The East Kootenay Miner.

Devoted to the Mining Interests and Development of the District of EAST KOOTENAY.

Vol. 1, No. 32. Golden, B. C, Thursday March 3rd, 1898. $2.00 Per Year

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THE MINERAL ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(R. W. Raymond in Canadian Mining Review.)

It is said that amendments are proposed to the mining laws of British Columbia. The report is probable enough, for the legislature of that province has found in the amendment of its mining laws a favorite and frequent occupation. Before the kaleidoscope takes another turn, it may be well to consider the present form of the law and the features which really call for further change. It is not true that the amendments of the past have been mischievous. Most of them have been required to cure *real evils*. But we *may*, perhaps, say that these evils were themselves the products of earlier legislation, and that foresight might have obviated the necessity of retracing steps already taken. And change is a misfortune per se, apart from its wisdom or unwisdom otherwise. Every successive form of the law gives rise to vested rights, which survive to complicate the conditions of the future. In fact, the mining industry at one time expresses in epitome the mining laws, past as well as present, which have governed its history.

British Columbia presents an interesting illustration of this proposition. The Provincial Mineral act of 1891 was practically copied from the U. S. law. It provided for lode-claims 1500 by 500 feet in size, with parallel end-lines, and it conferred upon the locator the extra-lateral lode-rights. This feature of the law was abrogated in the following year. The acts of 1892 and subsequent years have provided for locations 1500 feet square, but without extralateral rights. But the locations made under the act of 1891 acquired such rights, and could not lose them through their legislation. As I learn from the recent interesting paper of Mr. Loring, the mines first located in the Rossland district (Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Josie and others) *belong in this category*; and litigation, such as has long cursed the mining industry of our West, is already in progress over the "apex-questions" thus unnecessarily and temporarily introduced into the system of mineral land titles. Fortunately, the legislative experiment was a brief one; but unfortunately, whatever harm it accomplished is a legacy which survives it.

The present law, including all amendments down to the end of 1897 is embodied, as to gold and other minerals, excepting coal, in the Mineral act of 1896, as amended in 1897. I shall say nothing here of the Placer Mining act of 1851 as amended in 1894, 1895 and 1896, or of the Coal Mines act (1888), the Coal Mines Regulation act (1888), or the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act (1897). The two latter provide for the inspection of mines, to secure the safety and health of workmen. It is the mineral act of 1896 which defines the conditions of title, and corresponds in scope to the U. S. Revised Statutes.

This act, like the U. S. law, contemplates two sorts of title—a possessory one (governed by certain condition, and forfeitable through failure to perform them) and a complete ownership, as in fee, conferred by crown grant. The theory, as to public lands, is that of the common law, viz., that the mineral right and the surface-right (including under the latter term everything except the mineral right) are separable estates, both owned by the crown, and alienable upon such terms as it may fix. The value fixed upon each is $5 per acre, to suitable purchasers. That is to say, the holder of a claim under valid possessory title may buy the mineral right at $5 an acre; and the holder of such a mineral grant may add to it, at the same price, the remaining elements of complete ownership. This is an excellent arrangement.

Neither from possessory nor from permanent owners does the law require a royalty upon the product of mining. But it collects from all parties, including not only individual prospectors, but also corporations, and all employees of corporations, an annual fee ($5 for each person, and $50 or $100 for each company, according to amount of its nominal capital) for a "free miner's certificate." *Failure to keep such a certificate in force* by proper payments voids at once the whole possessory title of the person or company concerned. Section 9, which decrees this forfeiture, excepts from its operation the holders of crown grants. But other sections make them liable for the payment referred to, and punishable by fine for working without a valid certificate. It is evidently this annual fee, rather than the small sums charged per acre for grants, that must furnish the revenue to support the administration of the law. It seems to me, on the whole, not unreasonable; yet experience may ultimately show that still greater liberality on the part of the government would be good policy. For instance, even if the certificate should still be required, it might be well to provide for the acquisition of a life-certificate, by a single lump sum paid down.

Besides the maintenance of the certificate, the possessory title requires for its continued validity annual assessment work to the value of $100 on each claim, or, in lieu thereof, the payment of $100 to the government. This alternative appears to be unobjectionable and wholesome. There is little danger of its abuse. If $100 can be expended to advantage on a claim, the locator will certainly prefer to expend it in that way. If not, it had better be paid to the government and squandered pro forma in useless work.

This brings me to the three features of the law which Mr. Loring indicates as needing amendment, and to which, as I understand, amendments are to be proposed this winter. I refer to the size of claims, the proof of their mineral value, and the manner of their demarkation. These points I will briefly consider in their order.

1. It is said that a location 1500 feet square, comprising over 50 acres of land, is too large, and tends to retard the development of a district. Closely analyzed, this statement is seen to refer to that phase of development which consists in intense activity of prospecting. A district cut up into small claims is hole "developed" when each claim has a in it, and a dump by the hole. A dozen years later, if the district be not altogether abandoned and empty, it will be found that a few concerns, having profitable mines, have absorbed the countless claims, and consolidated them into respectable properties. They have had to do this at great cost, because of the uncertainty of the titles thus acquired, and the necessity of paying for them over and over again to conflicting claimants. "Development" thus comes round, after all, to the large claims with which it might have begun.

Nevertheless, I think 50 acres is too large for a unit-claim. For I believe that the phase of intense prospecting, temporary though it be, is highly useful, as giving to the region the thorough overhauling *likely to disclose its best deposits*. If the "apex" and its fantastic rights are not involved, there is harm in small claims. They can be consolidated as easily as farms or town lots. What is wanted is a clear title. Let the claims be as small as you please, but require the possessory title, kept up by annual work or payment; and then leave the question of consolidation to the operation of human nature. In this way the prospector will be gratified primarily, and the capitalist will be satisfied ultimately.

2. Mr. Loring says "there is no provision in any of the British Columbia statutes for development work at the point of discovery." I do not find any such requirement as to the possessory holder; but Section 36 of the Mineral act of 1896 requires, as one of the conditions precedent to acquisition of title by crown grant, that proof shall be furnished "to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner," that a vein or lode has been found on the claim. In other words, a locator is obliged to work or pay annually a certain amount, in order to hold his claim. While he continues to do that, he is not obliged to furnish proof of actual discovery of valuable deposits. When he wishes to acquire an unconditional title, the government takes the precaution to ascertain that there is reason to expect that the claim will be developed. This calls for proof of its value for mining. It does not seem to me that the liberality thus shown to the locator would be likely to lock up much good property "on speculation." But in that connection, the size of the claim is important. The opinion I have just expressed assumes that claims are not larger than 20 acres, and also that hopes of "apex rights" over neighboring bonanzas are not inspired by the law. In other words, land valuable for a big apex lawsuit may very well be held indefinitely at $100 per claim per annum. But when all such vicious and visionary values are done away under a rational system of titles, the inducement to such speculation is gone.

