Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

For Rates of Subscription and Advertising See Fourth Page.

NUMBER 44. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1891. $4 A YEAR.

MINING NEWS FROM TRAIL CREEK.

N. Hoover returned to Nelson from Trail Creek on Thursday. He reports that camp quiet, owing to the fact that little or no work is being done on the claims and because of lack of transportation facilities between the district and Little Dalles to the south or Sproat to the north. Mr. Hoover says he was considerably disappointed in finding that 3 men worked all winter on the Lily May and only succeeded in sinking 16 feet, which makes the shaft on that claim 32 feet in depth. On the Le Roi a shaft is down 70 feet, but it is full of water. The parties who have that claim bonded were granted an extension of time to enable them to resume sinking with machinery, which will be placed on the ground as soon as steamboats begin running. The tunnel on "Bill" Springer's claim is in 80 feet. Joe Morris and his partner have bonded the Idaho and another claim to a mr. Durant, one of the parties interested in the Le Roi bond. Ed Stewart will resume work during the month on the Zilor. Although the bottoms of the shafts are in solid mineral, the character of the ore remains unchanged. There are about 40 people in the district.

Seeking a Practicable Direct Route.

Chief engineer Duchesnay of the Columbia & Kootenay was in Nelson this week. He reports having had rather a disagreeable trip when exploring the Gold range for a practicable route for the proposed coast extension of his road. While the information did not come direct from him, THE MINER is informed that a feasible route was found, although the grades are a trifle heavy—about 2 per cent. Mr. Duchesnay will start out again in about a month, and make another attempt to find a pass over Hope mountain. The Canadian Pacific management know that the business of the Kootenay Lake country cannot be diverted to the main line at Revelstoke, and are making every effort possible to find a practicable direct route to the coast.

Hall Creek.

A dozen or so claim owners are now on Hall creek doing preparatory prospecting work, and by June 1st a small train will, no doubt, be steadily employed in packing supplies to the creek and gold dust from it. A number of interests changed hands this week at speculative prices. James Turley and John Sanderson, who are now on the creek, say they will forever forswear placer mining if they are compelled to return to Nelson without making a cleanup that will remind them of the flush days of Cariboo.

Common Rumor.

The tunnel on the Silver King is in 40 feet beyond the old crosscut, and is still in ore. Five shifts are at work, and preparations are being made to sink a shaft near the intersection of the crosscut and the tunnel. It is common rumor that an offer of $2,000,000 has been made for the property, and that the offer is now being considered by the Hall and the Atkins estate interests.

A Sale up in the Thousands.

Last week a half interest in the Ollie, a claim which joins the Dandy on the west, was sold to A. H. Kelly; the consideration in the bill of sale being $10,000. Evidently mr. Kellie has faith in Toad mountain, even though he has disposed of his interest in the Dandy.

A Democrat Resigns Office.

When an official of the Democratic persuasion resigns office it is either because he has to or because the salary attached to the office is a fleeting shadow. The latter reason is assigned for Jordan Webb's becoming a private citizen in British Columbia within two months after having been elected chief peace officer of the town of Colville, state of Washington, U. S. A. Elected on the Democratic ticket after a hot contest, his friends, proud of their standard-bearer, presented him with an elegant gold badge of office; and his party managers, believing him invincible and likely to hold the office for life, furnished him with a cartload of neatly printed office stationery. The delights of office were sweet, and all went well until he attempted to cash his first salary warrant. The city treasurer blandly informed him that the city's cash-box was empty. A local shylock was next approached; but he wanted it not. A storekeeper would not even take it as security for a suit of clothes. As a last resort, a saloonkeeper was asked to treat the house and take the warrant in payment. The offer was indignantly spurned. Finally, mr. Webb arrived at the conclusion, that if a properly attested evidence of Colville's indebtedness would not purchase whisky, the people of the town were in no immediate danger from the lawless element, and resigned the office—the first Democrat in the state of Washington ever known to be guilty of a like act.

IF NOT A BOOM, AT LEAST A BOOMLET.

There was quite a flurry in Nelson real estate this week, and several sales at good figures are reported. John McNeill closed out all his interests in Nelson by selling a 30-foot unimproved lot on East Baker street for $1150, E. R. Atherton being the purchaser. E. C. Carpenter, a Victoria real estate man, jumped in on Monday morning and within 24 hours had purchased 13 building condition lots from John Houston and Charles H. Ink, at prices ranging from $150 to $350. Mr. Carpenter can double his money today by turning them at present prices. J. Fred Hume purchased 37½ feet in block 14. George H. Keefer, through Houston, Ink & Allan, sold lots 11 and 12 in block 5 (25-foot building conditions) for $600, Joseph Duhamael of Vancouver being the purchaser. John McLeod and "Dunc" McDonald purchased lots 23 and 24 in block 17, 2 lots that are well situated for cottage residences. Nelson realty is dirt cheap at present prices, and within 60 days these prices will be increased 200 per cent. Improvements are going on apace. The Silver King hotel, although not finished, will be opened next week. Hansen & Johnson's hotel is nearing completion. The addition to the International is enclosed and under roof. The Madden house will be double its present size within a month. The new Nelson has the partitions in and is being ceiled. R. E. Lemon's 30×60 store is in the rough, but so far finished as to afford protection to goods. G. A. Bigelow's fireproof cellar is completed and the foundation in for the addition to his store. M. S. Davys's cottage is ready for the paper-hanger. Clark & Malone have commenced work on a 28×60 building for a store or hotel. G. O. Buchanan has the foundation in for a residence on East Bluff street. About half the lumber for the Houston & Ink Josephine-street block is on the ground, and the 6 stores the building is to be divided into are already spoken for or rented. A great place is Nelson, and lucky are the men who own property in it.

Is the Contractor Responsible?

What action does the government intend taking in regard to the Slocan ferry? If the present contractor is responsible, why is he not made carry out his contract and operate the ferry? If he refuses to carry out his contract, then why is not his bond forfeited? Who is the contractor anyway? Is it some poor devil, too poor to be cinched; or is it some corporation too powerful to be made live up to its agreements? Can government agent Tunstall enlighten the public; or is that particular ferry under the sole charge of surveyor-general Gore? One of these days a life or two will be lost in crossing the Slocan, then some one will be breaking their necks to square themselves with the grand jury.

A VIRGIN FIELD FOR PROSPECTORS.

There have been no rich placer fields discovered since 1865. In the 15 years that intervened between the first excitement in California and the last excitement in Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia, thousands of prospectors who had learned their calling in the gold fields of California used pick, shovel, and pan on every creek and bar on the Pacific coast, and the fact that no diggings of consequence have been discovered in late years is pretty good proof that their search was a close one and that they did not run over the ground. Tradition is that old Mexico was thoroughly prospected for gold and silver quartz ages ago, the result of the prospecting being the discovery of mines that were worked for centuries. The prospecting must have been thorough, for, although visited by many of the most noted prospectors of America, no finds of importance have been announced of late years. What is true of Old Mexico, is, in a great measure, becoming true of the United States. Although the mining industry in the republic to the south shows no signs of exhaustion, it will be admitted by all observing men that the field for the surface prospector is becoming less in extent each year.

Nevada, the alma mater of the quartz prospector, has been as thoroughly prospected for quartz as California, the alma mater of the placer prospector, has been for placer ground, and a rich quartz find in the one would be as surprising as a rich placer find in the other. Colorado is fast becoming like Nevada. Montana, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona are no longer virgin fields. While Idaho and Washington have still small areas unprospected, the veteran prospector does not take kindly to the general mineral characteristics of the latter, and hopes for little from the former.

