Nelson Weekly Miner.

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TESTIMONY IN HIS FAVOR

Evidence Against the Accused is Broken Down by Labori

LUCID EXPLANATION BY DREYFUS

Du Paty de Clam and Henry Were the Main Causes of the Conviction of Dreyfus.—Severe Cross Examination of Witnesses by Labori.

Rennes, Aug. 24.—When the court martial on Captain Dreyfus opened at the Lycee here at 6:40 a. m. today, Col. Jouast, president of the court ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. It was to the effect that Col. Sandherr said that Dreyfus' family offered 150,000 francs upon the condition that he would clear Dreyfus. Maitre Demange, for defence, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr thereby proving the colonel's remarks had been distorted. Dreyfus' brother had said:

"We are convinced of the innocence of our brother and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth.' The first witness today was M. Lincalle, a former official of the Government and he was in favor of Dreyfus as his evidence was in direct contradiction to what M. Dubreuil deposd yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with the German attache, at the house of M. Bodson mutual friend. The president of the Court then called Col. Maurel, who was president at the Dreyus court martial in 1894. Complete silence fell upon the court as the infantry sergeant, who was acting as usher, entered the hall and conducted Col Maurel to the bar. The Colonel was attired in a black frock coat and wore the ribbon of the legion of honor in his button hole. His hair is grey and he has a ragged iron grey moustache. His face showed anxiety as though he was conscience stricken when M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions. The colonel several times hesitated and answered in a short, choppy manner and when M. Labori finally disposed of him, he left the platform with a pale face and scared look of a man who has awakened from a night mare. Counsel had drawn from the colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the judges of the court martial of 1894 by Col. Du Paty de Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in court and Maurel's declaration that he only read one of the documents did not affect the main act, while his protestation that the reading of the document had no effect upon him, as his mind was already made up, nullified his subsequent declaration that this one document sufficied to convince him. Then the colonel saying he only desired to speak of matters upon which his recollection was clear, proceeded to declare he had nothing to say in regard to the expert evidence of M. Charaway, M. Teysennier, or M. Pelletier, but he added that Bertillons testimony appealed to the eyes and minds of the judges It had been said that the judges did not understand it; but that it was not true. Regarding the evidence given at the Court martial of 1894, witness said he considered Du Paty de Clam had only given the court a circumspect repotition of his report while the late Lieut. Col. Henry's evidence would have been more forcible if less exaggerated. At the same time, Maurel, continued, he believed Henry had spoken without hatred or passion. The prisoner's attitude at the trial was correct and calm. His repeated denials and protests were far from astonishing the witness. They seemed perfectly natural. The only letter handed to Col. Maurel during the course of the trial, was not brought by Col. Picquart. The letter moreover, was returned the same evening to the officer who brought it. Replying to M. Labori Cal. Maurel said he did not know General Mercier and had never seen him since the trial until June last.

M. Labori: "Can Col. Maurel tell us to what he attributed the secret communication of the dossier."

Col. Maurel: "I have not the slightest idea."

Mr. Labori: "Can you tell us the name of the officer who brought the private letter."

Col. Maurel: "It was Du Paty de Clam"

M. Labori: "Were there many documents in this secret dossier? Can you state what they were?"

Col. Maurel: "I only saw one of them; I did not look at the others because my mind was already made up."

M. Labori: "Had the other members of the court also made up their minds?

Col. Maurel: "Yes." Witness added that two members of the court confided to him on this subject.

M. Labori: 'Can you tell us how, knowing, as the judge, that it was your duty to seek conscientiously for information and to expect a secret communication from the public prosecutor, that is to say a communication setting forth all points in the case, both for and against the prisoner, you could be of the opinion your mind was loyally made up after reading a single document?"

Col. Maurel said he failed to clearly grasp the question and M. Labori repeated it whereupon the witness replied that he could not answer because if he did he would have to speak of the first document in the dossier: "Which convinced the court of the prisoners guilt."

At this point, M Laboti said he would like to confront Col. Maurel and Capt Freystatter, another of the judges at the court martial of 1894, but, Freystatter was not present and Col. Maurel promised to wait a few days and give the captain an opportunity of attending

A lively incident followed, M. Labori having asked leave to interrogate Gen Mercier, the Government commissary Major Carriere took the occasion to remark that while counsel had the right to ask questions he had no lustness to draw deductions to which the lawyer dryly replied he had always acted with a full knowledge of the restrictions imposed upon counsel and that he had no need of lessons from Major Carriere and would not accept them.

Gen Mercier was then recalled and it was noted he wore his uniform for the first time during the trial.

The impression thereby created was that the general expecting a hot cross-examination and thought that his uniform would, perhaps protect him. M. Labori desired to know if General Mercier admitted ordering Col. Maurel to communicate secret documents of the court martial of 1894.

Gen. Mercier: "I know I did not have the right to give formal orders to that effect, but I gave Maurel orders in a manner sufficiently clear."

Replying to question the general said that when Dreyfus was arrested he knew no other proof against him than the bordereau. There were therefore, only suspicions but it was urgently necessary not to lose time in arresting him, in order to stop the treasonable practices.

M. Labori asked Col. Jouast to secure the evidence of M. Papillon and the editor of La Libre Parole in regard to the Lixi letter in which the name of Drefyus was disclosed as that of the officer arrested for espionage. As Col. Jouast hesitated M. Labori insisted upon the necessity for an examination of the letter, "In order to reach the truth I am seeking for. The whole responsibility for this case, I believe, really rests upon the late Col. Henry and Col. Du Paty de Clam." Resuming his examination of General Mercier, M. Labori asked him several questions as to why he at first ascribed the date of the bordereau to the month of April?

Gen. Mercier said that in 1894 he was only acquainted with the general reasons which existed for believing Dreyfus guilty and had not paid much attention to the details.

The general refused to reply to any further questions. For instance, he declind to say whether he had examined the proofs advanced against Drefyus.

M. Labori: "In short you considered it in the nature of a sensational move to have Dreyfus prosecuted and sentenced. Did you examine previously the charges against Dreyfus?"

General Mercier: "I only examined the nature of the documents betrayed."

M. Labori: "Was it not necessary for that purpose to fix the dates of the bordereau."

Gen. Mercier: "I do not think so, further I declare that Labori is discussing the whole trial of 1894. That may have some interest from a historical point of view, But since the court of Cassation's judgment it seems to me it is not for us now to alllude to the various features of that trial."

M. Labori pointed out hte contradictions in hte evidence of the officers of headquarters staff regarding the importance and nature of the contents of the bordereau. General Mercier then said he thought Dreyfus might have had cognizance of the brake at Bourges, adding—: "In any case he had a better chance to obtain such knowledge than Esterhazy could possibly have had"

M. Labori: "Gen. Mercier says Dreyfus might have had cognizance. I desire to emphasize that expression. We shall now prove Dreyfus could not have had cognizance of the brake." Counsel proceeded to demonstrate how rigorously the secret of the constuction of the brake was guarded and asked why in 1894 the charges regarding the Robin melinite shells were not dealt with.

Gen. Mercier: "That arises on the simple fact that it was not known until 1895 or 1897 that information on the subject was being divulged. The existence of treachery in regard to the distribution of heavy artillery among the army corps was unknown until 1895."

The passages at-arms between M. Labori and General Mercier were followed with the keenest interest. Both men were wary and mutually suspicious of each other and there was considerable acerbity, Col. Jouast finding difficulty in preventing the discussion from wandering ouside legal paths. M. Labori asked why Gen. Mercier did not have a report prepared regarding the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Mercier: "The question of the confession was of no importance as a revision of the case seemed impossible."

M. Labori: "What does Gen. Mercier thingk of Esterhazy and the part he played"

Gen. Mercier: "I do not know Esterhazy and I do not think about him at all."

M. Labori: "Did he know you at his trial in 1898"

General Mercier: "No."

Col. Jouast: "Generally Mercier was not minister of war then."

M. Labori: "This is most interesting. General Mercier declares he know nothing of the trial of 1898."

Gen. Mercier: "I know nothing of it. I leave that to the court martial which tried Esterhazy. I have to answer in court for my acts and I refuse you the right to question me about my thoughts."

Col. Jouast, addressing M. Labori, said: "You are reverting to the evidence of General Mercier."

M. Labori: "My object in interrogating the witness is to revert to his evidence."

General Mercier: "I protest against the word 'Interrogatory,' for I am not a prisoner."

(N. B.—Interrogatory in French generally applies to the examination of an accused person by a magistrate).

M. Labori: "It is not a question of interrogatory. I used the word in the most respectful sense. Will General Mercier say what he means by the charge preferred against the partisans of Dreyfus of having spent 3,000,000 francs? What was this sum used for? The amount is simply ridiculous."

General Mercier: "I might just as well ask you."

M Labori: "Do you mean to suggest that it was spent in advertisements, and in buying consciences?"

Gen. Mercier: "I say nothing whatever"

Counsel next wished to know why the bordereau was communicated to the court martial of 1894, when it was considered impossible to show the other documents of the secret dossier;?

General Mercier: "Because the bordereau was not dated nor signed and its place of origin could be concealed." M. Labori pointed out that place of origin had been mentioned in court and then asked for explanations in regard to the perpetration of the 1894 forgery. The cross-examination of General Mercier became more and more heated and so rapid th at it was difficult to follow and many of the answers were confusing. As the questions of counsel touched upon the secret dossier and a certain document in blue pencil, Generals Gonz, Roget and M. Gribblin and Major Lauth also participated in the discussion which almost degenerated into a wranggle.

The commissary, Major Carriere, protested against such discussion and Col. Joast called the court to order. The comimssary said an attempt was being made to show there was a fresh forgery which was used for the purpose of comparisons to which M. Labori, retorted: "Major Carrier was mistaken. The tendency of his cross-examanition was only to demonstrate the truth.

Major Lauth said he believed a clue to the blue pencil document existed before the trial of 1894 and M. Labori asked why, in that case, it was not produced at the trial, since it incriminated the prisoner.

General Mercier said he did not know of this clue and Major Lauth disclaimed all responsiblity in the matter as he was not connected with the preliminary inquiry. General Gonz said the document had been in the possession of Col. Sandherr and it was by him placed in the secret dossier for comparison with other papers.

M. Labori asked for explanations in regard to the commentary on the secret dossier and General Mercier admitted he destroyed it in 1897. General Gonz who was examined on the same subject declared that it was by order of General De Boisdeffre that he returned the commentary to General Mercier. Answering another question Mercier said the Panizzardi telegram was not communicated to the court martial of 1894. He was ordered by General Boisdeffre to include it in the secret dossier. (Sensation).

