The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

The Ores are High-Grade in Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead.

NUMBER 96. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892. $4 A YEAR.

JUST A TRIFLE OUT OF PLACE.

The following article, headed "Canadian Cussedness," is from the Bonner's Ferry Herald of the 22nd instant. It is just a trifle out of place, and the Herald would do well to be sure of its facts before publishing such foolish statements. The owners of the Spokane have been treated courteously, not only by the people who do business in the Kootenay Lake towns, but by the customs authorities, and if its officers would let iternant tooth carpenters and others understand that the boat would not carry contraband goods at any price, they would not need to be so fearful of being entrapped into committing violations of the customs laws:

"Our neighbors across the line have been guilty of several acts during the past few days that show them up in anything but an enviable light. The first was a bluff concerning the carrying of bonded goods. The customs officers on the other side have declared that only British bottoms could carry bonded goods into Canada, thus trying to hog the whole bonded carrying trade for their vessels. It is unnecessary to say that collector Dolan of this port did not take kindly to the proposition. He says that the only orders he has in relation to bonded goods are to see them safely out of the country as expeditiously as possible, and if an American boat is in port he will load that vessel with such bonded goods as may be in his custody, and if the Canadian authorities want to work a hardship on their people by requiring a transfer at the boundary line, let them be responsible for the act, not him. Another sneaking trick was an attempt to tie up the steamer Spokane. On his first trip this week captain Gray was hailed midway in the lake by a man in a row boat, who claimed that his oars were broken, and that he was in distress and asked to be taken aboard. The man claimed to be a prospector. Captain Gray on investigation found that the oars were all right; also that the man was dressed more like a dude than a prospector. Suffice to say the captain sailed way and left the lone boatman to paddle his own canoe. The intention was to trump up a charge against the Spokane of doing a coasting trade and tie her up. The Herald will state that not all the people on the other side approve of this petty cussedness. Only a few contracted individuals over there approve of such proceedings, disgraceful to their country and unmanly in their citizens."

A Transportation Company that Should be Boycotted.

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, by favoring new shippers like the Hudson Bay Company as against shippers who have been doing business in the lake country for years, is fast becoming the most unpopular transportation company in British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific has faults, but favoritism is not one of them; and when in direct competion with other railways, no road is more prompt in its service. If the steamboat company had fewer top-heavy general agents at Revelstoke it might possibly have less trouble with its patrons. A boycott would do it good, and the sooner a dose is administered the better.

El Dorado City.

The boys at Carpenter Creek would like to know what the government intends to do with regard to the lots on which houses have already been built. There can be no doubt that, judging from the tenor of the most recent land act, the government intends, in some manner, to recognise the rights of those who have already settled and built houses in Eldorado City. Most probably they will make an allowance for improvements, as was the case at Wednesday's sale of Nelson lots. All recent legislation has been decidedly in favor of the genuine settler, and no governing body could be so inconsistent as to deny privileges to settlers in Slocan which, elsewhere, there is no question of granting. After this date, however, no squatter's rights will be recognized—otherwise it would be impossible for the surveyor, who, by the bye, will be in Eldorado by Tuesday next, to lay out a townsite for the government without taking in some of the adjoining townsites.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOTS IN NELSON.

On Tuesday the Lytton brought down from Revelstoke a number of capitalists, hailing from the outside—all intent in buying Nelson lots.

At 11 p. m., Wednesday the 27th instant mr. Davies announced to an audience of some 200 people in J. F. Hume's store that he was there to sell 121 lots in the government townsite of Nelson, on the following terms: One-third cash; one-third six months; one-third twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent per annum; crown grants $5 each.

Lot 1 block 5 was the first to be offered for sale, and was purchased by John McLeod for $1,850—the improvements being valued at $750.

J. F. Hume bought lot 6 block 9 for $2,300, and the adjoining lot for $1,300.

The largest price paid was for lot 7 block 9 which was purchased by H. Selous for $2,600.

H. Selous of Nelson, Captain Tatlow of Vancouver, T. F. Hume of Nelson, L. H. Webber of Victoria, and John McLeod of Nelson being the largest buyers. Their purchases amounting respectively to $7,000, $3,345, $4,200, $2,085, $2,925.

Fifty-nine lots were sold for a total of $30,745, being an average of $521.10 each.

The lots owned by the C. P. R. will be on the market on May 2nd.

Indications Good.

The easiest way to reach the Priest Lake country is from a point on Kootenay river. Fred Sutter, who is well known at Nelson, says the locations in that district are farther north than first reported. The claims are only about 8 miles south of the boundary line. He and others intend to do considerable development work this summer and will try and ship out a carload of ore. The country is new and but little prospecting has been done, but the indications are good.