There is but one region on the Pacific coast left untrod by these pioneers of an industry that has done so much to upbuild an empire in the west. That region extends from the international boundary line north to the sixtieth degree of latitude—a distance of fully 700 miles—with a breadth of from 200 to 300 miles. That this region remains virgin is because of the foolish saying, oft repeated, that there is no mineral north of the international boundary line, taken in connection with the idea that the laws of British Columbia are illiberal and unfair. The discovery of vast mineral wealth in the Kootenay Lake country disproves the foolish saying, and the laws of British Columbia need only to be examined to prove that they are not only liberal to the prospector but fair and just to all law-abiding people. In no country on earth is life and property more safe than in British Columbia; and none whose people are more lolerant on political questions.

The Price Paid for the Dandy.

The terms of the Dandy sale are now on record at the mining recorder's office in Nelson. The price paid for the Kelly and Fox interests—seven-eighths of the whole—was $172,500. Of this amount $50,000 was paid in cash, the deferred payments to be made as follows: $5000 on June 10th, 1891; $5000 before October 7th, 1891; $112,500 by April 7th, 1892. The Cook interest—one-eighth—was purchased for $4000: $500 cash, $1000 by June 1st, and $2500 by August 1st. The price paid for the Dandy is therefore $176,500. A. M. Esler, who purchased the property, will be on the ground as soon as he can get in machinery, and expects to have development work commenced in earnest by July 1st.

Across the Bridge.

Rails were laid across the Kootenay bridge this afternoon, and the construction train on the Columbia & Kootenay was run up as far as the engineers' camp, less than 5 miles from Nelson. Engineer Duchesnay claims the track will be laid to Nelson by May 15th.

THE RIGHTS OF CHINESE.

A very important and interesting decision was given by the judicial committee of the privy council a few weeks ago. The case was that of Musgrave versus Chun Teong Toy. Musgrave is the collector of customs for the port of Melbourne, colony of Victoria, Australia, and Teong Toy was a Chinaman who, with 297 others, had been brought to that port in the ship Afghan on April 27th, 1888. The Afghan had on board 284 Chinese immigrants more than were allowed by the law as it then stood. No ship was permitted to take to the colony of Victoria more than one Chinaman to every hundred tons registered burden. According to law the Afghan was entitled to carry only 14 Chinese immigrants. She brought over 298. Among them was Ah Toy. This Chinaman, or some one for him offered the collector the $50 duty levied on each Chinaman landed in Victorian territory. The collector refused to take the money, whereupon Ah Toy brought an action for damages against the collector. Ah Toy gained his suit and was awarded $750 damages. This was a fortune in his estimation, and, like a prudent man, he lost no time in getting back to China where he might enjoy it in peace. But collector Musgrave was not satisfied with the decision and carried the case from court to court until at last it reached the judicial committee of the privy council in London.

Before that tribunal the question was argued at great length, and the laws and the records of England for 600 years back were searched to find arguments and precedents for both sides. The interpretation of the Victorian statute was the ground on which the first battle was fought. This field being deemed too narrow, the collector's counsel alleged that her majesty's government of Victoria, having reason to believe that a large influx of Chinese was imminent, and that this would be a danger to the public peace, decided that no further Chinese should be allowed to enter the colony; he, acting on his instructions, refused to receive the $50 tendered by Ah Toy, or to allow him to land. The reader sees that this plea opened up the question as to the power of the colonial government to refuse to allow Chinese to enter British territory. But this was not all. The servant of the Victorian government contended that as his act had been ratified by the government which he served, and consequently by her majesty, his refusal became an act of state policy. Here the more important question of the relation, in which a colonial government stands to the imperial government came to be considered. Can an act of a colonial government be legally regarded as an act of the sovereign?

The judges wisely steered clear of the deep and intricate constitutional questions that had been raised, and based their decision on their interpretation of the act of the Victorian legislature. They decided that the collector was under no obligation to receive the $50 head money for Ah Toy or any other of the 297 Chinamen on board the Afghan. The object of the law, they argued, was not to give Chinamen a license to land on the payment of $50 each, but to prevent an excessive number of Chinese from landing in the colony. The decision says:

It is clear in their lordship's opinion that when the master of a vessel has committed an offense by bringing a greater number of Chinese into the port of a colony than the statute allows, he can have no right to require the collector of customs to receive payment in respect to such immigrants, and thus to further the purpose for which the unlawful act was committed; and that there can be no legal duty on the part of the collector to receive any payment tendered him in respect of such immigrants. If this be so, the case for the plaintiff manifestly fails, for, as has been pointed out, the statute prohibits his landing before the payment of the specified sum, and he could only get rid of this difficulty by showing that the refusal to receive payment was unlawful. It was urged, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the payment of $50 is made in each case on behalf of the immigrant, and that, whatever be the position of the master who has brought himself within the penal provisions of the second section of the statute, each immigrant is entitled to require that the collector shall receive the payment by or for him. Their lordships are unable to adopt this construction of the statute, or to hold that its effect is to confer any such right as that suggested when the act of bringing intending immigrants into port by the vessel is in contravention of the law.

The judges also decided that an alien does not possess the legal rights enforceable by action to enter British territory. Holding this opinion they did not consider it necessary to enter into the profound constitutional questions raised by the counsel for the prosecution. Every one, we think, must see that the decision of the privy council is not the less sound for being simple. It is equivalent to saying that no collecfor has a right to aid and abet a shipmaster in violating the law of the land.

Not Unfriendly to the Canadian Pacific.

Many assume that the people of the Kootenay Lake country are unfriendly to the Canadian Pacific railway and friendly to the American lines. The assumption is incorrect. The people of the lake country know full well that the Canadian Pacific, like the American lines, cinches a section of country whenever possible, and to prevent being cinched are doing their utmost to induce capitalists build competitive roads into the lake country. An illustration of the cinch game is the action of the Montana Union railway (which is owned jointly by the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific) arbitrarily raising the freight rate on ore shipped from the mines at Butte to the smelter at Anaconda (a distance of 28 miles). The mine owners would not stand the raise, and the result is that the Anaconda smelter has closed down, throwing 3000 men out of work. The following from the Butte Inter-Mountain is sound advice, and worthy of consideration by our people:

"It is now time for the people of Butte to let the Northern Pacific understand what they meant by those resolutions of the mass meeting last week, and to give Thomas Oakes's road a little straight business talk. And this is why. The Northern Pacific does more than one-half the carrying business for Butte merchants, and yet cares so little for the interests of this city that its influence in the New York conference regarding the Anaconda controversy is pretty generally believed to have been exercised against an amicable adjustment of the matter. At any rate, it was not exerted in Butte's favor, as the result shows, for the conference is ended, and no result has been reached. The Union Pacific, of course, took a similar course to that pursued by the Northern Pacific, but it is not in as vulnerable a position as the Northern Pacific, as it does not do as much business for our people in carrying a class of freight which can be shifted from its line to another. A large portion of the Union Pacific's business with Butte is in hauling Rock Springs coal—an article which Butte has got to have and which can not be brought in by any other line. But the Northern Pacific is differently situated. Every pound of freight which it hauls for Butte, to and from the east, could be diverted to other lines; and there is where Butte has a decided "pull" on the Northern Pacific, which she could work with the best of results if a decided stand were taken. During the conference in New York, it is known that mr. Oakes had daily reports from this city as to whether the merchants of Butte were retaliating upon his road for his share in the tie-up. Being advised that the Northern Pacific business remained unchanged, he evidently concluded that the people of Butte were willing to let him trample on them at pleasure, and so the conference resulted in nothing, and the conferees have adjourned. The way the people of Butte could force upon the railroads a settlement of this matter is by withdrawing their patronage from the Northern Pacific. As that road and the Union Pacific divide the Butte profits, this action would have a double effect, lessening the profits of both Pacifics. When these two overbearing corporations find their business dropping off and realize that the people of Butte are not to be trifled with, there will be a very sudden change of front in regard to this Anaconda matter. Have the people of Butte the spirit to do this? We believe they have. If so, a mass meeting should be called at once and take such aggressive action that the roads that are causing this injury to our business interests will realize Butte has reached the point where her rights demand recognition in this difficulty."

Family Stocks in a Democracy.