Counsel next discussed the three page document, claiming that the false rendring of the Anizzdari telegram was to correct point directly to Dreyfus as the traitor. Mercier asked to be allowed to converse with General Chanoine before attempting to explain. General Chanoine thereupon advanced and explained about the document which had been handed him by General Mercier. He said he admittted there were inaccuracies in it and resolved not to use it. After a friendly conversation with Maitre Labori he read the entire document in court at General Mercier's request and returned him the document. General Mercier acknowledged the accuracy of General Chanoine's statement, adding that it was Col. Du Paty de Clam who had given him the documents (Sensation)

At this juncture General Roget mounted the platform and expressed surprise at "This controversy resumed." (Cries of Oh! Oh!)-The general asked that Major Mathieu who assisted in deciphering the telegram be called and counsel protested against the applicability of word "Idle" to any questions he thought proper to ask. General Chanoine said he communicated the document to General Roget while enjoying absolute privacy. When asked if he accepted responsibility for the documents, General Chanoine replied in the affirmative, adding, however, the admission that he had made a mistake.

Col. Jouast intimated that the court ought to take no notice of the document in question. Dreyfus here gave a detailed story of how he employed his time at Bourges from October 1899 to February 1890. He said that he was preparing for his examinations and had no time to go to cafes or to think of anything outside of his duties. This was a reply to General Mercier's assertion that he could have learned the secret of the pneumatic brake there. Prisoner said: "I was promoted captain September 12, 1889 and remained at Bourges from October, 1889 to February 1890. When the written examination at the military college took place I was then called to Paris, obtained two months leave and was married in April. I spent four months at Bourges.

General Risbourg, who was commander of t he Republican Guards in Paris in 1894 was the next witness. He described the scene with Captain Lebrun-Renault, when witness learned of Dreyfus' alleged confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renault, the day after the prisoner's degradation. In conclusion the witness eulogized the service of Lebrun-Renault and said that before the incident of the confession there was nothing against him. He was an excellent officer, a good comrade and incapable of injuring any one. After being asked the usual questions Dreyfus protested against General Risbourg's evidence, "I am surprised" the prisoner said, "that Captain Lebrun-Renault could have made the statements attributed to him. On the way from prison Captain Lebrun-Renault shook hands with me, a fact, which is in contradiction with his statement. Besides, when such a terrible charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, witnesses should not come here to merely speak their beliefs but ought to bring proofs, positive proofs, otherwise, I am completely non-plussed as to how I can reply."

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Reference was also made to confessions. I will state the exact terms of the so-called confessions of mine. The day Capt. Lebrun-Renault and I were together in a room I said to him, I am innocent. I will declare it and face the whole people. That is the cry of my conscience. You know that cry, I repeated all through the torture of my degradation. Afterwards I added, referring to the visit of Du Paty de Clam, the minister is well aware that I am innocent. What I meant to intimate was that I had apprised the minister in response to the steps Du Paty de Clam had taken against me that I was innocent. Du Paty de Clam visited me and asked for information. I replied to him, I am innocent absolutely. I replied verbally to Du Paty de Clam and in writing to the minister, that I was perfectly innocent. That was what I meant by the words, 'The ministry is well aware that I am innocent.' Then I reverted to the visit of Du Paty de Clam and said to Captain Lebrun-Renault, Du Paty de Clam asked me if I had not given documents of no importance in order to obtain others in exchange. I replied that it was only because I was absolutely innocent that I desired the whole matter should be cleared up Then I added I hoped that within two or three years my innocence would be established. I told Du Paty de Clam that I wanted full light on the matter; that an inquiry had been done and that it was impossible for the Government to fail to use its influence to discover the whole truth, the Government. I said, that means, either through the military attache or through diplomatic channels to reach the truth. And I also said it is awful that a soldier should be convicted of such a frightful crime Consequently it seems to me, I who only asked for the truth and light that the Government should use all the means at its disposal to secure that light. Du Paty de Clam, replied: 'There are interests at stake higher than yours; these channels cannot be employed." He added, however, that the inquiries would be continued. It was only the strength of Du Paty de Clam's promise to try what means could be found to reach the truth of this awful crime that I said I hoped that in two or three years my innocence would be proved for Du Paty de Clam told me the investigation which would be of a most delicate nature could not be undertaken immediately. I think I have expressed my whole mind. If you still have an doubt I ask you, my colonel, to present it to me."

The prisoner's remarks deeply impressed his hearers.

Maitre Demange recalled General Mercier and asked him to explain why, having sent Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus to discover the amount of injury Dretyfus had done, he had not followed up his investigations. Gen. Mercier: "I do not feel called upon to do so."

Col. Jouast: "Tell us General why, when you were apprised of the confession, you did not send someone to Dreyfus to try to get a substantiation and discover why he had not told Du Paty de Clam."

Gen. Mercier: "Dreyfus had written me that he refused to discuss the confessions with Du Paty de Clam and I took no further steps."

Col. Jouast: "But since the prisoner seemed to have begun making avowals of his guilt, why did you not follow the matter up?"

Gen. Mercier: "I might, perhaps have thought of it, but it did not occur to me." The prisoner protested that the inquiry ought to have been followed up, "because it would have served to destroy the fiction of a confession to which such importance is now attached." (Sensation).

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Will you permit me, my colonel, to make a small remark with reference to the fiction of my confessions. I remained in the prison of La Sante, for two or three weeks and saw M. Demange during that period and also then and while I was at the Ile de Ree I wrote to the minister of war and others. I believe the letters I wrote are contained in the secret dossier."

M. Roche was the next witness. Replying to Government Commissiary, M. Roche declared that General Billot who was minister of war, told him he must cease to interest himself in Esterhazy, not only for private and legal reasons, but for other reasons still more preemptory. (Sensation).

Labori insisted upon having further details of General Billot's statement. The witness said he could not recall the exact words of the minister but their effect then was such that he felt under a moral obligation to cease to interest himself in Esterhazy.

M. DeVernine special commissiary of minister of war, deposed that Col. Picquart was ordered to have Esterhazy watched. Esterhazy was seen entering the Germany embassy on several occasions always quite openly, but dressed in civilian clothes.

MUD SLIDES HINDER TRAFFIC.

East Kootenay is Troubled With Shifting Scenery.

The far famed scenery of the Rocky Mountains is sliding down onto the railway tracks in East Kootenay and as the locomotives cannot go over it they run into it and stick fast. The recent heavy and continuous rains have rendered the mountain sides along the Crow's Nest Pass line very soft and slimy and it is displaying a proclivity to stop traffic. The train from the East, which should have arrived at Kootenay Landing on Wednesday night ran into a slide when about thirty miles this side of McLeod and a long delay occurred. As it kept coming down the efforts of a gang of men to shovel off the mud were futile and a portage of about five miles was made, the passengers driving around the bad parts. Then they loaded themselves on to another train and set out again. Everything went all right until Cranbrook was passed when the engine ran foul of slide number two It was about 1:30 Thursday morning when the second hold up occurred and it was not until yesterday noon when the train was finally liberated. The boat with the passengers aboard reached Nelson at 430 yesterday afternoon.

As a result of these slides the passengers who left here on Tuesday night by the Nelson could not get through. They consequently had to remain on the steamer at Kootenay Landing until yesterday noon. They amused themselves by progressive card parties, killing mosquitos, and other social functions which made the time pass pleasantly. On the main line slides also interferred with traffic. The Imperial Limited, east bound on Tuesday got mixed up with a moving side of a mountain and seven coaches filled with passengers left the track. However nothing serious occurred and the train again got under way after a few hours delay. The American lines through the mountains are also being troubled with mud slides on account of heavy rains.

DAVIS ON THE STAND.

Detective Gives Evidence in the Winnipegv Bank Robbery Case.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Detective Davis told his story at today's session of the Molsons Bank robbery trial. He said that Anderson suggested a trip to China and knew where he could get money to go there. He said that Galt, a bank clerk, had robbed the bank, and he had seen him bury the valise containing the money near the city. This was in the middle of July, when Anderson told Davies. Being drawn out by Davis later, he said that he (Anderson) had taken the money on Saturday, October 1st, from the bank, the vault being easy of access. The money was hidden in his room in the bank all day on Sunday, and at night buried where it was found. Davis went out, inspected the place and with the help of a gang dug up the valise and money. He told his story straight and it looks bad for the accused. Davis said that he had done little in the detective business previous to this, except to catch Holmes, the Chicago murderer.

SUICIDE AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ivy Dumas at 1 o'clock this afternoon committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart at the head of the stairs of the Collins house. She is the wife of W. E. Dumas, who is repairer of nickel-in-the-slot machines by occupation.

The unfortunate woman was undoubtedly insane. Of late she has on two occasions endeavored to commit suicide.

NELSON TO BE THE DIVISIONAL POINT

C. P. R. Will Centre All Its Operations Here.

BUILDINGS TO GO UP.

The Headquarters for all the Company's Branches in Southern British Columbia.

C. P. R. officials have a way of denying reports in the newspapers regarding the company's intentions that would indicate that it was never going to do anything or that for some obscure reason they desired the doings to be very mysterious. They have shown a disposition to deny The Miner's report that the line from Nelson to Balfour would be commenced shortly. Yet the fact remains that the road is to be gone on with this fall and in order to have the advantage of good weather it will be started soon. Mr. McNichol, Assistant General Manager of the system, is now on his way to Nelson and President Shaughnessy is now overdue, having been detained in Montreal by important business. When one or the other, or both, of these officials visit Nelson a definite state[illegible] likely be made. At all events if work on the line is not started before they come it will be directly after. But The Miner has another story for them to deny this morning. They probably will deny it but it will not make any difference as the story is true. Nelson will shortly become the divisional point for the C. P. R. system of Southern British Columbia. All the lines operating in this part of the Province will have their headquarters here. Here will be large round houses, repair shops, and most probably a foundry. All the rolling stock used in Southern British Columbia will be brought to Nelson for repair and overhauling. The importance to Nelson of being the divisional point will be great as it will mean the employment of a large number of men. The shops in Winnipeg had added thousands to that city's population and in a smaller degree, they should add hundreds to Nelson's.

The dispatchers' office has already been moved from Trail to Nelson, which is the first move towards having all the interests centred here. With the completion of the Crow's Nest Line from Kootenay Landing will come the erection of the buildings and within a year Nelson will undoubtedly be, next to Vancouver, the most important railway centre in British Columbia.