Finally, as to the demarkation of claims, I think Mr. Loring is clearly right in his contention that the monuments required by the act, namely, two posts "as nearly as possible on the line of the vein, and not more than 1500 apart" are utterly inadequate. This is especially true for such large claims as 1500 feet square. But even smaller claims should be in all cases marked with corner-posts, at least. The present British Columbian requirement simply amounts to this: that everybody else except the owner of a claim must make a survey to find where it is. He sits serene by his centre-posts and bids other people respect his unmarked boundaries, at their peril. In this respect, if in no other, British Columbia might well copy the United States, the government of which, after granting to the locator pretty much everything he can think of, musters courage to insist that his location "shall be distinctly marked on the ground, so that its boundaries can be readily traced."

Now standing in the middle and guessing at the edge is not tracing a boundary!

To recapitulate, without going into less important particulars, I must confess that if the size of lode-claims were reduced to say 20 acres, with a maximum length of 1500 feet, and the boundaries were required to be distinctly marked, the Mineral act of British Columbia would be, *for substance, a very good* statute. The requirement of free miners' certificates may be somewhat irksome, but I do not think it inequitable, coupled as it is with entire liberality towards aliens, who are put upon the same footing as citizens. At all events, before we of the United States criticize it, we should repeal our own foolish and futile discriminations against aliens.

CURLIANA.

The competition for the curler's vest presented by Kennedy & Douglas of Toronto, closed this week, Rae's rink being victorious. The following table shows the result of the games played:

Houston	14	Parson	5		
McNeish	0	Houston	19	H'st'n	7
Henderson	9				R
Rae	11	Rae	14	Rae	13
		Warren	12		

The final game in class B of the 12 point competition was played Wednesday afternoon when Alexander defeated Dainard 13 to 5. Alexander will play the winner in class A for a handsome pair of curling stones presented to the club by the Calgary Brewing Co.

In the same competiton. class A, Henderson defeated Todd 13 to 10. The final game in this class, between Henderson and Warren, should prove interesting.

The points competition seems to have taken a back seat lately. Who's the leader in the competition anyway?

The "Colts" must have gone out to *pasture as nothing has been heard of* them lately.

What's become of the new rink project has it fallen through?

North East Kootenay Miners' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the North East Kootenay Miners' Association was held at the Columbia House on Tuesday evening last. In the absence of the president, Hon. F. W. Aylmer, Mr. M. Dainard occupied the chair.

The matter of the abolition of assessment work which was introduced by the president at the last meeting of the association, was further discussed. Owing to the absence of the president, however, no action was taken in the matter. It was the general opinion of the meeting that the abolition of the assessment work would give the capitalist more of a monopoly and would not help the prospector any.

It was resolved that the association write to the Dominion Government asking that a portfolio of mines be established for the purpose of acquiring information regarding the mines of the Dominion and for the purpose of attracting capital to the country.

The meeting endorsed the action of the Rossland Mining Bureau in taking steps to have Chinese excluded from work in all mines.

Mr. W. McNeish moved that, in cases where claims run out, no work having been done, that before said claim could be re-staked a permit would have to be procured from the gold commissioner and assessment work would require to be done within 30 days. The motion was carried unanimously. The Minister of Mines will be notified of the wishes of the association and requested to use every endeavor to have the mining law changed in this respect.

The meeting then adjourned.

Salada Tea is incomparable. You can get it from H. G. Parson.

Dredge the Kicking Horse.

A public meeting was held at the Colvmbia House at the close of the meeting of the Miners' Association. Mr. M. Dainard was voted to the chair. The principal object of the meeting was to take some steps to protect the town from flooding by the Kicking Horse river. After considerable discussion it was moved by Mr. J. C. Greene that a memorial be presented to the Dominion Government asking that the dredge be taken from the Columbia river and placed on the Kicking Horse, for the purpose of dredging the river from its mouth up to the town. The object being to confine the river to one channel. The resolution was carried.

It was also resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to make a special appropriation for this work at the present session of the Legislature.

Messrs. Dainard, Haggen and Greene were appointed a committee to draw up the memorial.

A lively discussion took place regarding a water supply for the town, for fire protection and other purposes. No action was taken.

The meeting then adjourned.

Public School Report.

The following is the standing of the successful pupils for the month of Feb.:

Senr. 5th.—1st, Annie Kenny; 2nd, Laura Kenny.

Junr. 5th.—1st, Walter Houston; 2nd, Gertie Fields.

4th—1st, Mary Connor; 2nd, Malie Anderson.

Senr. 3rd.—1. Maggie Archie; 2. Emily Kenny; 3nd, Willie Houston.

Junr. 3rd.—1st, Lottie Woodley; 2nd, Arthur Jaynes; 3rd, Lyla Love.

2nd.—1st. Minnie Sutherland; 2nd, Bert Hanna; 3rd, Blanche Love.

II. Primer.—1st Katie Paghe; 2nd, Percy Lake; 3rd, Katie Kenny.

I. Primer.—1st, Roy Hanna; 2nd, Kova Nicholson; 3rd, Allan Hanna.

Average attendance for the month, 37.

"Straight Talk."

Kaslo Kootenaian: Advice is asked by several with incipient Klondicitis as to where best to go. The true Alaska-maniac does not want advice—he is already going; he simply wants reinforcements of his opinion. The advice of the mining and Scientific Press is, don't go. However, there are adventurous spirits who deserve to succeed. To these may be pointed out the folly of going to the Klondike, as everything worth taking is taken up, and everything worth holding is held at an enormous figure. There are better chances in such districts as Copper river (or East Kootenay), where ground is still unlocated and may be taken up. The folly of going where everything is already secured and where even the promise of high wages is discounted by the inevitable reduction in wages in the competition of numbers, is manifest to anyone not hypnotized by the wild stories mostly put in circulation for profit.

Wages on Teslin Railway.

Silverton Silvertonian: A Silverton man, anxious to secure work on the proposed Teslin Lake railroad, went recently to interview their agent in New Denver regarding the work. He was informed that to secure work he would have to deposit $20 with the company and sign an iron-clad agreement to work for them seven months. The wages to be paid were $50 per month, payable at the end of the contract, and, according to the agreement, if he should leave the employ of the company before his time was up, he would not only forfeit his $20 deposit, but also all wages due. Needless to say, the contract was not signed, and the searcher for work returned to Silverton. The grievances on the Crow's Nest pass were bad enough, but what will be the condition of the workmen in the frozen north?