President Eliot has a thoughtful paper in the December Forum on "Family Stocks in a Democracy," in which he sets forth several considerations which call imperatively for the propagation of good family stocks in a democracy. The kind of aristocracy which he says should be preserved in a democracy, is that of sturdy, hard-working, trustworthy people in independent circumstances, upright and robust, with gentle manners, cultivated tastes, and honorable sentiments. The means of propagating these family stocks are: first, country life; secondly, suburban life; thirdly, the increase in cities of the provision of public squares, gardens, boulevards, and public parks. "As compared with European governments, American democratic government takes no thought whatever for the enjoyments of an urban population." Another desideratum is the possession by the permanent family of a permanent dwelling-place. The urban American is at present a nomad; even the country houses are built cheap, fragile, and combustible—hardly more durable than the paper houses in Japan. President Eliot pleads for the recognition of family businesses or professions. A permanent family tends to hold and perfect a business. He thinks there is already a distinct tendency to the family management of large businesses, a fact of which general Booth will no doubt take due note. After making suggestions relating to education and wise selection in marriage, he suggests that succession duty should be limited to stocks and bonds, and concludes that family permanency is best maintained by the careful training of successive generations in truth, gentleness, purity, and honor, noble qualities that are in the highest degree hereditary. The article is wise, suggestive, and eminently sensible.

HAMBER THYNNE & HENSHAW

C. S. F. HAMBER
A. G. THYNNE
A. D. HENSHAW

VANCOUVER AND NELSON, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

IRON STEEL METALS

RAILWAY SPECIALTIES

MINING MACHINERY

NELSON OFFICE, 105 WEST BAKER STREET.

McConnell Block, Water Street, Vancouver.

FURNITURE

JAMES McDONALD & CO.

carry large lines of plain, medium, and high-grade furniture. Parlor and bed-room sets ranging in price from $6.50 to $500. Hotels furnished throughout. Office and barroom chairs. Spring mattresses made to order, and woven wire, hair, and wool mattresses in stock. Mail orders from Kootenay Lake points will receive early and careful attention. Agents for Evans Bros. pianos and Doherty organs.

MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

PIANOS ORGANS

FLETCHER & CO.

Ainsworth, Hot Springs District, B. C.

Miners' Supplies, Provisions, Tools,

Crockery, Clothing, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

Persons buying from us will avoid the necessity of paying duty on goods at Canadian custom-house on the river.

DO NOT USE POOR MATERIAL

in buildings when first-class

LUMBER,

MOLDINGS,

SHINGLES,

are for sale in any quantity by the

NELSON SAWMILL CO.

Yard: At end of Flume in Nelson.
Mill: Two Miles South of Nelson.

Builders concede that the lumber from our mill is ALL OF FIRST-CLASS FINISH, both in the rough and dressed. Parties ordering any of the above material from us will have the same delivered promptly in any part of Nelson.

CORD-WOOD AND STOVE-WOOD

cut and run down the lumber flume, and sold at low prices.

The Kootenay Lake Saw-mill is always ready for business. Lumber--good, bad, and indifferent--on hand or made to order.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

Nelson, January 15th.

The Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICE LIST

(DELIVERED AT NELSON, AINSWORTH, OR BALFOUR).

DRESSED.

No. 1 flooring, 4 inch, per M		$32 00
No. 2 " 6 inch,	"	27 00
No. 1 ceiling, 4 inch,	"	32 00
No. 2 " 6 inch,	"	27 00
Rustic,	"	27 00
Select clear, DD,	"	40 00
No. 1 common, D,	"	25 00
" " DD,	"	27 00
Bar and counter tops, clear, per foot		10

ROUGH.

No. 1 common, per M		$20 00
No. 2 "	"	15 00
Culls,	"	12 00
Shingles,	"	4 50

MOLDINGS.

Bead, panel, crown, base, etc., etc., per foot.....2½@10c

Mills at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake.

Geo. G. Bushby, . . . Manager

HOW HE WAS A LOSER BY INTEMPERANCE.

"I never have had more than my share of the alcoholic headaches that have been passed around where I have been," remarked a member of one of Chicago's leading clubs, "but I have been a heavy loser by intemperance nevertheless. In fact, my family has lost about a quarter of a million dollars, I believe, as the result of the intemperate habits of one man—no less a man than the great Daniel Webster himself. The United States government has just ordered the payment of French spoliation claims amounting to $1,500,000, and $3,500,000 additional has been scheduled for payment later. This money was originally paid to the United States by the French government to reimburse the owners of certain vessels that had been seized by the first Napoleon. The United States government used this money in making the Louisiana purchase. Now the government is paying the claims of the descendants of the original vessel-owners. One of my ancestors owned 5 vessels that were seized and his claim was placed in the hands of Daniel Webster. The immortal Daniel looked over all the papers, and seeing that the claim was entirely valid, undertook to secure its payment by congress. But at that time the United States was not so careful of its financial standing as it now is, and the eloquence of the great orator proved unavailing. One day, after a vain attempt to procure favorable action on the claim, mr. Webster went to his room, filled up with liberal potations of old rye, and under the exhilarating influence of the same, threw all the papers of the case into an open grate, swearing that the United States government knew no such words as honor or honesty, and that it would be utterly useless to waste any more time in prosecuting the claim. So about $250,000 worth of hopes went up mr. Webster's chimney in plain black smoke. Now these French spoliation claims are being paid off dollar for dollar. Whenever I think of the terrible effect of Daniel's costly debauch, I feel like drowning the memory of it in alcoholic beverages. Will you join me?"

Electric Drills and Electricity in Mines.

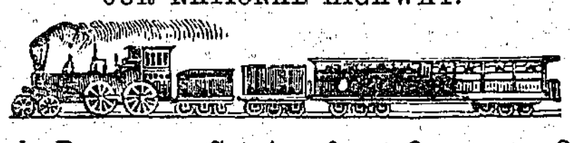
Spokane Review, 8th: Lightning has forked into the Cœur d'Alene mines. Not in the guise of a thunderbolt, but straight from the battery. It is expected that it will soon be a powerful rival of steam power and work wonders in its own versatile way. The Poorman mine has one of the finest electric plants of its kind in any mining country, and the only one of any significance in the northwest. Last October O. B. Hardy, the owner of the Black Bear mine in the Cœur d'Alenes, began negotiations to secure new drills for his tunnels. Since then he has closed a deal with W. T. McCaskry, of the Edison Illuminating & Power Company of New York, for the construction of 10 electric drills, which will take the place of compressed air drills in the mine. The amount to be expended for the purpose is set at $8000. "The company," said mr. Hardy last night, "goes at it in such a manner that I have extreme confidence in the value of the machinery. They ship all the machinery, pay all the expenses, and run the drills 40 days before I turn over a cent. I have examined the drills and think that they will do the work. Six weeks ago they commenced putting in lines to the tunnels. The machinery is all on the ground and we have set the day for starting the work for the 15th. People are coming in from all the mining camps in the country to see the thing start up. The new machines are operated in the same way that the compressed air drills are. They claim that they are more durable and are lighter to handle. They are cheaper and there is only one question in my mind, and that is their durability. Steam drills get hot and can not be handled with ease, but the others are free from heat. The company claims that the current of the wires is not strong enough to injure any one and says that a man can wrap a wire about his neck and it will not hurt him."

Feels Queer.

John McCominskey, a miner and prospector well known at Nelson, is undergoing treatment for consumption at the Sacred Heart hospital at Spokane. After being twice treated with the Koch lymph he is unable to describe his symptoms further than to say that he feels queer, and that he is conscious of an indefinable feeling of change throughout his entire system. His temperature ranges from 99 to 100 degrees. The most remarkable symptom is the variation and irregularity of pulsation.

Canadian Pacific Railway

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.



Through Passenger Service from Ocean to Ocean.

NO CHANGES.