Will Not Put In a Sawmill.

G. O. Buchanan returned from Slocan lake on Thursday, whither he had gone to make arrangements to put in a sawmill. On arriving there, he found that a party by the name of Yates had gone out to Spokane for a small sawmill plant, expecting to rush it in. Believing that the time has not yet arrived for two mills, mr. Buchanan will let mr. Yates have the field for the present. He estimates the distance from the railway at 30 miles by trail and 20 by water.

Will Work the Hannah.

R. G. Tatlow, one of the owners of the Hannah and other claims on Toad mountain, says work will be commenced on them as soon as supplies can be got on the ground—some time in June. The Hannah is to the south of the Silver Queen, an extension of the Kootenay Bonanza.

Anxious to Make a Record.

S. S. Bailey, who has control of the Noble Five group of claims in Slocan district, left Nelson this week with tools and supplies to begin development work. Mr. Bailey says he will be the first man to put a shot in a mine in the Slocan country.

The Poorman Mill.

The mill on the Poorman mine on Eagle creek will be started up on the ore now in the bins, and when all run through, it is understood that active operations will be resumed at the mine.

MAKING THE SLOCAN DISTRICT ACCESSIBLE.

The provincial government, through its local representatives, is making every effort to make the Slocan mining district easily accessible. Old trails are being repaired, new ones constructed, and others projected. To better carry out the work, gold commissioner Fitzstubbs made a trip to the mouth of Carpenter creek, and personally instructed the foremen as to what was wanted and what was expected of them. Twelve men are now at work cutting the trail up Carpenter creek, and as many more are employed in completing the old trail from the big creek to the lake and repairing and straightening it between the big creek and the railroad. An appropriation of $1500 has also been made for a trail from Arrow lake via Nakusp creek. It is not known what the owners of the Kaslo City townsite are doing in the way of completing the trail up Kaslo creek, but they will, no doubt, have men employed as soon as they can be worked to advantage. The new steamboat will be completed within a month, and as the owners of several claims are willing to make trial shipments of ore, the steamboat company has agreed to make a freight rate through to the railway—a rate, too, that will tend to increase the shipments. The promptness with which the government acted on the suggestion to survey the townsite at the mouth of Carpenter creek will also tend to bring about the confidence, so much needed in new camps, that the government is alive to the interests of the people who are endeavoring to develop our resources.

Dissatisfied.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is heard on the streets at the way in which the auction sale of lots at Nelson on Wednesday was conducted. It was understood that the lots were to be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, and that the sale was to be without reserve. At former sales all lots were offered, and if no bids were made at the upset price, the lots were passed and re-offered again before the sale was declared finally closed. This gave everyone a fair deal. At the Wednesday sale no upset price was placed on the lots, the auctioneer merely announcing that he would not entertain bids that did not come up to his idea of the value of the lots offered. After offering and selling some 60 lots, he announced that he would only sell such lots as were asked to be put up by individuals. A number of comparatively poor men were present, who wished to purchase lots for homes, but they well understood that if they called for any particular lot to be offered that they would have to get it over the bids of the cappers who were present and bidding on every lot put up, and they very wisely concluded to let the sale come to an end with half the lots unsold. The government will realize just about $15,000 more than the lots were worth, for which they can thank mr. Davies, the "slickest" auctioneer on the Pacific coast.

Will Bring Water Twelve Miles.

The Chicago company that secured a lease on a mile and a half of placer ground on the north bank of the Pend d'Orielle river will have to bring water by ditch and flume about 12 miles in order to obtain enough water to work the ground to advantage. Mr. Rice, one of the company, was in Nelson this week. He states that a sawmill will be put in, and it is expected the ditch and flume will be completed by the middle of October, and that the water obtained will amount to 1000 inches.

You Can Have Him, and Welcome.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, 22nd: "Charles E. Taylor, the Nelson banker, is in the city looking over the ground with a view to establishing a bank. Mr. Taylor will be fortunate if he is the first to occupy the field. We would be glad to welcome him as a citizen of Bonner's Ferry."

GENEROUS LENDERS AND BUYERS.

The avocation of mining and prospecting appears generally more conducive to the liberal development of kindness and sympathy in the breasts of men than any other profession or calling. Considerate and noble acts are performed by all classes of people, but too frequently they are the results of inspiring occasions, rather than an inherent sympathy for the unfortunate, or pure unconscious generosity. There are two doubtlessly well-grounded reasons for the strong growth of this desirable characteristic in the miner. One is the comparative absence of competition or the gain of wealth at the expense of another, and the other so aptly put in the line, "Fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind."