Seven provincial police have been detailed by the British Columbia government for work in the northern part of the province, and last week they left for their respective posts. They go in by way of the Stickine river and will be stationed two at Glenora, two at Telegraph Creek and two at Teslin Lake, with Chief Constable Bullock-Webster in charge of the district and headquarters probably at Glenora. The other members of the party are: Constables McLean, Morton, Jackson, Greaves, Drummond and Cameron. The party took fourteen dogs to draw their supplies and outfits up the Stickine river on the ice.

The Miner.

A Weekly Journal, published every Thursday in the interest of the East Kootenay District making closest connections with all trains and mail routes.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail or carrier, $2.00 per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: Display ads. $1.50 per column inch, $2.00 per column inch when inserted on the title page; legal ads. 10 cents per (nonpareil) line for first insertion, 6 cents per line for each additional insertion; reading notices 15 cents per line each insertion.

Changes of ads. must be in office not later than Wednesday.

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JOB DEPARTMENT: Our Job Department is the best equipped printing office in East Kootenay and is prepared to do neat, artistic printing at a reasonable price. One price to all. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CORRESPONDENTS: We invite correspondence on any subject of interest to the general public and desire a regular correspondent at every point in the District. In all cases the bona fide name of writer must accompany the manuscript, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondence with reference to any matter that has appeared in another paper must first be offered to that paper for publication before it can appear in "THE MINER."

Address all communications

THE EAST KOOTENAY PUB. CO.
Golden, B. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

EXPERIENCES AT KLONDIKE.

Mr. Alex. McDonald of Edinburgh, Scotland, Tells of His Trip to The Goldfields.

Edinburgh Evening Despatch: Mr. Alexander McDonald, electrical engineer, a member of the McDonald Electric Battery Syndicate, Edinburgh, was one of a party of three that started for the great Klondike region on the 25th Aug. last. He has just returned to this country after having had some thrilling experiences in Alaska, both going and coming from Dawson City. Mr. McDonald did not go to dig for gold. He is, as many Edinburgh people know, an electrical engineer, and his journey to Klondike was undertaken for the purposes of testing a recent invention of his for the precipitation of gold from the quartz. Having arrived in the States, Mr. McDonald spent about a week gaining experience among the reef mines of Montana, and ultimately arrived in Seattle, the United States port in the North-West from which many of the emigrants for Klondike have started. Mr. McDonald has no great respect for the information about Klondike to be received in that seaport. It is a perfect manufactory of fancy tales regarding the region, the most extravagant ideas being set afloat as to fortunes made in order to induce people to purchase outfits and to take their passages by the American steamers that run up the coast to Wrangell and Dyea. The stories of fabulous wealth obtainable at Klondike all belong to the same apocryphyal series, and have to be received with a very large grain of salt.

A SCOTTISH KING.

Just by Wrangell, where there is a pretty Indian village, is the Stikine river, up which the McDonald party had resolved to go. This is entirely off the beaten path, but for his work McDonald decided to attempt it. One of the islands in this quarter bears its old Indian name of Met-la-Kat-la which we found (says McDonald) was ruled by a Scotsman, who was called King Duncan. I think he was an Aberdonian. His subjects are Siwash Indians to the number of three or four hundred. He is the veritable patriarch of his people, and he rules them with a firm hand, which has gained for him their respect. He had originally been a missionary, and has been in the island for twenty years. It is a place that may be cordially recommended to the Vetoists, for King Duncan does not permit his tribe either to drink or smoke, and he has them otherwise so well in hand that they are a very respectable lot. They live by fishing and hunting, but Met-la-Kat-la has been "humming" a bit like the rest of the country by steamers calling there and doing business with the Indians. King Duncan is no friend to the innovators, and has succeeded in chasing from the island several gold prospectors who tried to effect a footing in it.

THE STIKINE AND LAKE TESLIN.

We hired some Indians there, and they took us in a flat-bottomed canoe about 150 miles up the Stikine river, as far as Telegraph creek, which is the last navigable reach. The Indians had paddles, but they did most of the journey by poling, as the stream is very shallow. Frequently the canoe had to be towed up fast running rapids through steep rocky gorges. Bidding adieu there to the Indians, we packed our provisions in two sledges drawn by mastiffs, and set off to make a straight cut across the country to Lake Teslin, 150 miles distant. This is a route that has already been surveyed for a railway, and seems suitable enough for the purpose, the country being a succession of low hills and valleys. I believe it is hoped that the new line will be opened by September next, and of course it should make the Vancouver Canadian route very popular. When the railway is going I understand there will be a shallow river steamer put on the Stikine. Then to finish this part of the subject the railway will land the passengers at the end of Teslin lake, from which they will have a straight sail down the Hootalinqua, the Lewis and the Yukon to Dawson City. But of course as there is no railway yet we had to do the journey on foot, and when we came to Lake Teslin we found it completely frozen over, with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero. Lake Teslin is 80 miles long, and with our sleighs and dogs we did the distance in 3½ days. Here a most unfortunate accident befel us, for one of the sleighs went through a crack in the ice and disappeared with all its load. Its loss was keenly felt later on, when in consequence of it we ran out of provisions.

TRYING THE PATENT.

The region at the foot of the Teslin is a very rough country with quartz rocks, and after several marches we set up our apparatus to test our gold precipitation theory. Of course, I cannot enter into full particulars about this, but generally speaking, the precipitation is effected chemically and electrically. Well, we worked there for ten days. The quartz was very tough, but I think we did very well when I tell you that in that time we precipitated 30lb. (troy) of gold, and that we estimated that we could take out of each ton of quartz dealt with from $50 to $100 worth of gold. The country, so far as we examined it, was very rich in gold bearing quartz, and, as a matter of fact, we mean to go back with a larger expedition, and work it in a more thorough way. Anything we did was simply in the nature of an experiment. After our work there had been completed, we struck across the "divide" between the Hootalinqua river and the Yukon, a distance of thirty-five miles. We met a party of Government surveyors, who pushed on ahead of us, but they were the only people we had seen since leaving the Indians on the Stickine. The ground does not rise for more than 600 feet, but it was covered with about two feet of snow, and it was excessively cold. One of our party had the misfortune to get frostbitten; and when we came to Tagish, where the Canadian custom house is, we had to leave him there. He got accommodated in a log hut opposite the customs house, and was treated very kindly by the people. At Tagish I registered a large claim I had pegged out in the Cassiar district, and to which I mean to return in the course of a few weeks to look after and work. We bought some provisions at Tagish. They were of the plainest kind. Flour and bacon is the staple. We paid from $2 to $2.50 a lb. for them. I should like to give a word of advice to intending emigrants, and that is, that they should buy their outfits in Vancouver, or else when they come to Tagish, which is on Canadian territory, they will be charged the heavy duties exacted from American goods crossing the Canadian frontier. The customs duties are a subject of great heartburning at Tagish, and many of the emigrants feel very sore at the large sums they have to pay on their kit and provisions, etc.