LOWEST FARES TO ALL POINTS

To secure QUICK DESPATCH and lowest freight rates **Kootenay Lake Shippers** will be consulting their own interests by shipping by the

CPR

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company's

STEAMER "LYTTON"

leaves Sproat's Landing for REVELSTOKE every Tuesday and Friday, making connection with trains for

VANCOUVER,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
VICTORIA,

ALSO FOR { MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Por rates, maps, time-tables, etc., etc., apply to any agent of the company.

ROBERT KERR, Gen'l Fr't and Passenger Ag't, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

D. E. BROWN, Ass't Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Ag't. VANCOUVER, B. C.

BALFOUR STORE.

THOMAS & SANDERS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

SUPPLIES FOR PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.

BALFOUR,

located as it is at the outlet of Kootenay lake, will be easily accessible during the season to all the mining districts on the lake.

PRICES REASONABLE AS AT AINSWORTH OR NELSON

HENRY ANDERSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mining Broker, Conveyancer, Etc.

Agent for mineral claims; crown grants obtained for mineral claims, and abstracts of title for same furnished. Office at Ainsworth (Hot Springs), B. C.

CHOICE

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Wholesale and retail. None but first-class instruments handled. A. J. ROSS, Calgary, Alberta.

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that assessed and provincial revenue taxes for 1891 are now due and payable at my office, Nelson, at the following rates:

If paid on or before the 30th June.

One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate;
One-third of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;
Seven and one-half cents per acre on wild land.

If paid on or after the 1st July.

Two-thirds of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate;
One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;
Eight and one-half cents per acre on wild land.

T. H. GIFFIN, assessor and collector.

Nelson, February 10th, 1891.

THE MINER IS PRINTED ON SATURDAYS, AND WILL BE mailed to subscribers at the following cash-in-advance rates: Three months $1.50, six months $2.50, one year $4.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED AT THE rate of $3 an inch (down the column) per month. A special rate for advertisements of over 2 inches.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED FOR 15 cents a line for the first insertion and 7 cents a line for each additional insertion. Twelve lines of 9 words each make an inch. All advertisements printed for a less period than 3 months considered transient and must be paid for in advance. Advertisements of less than 12 lines will be counted as 12 lines.

BIRTH NOTICES FREE IF WEIGHT OF CHILD IS GIVEN; IF weight is not given $1 will be charged. Marriage announcements will be charged from $1 to $10—according to the social standing of the bridegroom.

JOB PRINTING IN GOOD STYLE AT FAIR RATES. CARDS envelopes, and letter, note, and account papers kept in stock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ONLY APPEAR OVER THE writer's name. Communications with such signatures as "Old Subscriber," "Veritas," "Citizen," etc., etc., will not be printed on any consideration.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS: THE MINER, NELSON, B. C.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

Whether viewed from the economic or the moral standpoint, the Chinese question is one that concerns every man in the Kootenay Lake country, and every man in the lake country is aware that the question is one that will cause repeated agitation if not promptly settled. That the Chinese benefit the camps in which they live will hardly be admitted by even those who profit by their presence. That they are industrious is not denied; but it is an industry that adds not to the wealth of the communities in which they live. Chinese make no permanent improvements, and do not aid enterprises that are for the common good. They do not build homes, and public schools are never required in communities thronged by them. That they are frugal is no justification for their presence; for their frugality only leads to the impoverishment of the people among whom they live. They observe no moral code that interfers with their desire for gain; and the only laws that they respect are the laws of the Chinese company whose slaves they are. They are gaining a foothold in the lake country, and the day is not far distant when their employment in the mines will be an issue between employer and employee. Is it best to allow that day to arrive before taking action? Or is it best to take prompt action now and make the issue impossible of occurrence. Settle it now, by all means.

The citizens of Nelson and of Ainsworth, in mass meeting, should decide as to the best method by which the Chinese shall in future be excluded from the lake country; and once they decide on the method be prompt in carrying it out. Neither force nor intimidation should be used. If the Chinese own property it should be paid for, but only on consideration that the owner's room is what is wanted, not his company.

A good deal of "rot" is printed in foreign newspapers regarding the defenceless condition of the United States because of her lack of a navy. What the United States lacks in war vessels and naval armament is more than made up in the daring and ingenuity of her people. The chances are that before Italy's cumbersome ironclads had fairly got in position to bombard an American city they would be sent to Davy Jones's locker by some ingenious "Yankee" contrivance in the hands of a daring southerner or westerner, whose knowledge of sinking vessels was gained in running steamboats on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Commenting on Italy's demand for indemnity for the lives of her subjects recently mobbed in New Orleans, the Globe of Tacoma views with alarm the defenceless condition of that commercial metropolis, and urges the next congress to make large appropriations for building war vessels, so as to place the country in a position to refuse the unjust demands of foreign powers. The United States is in greater need of a stringent law, honestly enforced, to prevent the importation to its shores of the half-civilized savages of Europe. The action of the coal barons of Pennsylvania and of manufacturing and railway corporations throughout the union in substituting Italian, Polish, and Hungarian cheap labor for English speaking labor is more to be feared than any action likely to be taken by the governments to whom these ignorant people owe allegiance. The greed and selfishness of corporations is what endangers the United States, not foreign war vessels.

The principal lines of trade are already established in the towns on Kootenay lake, and others will, no doubt, follow in good time; but until a solid banking institution is established, the business interests of the lake country can only be carried on at a great disadvantage. Business men need accommodations, as do mine operators and other large employers of labor. As these accommodations cannot be had at home, they are sought for and obtained from banks at Spokane, Helena, Butte, Portland, Victoria, or Winnipeg—cities hundreds of miles distant. That a bank has not been established in one of the lake towns does not speak well for the enterprise of the great chartered banks of Canada, for the volume of business transacted in the Kootenay Lake country is already large, and it is increasing rapidly. Last year the mercantile transactions of the country alone amounted to $150,000, and this year the aggregate will be up in the millions. But probably the managers of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of British North America do not even know that the Kootenay Lake country is in Canada, to say nothing of knowing that within its limits are several of the richest mines on earth.

If the chartered banks of Canada will not take advantage of the opening, there is nothing in the laws of Canada or of the province of British Columbia to prevent United States banks establishing branches at Nelson or at Ainsworth. If the banks of Spokane would have a share of the trade of the lake country go to Spokane business houses, they should lose no time in starting branches at Nelson and Ainsworth, towns whose permanency are assured.

The unopposed return of J. A. Mara to the Dominion house from Yale-Kootenay district is the subject of a long letter from G. O. Buchanan of Nelson to the Kamloops Sentinel. In the letter mr. Buchanan states that it was impossible for the people of the district to have been prepared for the election suprise, and that the polling places were so arranged that electors could not have voted had there been a contest. Perhaps mr. Mara will resign the seat that he obtained by sharp practice, and allow the people of the district a chance to name his successor.

As predicted by THE MINER, the mineral bill reported by the mining commission was not materially amended by the legislative assembly. While the bill is a great improvement on the old act, yet it contains sections that should not have been allowed to become law. The arguments of members of the assembly who have practical knowledge of mining as a business were unheeded by the members from the agricultural districts. In fact, the members from the agricultural districts are a good deal like sheep—they follow the bell wether, even when led against a stone wall or over a precipice. When voting on amendments to the mining bill, they always voted with the bell wether from Cariboo.

That work should be commenced at once on roads that are needed in West Kootenay district is the opinion of every man who wishes the country to go ahead. At this date work could be carried on to good advantage on fully one-half of the road from Nelson to the mines on Toad mountain. There can be no good reason brought forward for delaying the work until July 1st, the date on which the appropriation is available, for the merchants of Nelson will furnish both money and supplies to carry on the work at once. Hundreds of tons of machinery will be in operation on the mountain by the middle of July, if the road is even so that a wagon can be got over it. Will the government act promptly and order the work commenced at once? Or will it waste time in obtaining information that it should already be in possession of?