The news in encouraging not only on account of the direct benefit the City will derive from the works being established here but also because it means that the C. P. R. have definitely decided on Nelson as the point in this part of the Province that will receive their attention. A big railway corporation can "make or break" a city and the fact that the C. P. R. will centre here is another evidence of the fact that Nelson is bound to go ahead and easily outdistance any but the Coast cities.

WILL VISIT ENGLAND.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies to See Chamberlain.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 24.—In an interview at Charlottetown, Louis H. Davies, Minster of Marine and Fisheries in the Canadian Government, and a member of the Joint High Commission, announced that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will leave Canada for England in a few weeks. It is believed that their mission will be to discuss the Alaskan boundary question and other matters at issue before the commission with the British foreign office to facilitate an amicable settlement of the whole matter. It is probable that Premier Laurier and his colleague are going at the request of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SUBMIT TO THE PERMIT SYSTEM

Wallace, Idaho, Aug. 24.—The union miners have submitted to the "permit' system inaugurated by the state authorities shortly after martial law was declared in the Cour d'Alenes. All men who desire to work in the mines are required to secure a permit from the sheriff. Dozens of union men are applying daily for permits, but in numerous instances they are denied.

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The Victoria Times, a Ministerial paper, thinks that Mr. Semlin would be entitled to a dissolution in the event of his defeat in the Legislature. The Colonist says in reply that a dissolution is in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is expected to exercise it in accordance with constitutional usage, and doubts whether a case could be made out to justify it in the supposed event. We have great respect for The Colonist's opinions on constitutional points, but are not inclined to support it in this instance. If we can pass over the manner in which Mr. Semlin came in, as the whole country has evidently done, it would seem moderately clear that he could demand a dissolution if defeated in the House. The constitutional practice is to allow every Premier an opportunity to appeal to the people, unless, of course, there are peculiar and exceptional circumstances forbidding it. Mr. Semlin has not had his appeal, and if he chose to forgo the opportunity when taking office it was because he supposed he could hold a majority of the present House. If for any reason that majority has become dissipated, he has good ground to ask the Lieutenant-Governor for permission to try his fortunes with the country on a direct appeal.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

It is stated positively, as a fact no longer to be disputed, that Mr. Macpherson, a Vancouver member of the Legislature, has declared himself as an opponent of the Government. He was elected as a supporter, and throughout the only session that has been held voted steadily to maintain it. It is only a short time ago that Mr. Martin ceased to be a member of the Government; he says now that he will take the earliest occasion to move a vote of want of confidence. Mr. Higgins, another former supporter, is outspoken in denouncing the Government. Here we have the defection of three members of the Ministerial party. When the House prorogued there were twenty-two Ministerialists, including the Speaker, and sixteen members of the Opposition; these defections increase the voting strength of the Opposition to nineteen, or exactly one-half the House. With a Ministerialist in the chair, the Government are left in a minority of one. It is claimed that Mr. Prentice, of the East Riding of Lillooet, another Ministerial member, is disqualified from taking his seat at the next session without another enabling Act, but for our present needs it is not necessary to insist on this.

A year ago His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor scanned the newspapers and listened to the political gossip of the day, concluding from all he read and heard that the Turner Government had not carried the country and must therefore be dismissed. It was impossible, he argned, to countenance a Government who could not meet the Legislature with a majority. Is His Honor equally alert in studying the situaiton of today? If he is, he must see that his present advisers are without a majority in the House. The evidence of this is much clearer than it was in the case of the Turner Government. Today there can be no doubt; a year ago there was room for a very great deal. Today the members are standing up in the light, after having declared themselves, and may be counted as easily and accurately as so many posts, white in one row and red in the other. A year ago no man could say positively how all the members would divide; indeed, all the members were not elected when His Honor undertook to decide what the verdict of the people had been. He judged for himself, and concluding from such evidence as presented itself, and from what he saw and knew and assumed, that the Turner Government would be without a majority if they met the House, he dismissed them and called in Mr. Semlin to form another.

We are not saying now whether he was justified in this, or whether he took upon himself more than constitutional practice warranted. But we do say that if a conscientious sense of duty compelled him to take the extreme course he did in respect to the Turner Government, on evidence that was both disputable and disputed, there can be neither reason nor argument for declining to take action when the evidence that his present Government are without a majority is as plain as the nose on his face. Mr. Semlin has not the support of a majority of the Legislature as constituted today, and if the House were in session would be unable to control legislation or direct the conduct of public affairs. This is a fact of very grave importance. Is His Honor aware of it? If he is not he ought to be, for the facilities for ascertaining are more easily embraced than were those of last August with which he seemed to experience no difficulty whatever. And if aware of the fact, it will be curious to know what he proposes to do about it. Will he dismiss Mr. Semlin, as he did Mr. Turner? We shall not say that he is called upon to do that. But matters political and industrial are in a critical state at the present moment, very largely if not wholly the result of His Honor's arbitrary action of a year ago. Something is required to relieve the situation, to relax the tension. If he will not dismiss his present advisers and call in new ones, he should at least insist on an early session of the Legislature, and compel his First Minister to settle accounts with it. It would then be open to him to give Mr. Semlin a dissolution should he demand it. To go on with things as they are now would be a grave public scandal. The business interests of the Province require that an early period should be put to the condition of doubt and uncertainty that at present exists. Should His Honor decline to take any action, but content himself with accepting a policy of drift, the public judgment will be that he is prostituting his high office to the designs of scheming Ministers, who hope to employ the remaining five or six months of the Legislative recess in buying up a majority. No one can desire to have the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province subject himself to a suspicion of that kind.

ULTRA VIRES LEGISLATION.

With the full text of the judgment in the Coal Mines case came the report of another, recently disposed of by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and scarcely less interesting to British Columbia readers. It was that of the Madden brothers, livery stable keepers of this City, who sued the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Company for the value of two horses that had strayed on to the Company's railway and had been killed. The trial Judge gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the ground that the Cattle Protection Act of the Provincial Legislature required that the line should be fenced, and as this had been neglected the Company was responsible for the loss. This judgment was appealed to the Supreme Court and reversed. It appears that the plaintiffs did not care to pursue the case further, but as an important constitutional principle was involved the Attorneys-General of the Province and of the Dominion intervened and carried it on to the Privy Council. There it was determined in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

The Company maintained that the Cattle Protection Act was ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature. But on the part of the Province it was contended that as the Company was incorporated under a local charter it became subject to the provisions of local legislation, notwithstanding that by Federal authority the railway had been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada. There was no Federal enactment requiring the Company to fence its property, and the Supreme Court held that inasmuch as the Provincial legislation extended the liability of the Company beyond that imposed by the Dominion Railway Act, it exceeded its authority and the legislation was ultra vires. *In affirming this* judgment their Lordships of the Privy Council said that it would be impossible to maintain the authority of the Dominion Parliament if a Provincial Legislature could presume to supplement the provisions of a Federal Act. In the case in question there was an actual provision that the Company should be liable unless such and such works were constructed in connection with the line. This was clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature.

When the railway was declared to be for the general advantage of Canada the superior Federal authority removed it wholly from within the jurisdiction of the Province. The local Legislature had no power to regulate its operation, to impose conditions or restrictions, or in any way to interfere with its construction. If built under a Provincial charter, and if not declared to be for the general advantage, it would remain subject to Provincial laws; but by the simple process *of this declaration it was* transferred from the jurisdiction of the Province to that of the Dominion. Such, we take it, is the meaning and effect of this final judgment.

There are two classes of legislation that are subject to disallowance—that which is opposed to public policy or interest, and that which is unconstitutional. The former the Federal authorities will disallow; the latter they decline to interfere with for the reason that it will settle itself. If unconstitutional, the Courts will so declare when appealed to. That has been the line taken by a Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and it seems to have become the settled policy of the Federal Government. It is a policy that will stand reviewing. Unconstitutional or ultra vires legislation is at the present moment playing the mischief with the mining industry in the Atlin country; no private individual is called upon to stand the enormous cost of having it declared unconstitutional; a word from the Dominion Government would settle the matter, without cost or trouble to anyone. The Madden brothers went as far as the Supreme Court, and doubtless it cost them dearly; if it had been necessary for them to pursue the case to the end they would probably have been ruined in having an unconstitutional Act declared unconstitutional. Neither expense nor trouble need have been incurred if the Minister of Justice had taken the simple pains to report against the Act and recommend its disallowance. When the power to disallow was reserved to the Federal authorities it was intended that it should be exercised when necessary in the public interest; the public interest would seem to demand that it should be exercised in the case of all ultra vires legislation, if private individuals are to be spared needless and often ruinous expense.

GROWING WORSE.

It is doubtful if at any time or any where in the Dominion there has existed a political situation in every respect so peculiar and unsatisfactory as that which prevails today in British Columbia. In the estimation of a large portion of the people there is good reason why the Lieutenant-Governor should dismiss the Premier; there would seem to be no manner of doubt that the Premier ought to dismiss his Finance Minister. Only the other day he got rid of his Attorney-General, because he had made a ruffian of himself and had been neglecting the duties of his office. The people generally have regarded these as sufficient reasons, and with remarkable unanimity approve the action of the Premier in forcing his resignation. But the Finance Minister is charged with offences in comparison with which these are almost innocence itself. The charges are made by Mr. Martin, his former colleague and associate, and have been embodied in an official communication addressed to the Premier. The latter, therefore, can have no excuse for refusing to take cognisance of them

The charges were first made several weeks ago, but were repeated the other day with more circumstance and greater precision. Mr. Martin says Mr. Cotton misrepresented the action of the Executive Council in respect to a certain matter that arose out of the Deadman's Island controversy, and that he falsified the records of the Council in order that his misrepresentation might have the appearance of being authorised. He is further charged with having divulged the secrets of the Council, in violation of his oath. This latter may be small affair. Political morality has got so low in this Province that the mere violation of an oath will fail to excite more than momentary interest. But the forgery which alters the sense and intent of a minute of Council is much too serious a matter to be disposed of with a shrug. It is quite true that Mr. Martin's charge, however precise and circumstantial in character, does not of itself establish the truth of it; and Mr. Cotton may claim, in accordance with that good old British principle, that he has a right to be regarded as innocent until the contrary is proven.