PUSHING ON TO KLONDIKE.

Having completed our business at Tagish, two of us pushed north for Klondike with our dogs and sleighs. The river Yukon and its lakes were frozen solid—it was now about the middle of November—with the exception of the White Horse Rapids; and when we came to them we had to make a considerable detour over land to get round them. We had two dogs and two sleighs, and as they were not too heavily laden, and as there was no snow on the ground, we did from 20 to 25 miles a day. Lake Marsh is a famous place for game. Its shores are well wooded with spruce and birch, and give shelter to bears and linx. I managed to shoot a couple of bears and several linx, and we took along with us all the skins and a leg of one of the bears. At Lake La Barge the thermometer registered 65 degrees below zero, but one did not feel the cold so much as these figures might indicate, as the atmosphere was perfectly dry, and not a breath of wind was stirring. At the junction of the Big Salmon river and the Yukon we met Major Walsh, the gentleman who has been appointed Governor at Dawson city. He was encamped in log huts with about a dozen men, and, so far as I could learn, he meant to stay there until the spring. The accident which deprived him of two boatloads of provisions, which were going to Dawson City, was very much deplored by him. On our way north we met many men travelling in small parties hastening south from Dawson City to escape starvation and other hardships. I am bound to say that 90 per cent. had made nothing of their stay at Klondike, and were cursing the fate that had ever taken them there.

WHERE IS THE QUARTZ?

When we came to the mouth of the Stewart River we left the Yukon and struck up the tributary. The Yukon here is about three-quarters of a mile in width—it being very shallow at the sides—while the mouth of the Stewart is half a mile across. We went up the Stewart for 100 miles, and got upon the headwaters of the creeks, or mountain streams, flowing into the Klondike river which joins the Yukon at Dawson City. Among these are Bonanza, the Eldorado, the Hunker, the Gold Bottom, and one of them is called "Too Much Gold." Well, of course, you know (said Mr. Macdonald) that the whole of the gold got at the mouth of the Yukon is surface gold, which it is assumed has been washed down by the streams from higher levels. In that case you would naturally expect to hear that the upper reaches of these streams passed through a quartz country; and it was in the expectation of striking the quartz, so that we might experiment with our precipitation process, that we made the journey to these regions. We searched high and low for the quartz all round, and dug down in some places as deep as fifteen to eighteen feet, but it was not there. We made a careful examination of the district, and I came to the conclusion that the gold at the Klondike had not been brought down by the streams, but had been lodged where it is as the result of glacial action. Everywhere traces of glaciers abound, and these have either ground away what quartz there was in these high lands, or else some changes on the surface caused by volcanic or other action has caused the quartz to disappear. Claims have been staked off from Dawson City far up all these creeks, but so far as I could hear very few had got any gold at the high altitudes. Those who got such claims and have been working on them have, I fear, had great disappointments.

DAWSON CITY.

I cannot say a great deal about Dawson City. To tell you the truth we gave it a wide berth. There are about 2000 people dwelling in it in log huts without any sanitary arrangements, and fever had broken out in it. When we were there all mining work had been suspended. The cold was intense, the thermometer on the last day of November registering 70 degrees below zero; the people were nearly all on half rations, and being for the most part underfed, they could not sustain the toil of mining. The ground, of course, is frozen like iron, and takes an immense amount out of a man to break it up, even after it has been thawed by fire. So the bulk of the people shut themselves up in their huts for the winter, tried to keep themselves warm, and did as little as possible, to prevent exhaustion. All the restaurants were closed for lack of provisions. The last dinners that were sold were at $3.50 and $4, and they were not what you would call "bean feasts" at that. In November, on account of the scarcity of food, there was a considerable exodus of people from Dawson City down the frozen Yukon to try to reach the coast. Many of these through want before they left were ill able to bear the fatigue of the journey and the cold; and as you have asked me the question straight (said Mr. Macdonald), I must tell you that on our way down we passed at various points on the trail about a dozen men who had fallen by the way lying stiff and stark in death. It was a gruesome experience.

A TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

We started from Dawson City to make the coast with one sleigh drawn by four dogs. We had twenty-eight days' provisions, and as the ice was good and the sleigh not heavy we did about twenty-five miles a day. We passed on our journey several parties travelling disconsolately and less rapidly coastwards. We made Lake Tagish, which is about 500 miles from Dawson, in twenty-three days; and that left us five days to do the remaining seventy-four miles or so to Dyea on the coast whither we were bound. Thinking we were all right, we sold two of the dogs, as the load of course had got gradually lighter, but Tagish lake we found covered with soft snow, and it took a day and a half to do twenty miles. At Lake Bennett we did better work and put in twenty-eight miles in the day. Lake Bennett is on the far side of the Chilkoot pass, and there we found a lot of emigrants for Klondike who had come out late and would very likely remain there until spring. It is in Canadian territory, and there is a government station here with the Union Jack flying over it. In the last part of the way we suffered terrible hardships. We encountered very deep snow, and though we had on snowshoes we took a day to do three miles. Things were looking serious, as our provisions were getting scanty. It was snowing heavily when we began the ascent of the Chilkoot, and unfortunately as we neared the summit a frightful blizzard began to blow. It was the first wind we had encountered. Against the storm we could make no headway, so we dug a hole in the snow and sheltered ourselves as best we could from the violence of the tempest. We hoped it would soon blow out, but it seemed as if it would never end, and we were prisoners in that snow hole and practically without food for four days. The last day and a half we had absolutely not a bite to eat. The storm having abated somewhat, we resolved to leave our sledges and push on to Sheep camp, which is on the Coast side of the Chilkoot, and this we did. But before starting off we rescued from the snow an unfortunate emigrant who was on his way to Lake Bennett, and who had been overcome by the storm. We managed to set him on his feet, and saw him off down the hill. The summit of the Chilkoot pass is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and at the top is a very precipitous face, which in our weak condition we were ill able to climb, but once over it we could practically slide down the other side, and we were glad enough to reach civilization again at Sheep camp—six miles from the summit. There are about one hundred inhabitants at present at Sheep camp, and it has its restaurants, etc. Having rested a night there we returned over the Chilkoot for our sledge, which had in it the skins of the animals we had shot and other articles. But when we got to the place were we left it, the sledge was nowhere to be seen. During the night there had been a great slip of snow, which had carried it beyond our sight. This slip also ruined the apparatus an enterprising man of the name of Burns had rigged up upon the summit for hoisting goods from the base; and one man who was on the hill at the time was missing and was supposed to have perished in the avalanche. When we got to Dyea we were happy, and there we took the boat which took us to Vancouver on our return to this country. Despite your hardships, your are really going back?—Yes, and with larger resources and more people; but we won't go to Klondike. We will settle down for a bit in the Cassiar district and try our luck again with the precipitation process on the quartz upon the claims I have registered there.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Golden to Fort Steele.