No respectable person coming to the Kootenay Lake country should be unwelcome. He may not be educated, he may not even know how to read, but if he will work to upbuild the country and obey its laws, he should be extended the right hand of fellowship. On the other hand, the criminal element who follow in the wake of mining excitements or stampedes should be met with the strong arm of the law. There is no room in the lake country for the lazy vagabonds who prey on the producing classes. The authorities at Nelson have acted promptly in ordering the few who were here to leave. An ounce of prevention now will go far towards making clean trial dockets in our courts in the future.

The envoys sent to America by mr. Parnell to raise funds to carry on the faction fight in Ireland are not meeting with any great success. Americans have sympathy with Ireland, not so much because of a belief that she is misgoverned, but because of a belief that many of her people are at times destitute. They apparently have no interest whatever in the present factional quarrel between Parnell and his former adherents, and in losing interest they show their good sense.

The following are the duties levied by Canada on lead and lead products: Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground, 6 per cent ad valorem; dry white lead and zinc white, 5 per cent ad valorem; lead in bars, blocks, and sheets, 60 cents per hundred pounds; old scrap and pig lead, 40 cents per hundred pounds; lead pipe and lead shot, $1.50 per hundred pounds; lead and manufacturers of lead not otherwise specified, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Although British Columbia is not yet a producer of pig lead, she soon will be; and the day is not far distant when her smelters will turn out more than sufficient to supply the whole of Canada. In that event, it is hardly fair that the product of the mines of this province should be placed in competition with the product of the mines of the United States and of Spain. The United States has seen fit to place a prohibitive duty on British Columbia ores containing lead, and it would be but fair if Canada would place a prohibitive duty on the products of the lead ores of the United States, now that the ores of British Columbia must of necessity be treated at home. The present duty on pig lead is $8 per ton; it should be raised to $30.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Canned Goods, Hardware, Etc. Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

The stock is full and complete in every Department, and the public will find it to their advantage to call and inspect Goods and compare Prices.

Main Street, REVELSTOKE. 9 and 11 East Vernon Street, NELSON.

The present duty on lead bars is $12 per ton; it should be raised to $50. The present duty on white lead and zinc white paint is but 5 per cent ad valorem; it should be raised to 30 per cent. If these changes are made at the next session of the house of commons, every dollar's worth of lead or its products used in Canada will be from the mines of British Columbia. The attention of the British Columbia delegation in the commons is respectfully called to the matter.

Vagrants.

"Who should be classed as vagrants?" is a question often asked by people who are not posted on the laws of Canada. While a copy of the Canadian law is not at hand, a copy of the law of California is. In that free-and-easy state a vagrant is defined as: "Those able to work but who do not seek for employment, and who are without visible means of living; beggars; alms solicitors who do so as a business; known pickpockets, thieves, burglars, confidence operators, and the like; loafers about railroad stations, steamboat landings, auction rooms, public assemblies, and places of amusement; all idle and dissolute persons or associates of known thieves who wander about the streets at late hours of night; all who make a practice of sleeping in barns, outhouses, and sheds, vessels or other places not kept as lodging houses, without the consent of the owner or possessor of the premises; all lewd and dissolute persons who live in or about houses of ill fame; all runners or cappers for attorneys in or about police courts or city prisons; every harlot; every common drunkard." If the above are the only classes who can be arrested as vagrants, Nelson and Ainsworth have not a single "vag" within their limits.

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

Reports from the grading camps of the Great Northern railway in Montana and Idaho do not speak well for the humanity of the contractors who are building that road. The la grippe is making sad havoc among the laborers. The death rate is alarming, sometimes 2 or 3 a day. But few men are left in some of the camps in consequence, and all work, except rock work, is suspended. Many men are entirely destitute and when taken sick almost invariably die from lack of care and treatment. The hospital accommodations are deplorable. Men die and are buried and no record kept of who they were nor whence they came. The situation demands the attention of the authorities.

Sold for Half a Million Dollars.

The following may be of interest to the people in the Kootenay Lake country who have money tied up in the Hussey banks at Spokane and in the Cœur d'Alenes. The Wardner, Idaho, News says that so much has been published concerning the sale of the Morning mine that the following information, received from a most authentic source, may prove interesting. James F. Wardner, James McNaught, and others have offered the sum of $500,000 for the property, the amount to be paid in sums as follows: The first a cash payment of $200,000. The sum of $30,000 to be paid in 8 months, and a like sum to be paid in 10, 12, 15, and 18 months, and the final payment of $150,000 to be made in 2 years. This was at first refused by Charles Hussey, but he has since accepted the proposition, and the parties are now in New York city to consummate the sale. The purchasers agree to expend $150,000 in the erection of a new mill, a tramway, and other improvements, and they insure the deferred payments by security on the property, including the new works to be erected.

Gigantic Deals in Mining Properties.

One of the most comprehensive mining schemes ever formed in America is now under way. It is in the direction of the purchase of mining properties in districts all the way from Mexico to Canada. Papers have recently been signed closing up one portion of the scheme. The silver mines known as the Badger, the Porcupine, and the West End, located 40 miles from Port Arthur, Ontario, have passed from the hands of the parties who have controlled them since their development. This single sale aggregates an amount approximating $10,000,000. The nominal purchaser of these properties is Herbert M. Nichols of Denver, Colorado; but back of him is a syndicate of English and American capitalists, 7 Englishmen and 5 Americans, who are the real purchasers. These purchasers will organize, under the laws of Ontario, a company that will assume ownership of the property. This plan of organizing under the Canadian laws is something new in English syndicate operations. The advantages to be gained are that the laws are much more liberal than those in the United States, and do not subject the company to tax exactions as do the English laws. Companies organized under the "Joint Stock Companies Act" of England, for instance, have to pay at the outset a registration tax amounting to one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total authorized capital stock, and the income tax is a constant burden. While this new company will be organized under the laws of Ontario, its chief officers and principal offices will be in London. These 3 mines that the syndicate have purchased produce one half the silver taken from the district in the vicinity of Port Arthur. The Badger mine has made a great output of silver for 4 or 5 years and was considered the richest in the group, but within the last 6 months there have been remarkable developments in the Porcupine mine. The report of the English examining engineer showed in the Badger mine alone over $2,000,000 of ore in sight. The operations of this syndicate are the direct result of the silver legislation in the United States. When the silver bill went into effect last August with the purchase of 400,000 ounces of silver a month, the Englishmen immediately turned their attention to American silver mines. There is no tariff on silver, so a mine just over the border in Canada or in Mexico is considered as valuable as one located in the United States. As part of the scheme negotiations are now said to be under way for some of the best properties in British Columbia as well as for some in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico. Negotiations are also practically completed for some valuable properties in Colorado. The Englishmen who are interested in the syndicate have been in the United States for some weeks, and an expert in their employ paid Toad Mountain district a visit two weeks ago.

HUDSON'S BAY

4-POINT BLANKETS

AND

MACKINAW JACKETS

AT

THURBURN'S

(Late Walsh's)

15 EAST BAKER STREET.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

Notice is hereby given that Richard A. Fry and A. C. Fry have filed the necessary papers, and made application for a crown grant in favor of the Grizzly Bear mineral claim, situated at Toad Mountain, West Kootenay district.

Adverse claimants, if any, are requested to forward their objections to me within 60 days from the date of this publication. G. C. TUNSTALL,

Revelstoke, January 29th, 1891. Gold commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that Richard A. Fry and A. C. Fry have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Silver Queen, situated in the Toad Mountain subdivision, West Kootenay district.

Adverse claimants, if any, are requested to forward their objections to me within 60 days from the date of this publication. G. C. TUNSTALL,

Revelstoke, January 29th, 1891. Gold commissioner.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a line of electric telegraph and telephone from Sproats Landing on the Columbia river, in Kootenay district, to the boundary line of the province of British Columbia, together with all necessary powers, rights and privileges.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of January, 1891.

CHARLES WILSON, solicitor for applicants.

McINTYRE & CODE, Ottawa agents.

NOTICE.