That principle would apply, and we should all feel ourselves bound by it, if it were purely a private or personal *matter, affecting only Mr. Cotton's* character as an individual member of the community It concerns, however, his character as a Minister of the Crown, and affects, not his personal representation only, but his conduct of those public affairs which are entrusted to his control. It has to do, not with Mr. Cotton the individual, but with Mr. Cotton the Minister; not with Mr. Cotton's private affairs, but with the larger affairs of the Province in which all have a stake and in which all are supposed to take a deep interest. If the charge were without foundation it was Mr. Cotton's duty to the people of British Columbia, whose servant he is, to have the fact established at once and to the satisfaction of the public. This he has not done. So far he has ignored it. No man ever lived who could afford to ignore a charge of that nature. Men of the most illustrious character, failing to repel it with scorn, would sink under it. Mr. Cotton must realise that he is not superior to this necessity. What, then, is to be thought of his silence? If he declines to clear himself, or cannot clear himself, it becomes Mr. Semlin's duty to relieve him of his portfolio. Failing this, for the honor and good name of the Province the Lieutenant-Governor should step in and relieve both.

A SOUND SENTIMENT.

The Victoria Times, Ministerial, says: "Even The Times might be convinced that the suggested Cabinet would be an improvement on the present one, as it has never claimed that all the virtues were centred in the Government now ruling British Columbia. But The Times will be excused if it refuses to buy a pig in a poke. The country wants the names of the proposed deliverers." This is quoted and the sentiment of it endorsed by The Province, Vancouver, also Ministerial. But so will any sensible newspaper endorse it. We do not know the exact composition of the "suggested Cabinet," but understand that the objection of The Times is to the proposition that the present Government should be defeated at sight, leaving the country to take chances as to its successors.

Certainly no mistake can be made in defeating the present Government, for a more incapable one it would be impossible to form. But it is not necessary to do these things blindly, nor is it customary. The people have a right to know who are coming in, if they put the present men out. They may not want the names of all the new Ministers placarded on the walls, with the portfolio assigned to each. That would be a detail with which they would be perfectly willing to dispense. But they must know the leader. A leader is always in evidence. That is the rule everywhere under British Parliamentary Government. If the people have confidence in the leader, they will have confidence in his surrounding himself with colleagues of the right sort. They must also know the general line of policy the new men propose to adopt. We believe they are thoroughly dissatisfied with the policy of those whom an unfortunate accident has placed in power, and would gladly embrace the opportunity to disavow it. But they would have good reason to complain if another set of men offered to take their places who had no policy, good, bad, or indifferent.

The people are ready to defeat the present Government the moment it comes out into the open. But they must know something of those who will be responsible for the next one. There can be no buying of pigs in pokes. If the Opposition present themselves leaderless and without a policy, the people might resent the discourtesy by allowing the men who are now in to stay in. It would be a very natural and proper action to take. Signs will fail past all former experience if there is not a general election before many months. At the present moment the Opposition are without a leader, and are believed to be otherwise in a state of disorganization. They are by no means prepared for a contest. The people could not vote with any degree of satisfaction, for they would not know what would happen if they were to turn the present men out. That is not the kind of a situation that should exist in the face of a general election, and if the Opposition are blessed with even second-rate wisdom they will see that it is amended without loss of time.

Mr. Helgensen is the next. He says that the Government must either repeal the Eight-Hour law and the Anti Alien Act or he will go into Opposition. The only support the Government have comes from the champions of these two legislation freaks, and to repeal them would be suicide. Not to repeal them is assassination. It may well be believed that no one in the Province is more devoutly praying to be delivered from battle, murder, and sudden death than Mr. Semlin. But all his prayers will avail nothing. Circumstances are conspiring against him, and despite all he can do to avert it he is doomed to be overwhelmed with calamity.

The Victoria Colonist says the Government are not sincere in their professions of anxiety in behalf of white labor, but wish to keep the question an open one for political purposes. What else could be expected of a gang of demagogues? They have played for their own hand from the beginning, utterly regardless of the public interest so long as they could turn events to the advantage of themselves. There is nothing surprising that they should endeavor to use the labor vote for purposes of their own, but there is a good deal that is surprising in the fact that laboring men should be so short sighted or poor spirited as to allow themselves to become their tools.

The real reason why Mr. Henderson was not opposed in New Westminster, was no doubt the fear that he could not be defeated. The Government is going to pieces through inherent weakness, incapacity, and corruption; yet, notwithstanding, the electors of that constituency were too tickled over the idea of having a representative in the Cabinet to square themsevles with public sentiment. Defeat would have hastened the end, no doubt; but that end is in sight, and the delay means nothing worse than the prolongation of the grave political scandal whose shadow now envelopes the Province. The Opposition were wise in husbanding their resources for the severe struggle that cannot be far distant.

BOER CRISIS SUBSIDES.

The Rennes Court Martial Holds England.—Anglo-American Alliance.

London, Aug. 19.—Though many signs point to the extreme likelihood of war between Great Britain and the Boers, and though troops are pouring in in the direction of the Cape and the British army chiefs are deep in problems of preparations for possibilities, the English people, as a whole, scarcebeed it The nation seems completely absorbed in the Dreyfus case. As each day passes without an answer from the Boers to the proposition of Great Britain for a joint commission to investigate the effect which the franchise reform legislation would have on the Uitlanders, the probability of a pacific settlement of the difficulty decreases. Yet national interest, tired of delay, flags as the tension at the war and colonial offices grows. If war comes, Great Britain will awake with a tremenduous start. If the Boers surrender to the British demands, scarcely more than a ripple of interest will be excited, so long as the Reenes court martial holds the world under the spell of its dramatic recital. From a political point of view a rapid and successful war against the Boers would probably strengthen the hands of the Conservative Government more than any other outcome of the present crisis, for the vast preponderance of public sentiment has already hardly endorsed the course of Mr. Chamberlain, and once the British soldiers meet their old enemies, the Boers, few would remain bold enogh to openly oppose the morality of the war.

Many awkward questions in regard to the Government's home policy are pending and perhaps it is fortunate for the Conservative party that the exciting events abroad distract attention from them.

The Saturday review today in an article on European Americans sneering at the proposed Anglo-American alliance frankly declares that it amounts to little or nothing.

"We have" the Review says, "accepted almost as an axiom of sound policy that friendly relations with the United States is the only object worth *aiming at in the Western Hemisphere.* A few music hall ditties and after dinner speeches, would convince us that the object is secured and that we should forthwith ignore all American criticism as contemptible strife of parties." The Review then goes on to say: "Our future in the Western Hemisphere has suffered a severe blow by Lord Salisbury's recognition of the report of North American interference in South American concerns The completion of the Nicaragua canal by the United States is a certainty and it will deal British commerce perhaps, the greatest blow it has ever sustained."

The paper supposes the canal to be inevitable, but contends that Great Britain in allowing it, should stand out for remuneration on account of waving her Bulwer-Clayton treaty right.

As the tide of American travel turns homeward, the question of steamship capacity again becomes acute.

"The great trouble" said an official of a trans-continental line, "is that Americans come to Europe like people going to the theatre. As soon as the autumn opens the European curtain falls and the entire audience wants to get home. Thus the crush is concentrated in the first few weeks of au*tumn and it is fair to say it is impossi*ble now to get a berth in mid-September or mid-October. What is going to occur during the Paris exposition I am unable to say. It is already estimated that more than 175,000 Americans will come to Europe and the best accommodation is now sold for our June sailings in 1900." Public opinion in Great Britain is becoming agitated over the danger in regard to the bubonic plague now that it has broken out at Oporto, only three days journey from England. An authority on the subject says: "The sanitary arrangements of many towns in England, including London, are not calculated to defeat the disease If we get the plague in the East End of London it will spread like wild-fire The bacillus thrives amidst insanitary surroundings, while sunlight and plenty of air kills it."

NEW STEAMBOAT.

To Be Built By the International Navigation and Trading Co.

Yet another addition is to be made to the fleet of steamers on Kootenay Lake. Owing to the largely increased traffic between Nelson, Kaslo and intermediate ports the directors of the International Navigation and Trading Co., have decided to build a large new steamer somewhat upon the same lines as the International only of more modern type. It is just possible that the completion of the Nelson Bedlington line has something to do with this decision of the directors of the company. It is on the cards that either the International or the new steamer will run in connection with the trains on that line.

This is important news both for passengers and merchants. Competition always benefits the community at large though railway companies are inclined to take a different view of the matter. It is not yet known when the new boat will be ready but within the course of the next few days probably the directors of the International Nagvigation and Trading Company will have more news of interest to announce.

RAILWAY IN THE BOUNDARY.

It Will Reach Grand Forks Shortly and Mines Will Ship.

Mr. A. C. Sutton, barrister of Grand Forks, is in the city, says the Rossland Miner. He reports that the Canadian Pacific is into Cascade City and that ties have been laid for two miles west of there. In addition to this the grade is completed from Cascade City to Grand Forks and there remains but little to do to complete the road to the latter city but to lay the track and to bridge the river at a point three-quarters of a mile from Grand Forks.

It will take about five or six days to construct this bridge. At the outside it will not be over 12 or 13 days before the road will be finished into Grand Forks. Just as soon as the necessary accommodations are afforded a number of mines there will commence to ship.

"Work on the smelter is making good progress. A large number of men are at work and the grading for the flume has been completed, and the foundation for the smelter is being constructed. The capacity of the smelter at first is to be 500 tons per day, but it is being constructed in such a way that it can be increased if necessary, so that 3,000 tons per day may be smelted. President Miner and some of the other leading officers of the smelter company, have been in Grand Forks for the past six weeks overlooking the operations on the smelter.

"There has been an especially important strike made on the Mountain View in Summit camp, which is under bond to Montreal parties An immense copper ledge, which assays 17 per cent copper, has been uncovered, and those who hold the bond feel certain that they have uncovered a bonanza.

"Grand Forks is growing very rapidly, real estate has advanced 300 per cent in the past six months, a $60,000 hotel has been opened, and buildings are going up in all directions. One loan company has made loans to the extent of $50,000 there and there are two others which have put out an equal amount, and it is estimated that fully $200,000 worth of buildings have been erected in Grand Forks during the last year.

"Debentures are now being floated to the extent of $100,000 for the purpose of improving the electric light and the water plants. Besides this local improvement debentures are to be floated to the extent of $15,000 and the money is to be devoted to the grading of streets and the laying down of sidewalks

"There was a good sized real estate deal there the other day when Mayor Manly sold out the Victoria Hotel, together with the two lots on which it stands, to Messrs. Charles Cummings and others for $15,000."

BURGLARS AGAIN.