Golden to Carbonate	17	miles
" Hog Ranche	22	"
" Spillimacheno	42	"
" Shorty's	50	"
" McKay's	66	"
" Windermere	84	"
" Brewer's	97	"
" Canal Flat	120	"
" Wasa (Hanson's)	156	"
" Fort Steele	168	"

LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. } No. 11/97.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Golden British Columbia, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at No. 8, Queen Street Place, City of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £6,000; divided into six thousand shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Golden, and William Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, whose address is Golden, British Columbia, is the Attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established and so licensed are:—

[a.] To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, mines, mining rights, and metalliferous land and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same:

[b] To crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate, purchase and prepare for market, ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on, either upon or in connection with the premises or elsewhere, the business of miners, millers, smelters, and workers of any processes in the production, reduction and making merchantable, of minerals, metals and metallic products, supplies of water, merchants, and manufacturers, and workers of any minerals, metals, articles and things used in or in connection with mining, milling, smelting, and other processes aforesaid, or any of them:

[c] To search for mines and minerals either on land known to contain such mines and minerals or otherwise, and to buy and sell, lease or take up the rights of search or other miners' rights or claims under any mining statutes or regulations of any place where the Company carries on operations, and any other rights respecting the same:

[d] To acquire options, or enter into contracts for the purchase of any grants, concessions, leases or setts, easements or interests in lands, waters, milsites, townsites, mines, minerals, and other hereditaments, and any plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things, and any other property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental thereto or to any other objects of the Company, or capable of being used in connection with metallurgical operations or required by workmen or others employed by the Company, and to work, transfer, let or sublet the same:

[e] To acquire any inventions, letters patent or licenses, capable of being used for the purposes of the Company, or any of them, and to work, transfer, let, or sublet the same:

[f.] To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities, of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on; and to acquire and hold any shares, stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures, securities, negotiable or otherwise, of or other interests in any English, colonial or other companies, associations or undertakings capable of being managed or conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the business of the Company. Also to advance money on any such shares, stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures, securities of or other interest in such companies, associations or undertakings, and to accept such shares or stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures or securities as partial or full security for payments due to the Company:

[g.] To acquire, construct or hire, or join with others in acquiring, constructing or hiring any mills, canals, waterworks, machinery, roads, bridges, tramways, railways, engines, plant, stocks, buildings, works, matters or things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company, or any of them, and to the working of the same or any part thereof:

[h] To improve, manage, develop, let underlet or sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with, in any manner whatsoever, the undertaking or any part or parts of the property of the Company, or any rights, way-leaves or easements in or over the same, and to accept as payment therefor either cash or shares, or partly cash and partly shares, in any other company purchasing the same:

[i] To establish and maintain agencies of the Company in any colony, dominion, foreign country or state, and to procure the Company to be registered or incorporated in any such colony, dominion, foreign country or state:

[j] To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this Company, and to enter into partnership, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any company or person or firm engaged or about to engage in any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to engage in, or capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

[k] To hold, in the names of others, any property which the Company is authorised to acquire, and to carry on or do any of the businesses and acts and things aforesaid, either as principal or agent, and either by the agency of or as agents or trustees for others:

[l] To make, purchase, sell, accept or indorse bills of exchange and other instruments, negotiable or otherwise, and to borrow money either with or without security, and either upon negotiable instruments or otherwise, including the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital:

[m] To promote and form other companies for any of the objects mentioned in this Memorandum:

[n] To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as from time to time be determined:

[o] To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie:

[p] To carry on business in any part of the world and to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 19th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
1.25-4t Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

J. C. TOM,

Merchant Tailor.

Scotch, English, Irish and Canadian Tweed Suitings.

Golden, - - B. C.

Kootenay House,

Ullock & Barrie, Props.

GOLDEN - - - B. C.

First-Class in every particular. Convenient to Railway Depot and Steamboat Landing. Rates Reasonable. Free Sample Rooms.
The Tram Car leaves Kootenay House, connecting with Steamer for Fort Steele every Monday and Friday after arrival of train from the west.

Headquarters for Commercial and Mining Men.

TRAVELLERS

For Home Comforts
Modern Conveniences
Best Cuisine in the West
Commodious Sample Rooms
First-Class Brands of Liquors and Cigars

Go to the Columbia House,

WM. McNEISH, PROP.
Headquarters for Mining Men.

RUSSELL HOUSE,

Golden, B.C.

HEALY AND SKELTON, Props.

Headquarters For

Miners, Prospectors and Lumbermen.

Rates $1.00 Per Day.

BOARD & LODGING $5 PER WEEK. FIRST CLASS BAR.

A. Allan & Co.

Dry Goods, Carpets,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats and Caps.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
CALGARY, Alta.

East Kootenay Supply Store,

WINDERMERE, B.C.

Groceries, Dry Goods & General Merchandise. Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

Windermere Hotel,

James A. Stoddart, Prop.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. First class accommodation.

WINDERMERE, B.C.

East Kootenay Mining Stock List.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.	PAR VALUE.	SELL. PRICE.
The Gold Hills C. & D. Co	$2,000,000	$1.00	15c.
Kootenay, Cariboo M. & I. Co	$2,500,000	$1.00	$1.00
Golden & Fort Steele D. Co	$ 750,000	$1.00	50c.
Alberta & Kootenay D. Co	$ 500,000	$1.00	
East Kootenay and Elk River Development & Exploration Co	$ 75,000	$1.00	25c.

THOMAS McNAUGHT,
MINING BROKER, GOLDEN, B.C.

SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY.

(From The International.)

Two men in one of the camps near Coal creek indulged quite freely the other day in a bottle of horse medicine which they took in lieu of anything in the way of liquor. In consequence of their reckless experiment they are under the care of a doctor, with the odds against recovery when last heard from.

There are no further developments regarding the Carson murder. The man Carson has evidently dropped from sight, as no trace of him has been discovered. Dr. Gordon held a post mortem on the victim and found that the blow of the crutch must have been a terrific one, as there was a depressed fracture of three and one-half inches by two and one-half on the under plate of the skull, and a clot of blood the size of a man's hand between the skull and brain. He never regained consciousness.