A sitting of the County Court will be held at Nelson on the 27th day of April next. T. H. GIFFIN, registrar.

March 20th, 1891.

THE SPY SYSTEM OF FRANCE.

The "Third Republic" is no freer than were any previous French regimes, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, from this deep taint of what the French call "Mouchardise." Never before at any period of France's history has the reign of spydom been so widespread and absolute in Paris as now. There has been latterly much discussion in the world's press of the extraordinary degree to which official espionage obtains in Russia, and very interesting details have been forthcoming on the subject. I am now in a position to say that in Paris—I do not say throughout the whole of France—the meshes of the detective net are woven even more closely around the entire population than has ever been the case in St. Petersburg. Evidence of this fact might easily be found in the secret history of the Boulangist conspiracy. From first to last every detail of this movement was known to the police, more than three-fourths of the Boulangists themselves being informers.

The instant you arrive at a Paris station you are in the midst of spies. You are driven to an hotel in a cab. In half an hour the cabman will furnish the police with any particulars he may have been able to get concerning your position, destination, business, etc. Arrived at your hotel, you become the object of scrutiny, as close as it is secret, on the part of divers persons who, though attached to the place in the capacity of manager, or cashier, or even porter or "boots," are in reality enrolled soldiers of the great detective army. And here I may mention a special characteristic of the French detective system—its faculty of recruiting adherents in all classes of society. French spies, for the most part, are not simple spies and nothing more. They have a trade or occupation of their own, to which they seem wholly and solely devoted, while yet assiduously pursuing sub rosa their spying.

The unsuspecting stranger in Paris has dinner at his hotel served by a waiter who, as a matter of course, is in the pay of the police, and will subsequently report to them what conversation he overhears during the meal. He then sallies forth, primed with a glass or two of fine champagne, for an evening's amusement of the true Parisian sort. First, he repairs to one of the brilliant boulevard play-houses. A few stalls away from him sits a gentlemanly-looking man, with steady, observant eyes, who glances now and again at our friend in such a way as to make the latter think: "I wonder where I've seen that man before?" He never has seen him before, but it doesn't enter his head for a moment to suspect the man of what he really is—a police spy.

The play over, there is just time for half an hour's stroll under the horse-chestnuts in the Jardin de Paris. Here nine-tenths of the attendants are either spies or scamps; or may, indeed, be both at once, for French police authorities are not very squeamish in choosing their instruments, and seem to have a sort of preference for scoundrels over others. Their theory runs that the greater villian a man is the better spy he will make; moreover, the most efficacious means of keeping a man under spy surveillance is to have him become a spy himself, for spies spy upon each other quite as much as on the rest of mankind.

But our foreigner finishes up the evening by turning into the cafe Americaine for supper, where he has for next door neighbor a seductive young woman, with whom he enters into conversation. She has a sweet smile, which displays two rows of glittering teeth, and puts many questions to him concerning France and the French. Naturally enough, our visitor imagines this is all done out of that bright, easy, Gallic politeness he admires so much, for how is he to know that every word he has said in reply will come to the ear of the police not later than the following afternoon?

If our friend be fond of sport he will soon be finding his way to the race-course near the capital and into the baccarat clubs with which Paris abounds, and here he will be hourly in contact with police spies in greater numbers than there are racers on the course or cards in the pack. And so the game goes on in every sphere of Paris life and society.

Change in Time.

The Northern Pacific has changed the running schedule of its passenger trains as follows: The Pacific mail (west bound) leaves Spokane at 5:45 A. M., and the Pacific express (west bound) at 5:05 P. M.; the Atlantic mail (east bound) leaves at 6:40 A. M., and the Atlantic express (east bound) at 11:28 P. M.

Digging Gold with a Pocket-knife.

The long-lost Breyfogle mine, which has been claimed by many to be a myth, has been discovered at last by George Montgomery, an old Colorado miner. Every California prospector is familiar with the story of the Breyfogle mine. It ranks with the Gunshot, the Peleg and the Lost Cabin legends. Like them it has cost dozens of lives. The story goes that in the early 50's a party in which was Breyfogle set out for California by way of a road through southern Utah. Breyfogle, while prospecting in a wild region, found a place where he could literally dig great nuggets of gold out of decomposed quartz with his knife. As he described the place, there was a large deposit of exceedingly rich ore, enough to make the whole party wealthy. The party were short of provisions and water, and the Indians troubled them, so there was no time to waste in mining. They pushed forward, but between Indians and thirst only a few reached civilization. Breyfogle told his story, exhibited his nuggets and then spent the rest of his life in a fruitless search for the deposit. Others who heard the story followed his example, and for upwards of 40 years the Breyfogle mine has lured men to destruction in the terrible deserts of southern California. Something like two months ago George Montgomery, well known in the Wood River region of Idaho, was on a prospecting trip in the region to the southeastward of Death valley. While prospecting in Pahrump mountains, Montgomery made a discovery early in January which bears every indication of being the long-sought Breyfogle mine. The location corresponds with that given by Breyfogle, while the gold has been just as he said—so plentiful that it could be dug out in nuggets with a knife. The ledge is 8 feet wide with a length of 6000 feet. In the decomposed surface rock the gold is found almost like plums in a pudding. Pieces of quartz picked out are from a quarter to a half bright yellow gold, while with a hand mortar the lucky discoverer pounded out in a short time a yeast powder canfull of nuggets of various sizes. All along the ledge free gold is found in quantities that astonished the oldest prospectors and which seems scarcely credible. After making several locations Montgomery spread the news of his discovery, the result being that 30 or 40 miners ore now at work in the valley, while others are hurrying in from various directions. Montgomery himself picked up the richest specimens and made his way across the desert to Daggett, the nearest railroad point, 160 miles. From there he went to San Francisco, where he is now getting tools, supplies, etc., to open the mines. It is a poor man's camp, the ore being easily worked, and fortunes are sure to come to those who strike a good deal.

DENTISTRY

The undersigned is prepared to do operative dentistry at his office, on Stanley street, from 2 to 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted). All work guaranteed for one year. Terms strictly cash.

E. C. ARTHUR, A. M., M. D.

Nelson, B. C., February 27th, 1891.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

R. H. ARTHUR, M. D.

DRUGGIST.

W. F. TEETZEL,

Main Street, Revelstoke, B. C.
(Branch store at Donald.)

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything usually kept in first-class drug stores.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

....AT....

NELSON AND AINSWORTH.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steamboats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

CORRAL AND STABLING

AT NELSON,

where saddle and pack animals can always be hired, and teams obtained for job teaming.

MAKE CONTRACTS

with merchants for hauling freight to or from railroad depot and steamboat wharf.

NELSON OFFICE AND MARKET.

NO. 11 EAST BAKER STREET

GEO. E. R. ELLIS, F. C. S.

MINING ENGINEER AND CHEMIST,

Author of "Practical Organic Analysis," the "Iron Ores of the World," etc.; expert in the "Bluebird Mining Suit" (Butte City):

NELSON, B. C.

Will examine and report on, or superintend the development of, mining properties in West Kootenay; advises on the treatment of ores, and furnishes specifications of mining, milling, and smelting plants.

ASSAY CHARGES: Gold, silver, or lead, $1.50 each. Gold and silver, or lead and silver, $2. Copper, $2.50. Silver and copper, $3. Gold, silver, and lead, $3. Gold, silver, and copper, $4; and so on.

HILL BROS.

BUILDERS.

Will contract for the erection of stores, hotels, dwellings, bridges, etc., and guarantee work finished on time.

SEASONED LUMBER

always on hand for store fittings, desks, tables, etc. Undertaking attended to.

Shop: Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts.

J. A. MELVILLE,

ARCHITECT,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

NELSON, B. C.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished for all classes of buildings.

R. J. HILTS. JOHN LEE.

R. J. HILTS & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

NELSON, B. C.

Estimates made on all kinds of buildings, and contracts carried out with expedition.