A Serious Question for the City Police to Consider.

The frequency of burglaries in Nelson is becoming a serious matter. Even the becoming uniform which the night constable has donned appears to have no wholesome effect upon the marauders. The East End Grocery is one of the victim. Yesterday morning when the store keeper came to open the store he found the door unlocked. The drawer in which the cash is kept was found to have been forcibly removed and of course the contents had gone. The drawer contained about $5 in dimes and nickels. Fortunately the amount taken was small but the moral effect is distinctly bad and discreditable to the town. It is time that a more perfect system of night watching were devised. The town has increased considerably of late and it is painfully obvious that the police arrangements are wholly inadequate at the present moment.

Mr. Clements is another sufferer. His new saloon in the Odd Fellows block was broken into in precisely the *same way as the East End Grocery.* The cash till was taken away together with the contents which amounted to about $30. It would seem that the same thieves were at work in both cases.

The business portion of the town consists practically of one main thoroughfare. Is it too much for the storekeepers to expect that this one thoroughfare should be sytematically patrolled at night? The City have appointed one man for that purpose and it is understood that another man is paid privately by some storekeepers to act as night watchman. These burglaries have been far too common of late and opinions are pretty freely expressed that the police authorities should give heed to this fact and endeavor to devise some proper means of checking the continuance of the same.

HAMILTON BYERS MARRIED

The Well Known Nelson Merchant Joins the Benedicts.

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Aug. 23.—(Special)—Hamilton Byers, West Kootenay's big hardware man, was married here *today to Miss Florence* Brown, one of Yarmouth's most popular young ladies. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends of the principals. A reception took place after the wedding and the newly married couple later left on a leisurely journey for their western home.

A QUICK TRIP.

Chicago, Aug. 23.--A special to the Tribune from Victoria, says: From London, England, to Dawson City in 17 days in the new record made by a mining engineer from South Africa. He left London for Southampton by train, caught an Atlantic liner in which he crossed the ocean in a little over six days. The trip from New York to Vancouver was made in four days. From Seattle the trip to Skagway was made in less than three days. Close connections were made with the White Pass & Yukon railroad and the lakes and river steamer, and he was landed in Dawson, 17 days from London.

ANOTHER BIG FIGHT.

*Chicago, Aug. 23.—Billy Stifts to*day signed to meet "Kid" McCoy on September 8 for six rounds. The agreement is conditional upon Stifts winning his fight in Denver tomorrow with Jimmie Scanlon. Should Stifts be defeated in Denver, McCoy will, probably, fill the engagement with Choynski.

CARRIAGE STRUCK BY TRAIN.

New York, Aug. 23.—While crossing the tracks of the New Jersey Southern railroad at Seabright, N. J., tonight, a carriage containing six persons was struck by a train.

Miss Louise Terry, Charles Trippe, and Create Terry, were instantly killed, and the other occupants of the carriage badly injured.

PATRIOTIC BANKER.

Seattle, Aug. 23.—Negotiations are in progress for bringing the Washington volunteers from San Francisco to Seattle in a body after their muster out at the former place. Two steamer will probably be chartered. Levi Ankeny, the well known banker of Walla Walla, has offered to bear the entire expense of the vessel's charter, which will amount to $7,000 or $10,000.

STEAMER ON FIRE

EXCITING TIME ON ARROW LAKES YESTERDAY.

The Rossland Breaks out in Flames and the Passengers Escape to the Shore.

Passengers from the main line arriving in Nelson last night report a most exciting time on the steamer Rossland at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. There was a large number of passengers aboard and the boat carried a considerable cargo of freight and express. As she was steaming through the Narrows about an hour and a half out from Nakusp she was suddenly headed for shore, a move that considerably surprised the passengers for the moment, but when the officers informed them that the boat was on fire the thing was explained to the entire satisfaction of all and no time was lost by those on board in taking advantage of their knowledge of the uncomfortable position.

The officers were the first to detect the flames and they acted with a presence of mind that saved a wild stampede that might have ended seriously for some of the passengers. As it was there were nervous ones on board who did theiir best to make things exciting. The officers advised them to get their baggage and go ashore. One man threw his grip overboard and was preparing to follow it when he said that he could get off more comfortably via the gang plank.

Meanwhile the officers were turning their attention to the fire. It had started near the smokestack and burnt considerable of the wood around it besides also burning the boiler casing.

It was a blaze of very respectable dimensions and completely filled the boat with smoke. The Babcock extinguishers and buckets, the latter manned by several of the passengers who formed a volunteer brigade, were pressed into service and a fierce fight with the fire element commenced. The passengers stood on shore watching their baggage and hoping that the flames would be extinguished as they did not wish to stay there all day. Under the able direction of the captain the fire was finally got under control after it had done about $5000 of damage. It is not any easy thing to put out a fire after it once gets a start in a ship and the fact that they succeeded speaks well for the crew of the Rossland. After the smoke had cleared away the passengers came on board again and the steamer continued on her way, having been detained about an hour. When things were being straigh ened up it was found that four head of cattle had taken advantage of the excitement and had escaped. They got ashore and wandered away but will be recaptured today.

Capt. Gore, who is replacing Capt. Troup here for the present, leaves this morning with a staff of carpenters to repair the damage done. There will be no delay to traffic, as the Rossland will continue on her trips as usual.

C. P. R. NEWS.

A Chance For Carpenters and Expert Axemen--A New Floating Dock.

The C. P. R. have experienced much trouble during the past spring owing to small snow slides in the Selkirks between Bear Creek and Illecillewaet which on several occasions have caused temporary suspension of traffic. They have therefore determined to extend the snow sheds on that part of the line so as to prevent an occurrence of these obstructions. Mr. Beasley informed the Miner's representative today that the company will employ over two hundred axemen and bridge carpenters there during the next few days Only expert axemen need apply and if employed they will be furnished with free transportation to their destination. Mr. Lewis the C. P. R. engineer, is busy constructing a new floating wharf at the company's yard in Nelson, for Kaslo. The wharf is built in the form of a large scow with a square stern. At the rear is erected a fifty foot frame building to serve as a warehouse. The roof of this building projects 25 feet terminating with a large mast. From this mast is affixed a chain which, passing over a smaller mast at the bow, is attached to a movable platform fixed in front of the bow. This platform can, by means of the chain, be lowered as the water of the lake falls. The wharf will, as soon as it is finished be towed to Kaslo where it will be attached to the company's new wharf-site there.

Capt. Troup is the designer of this new floating wharf.

MOYIE'S PAY ROLL FOR JULY.

As near as can be calculated Moyie's payroll for July was at least $10,000. Of this amount over $6,000 was paid out by the St. Eugene company. The balance of $4,000 is easily made up from the payrolls of the Lake Shore, Society Girl and Park, Mitchell & Co.'s sawmill. Thus it will be seen that Moyie has a pay-roll backing her that few towns in East Kootenay can boast of.—Moyie Leader.

A BIG BLAST.

Rocky Point Has a Tustle With 6,875 Pounds of Dynamite.

To see 275 keys of dynamite endeavor to make an impression on a rocky point was the object of a merry party that left Kaslo on Sunday morning for Argenta. Mr. G. A. Carlson, who has a contract on the Great Northern road in the Lardo was the host. He engaged the steamer Red Star fot the day and left Kaslo in the morning with the following guests on board: Major Montgomery, Mr. Tomlinson, George Reed, W. E. Hodder, Mr. Geigrich, Mr. Saudners, James Donaldson, Samuel Hunter, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Chipman, David Kane, B. E. Sharp and others. A tunnel had been driven 45 feet into a rock bluff and 275 kegs of powder placed at the end. The tunnel was then tamped with gravel and the match applied. It was a grand sight as the blast went off and thousands of tons of rock broke into fragments and rolled down into the valley. There is nothing there now to keep the railway from going through. After viewing the scene of the explosion the party wended its way to Mr. Carlson's camp where lunch was partaken of after which the boat steamed back to Kaslo.

BLACKSTOCK'S DENIAL.

One of the War Eagle Owners Gives the Miner a Contradiction of Reports.

As far as can be learned Rossland is very much excited and indignant at the warlike dispatch sent out from there prophesying an early strike of miners and stating that a carload of rifles and two machine guns had arrived to prevent trouble with the men. Most people who read the report would regard it as a joke but it is rather a poor one and the Rossland people are losing no time in denying it. A report was received from Rossland by The Miner to the effect that he men on the War Eagle had been ordered out by the Union.

T. G. Blackstock, one of the owners of the War Eagle happened to be in Nelson when the report was received and The Miner questioned him as to the truthfulness of the report. Mr Blackstock said that he could not imagine where such a story originated as there was absolutely no truth in it. He could conceive no reason why the men should want to strike and at all events the officials of the company had no intimation whatever of any impending trouble If there was anything in the wind he would have heard of it Mr. Blackstock left for the St Eugene mine last evening and will be in East Kootenay a week or ten days.

The attention of Mayor Goodeve was called to the sensational telegrams in the Eastern papers, one of which was reproduced in these columns yesterday, and he wired as follows to the papers which published them.

"No troth in your special under date of August 16th re trouble between mine owners and miners. Mine owners and men are on most friendly terms Eight hour law does not affect us and no trouble of any kind is anticipated. Kindly give denial prominence."

STABBING AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 23.—A stabbing affray occurred in the city yesterday afternooon with the result that Mrs Nelson of 390 Fonseca Avenue, lies at her home with a serious wound in her breast and Mrs Peterson a neighbor is in the police station. Both women are young and married and their nationality Swedish. Trouble arose through the prisoner being under the influence of intoxicants. The weapon used was a hat pin.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

(From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. J. J. Campbell of the Hall Mines who has been ailing for the past few days is very seriously ill.

Alderman Hillyer says that the amount that is paid for wages of laborers and mechanics in Nelson would surprise even a grumbling, growling old timer

Hamilton Byers is at his old home in Yarmouth, N. S. There will be a Mrs Hamilton Byers when he returns as Miss Florence Brown will assume that name on the 23rd instant

Timid citizens will be glad to hear that the powder companies commenced moving their stock from the magazine opposite the town to the new building at Seven Mile Point yesterday.

Dry goods men in Nelson have a grudge against the weather clerk. They say the summer sales have been poor owing to the cold spell. However they mean to wipe his eye with their fall goods.

Dr. Doolittle, Mrs. Doolittle, son and daughter, leave this morning for Toronto, after having spent the summer here. It is probable that the Doctor's interests here will compel him to return for a short time next month.