Latest news regarding the death of the man at Williams' camp by dynamite gives some of the particulars of the horrible affair. A French-Canadian was at work in a stone cut, and how the accident happened is a mystery. Those at work near the place heard the explosion and rushed to the cut. They found the victim blown about fifty feet from the fire, where he had been thawing the dynamite. Both his legs were shattered and he was injured internally, yet he was conscious, and remained so up to the time of his death, half-an-hour later.

An application has been made for a charter by a company that is being organized for the purpose of putting up a public hall building at Wardner. It is the intention of the company to build a fine looking structure in a prominent part of the town. The building will be two stories high, with an attractive front and tower. The first floor will be used for public purposes. The hall will be completely equipped and especial attentirn paid to the heating, lighting and ventilating features. The second story will be divided into lodge rooms. It is expected that the building will be under headway by the middle of March.

It is now quite evident that several new roads will be built into Wardner this spring from important points in the district tributary to this place. The new settlement of Gold Creek will be given communication in this way with Wardner. The agricultural settlements along the river south of A. B. Fenwick's will be given a road to Wardner. The newly discovered district along Bull river is entitled to a road to Wardner, and should have it. The many new and important prospects along Sand creek are asking for a better road to Wardner, and it will be built. And this season it is quite probable that some action will be taken to build at least a trail from Wardner to Moyie City. Existing conditions make this necessary and important, since it would shorten the route east from Kootenay lake to the Kootenay river by more than fifty miles.

A DUNDONIAN'S OPINION OF KLONDIKE.

Under the above heading the People's Journal, Dundee, Scotland, says in its issue of February 12th:

"At this time, when so many and varied reports are being circulated about the fabulous wealth of Klondike, it will be interesting to many to have the opinion of a Dundonian who has spent the past five years prospecting and mining in different parts of British Columbia, and who is at present located at Quesnelle, B.C. Writing to a brother in Dundee this week, in answer to an inquiry at to his opinion of the gold fever, he says: 'And so the Klondike fever is raging in your part of the world, and you want to know if the reports you hear are true; but, as I don't just know what you hear, I can't say. I am sending you on a paper—the Vancouver World, which has devoted an entire edition to it—which, when you have read and digested, you can just divide the statements therein by two, and you may come near the truth. Of course such men as Ogilvie, the Dominion surveyor, ought to tell the truth, there being no apparent reason why he shouldn't; but, though they tell the truth, still to the general world their statements are misleading. For instance, they say the gold belt is 500 miles square or thereabout. Now, in the sense that you can find colors all over, this statement is perfectly true; but that there is gold over this large district is utterly false. At Klondike—or rather the tributaries of the Klondike, for there is no gold in the Klondike river itself—there have been immense quantities of gold taken out, but nothing to what our coast papers make out. But there is not the least shadow of a doubt that it is the richest placer diggings that have ever been struck, not even the famous Williams creek coming within streets of it. There is an immense crowd going in, but there is nothing for them in the Klondike unless they are in a position to buy into some claim, as there isn't an inch of ground that has not been staked out, so that all others who get there "to Dawson" will have to strike out into the mountain and prospect for themselves. In that country, that means death to all but the heardiest or those who have been used to it and know how to go about it. But the great bulk of the half-million who are expected to go there in the spring may reach Dawson City, and then will be thankful if they have enough money to bring them down again, and many a hundred of them will leave their bones to bleach there. For myself, I expect to go that way, but to start prospecting when I reach Cassiar—that is about half-way between here and Dawson—and should I have any good luck I will give you a visit about the end of '99.'"

There is, we believe, more truth than poetry in this letter, and if people would only stop to consider instead of rushing blindfold into a country where "there isn't an inch of ground that has not been staked out," and confine their surplus to safe institutions, such as the mines of East Kootenay, we venture to say that they would be repaid beyond conception.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are requested to settle same with Mr. C. H. Parson, who has authority to give receipts for the same.

S. ADLER.

Golden, February 15th, 1898.

Notice to Taxpayers

ASSESSMENT ACT AND PROVINCIAL REVENUE TAX.

Northern Division of East Kootenay District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in accordance with the Statutes that Provincial Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1898.

All of the above named taxes collectable within the Northern Division of East Kootenay District are payable at my office, the Court House, Golden.

Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz.:

If paid on or before June 30th, 1898.

Three-fifths of one per cent. on Real Property.

Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on Personal Property.

On so much of the incomes of any person as exceeds One Thousand Dollars the following rates, namely: Upon such excess of income when the sum is not more than Ten Thousand Dollars, one per cent.; when such excess is over Ten Thousand Dollars and not more than Twenty Thousand Dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent.; when such excess is over Twenty Thousand Dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898.

Four-fifths of one per cent. on Real Property.

Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on Personal Property.

On so much of the incomes of any person as exceeds One Thousand Dollars the following rates, namely: Upon such excess when the same is not more than Ten Thousand Dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent.; when such excess is over Ten Thousand Dollars and not more than Twenty Thousand Dollars, one and one-half of one per cent; when such excess is over Twenty Thousand Dollars, one and three-querters of one per cent.

Provincial Revenue Tax, $3.00 per capita.

F. C. LANG,
Assessor and Collector.

Golden, January 10th, 1898. j18-3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a special timber licence to cut timber on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post on the North Fork of Finley Creek, across the creek from the head of Brady's Ditch, north-east post; thence running south 160 chains; thence west 70 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 70 chains to post of commencement.

R. H. MILLIGAN.

Fort Steele, October 20th, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a special timber licence to cut timber on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post on Middle Fork of Finley Creek, post situated 1,500 feet to the north of Hardie's Corral, N. E.; thence running 160 chains south; thence 70 chains west; thence 160 chains north; thence 70 chains east to the post of commencement; containing 1,000 acres about.

M. CARLIN.

Golden, B. C., October 20th, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a special timber licence to cut timber on the following described lands:—Commencing at a point on Finley Creek, at the head of the canyon, north-east corner post; running west 200 chains; thence 40 chains south; thence 200 chains east; thence 40 chains north to point of commencement; containing about 1,000 acres.

J. C. DURICK.

Fort Steele, October 21st, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Company Ltd, will be held at the Company's office in Golden, B.C., on Monday the second day of March, A.D., 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and for the ordering of the affairs of the company generally.

By order of the Board.

C. H. PARSON,
Secretary.

Golden, B.C., Feb. 15th, 1898.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act changing the name of The Dominion Building and Loan Association to that of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of November, A.D., 1897.

MACDONALD, BOLAND & THOMPSON,
2 Toronto Street, Toronto.
Solicitors for Applicants.

n25-9t

THE EAST KOOTENAY MINER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR. THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN EAST KOOTENAY.