The Pioneer Barber Shop,

A. E. SHIRLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING,

all in artistic style and at the usual prices.

Will put in bath-rooms as soon as a suitable building can be rented. Shop at present in Edson & Co's restaurant, 13 East Baker street.

MADDEN HOUSE

Cor. Baker and Ward Sts. NELSON, B. C.

H. & T. MADDEN Proprietors.

The Madden is Centrally Located,

with a frontage towards Kootenay river, and is newly furnished throughout.

THE TABLE

is supplied with everything in the market, the kitchen being under the immediate supervision of Hugh Madden, a caterer of large experience.

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST

brands of beer, ale, wine, whisky, and cigars.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Corner West Vernon and Stanley Streets, NELSON, B. C.

ONLY TWO-STORY HOTEL IN NELSON.

The International has a comfortably furnished parlor for ladies, and the rooms are large and furnished newly throughout.

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED

by any hotel in the Kootenay Lake country. A share of transient trade solicited.

THE SAMPLE-ROOM IS STOCKED WITH CHOICE CIGARS AND THE FINEST BRANDS OF LIQUORS.

JAS. DAWSON B. CRADDOCK
PROPRIETORS

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Corner of Vernon and Ward Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

The reputation made for this house by its former proprietor, J. F. WARD, will be maintained by the present management.

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

One of the largest mills for concentrating ores in the world was started up on the 3rd instant near Wardner, Idaho. It is the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, and all the Wardnerites are rejoicing at the prospect of good times to come when those mammoth ore deposits are being worked to their full capacity. The managers of the mine are more than satisfied with the work of their mechanics, for upon starting the Pelton wheel all things run as smoothly as though the mill had been running for a month.

Sir Charles Tupper returned to Ottawa on the 3rd instant from Washington. A meeting of the cabinet was held, lasting 2½ hours, after which sir Charles Tupper, sir John Thompson, minister of justice, and G. E. Foster, minister of finance, left for Washington. There is great rejoicing in government circles at Ottawa over the success of Tupper's mission. It is learned that the Canadian government, at a conference to be held in Washington, will submit a proposition which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to Blaine. This will not propose any radical departure from the present policy of protection, but will be based on mutual concessions, which will not sacrifice vested interests.

Robert Sedgewick, deputy minister of justice of Canada, says there is no foundation for the statement that the Sayward sealing vessel case would be withdrawn from the supreme court of the United States, and that in reply to Blaine lord Salisbury gave notice in no way to postpone or stop the diplomatic correspondence in regard to the Behring Sea question. The Sayward case was to have come up before the court on return of the writ of prohibition on the 13th instant.

Michael Davitt, editor of the London Labor World, has sent a dispatch from Sligo, Ireland, to that paper, saying the Parnellites admit they are beaten, and the Nationalists expect a majority of about 1000. The Tories, adds Davitt, voted for Dillon, the Parnellite candidate. The local Orange lodge also supported the Parnellite candidate.

Newfoundland papers are filled with the most violent articles in denunciation of the British government in its treatment of the colony in relation to French fishing rights, and emphatically protesting against the Knutsford bill, recently introduced in the British parliament.

The Mormon church conference opened at Salt Lake on the 4th instant. President Woodruff, in his address, congratulated the saints on God being with them, and advised all to lead pure lives. Apostles Lund and Merrit urged the importance of paying and standing by the priesthood. Lund dwelt on the wickedness of the people of Missouri and Illinois, who had driven out the saints because they had obeyed divine commands. George Q. Cannon called on the people to go raising sugar beets to supply the new factory at Lehi.

George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who has been in the United States senate since April, 1866, and has nearly if not all the time been one of the Republican leaders, has resigned, to take effect the 1st of November next.

It is announced at Washington, D. C., that the treasury department has decided that domestic goods taken from ports in the United States by the Canadian Pacific to Revelstoke, British Columbia, may be transferred from cars at that point under supervision of customs officers to American vessels for transportation down the Columbia river to Little Dalles.

Deep and profound sorrow prevailed at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 8th instant, over the death of P. T. Barnum, the famous showman. Flags were displayed at half mast and emblems of mourning were seen everywhere. Barnum leaves an estate of over $5,000,000, largely to his legal heirs.

The recount in the Marquette electoral district gave Watson 46 majority, being an increase over the declaration of 24 votes.

A special census of Montreal shows that city's population to be 211,302, which makes it the tenth amongst American cities.

"Jumping Joseph" Martin of Manitoba has made another move, after being re-elected to the local house for Portage la Prairie. The announcement is made officially that he has resigned the attorney-generalship. He will still remain a private member of the house, and gives as the reason for his retirement that his private business demands more attention.

A flood, worse than that of 1887, when over $2,000,000 damage was done, is feared at Montreal. The ice in the St. Lawrence river is beginning to break up at a time when lake Ontario and the Ottawa river are higher than for many years, and the water has backed up until all the low lands from Montreal to Kingston, 140 miles, are covered with from 1 to 7 feet of water. The ice opposite the city is piled up along the streets fronting the river, and the river itself is rising at such a rate that, if it continues, the lower part of the city will be entirely under water. The country on the north bank, as far as Dorval, is 4 feet under water, and the Lachine canal is away over its banks.

All Berlin is laughing at the disastrous result of the emperor William's attempt at a triumphal entry into the city. The emperor's estimate of the value of theatrical effect is placed very high. He came up the river on a torpedo boat, upon the deck of which he stood, attired in the full uniform of an admiral, in the attitude of Ajax defying the lightning. The little vessel was caught by an eddy and bumped against the abutment of a bridge, and disturbing the equilibrium of the doughty monarch to the extent of sending him upon the planks just vacated by his feet. The outrage upon the dignity of the conceited emperor occurred within full view of two regiments of infantry, which had been specially ordered in line at the river side to receive him.

Surveying a Route for an Inter-Continental Railway.

The first surveying expedition to leave this country under the auspices of the Inter-Continental Commission, which is charged with the selection of the route for the proposed inter-continental railway designed to connect the railway system of North America with that of South America, has left New York city for Panama. The expedition is headed by engineer-in-chief W. F. Shunk, late of the Pennsylvania railway, and comprises civil engineers, linemen, and other assistants. The party goes to Quito, Ecuador, and there separates into 2 divisions. One of these will survey the route northward from that point along the Magdalena river to Carthagena, Colombia, while the other division will proceed southward to Peru. The second expedition, which will be under captain Edgar Z. Steever, Third cavalry, United States army, will survey the route through the Central American states, beginning on the border of Mexico, and continuing on through Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan canal. Arrangements are now being made for the departure of this expedition from Washington to Guatemala via Mexico. This party will comprise about 30 or 40 persons, consisting of army officers, civil engineers, and the usual assistants that go to make up a surveying party. A third expedition, to be in charge of a naval officer, will be sent to the United States of Colombia and Venezuela later in the spring, provided the commission is successful in getting the number of naval officers it desires.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Vernon Street, near Josephine,
NELSON, B. C.

SODERBERG & JOHNSON,
PROPRIETORS.

THE HOTEL OVERLOOKS THE KOOTENAY

its guests thus obtaining splendid views of both mountain and river.

THE ROOMS are comfortable in size and newly furnished.

THE TABLE is acknowledged the best in the mountains.

THE BAR

is stocked with the best liquors and cigars procurable. No whiskies sold except Hiram Walker & Sons' celebrated brands.

THE
MERCHANTS
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Rooms and Sleeping Accommodations for 30 People

NO. 13 EAST BAKER STREET.

H. J. EDSON J. SINDAR
PROPRIETORS.

BALFOUR HOUSE

BALFOUR, B. C.

FLINT & GALLOP, Proprietors.

The BALFOUR commands a fine view of the Outlet and Lake, and will be kept second to no hotel in Hot Springs district.

Balfour is easily accessible to the mines in Hot Springs district, and is in the center of a large area of mineral country not yet prospected. It is also within easy distance of the Kootenay Lake and Pilot Bay sawmills.