Mr. T. G. Procter put through two real estate deals yesterday, one being Lot 19, Block 86, W. Dowsing to Capt. Duncan and the other being Lot 20 in same block, W. Dowsing and P. Lamont to C. S. Drummond. The price for the two lots was in the neighborhood of $3000.

Mr. R. D. Anderson, who has been business manager of The Miner for two and a half years, leaves tomorrow morning for Sprague, Wash., where he will conduct The Times, which he has purchased. Under his management The Times should achieve great success and that this will be the case will be the wish of the host of friends that Mr. Anderson has made in Nelson. Mr. W. F. Thompson succeeds Mr. Anderson on The Miner.

(From Sunday's Daily)

Mr. Chapman, the manager of Messrs A. Macdonald & Co., leaves today for Crow's Nest points.

Mr. T. J. Lendrum, T. G. Procter, Fred Ritchie, Lieut.-Col. and Capt. Fitzstubbs, left last night for Balfour on an angling expedition.

Lieut.-Col. Fitzstubbs, deputy assistant Adjutant-General of the Army Service Corps, arrived in Nelson yesterday on a visit to his brother Capt. Fitzstubbs.

There is no doubt about the fact that Nelson is rapidly becoming a most important City. One by one we are obtaining the requisites of an up-to-date centre. The telehpone company annoces that in a few days it will have its central office open all night. This is a privilge supplied only to cities of a metropolita nature.

Messrs. A. Macdonald & Co., wholesale merchants, have purchased three lots in Block 71 (at the corner of the wharf) where they intend shortly to erect a warehouse.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Three drunks enriched the civic coffers to the tune of $15 yesterday.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Sunday on the hills above Six Mile creek.

Messrs. Fletcher and Templeton have sold the lot at the rear of the City offices to Mr. John Roberts.

Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., Victoria, was among the arrivals at the Phair yesterday. A. W. Jones of Victoria, accompanied him.

M. A. W. McCune, one of those fortunate individuals who got mixed up with the Payne mine in its early days, is at the Phair with Miss McCune, his daughter, and Messrs. Raymond and E. W. McCune, his sons. They leave for their home at Salt Lake City today after having visited the Slocan country.

Mr. E. G. Rykert of Montreal, registered at the Phair last evening. He is member of the firm of McCraig & & Rykert, which was instrumental in floating the Payne mine on the Montreal market. Mr. Rykert is acting for several of Canada's leading capitalists and is making a tour of the mining districts of the Province in his clients' interests. He will visit the Payne and North Star.

Until their new quarters in the Burns block are ready, Wallace & Miller will occupy two stores as their stock is much too large for their present store. The premises recently occupied by Simpson and Donnelly, grocers, is now being filled with Wallace & Miller's stock of trunks, valises, clothing, boots and shoes and blanket. The Greenwood branch of this company will be opened by the 1st of September.

The lacosse team should have a handsome sum on hand when the team returns from the Coast. The tour fund was about $800 when the players left; one gate at Vancouver netted $288 for the Nelson team and the other gates were probably about as good. In view of the fact that there was a general canvas for funds there will no doubt be a statement of receipts and expenditures made public as soon as the accounts are put into shape The team returns tonight.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The Moyie Leader announces the arrival of the first typewriter in the town One by one the East Kootenay towns are putting on metropolitan airs.

Mr. Charles Drinkwater, secretary of the C. P. R., is in Rossland visiting his son and will be in Nelson this week, on his way to the Coast. Mrs. Drinkwater accompanies him.

Mr. Kelly has had a large piece taken off the huge block of Exchequer ore which has weathered the storm for some months on the sidewalk outside his office. Mr W. F. Robinson has been presented with the said piece for the Paris Exposition.

The demand for men for construction work on railways in Manitoba is so great and the supply so small that agents are endeavoring to secure men in this part of the universe. Seventeen men left Rossland in the past few days to work on the Danphin road in the North Western Manitoba. This line is one of the McKenzie Mann undertakings and is to be a link of the transcontinental line that this company is supposed to be figuring on.

"A visitor from Nelson" has been discovering a deep, dark conspiracy to The Rossland Record. As is known here, the rails for the tramway are heavy ones, but heretofore it has not been known that these were procured with the view of being used for the entension into town of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard. It is a scheme hatched by the tramway people and "Jim" Hill to help the Great Northern dish the C. P. R. Mr. Peters has been discovered at last. He has used his position as Freight Agent of the C. P. R. to hoodwink the people and plot for the Great Northern, and this pretended tramway is nothing more than a conning device to attain his end. The bad, bad man; but what a blessing he has been found out!

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. Fitzstubbs made his first acquaintance with the Kootenay trout. He succeeded in catching a dozen nice sized fish in the water below Kootenay bridge. The Colonel was delighted with his days sport and thinks that for gameness there are no fish to touch the local salmo purpuratus.

Mr. Fred Cook, one of the most prominent members of the Canadian Press Association, which visits here this week, is Supreme Grand Vice-President of the Sons of England. The local lodge is arranging a reception for him and on Saturday evening a special meeting will be held in the lodge room, Fraternity Hall, at 7:30 sharp for the purpose of meeting Mr. Cook.

The committee which has in charge the reception to the visiting newspaper people who reach the City on Saturday evening met again yesterday and made final arrangements for the reception. A dinner will be tendered the visitors in the Opera House on Saturday evening and they will be left to their own desires on Sunday. Tickets for this dinner, price $2.00 each, may be obtained from Mayor Neelands or W. A. Jowett.

The Miner has received the July Annual of the Kootenay Mining Standard. It is an admirably prepared production which reflects the greatest credit on the publishers. The illustrations are in the finest half tone work. Nelson receives considerable attention there being cuts of the City Council, the Council of the Board of Trade, street scene, lake scenes, the four banks, The Miner office and others, besides numerous illustrations of the adjacent mines. The accompanying articles are well written and the publication should give the Kootenays some profitable advertising.

Manufacturers of HOISTING MINING and Galvanized Wire Ropes

BEST STEEL WIRE ROPE

The Dominion Wire Rope Co'y Ltd Montreal, Que

835 STOCK CARRIED IN ROSSLAND, B. C., BY J. D SWORD AGENT.

Manufacturers of "Lang's" Underground Haulage and Colliery Wire Rope

PUMPS FOR MINE WORK.

We have paid special attention to the construction of Pumping Machinery for duty in Mines. Our unsurpassed facilities and methods have given our Pumps a Dominion-wide reputation. They are fully guaranteed. Our designs include all types of the ordinary Piston Pattern Mining Pump; solid cylinders single and duplex patterns; outside packed duplex plunger patterns with pot valves, also vertical Sinking Pumps—both piston and outside packed double plunger pattern.

Mine superintendents and those interested in Mine Pumps would consult their interests by sending for catalogue and quotations.

Northey Mfg. Co., LIMITED. TORONTO.

Cunliffe & Ablett, Agts., Rossland. MacKay & Walken, Agts., Vancouver.

Hydraulic Pipe

Waterworks or Mining Plants.

The largest and best equipped Rivetted Steel pipe-making plant on the Coast.

Estimates Furnished.
Large or Small Quantities.
No Delay in Delivery.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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FALL SUITINGS

A full line of Harris Homemade Tweeds From Talbot Harris, Scotland.

Fancy Fall Goods of every description. Call and inspect my stock.

FRED J. SQUIRE BAKER STREET

Every Man

likes to dress in Fashionable and Nice Fitting Garments if he can do so at a reasonable price. My Fall and Winter Samples are now complete in Suitings, Overcoatings and Fancy Vestings, Give me a call and I will quote you prices that will astonish you.

Stevens The Tailor

Rooms 1 and 11 Clements-Hillyer Block

AN EASY PROPOSITION

Beauty and style without comfort is easily obtainable, comfort without appearance is equally simple.

You never saw an ugly pair of "Slater Shoes," yet many of them cover comfortably most unlovely feet.

The combination of these two—comfort and beauty—are only to be had in the "Slater Shoe."

Made in twelve shapes, on lasts modelled from actual feet, all widths and sizes, leathers, styles and colors.

Every pair Goodyear welted, name and price stamped on the sole.

$3.50, $4.50 AND $5.50.

LILLIE BROS., Aberdeen Block.

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Iron and Brass Castings of Every Description. Repairs and Jobbing A SPECIALTY. 832

JOHN HIRSCH, Provincial Land Surveyor. OFFICE: NELSON AND ROSSLAND, B. C. 140

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A limited amount of private funds to loan on mortgage upon improved city property. Apply to Elliott & Lennie, solicitors, Nelson.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

M. L. GRIMMETT, LL. B., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., Sandon B. C. (434)

F. C GREEN, B. A., C. E., PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Surveys of mineral claims, lands, etc. Agent for obtaining Crown Grants. Office Turner-Boeckh block, Nelson, B. C. (907)

F. E. MORRISON, D. D. S., ALL KINDS of Dental work done. Offices: Broken Hill Block, Corner Baker and Ward Streets

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

S. SAVIOUR'S [ENGLISH] CHURCH—Corner Ward and Silica Sts. Sundays: Holy Communion 8 a. m.; and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the month after Mattins; Mattin- at 11 a.m.; Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evensong 7.30. Daily: Mattins at 9.30 a. m. Thursdays and Saint's Days: Holy Communion 10 a. m. Fridays: Evensong 7.30 p. m., followed by choir practice. H. S. Akehurst, Rector. Fred Irvine, Geo. Johnstone, Wardens.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. R. Frew, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH—Corner Silica and Josephine Streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m.; Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock: Epworth League C. E., Tuesday at 8 a.m. Rev. John Robson, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass at Nelson, first and third Sunday at 8 and 10.00 a.m.; Benediction at 7.30 to 8 p.m. Rev. Father Ferland Priest.

BAPTIST CHURCH — Services morning and evening at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. the B. Y P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. C. W. Rose, Pastor

SALVATION ARMY—Services every evening at 8 o'clock in barracks on Victoria street Adjutant Edgecombe in charge.

WILLS'S Famous English Tobaccos

CAPSTAN (Navy Cut) and TRAVELLER

THREE CASTLES and WESTWARD HO

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL DEALERS

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AND SMOKE

Three Grades: Mild, Medium Strong and Full Strength

Five Sizes: 1/4's, 1/5's, 1/8's, 1/9's and 1/15's.

HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.

