, for the purposes of the company only:

i. To acquire water privileges and rights; to dig ditches and canals, mills, flumes and aqueducts to convey water from one place to another, as the business or purposes of the company may require:

j. To borrow or raise money by issue of or upon mortgages, bonds, debentures, preference shares or other obligations of the company; to mortgage or pledge all or any of the company's property, income, or uncalled capital for the purposes of securing such mortgages, bonds, debentures, preference shares or other obligations:

k. To carry on the business of purchasing, milling and smelting, matting, stamping and reducing ores and minerals of every kind and description:

l. To sell, let, assign, transfer and prove, manage, develop and dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company:

m. To provide working capital for and to assist in the promotion of new companies or reconstructoin of existing companies, or to form subsidiary companies for the purpose of purchasing, or in any other way acquiring, the options or properties, leases or businesses of this company:

n. To accept surrender of its own shares:

o. To do all such things as are incidental to the above objects:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
6-9-4t Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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 actions 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 monntain, 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.

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