GLADSTONE HOUSE

TRAIL CREEK, B. C.

W. R. POULTON.....PROPRIETOR

The Gladstone is the best kept hotel in the Trail Creek mining district, its proprietor being a caterer of experience. The table will always be supplied with the best of everything obtainable. The bar is stocked with choice liquors and cigars, including Hiram Walker & Sons' pure rye whiskies. Good stabling for animals.

Main Street, REVELSTOKE

R. E. LEMON

Railroad Avenue, SPROAT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Groceries, Clothing, Hardware

WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Agent for the Hamilton Powder Company and Hiram Walker & Sons' Whiskies.

Cor. Vernon and Josephine Streets, NELSON, B. C.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Crossport is the name of the town at which Burns & Chapman, the Great Northern contractors, have their headquarters. It is on the Kootenay, 6 miles above Bonner's Ferry. It is reported a red-hot canvas town, 16 saloons generating the heat.

Tired of the alkali water and frozen wastes of Manitoba, F. J. Larmour and Albert Garrett, farmers from the Mowbray section of that province, have come to the Kootenay Lake country to drink pure water and enjoy sunshine. Mr. Larmour is the father of "Dave" Larmour, the well-known speculator of Nelson, and has accepted a job at the Davies-Sayward mill as sawyer.

As was expected, the regular mail did not reach Nelson this week, and it is not known when it will. Cause: Incompetent officials.

Angus McIntyre came in from Kettle river on Thursday with a band of pack animals. He reports Kettle Falls booming, but could see nothing behind the town but wind. The new boat building at Little Dalles is to be ready by June 4th. Under the terms of the contract, the contractor is to forfeit $50 for every day the boat remains unfinished after that date, but is to receive a bonus of $100 for every day he has it finished before that date. The contractor informed mr. McIntyre that he expected to earn several hundred dollars of the bonus money.

The Davies-Sayward Lumber Company are now prepared to fill orders for any description of lumber or building material. Over 600,000 feet of lumber are piled up in the mill-yard at Pilot bay. The firm that undertook to put in 3,500,000 feet of logs in the mill-pond are making good headway. They have delivered 500,000 feet and have 500,000 feet more boomed ready for towing; besides, they have fully 1,500,000 feet in a creek ready to drive as soon as the water rises.

Wanted—Fifty-girls, sensible enough to take care of their reputations and industrious enough to earn a living, can find employment at Nelson and Ainsworth.

No country on earth has a more delightful climate in April and May than the mountain districts of southern British Columbia. Not too warm to prevent a willing man from working, and just cool enough to give a lazy man an appetite.

Mrs. J. C. Rykert returned to her home at the boundary line last week from a visit to relatives in Ontario and York state.

It is reported on the authority of the general freight agent of the Northern Pacific that that road will have a branch from the main line to the Kootenay in running operation by July 15th. The report comes direct from St. Paul.

O. B. Benson, a photograper from Butte, Montana, has opened a gallery on West Vernon street. J. Dover, of Hunt & Dover, jewelers and watchmakers, Donald, has rented a store on Josephine street, and will have a stock of goods displayed within a month. James McDonald & Co. will open a furniture store on East Vernon street as soon as the goods can be got in. W. Kirkup & Co. announce that they will start a stove and tin store the first week in May. And still no signs of a laundryman.

The Galena on her last trip brought Isaac Nail and his bride to their ranch home on the Kootenay. Mr. Nail is an old-time prospector, and is well known in the lake country as the discoverer of the Poorman mine on Eagle creek.

Personals: Albert Barrett returned on Tuesday from a trip to Deer Lodge, Butte, and Helena, Montana. He has resumed work at the Nelson meat market. J. Fred Hume arrived this week from Revelstoke, making the trip down on the Marion. He reports the hotels at Revelstoke doing a good business, but that the merchants are not making fortunes fast. H. Byers, of Holley, Mason, Marks & Co., Spokane, came in on the Galena this week, and before he goes out he will have made expenses. He does nothing but sell hardware and talk of the future greatness of Spokane. A. J. Marks is on the outside purchasing body Brussels carpets and mahogany furniture for the Nelson hotel. Hereafter he does not propose to let his friend Dan McGillivray "double up" with a "snorer" when in Nelson. Tom Madden has gone up to Revelstoke to interview his friend Jim McDonald about a carload of hotel furniture that he promised to have at Nelson by the first boat. John McLeod came over from Sproat on Monday to purchase real estate and secure the assistance of a brother justice-of-the-peace. He secured the latter, and the 2 of them read the riot act to 2 disreputable females who have been making their headquarters in the town named in honor of Gilbert Malcom, the first king of West Kootenay. Jim Fox returned to Nelson from Spokane Friday evening, coming in by way of Marcus. He reports Nelson livelier than even Spokane. B. P. Boswell, a capitalist from Kingman, Arizona, arrived at Nelson this week. R. E. Lemon returned from the outside this week, and says that wherever he went he was questioned about the lake country. At Minneapolis, at Chicago, at Toronto, every business man whom he met asked questions about our mineral resources, the character of the mines, and the amount of development work done. Mr. Lemon left on Friday morning for a trip to the coast. It is his intention to center his business at Nelson, and to that end will probably close out his stores at Revelstoke and Sproat.

Travelers from the east report that the dining-car and eating-house service on the Canadian Pacific is a disgrace to that much-advertised road, and not to be compared with that of the Northern Pacific. Between Montreal and Vancouver there is but one place where a good meal can be obtained, and that is at the Glacier house in British Columbia.

A Town Stricken by Blight.

The town of Colville, the one-time pride of the Colville valley, is said to be suffering severely from an attack of Kettlefallsym, and if a change for the better does not take place soon she will throw up her charter and relapse into a 1-horse village like Chewelah. The smelter is idle, the Old Dominion mine has not even a watchman employed to guard its 900-foot tunnel, and of 9 saloons there will soon be but 3 left to sell tanglefoot to the stragglers who drift through the place from the north. 'Tis a pity 'tis true, for the little town was pleasantly situated and had bright prospects until laid low by the blight of townsite speculators.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Editor of The Miner: Please reserve a space in your paper for W. Kirkup & Co., who will open a general stove and tin business at Nelson as soon as a carload of goods arrive from the east, which will be about the first week in May. W. KIRKUP & CO.

Revelstoke, April 7th.

FOR SALE.

A pack train of 12 to 14 animals and complete outfit. The animals are sound and in good condition, and all the outfit in serviceable order. Price $700. Apply to H. F. Keefer, Columbia & Kootenay grade, Nelson, B. C.

BALFOUR.

I have discontinued selling lots in Balfour for the winter months. This will give an opportunity for holders to improve the shining hours of winter by selling to their friends outside. CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Balfour, B. C., November 25th, 1890.

NOTICE.

During my absence from Kootenay, T. Vincent Thurburn of Baker street holds my power-of-attorney, and Mr. Saunders of Balfour to act as my resident agent there, in accordance with the terms of the land act.

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Balfour, B. C., November 25th, 1890.

ANGUS McINTYRE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

PIONEER

CORRAL AND STABLE

Ward Street, rear Government Building,

NELSON, B. C.

Will undertake any work or contract in which pack animals or teams can be used. Will furnish

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS

to parties who wish to examine mines and claims in Toad Mountain district.

WILL CONTRACT TO CARRY PASSENGERS

and baggage to and from hotels; also, freight to and from steamboat wharves and railway depots.

FRESH RANCH EGGS FOR SALE.

GILKER & WELLS'S

Postoffice Store, Nelson, B. C.

CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO, FULL LINES OF

PATENT MEDICINES

Toilet Articles and Stationery.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

H. SELOUS, J. P.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE AND MINES.

CONVEYANCING.

Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission. Conveyancing documents drawn up. Collections made and returns promptly remitted.

Correspondence solicited.

Office: No. 13 East Baker Street, NELSON, B. C.