"THE MINER"

Is the best advertising medium in East Kootenay;

Contains the latest news of the district;

Is only $2.00 per year;

Has the best equipped Job Printing Office in the district;

Is prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing at reasonable prices.

Address

GOLDEN, - B.C.

PERRY

Situated on Perry Creek,
25 Miles From Fort Steele,
East Kootenay.

LOTS FOR SALE

$75 to $150 Each according to location.

Terms: One-third down, balance in three and six months, without interest.

Tempest & Co.,
Agents, CALGARY.

Upper Columbia
Navigation & Tramway
Co., Limited, and
International Transportation Company.

Connecting with the C. P. R. at Golden, B. C. and Great Northern Railway at Jennings, Montana.

The Only Quick and Comfortable Route.

Address all express care of U. C. Co'y, Golden.

F. P. ARMSTRONG,
MANAGER.

CARLIN & DURICK

General Merchants

FORT STEELE, B. C.

Miners Supplies a Specialty.
Agent for the California Giant Powder Compay.

LEADING HOUSE

Dalgardno Hotel

Fort Steele, B. C.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

R. D. MATHER, Proprietor

Halcyon Hot springs

Sanitarium

The Finest Health Resort on the Continent.

Private Hospital under medical superintendence with a Trained Staff of Nurses.

Complete System of Baths, of every kind and description.

Medical Director—DR. R. G. BRETT, Banff.
Resident Physician & Surgeon—DR. SPANKIE.

UPPER ARROW LAKE, WEST KOOTENAY.

Subscribe for "THE MINER."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The despatcher's office has been reopened at Field.

Spain and Maine would rhyme delightfully in a war song.

The United States government has decided to abandon the proposed relief expedition to Alaska.

H. G. Parson has completed stock taking and is now offering greatly reduced prices in many lines, to clear.

It is said that the Bank of France has advanced the price of gold with a view of preventing the further export of silver.

The British colonial office upholds Canada's right to hoist the British flag at Summit Lake, in the disputed Yukon territory.

The Nelson Economist has a bran new staff. C. Dell Smith and P. J. O'Reilly now appear as editor and manager respectively.

Advices from Crete state that both of the assassins who attempted the life of King George of Greece and the Princess Marie have been captured.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific railway company announces that the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be completed by the end of August.

Mr. G. R. Connell, M,E., of Ottawa, brother of J. S. Connell of Vancouver, has been appointed Provincial Minerologist in place of W. A. Carlyle, resigned.

The Klondike rush is having a good effect on the customs receipts. Collections at Vancouver last month reached $45,884, an increase of $15,380, as compared with Feb. 1897.

The Bishop of New Westminister will hold an ordination of priests in St. Peter's Church, Revelstoke, next Sunday. Among others to be ordained is Rev. J. Turner, of Goldan.

The social in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening of next week, promises to be superior to anything of the kind previously given. The price of admission has been placed at 50 cents, children half price.

The British first-class armored cruiser Australia, 12 guns, 5,600 tons, had a narrow escape at Portsmouth on Wednesday. Two seamen were playing with a fuse in the shell room when they set fire to some stores. The flames were extinguished by the prompt flooding of the apartment.

Viscount de Montrocuil and G. G. Meikle, President and Secretary respectively of the Manitoba and North Western Printing and Publishing Co., Lt'd., have been committed for trial at Saltcoats, on a charge of issuing a false prospectus of that company.

A friend of Mr. Joseph Martin, at present in Winnipeg states that Mr. Martin intends to enter politics this year in British Columbia. He will run in the Liberal interests in Vancouver for the provincial house in opposition to the Turner administration.

The Klondike rush has commenced in earnest. The passenger trains from the east are filled to their utmost capacity with miners and prospectors en route for the goldfields. In addition to the regular trains, special trains are being run nearly every day from the east.

There may be a change in the "Soo" line time table for trains running out of St. Paul, this week. If the change contemplated goes into effect it will mean the running of two express trains on the C.P.R. western division west of Moose Jaw. As soon as the matter is decided, Manager Whyte intends leaving on his spring trip to the coast.—Free Press.

Orders have been received by local inspectors of steamboats at Vancouver, that all steamers sailing from that port under the British or United States or any other flag, to be rigidly inspected and not cleared by the collector of customs until they can show certificates that have passed favorable inspection. This action on the part of the Canadian authorities is taken solely to assure the safety and comfort of leaving this port, and to guard against such catastrophes as the loss of the Clara Nevada.

Mining and Hypnotism.

The Rogers party, ten in number, left Vancouver on Saturday last for Wrangel by the steamer Louise on Saturday to pick up gold nuggets located by a Michigan man named Bone, while in a hypnotic trance. Dr. J. N. Rogers, of Sault Ste Marie, noticed Bone, who is a man he met in a Winnipeg hotel. The doctor, at the suggestion of H. E. Rogers a Winnipeg merchant, asked Bone while in a trance to tell what he saw in Roger's oil cellar. Bone at once told correctly the number of barrels there and the numbers on the barrels. Then projecting his astral body into byways and highways of Winnipeg, he described buildings he had never seen and buildings he knew nothing of, winding up by telling the number of passengers on an approaching train. Bone's descriptions were proved correct to detail. At a second trial Bone in a trance passed over the Stickine route and discovered some nuggets in a stream running into the Stikine, incidentally making the quickest trip on record, to Dawson where scenes then happening were described.

Subsequent trials convinced the capitalists that Bone was a good speculation and abundant money was forthcoming, and Bone's astral body will be given every show on earth to find those nuggets glittering in the rock crevices on the unknown stream. The party are: H. T. Rogers, Winnipeg; Dr. W. H. Rogers, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; J. H. D. Everett, Ashland, Mich.; U. S. Pelsch, Sault Ste Marie; John Bone, S. H. Irvine, G. Cota, all from Sault Ste. Marie; Andrew Hogan, Minneapolis, A. Norde, St. Paul and Edward Trainer, Winnipeg. The party takes with them 162 dogs, 10 burros and supplies for three years. John Bone's salary is $10,000 and his share of the discovery.

The Ontario Elections.

The result of the provincial elections throughout Ontario is that the Hardy Government is sustained by a small margin. The returns so far as received show the election of 47 Liberals, 44 Conservatives, one Independent in Parry Sound who supported the Government in the last Legislature, and one Patron who will support the Opposition as before. There remains the constituency of Russell to be heard from, where the election takes place on the 11th inst.

Two P.P.A. candidates were defeated in Lambton. Haycock the Patron leader has also been defeated. The Liberals lost 15 seats and gained 12. Two cabinet ministers are defeated, Dryden, minister of agriculture, and Gibson, crown lands commissioner. The Conservaties lost Willoughby, St. John, Magwood and Meacham while Marter was elected by only 17 of a majority.