MINES OF KOOTENAY

In the Sullivan group, which is owned principally by the late owners of the Le Roi Mining Company, a bed of galena lying flat has been struck. A prospecting shaft has recently been sunk in this, and has penetrated the vein for a distance of 10 feet, and the hanging wall has not yet been met. This property bids fair to be one of the largest silver-lead producers in Canada. The North Star is about to erect a tramway for the transportation of its ore from the branch railway, which will be a spur from the main line and will be constructed to and a little beyond Kimberley. The Gem, one of the Sullivan group, is showing up remarkably well. The railroad should be completed to the North Star mine within the next three months.

There is considerable development on Perry Creek, on the well known large quartz vein which they have in that section. Messrs. Neal and others have bonded the Estrella group there for $150,000. The property, familiarly known as the Paris Park group, which is owned by Patrick McCune, and which is located on the north fork of Kalso creek, has been bonded by Mr. George Hughes and others for $75,000. This is a silver-lead property of considerable merit.

The Minnesota Silver Company, operating the Ivanhoe group, near the Slocan Star, has ordered a five-drill compressor plant. This will be used in the driving of a 4000 foot tunnel to tap the vein at much lower depth than hiterto. When completed this will be the finest tunnel in the Slocan. There will be room in it for two tracks and it will be lighted throughout with electricity. It is now in for a distance of 1400 feet. The plant will be brought in in sections and will be packed on the backs of mules to the site where the plant is to be erected.

* * *

Windermere, August 16.—R. R. Bruce is working a force of 20 men on the Sitting Bull, preparations are now being made for a winter camp.

It is reported that Jas. Farrell, E. M., the well known American mineralogist, has been appointetd superintendent of the Red Line group by the Mackintosh syndicate.

Work has been resumed on the Delphine mine on north fork of Toby Creek under the personal direction of George Stark one of the owners and a mining man of many years standing. It is the intention of the owners to make several shipments before December.

Preparations are now being made for a winter camp at the Pretty Girl, situate on Law creek, owned by the New Golden syndicate of London, Eng., This property will be worked under the personal direction of Tom Jones.

West and Washburn have started work on the White Elephant group situate near the Red Line group on McDonald creek.

Peterborough town lots are now on the market. This townsite is situated between Toby and Horse Thief creeks to the west side of the Valley and within one mile of the Columbia river.

O. A. Brown reports a large showing of ore on the Selkirk group situated immediately opposite Windermere in the Selkirk range.

Supt. Banneline of the Swansea mine, situated immediately east of Windermere, reports the mine as looking better than ever before. It is the intention of the company to rawhide the ore during the winter months.

F. A. Mullholland et al, of Rossland, have purchased the Delos, situated on Boulder creek.

Copper City town lots will be placed on the market immediately. This property was bonded from Edmund Johnston in August 1898 and a survey was completed in September of the same year. It is situated on the extreme north west end of Lake Windermere, and commands without any exception the finest position for a townsite in British Columbia.

John Burman brought in some fine looking ore from the White Cat group on Boulder creek on the 14th instant. Mr Burman reports an immense showing of ore.

C F. Smith representing the C. H. Mackintosh syndicate arrived on the 10th instant.

F. M. Chadbourn representing the Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, returned to West Kootenay, on the 16th instant, after making an examination of several of the promising properties of the district.

Copper is all the talk now throughout the district. The townsite was purchased by Fred Mulholland representing a syndicate from Edmund T. Johnston, the figure is understood to be a large one. Lots will be placed on the market immediately. From the present outlook Copper is bound to be the principal town in the district.

The Banks brothers are developing the Alps group situated on Boulder creek.

The latest discovery by Messrs. Fred West, Geo. Scott and V. A. Van Courtland on Horse Thief creek is one of the greatest strikes ever made in the northwest.

D. R. McLean, the well known mining man, is making an examination of several propositions situated on the north fork of Toby creek.

R. L. T. Galbraith, owner of the Windermere townsite, intends to make several extended improvements to the townsite, in order to keep up with Copper the new townsite, situated at the north west end of Lake Windermere.

All the old timers intend building at Copper, having already arranged for lots.

Some wonderful showings of ore have been uncovered on Horse Thief creek and tributaries during the past three weeks.

The C. P. R. will undoubtedly build into the Windermere district within the next eight months.

Sinclair Craig has uncovered an immense showing of high grade silver lead ore on the Christina group on Boulder creek.

J. R. McLeod is working a force of men on the Caretaker group situated on Boulder creek.

West Kootenay investors should keep their eyes on Copper the new townsite.

The Fraser & Chambers syndicate will probably make several shipments from the Dividend and Paying Teller groups situated on Law creek, before December.

A trial shipment will be made from the McLeod group situated on Boulder creek within the next eight weeks.

Edmund T. Johnson is working a force of men on the Virginia group situated on Horse Thief creek.

A large crowd of prospectors came over the trail from the Lardo-Duncan and Trout Lake country during the last week.

Work will be resumed on the Union group early in September. The property is situated seven miles northeast of Windermere B. C.

O. A. Brown is working a force of men on the Selkirk group situated due west of Copper City in the Selkirk range.

All the principal properties are working. Miners are still very scarce on account of the prospecting season.

* * *

Promptly at five o'clock last Thursday evening the steam was turned on and the first air compressor and the largest piece of mining machinery in the whole of East Kootenay was sent in motion, says the Moyie Leader. This was the starting of the Lake Shore air compressor plant, owned by the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate of Toronto, that now has the Lake Shore mine, which is situated within a stones throw of the principal street of Moyie. At five'oclock a large crowd had gathered at the Lake Shore power house at the foot of Victoria street to witness the starting of the new machinery. J. C. Drewery, managing director of the company, was at the throttle, and Mrs. Foley, wife of Martin Foley, the foreman, was at the whistle when the wheels were started in motion. Everything worked like a charm. In a few moments the machinery was shut down, and Mr. Drewery, turning to the audience said:

"I christen this compressor plant the Geroge Sumner, in honor of George Sumner, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, of Toronto."

Refreshments and cigars were then placed at the disposal of those present.

The crowd then ascended the hill to the No. 3 tunnel of the mine to witness the starting of the first machine drill ever used in East Kootenay.

Yesterday a full force of miners was put to work in the No. 1, 2, and No. 3 tunnels. In the mine four eight hour shifts are working and the two engineers on the air compressor will work 12 hour shifts. Dan McDougall, who superintended the installing of the plant, is in charge of the compressor and he is ably assisted by D. E. McDonald, recently from Nova Scotia. Both are expert engineers and machinists. Sunday will be observed at the Lake Shore mine, and on that day each week all operations will cease.

The short time in which it has taken to get this machinery in operation is simply surprising It is only a few weeks since J. C. Drewery took charge of this property, and today we find machinery installed, a fine office built and the mine equipped with all the conveniences and appliances for working it on a large and systematic scale.

Today three car men were added to the force. On Monday several muckers and ore sorters will be put to work and on that day regular shipments will commence. Today there are 32 men on the pay roll of the Lake Shore mine, and by next Saturday the number will be increased to at least 42.

Some 23 carpenters and laborers are now employed on the St. Eugene concentrator building, and I. L. Cole, the superintendent, said yesterday that if the machinery arrived on time and nothing unforeseen happened, the work would be completed in another month, and six weeks at the outside. The building is now all enclosed and arrangements are being made for putting in the jigs. The Huntingdon mill and one of the crushers are in place, and the remainder of the machinery can be installed immediately upon its arrival.

Quite a force is employed excavating for the foundation of the air compressor building.

This building will likely be started within the next three or four weeks.

This will be a ten drill plant and will be fitted with two boilers. The concentrator building will be heated by steam from the engine room of the compressor building. All the derricks for the St Eugene tramway are up, and the cables and buckets can be put up as soon as the terminal at the concentrator is finished. B. C. Riblet, who has the contract for doing this work, arrived here from Nelson yesterday morning.

* * *

J. C. Drewery has returned to Rossland from the Lake Shore group at Moyie, where he has been for the past two weeks. The Lake Shore group consists of five full claims and two fractions. All the work done heretofore and that to be done for some time to come will be concentrated on the Lake Shore property. A seven-drill compressor has been installed in East Kootenay. It will be under the superintendence of Michael Foley who has under his charge 50 men. Three tunnels are being driven into the property. Tunnels No. 1 and 2 are in about 90 feet and tunnel No. 3 is to be driven with the power from the compressor plant. The plant was in full operation when Mr. Drewery left Moyie.

* * *

Messrs. Hughes and McMicken, of Seattle, have quit work on the Montezuma group in the Slocan, and handed over the property to Messrs. Byers, Whittier and McLean, the trustees for the creditors. Messrs. Hughes and McMicken have for the last 18 months put up money for development work on the property which has a favorable showing. They assert they were getting but three blasts for every two shifts, instead of four as formerly, and the work was rendered so comparatively expensive that they were unwilling to go on. Aside from the expenditure of the owners the property is about $60,000 in debt. It has a completely equipped concentrator, a wire tram to the mine, steam power and drills at the mine, a good showing of ore on the Montezuma and Vera Cruz, which are crown granted claims, and good surface prospects on two other extensions.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN ETXRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

"The Granite Gold Mines, Limited."