The Toronto Telegram estimates the Conservatives at 45 and the Liberals 47, Patron 1. The Mail gives the Conservatives 47, Liberals 45. The Globe gives the Liberals 47 and Conservatives 44 with two places to hear from.

Mining Case.

Mr. Justice Walkem has given an interesting decision in the mining case of Connell vs. Madden.

The defendant, in 1895, recorded a mineral claim in Kootenay, as Boundary No. 2, but, at the trial, the evidence showed that his No. 1 or initial post was planted 287 feet south of the international boundary line, and that the claim overlapped a considerable portion of another, the Sheep Creek Star, located the year previous.

His Lordship held that a post thus planted in a foreign country could not be a boundary post, within the meaning of any of the Mineral Acts, and was, therefore, a nullity, nor could a Provincial surveyor make the necessary surveys, as required by section 4 of the Mineral Amendment Act, 1894. Consequently, His Lordship held that the plaintiff is entitled to possession of the ground in dispute, and to the costs of the case.

It is understood that an appeal will be taken from this decision.

Singer sewing machines are best. H. G. Parson is agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for a Private Bill to incorporate a Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near Cranbrook, in East Kootenay, thence by the most feasible route to the St. Mary's River; thence in a westerly direction to the headwaters of St. Mary's River; and also in an easterly and northerly direction from some point on the said line a branch line up the East Kootenay Valley to the neighbourhood of Horse Thief and No. 2 creeks and the mineshi that vicinity; with power to the said Company to construct a line from the Bull River Group of Mines, in East Kootenay, to the most convenient point on the main line of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; and also to authorize and empower the Company, to build, from time to time, branch lines to groups of mines and concentrators from any of the three above-mentioned lines of railways, such branch lines not to exceed twenty (20) miles in length; with power to build telegraph and telephone lines, and to equip and operate the said railway and its branches, and to erect and maintain all necessary works for the generation and transmission of electricity or power within the area of the operations of the said Company; and power to build, maintain and operate wharves, docks and steamboats, saw-mills, and acquire water privileges to construct dams, flumes, etc., for improving and increasing the water privileges, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railways, steamboat or other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights or privileges.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Victoria, B.C., 25th October, 1897. 4m 6t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at their respective sessions to incorporate a Company to construct a railway to be operated by steam or electricity from a point at or near Cranbrook, in East Kootenay, British Columbia—the most northerly point on the Crow's Nest Railway,—thence running in a northerly direction up the Kootenay River to Canal Flat; thence to the Columbia Lake and in a northerly direction down the Columbia River to the Canoe River; thence up the Canoe River and across the Portage to the headwaters of the Fraser River; thence down the Fraser River to Giscome Portage; thence across the Portage to Parsnip River; thence down the Parsnip River to Findlay River, and up the Findlay River and across the divide to Frances Lake, and thence to the Yukon, with power to divert the route of the line north of Giscome Portage either by way of Dease Lake or as may be found most suitable on further exploration, with power to build and operate branch lines not exceeding sixty miles in length and all necessary bridges and roads. Also, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the transmission of messages for the public; to build, acquire and operate steam and other vessels and all necessary ferries, wharves and docks; to take and use water for generating electricity, and to transmit and dispose of the power therefrom for lighting, heating and motive purposes; with power also to carry on the business of a general trading company, of an express company; also to own, manage and lease hotels, to acquire, to acquire timber limits and operate saw mills, for the production and sale of lumber, and to mine, explore and develop mineral lands and to carry on a general mining and ore smelting business, including the erection and operation of smelters and concentrators.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Dated at Ottawa 5th November, 1897. 11n-0t

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EAST KOOTENAY OFFICIALS

Minister of Mines and Provincial Secretary—Hon. Col. James Baker.
Provincial Mineralogist—W. A. Carlyle.
Public Assayer—H. Carmichael.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS.

For the Province—W. S. Gore.....Victoria
South District comprising Fort Steele and Tobacco Plains Mining Divisions—J. F. Armstrong.....Cranbrook
North District comprising Donald, Golden and Windermere Mining Divisions—J. E. Griffiths.....Donald

MINING RECORDERS

J. Stirret.....Donald
F. C. Lang.....Golden
G. Goldie.....Windermere
C. M. Edwards.....Fort Steele
M. Phillips.....Tobacco Plains

Deputy Clerk of the Peace for North East Kootenay Josiah Stirrett.....Donald
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for South East Kootenay—Charles Massey Edwards....Fort Steele

FREE INERS.

Extracts From British Columbia Statutes Explaining Fully the Value and Necessity of a "Free Miners" Certificate--No Person Should Attempt Mining Without One.

Any person over 18 years of age, may become a free miner by paying $5 to any gold commissioner or mineral recorder and obtaining a certificate good for one year.
A free miner may obtain a new certifieate for one lost on paying $1.
A free miner's certificate is not transferable.
Any person or company working a mineral claim, held as real estate without license, may be fined $25. Mines become real estate after crown grant has been issued.
Should co-owner fail to pay up his free miner's certificate his interest goes to his co-owners pro rata according to their former interests.
A shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner.
A free miner may claim 1500x1500 feet. But all angles must be right angles and all measurment must be horizontally.
A free miner may cut timber on crown lands.
A free miner may kill game for his own use at all seasons.
A free miner may obtain five acre millsite upon crown lands in the form of a square.
A claim may be held from year to year by work being done to the value of one hundred dollars.
Lodes discovered in tunnel may be held if recorded in 15 days.
A free miner may on payment of $500, in lieu of expenditure on claim, obtain a crown grant.
Any miner may, at the discretion of the gold commissioner, obtain necessary water rights.
No transfer of any mineral claim or interest shall be enforceable unless in writing, signed and recorded.
No miner shall suffer from any act of omission or commission, or delays on the part of the government officials.
No claim shall be open to location during last illness of holder, nor within 12 months after his death, unless by permission of gold commissioner.
A mineral claim must be recorded within 15 days after location, if within 10 miles of office of mining recorder. One additional day is allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction hereof.

ANNUAL LABOR.

Work on each mining claim to the value of $100 must be done each year from date of record of mineral claim. Affidavit made by the holder, or his agent, setting out a detailed statement of the work done must be filed with the gold commissionar or mining recorder, and a certificate of work obtained, and recorded before the expiration of each year from the date of record of said claim. A free miner holding adjoining claims, may subject to filing notice of his intention with the gold commissioner or mining recorder perform on any one or more of such claims, all the work required to entitle him to a certificate of work for each claim. The same provision applies to two or more free miners holding adjoining claims in partnership. In lieu of above work the minar must pay $100 and get receipt and record the same.

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