Registered the 15th day of August, 1899.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Granite Gold Mines, Limited" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," 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. 6, Great Winchester Street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £120,000, divided into 120,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Nelson, and Archie Mainwaring-Johnson, Barrister and Solicitor, whose address is Nelson aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(1.) To acquire gold and silver and other mines, mining rights, and metalliferous land in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and in particular to acquire and work, "The Granite" and "Royal Canadian" groups of gold-bearing properties, comprising the following claims, viz.—"Granite," "Red Rock" (fraction), "White Swan" "Colorado" and "Roy," situated between Eagle and Sandy Creeks in the Nelson Division of the West Kootenay District of British Columbia, within six miles of the City of Nelson, together with valuable water rights and mill site, and with a view thereto to enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, the agreement referred to in clause 3 of the company's articles of association:

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

(3.) To search for, win, get, work, quarry, reduce, amalgamate, dress, refine, and prepare for market auriferous and argentiferous soil, quartz, and ore, and other mineral substances, whether auriferous argentiferous, or not, and precious stones, and generally to purchase or otherwise acquire, work, exercise, develop, sell, dispose of, and turn to account, any mines and mining rights and undertakings connected herewith, and to carry on any metallurgical operation which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects:

(4.) To buy, sell, refine, and deal in bullion, specie, coin, and precious metals:

(5.) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands and any rights over and (or) connected with land belonging to, or in which this company is interested, and in particular by clearing, mining, quarrying, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving farming, irrigating, and grazing, and by promoting immigration and emigration and the establishment of towns, villages, and settlements:

(6.) To carry on any of the businesses of iron founders, mechanical engineers, manufacturers of agricultural implements and other machinery, metal-founders, workers and converters, smelters, smiths, wood-workers, sawyers, farmers, cattle-breeders, stockmen, provision-preservers, fishery proprietors, ship-owners, shipbuilders, charterers of vessels, carriers by sea and land, shipping agents, colonial and general agents, canal owners, dock owners, wharfingers, warehousemen, and general merchants:

(7.) To manufacture, buy, sell, repair, alter, and deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, rolling stock, hardware, commodities, products, articles, and things necessary or useful for carrying out any of the above objects or businesses, or usually dealt in by persons engaged therein:

(8.) To carry on any other businesses (manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above objects or businesses, or otherwise calculated directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights for the time being:

(9.) 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 authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

(10.) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, repiprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same:

(11.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogther or in part similar to those of this company, and to amalgamate with any such company:

(12.) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Company, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibitions, or for any public, general or useful objects:

(13.) To form, promote, and establish any companies for any purposes which may seem, directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit this Company, and generally to carry on and undertake any businesses, transactions or operations commonly carried on by promoters of companies, financiers, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists, merchants or trade:

(14.) Generally to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular to purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets, invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the Company and to use, exercise develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property and rights so acquired:

(15.) To construct improve maintain repair work manage carry out or control any roadways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, bridges, reseveirs, water-courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouse, electric works, shops, stores, steamers and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Company's interests and contribute, to subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof, and to enter into any contracts to undertake for others or providing for others to undertake any such operations:

(16.) To invest and deal with the money of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities or otherwise, and in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(17.) To lend money to such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to give any guarantee or indemnity as may seem expedient:

(18.) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such other manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both persent and future) including its uncalled capital and to redeem or pay off any such securities:

(19.) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or gourenteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(20.) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(21.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any of the property and rights of the Company:

(22.) To enter into any arrangements with any Governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authoirty any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions:

(23.) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(24.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognised in British Columbia or elsewhere:

(25.) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie:

(26.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

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

And it is hereby declared that the word "Company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the intention is that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall, unless otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be regarded as independent objects, and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. 4t.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

"STANDARD," "BODIE," "JUPITE," AND BODIE FRACTION MINERAL CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.—WHERE LOCATED:—ON SOUTH SLOPE OF GOLDEN KING MOUNTAIN AND EAST SLOPE OF TOAD MOUNTAIN.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. C. Green of Nelson, as agent for the Falls View Gold and Silver Mining Company, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 11,846, 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.

970 F. C. GREEN.
Dated this twelfth day of June, 1899.

BLACK WITCH, WHITE WITCH, KOOTNIA STAR, GOLDEN STAR, NORTH STAR, GREAT WESTERN, GREAT EASTERN, GOLDEN ERA, IRENE, GOLDEN CHAIN, GOLD BELL, KALISPELL, AND GRAND PRIZE CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.—WHERE LOCATED:—ON TOAD MOUNTAIN NORTHLY FROM THE SILVER KING MINE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. C. Green of Nelson, as agent for A. H. Kelly, F. M. C. No. 21,935 A. H. Buchanan, F. M. C. No. B 11,263, Bruce Craddock, F. M. C. No 33,722A; R. S. Lennie, F. M. C. No. 21,375A and M. R. Driscol, F. M. C. No. 21,'39, 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 claims.

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

971 F. C. GREEN, P. L. S.
Dated this 4th day of July; 1899.

GRANITE, WHITE SWAN, BLUE GROUSE, RED ROCK FRACTION, WHITE SWAN FRACTION AND TAMARACK FRACTION MINERAL CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION IN THE DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.—WHERE LOCATED:—ON THE EAST SIDE OF EAGLE CREEK.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Archie Mainwaring-Johnson, acting as agent for the Duncan Mines, Limited, (foreign,) Free Miner's Certificate No. B 11,490, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

974 ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON.
Dated this 6th day of July, 1899.

ROYAL CANADIAN, COLORADO, NEVADA, ROY No. 2, MINNIE, COLORADO FRACTION, NEVADA FRACTION AND MOKEN BIRD FRACTION MINERAL CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION IN THE DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.—WHERE LOCATED:—BETWEEN EAGLE AND FORTY-NINE CREEK.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Archie Mainwaring-Johnson, acting as agent for the Duncan Mines, Limited, (foreign,) Free Miner's Certificate No. B 11,490, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

973 ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON.
Dated this sixth day of July, 1899.

"CONSOLIDATED," "ALABAMA" AND "ATLANTA" MINERAL CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.—WHERE LOCATED:—ABOUT FOUR MILES WEST OF HALL CREEK AND ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF STEWART CREEK AND ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, W. J. H. Holmes of Kaslo, B. C., acting as agent for R. N. McLean, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13,457, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

W. J. H. HOLMES, P. L. S.
Agent.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1899.

SHILOH MINERAL CLAIM.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED:—ON BEAR CREEK ONE MILE EAST OF YMIR.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for Ovid Paulin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 33,444A, John Harris, Free Miner's Certificate No. 34,860A and Andrew Dods, Free Miner's Certificate No. 21,671A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

J. A. KIRK.
Dated this 27th day of March, 1899. 977.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, being applicants for the incorporation of a company to be known as the Nelson Electric Tramway Company, Limited, hereby give notice that the points between which it is proposed to build a tramway, and the general route of such tramway is as follows:

Route 1. Starting on a point on Front Street in the City of Nelson, at or near its intersection with Hall Street in said City; thence Southwesterly on Front Street, to Ward Street in said City; thence South on Ward Street to Vernon Street in said City; thence East on Vernon Street to Josephine Street in said City; thence South on Josephine Street to Baker Street in said City; being a distance of (0.80) eighty hundredths of a mile, more or less.

Route 2. Departing from Route 1 on Baker Street at Railway Street in said City; thence West on Baker Street to the Western Boundary of the City Limits of said City, being a distance of (0.14) fourteen hundredths of a mile, more or less.

Route 3. Departing from Route 1 on Baker Street at Josephine Street; thence East on Baker Street to Cedar Street in said City, being a distance of (0.22) twenty-two hundredths of a mile, more or less.

Route 4. Starting from a point on Front Street at or near its intersection with Hall Street; thence Easterly on Front Street to Water Street in said City; thence East on Water Street to the Eastern Boundary of the City of Nelson; thence in the Hume Addition (being subdivision of Lot 96, Group 1, West Kootenay District), East on Chatham Street in said City to Pine Street in said City; thence North on Pine Street to Anderson Street in said City; thence North (in subdivision of Lot 58A, Group 1, West Kootenay District); on Pine Street to Behnsen Street in said City; thence East on Behnsen Street to Maple Street in said City; thence North on Maple to Cottonwood Street in said City; thence East on Cottonwood Street to Sixth Street in said City; with alternative powers of deviation from the above described route at the point of crossing the Eastern Boundary of the City of Nelson, the deviation consisting of being from Water Street in the City of Nelson; thence crossing Block 1 in the said Hume Addition; thence crossing Anderson Street to Oak Street in said City in the subdivision of Lot 58A, Group 1, West Kootenay District; thence Northeast on Oak Street to Pine Street; thence joining the route above outlined, the whole being a distance of (1 2-10) one mile and two-tenths, more or less.

Route 5. Departing from Route 1 on Baker Street at Stanley Street; thence South on Stanley Street to Mines Road in said City; thence west on Mines Road to Kootenay Street in said City; thence South on Kootenay Street to Houston Street in said City; thence East on Houston Street to the Eastern Boundary of the City Limits of said City, being a distance of (1 1 10) one mile and one-tenth, more or less.

Route 6. Departing from Rout 5 on Stanley Street at Houston Street; thence South on Stanley Street to the Southern Boundary of the City Limits, being a distance of (0.21) twenty-one hundredths of a mile, more or less.

Route 7. Departing from Route 5 on Stanley Street at Mill Street in said City; thence East on Mill Street to the Eastern Boundary of the City of Nelson, being a distance of (0.4) fourtenths of a mile, more or less

Dated at Nelson, British Columbia, this twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1899.

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F. W. PETERS.

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7.00k Lv. NELSON Arr. 10.50k
15.45k Lv. NELSON Arr. 19.25k.

Morning train daily for north and main line via Robson, and except Sunday for Sandon, Slocan points and main line via Slocan City.

KOOTENAY LAKE-KASLO ROUTE.
Ex. Sun. Str. Kokanee Ex. Sun
16.00k Lv. NELSON Arr. 11.00k
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, to Argenta and return, leaving Kaslo at 20.00k.

KOOTENAY RIVER ROUTE.
Daily. Strs, Moyie and Nelson. Daily.
22.30k Lv. NELSON Arr. 2.30k.

Connects Kootenay Landing with Crow's Nest Line trains.
4 hrs—NELSON to ROSSLAND—hrs 4

For rates and full information address nearest local agent, or

C. E. BEASLEY, City Passenger Agent.
R. W. DREW, Agent, Nelson
W. F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Nelson
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. Agent, Vancouver

LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, No. 23, A. F. & A. M. meets second Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren invited.
G. L. LENNOX, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Kootenay Lodge No. 16, meets every Monday night, at their Hall, Kootenay street Sojourning Odd Fellows cordially invited.
E C Arthur, N. G. John Vanstone, V. G.
Fred J Squires, Secy

OUR KOOTENAY, I.O.F., NO. 3138 meets 1st and 3d Wednesday in each month in the K of P hall. F W Swanell, C. D. S. C. R.; J R Green, C.R.: J. Purviss, Secy.

NELSON L.O.L. No. 1692 meets in the MacDonald block every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members cordially invited. John Tove, W. M.; F. J. Bradley, R. S.

NELSON AERIE No. 122, F. O. E., meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting members cordially invited. J. R. Wray, Secretary.

NELSON LODGE No. 25, K. of P. meets in I.O.O.F. hall, McDonald block every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock All visiting knights cordially invited
CHAS FRENCH, C. C.
(820) GEO. ROSS K. of R. and S.

S.O.E. NELSON'S QUEEN NO. 241 SONS OF ENGLAND, meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Fraternity hall, corner of Baker and Kootenay streets. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
JOHN WATSON, Secretary.

JOHN McLATCHIE
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.
469 NELSON, B C.