Regarding the first, much can be said to the credit of the mining industry in comparison with other enterprises. Success in mining means the absolute production of wealth, without the intervention of others; the direct addition to the world's commercial accumulation. In pursuing the industry one acquires that only which nature has stored up and destined for man's use, and not a portion of the products of other hands, as in manufacturing and business. There is little of the close bargaining and trading in mining, an element that carries with its success more or less selfishness and expands the grasping and avaricious nature of man. When a rich strike has been made and wealth rolls in upon the miner, he can enjoy it contentedly, knowing that he alone is entitled to it, and that it is nature's recompense for his energy and industry, and not a shave upon the toil of others. In all other avocations, where large fortunes are amassed, they are at the expense of some one else. The merchant makes his profit from his patrons, the lawyer from his clients and the doctor from his patients; the latter two, moreover, can only gain something through the misfortune of others. Quite a contrast to the miner's accumulations.

No one has ever heard of a feeling of jealousy engendered by a lucky strike, and the sudden transformation of a miner to the position of a bonanza king. All his old friends, and frequently his enemies, if he has any, which is rarely the case, rejoice with him. It does not change the relations between them, except that one possibly becomes a more generous lender, and the other a more generous borrower, and instead of a handful of candles or a chunk of bacon, money is now forthcoming for the less fortunate searcher after a streak of ore. The sympathy extended to the unlucky miner when he states that the pay streak has disappeared and his ore is lost, is as sincere and honest as ever, the words of encouragement possibly more earnest than before. The feeling of solicitude for the success and welfare among miners is universal, and no larder is ever so greatly impoverished but that it can still spare a little sometimes for one more needy. Let the suspicion gain ground that a miner or prospector is lost or disabled, and the whole camp will turn to his rescue and work continuously until he is found or relieved. Even the most obnoxious and worthless characters receive this consideration and kindness when in need, while for women and children, they are always free from need and protection in a mining community. One who has been living in mining camps and witnessed the scenes only can know how much kind and charitable work is done almost daily, and the frequency of appeals for help and alacrity with which a generous response follows.

While the absence of many of the elements calculated to render others selfish is the leading cause for the good traits in miners, it is probable that a further incentive exists in the knowledge that a misfortune might come to the most independent. A man may have friends in a mining district, but scarcely a relative. The latter are always in the east, or long since dead, and his acquaintances and friends are looked to and depended upon in the hour of need. And in a calling so dangerous and fraught with so much exposure and consequent sickness and disability, it is pleasant to know that one has cast plenty of bread upon the water, which is usually returned many fold when the situations of the donor and beneficiary are reversed.

As a fact a typical mining camp comes nearer being an ideal communistic institution than anything now in practical operation. The industrious and deserving are always provided for without question or recompense, and there is a constant and liberal exchange of everything that goes to help work out the success of ventures or the comfort of the individual. No one having an honest countenance and manly bearing will suffer while among the miners and prospectors on Kootenay lake.

THE JOHN DOTY ENGINE COMPANY, LTD.
OF TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MARINE AND STATIONARY

ENGINES AND BOILERS

British Columbia Branch: 520 Cordova Street, Vancouver.

O. P. ST. JOHN, Manager.

Keep in stock a full supply of engineer and mill supplies, such as pipe and fittings, brass goods, sheet and other packing, rubber valves, rubber and leather belting, Dodge wood split-pulleys, oils and lubricants, etc. Estimates for boilers and engines made on application. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

HOISTING ENGINES AND SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES.

KASLO CITY

One of the best points for investment in the Kootenay Lake country.

BUY EARLY

n order to obtain the full benefit of the coming eason's rise in values.

LOTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

and on the best terms can be had of C. HAMBER, West Baker street, Nelson, duly authorized Nelson agent for the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company, Limited.

Ho! For the Slocan Mines!

The undersigned is prepared to pack supplies for mine owners, miners, and prospectors

FROM KASLO CITY

TO THE SLOCAN MINES,

and to the mines on the headwaters and tributaries of Kaslo and Schroder creeks. Saddle horses will at all times be in readiness for travelers bound for the eldorados tributary to Kaslo City. All orders left at Green Brothers' stores at Kaslo City and Ainsworth will receive prompt attention. HUGH McLEOD.

Kaslo City, B. C., December 10th, 1891.

ELDORADO CITY

Slocan Lake at mouth of Carpenter Creek.

HUNTER & McKINNON

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND MINERS' SUPPLIES.

There is no need of prospectors or others bound for the Slocan district bringing in supplies. Our stock is complete and will be sold at reasonable prices. Eldorado City is not a boom townsite, but is situate within 5 to 9 miles of all the mines so far discovered in Slocan district, and is easily accessible from Nelson either summer or winter, being distant but 60 miles.

KASLO-SLOCAN

The EASIEST and QUICKEST ROUTE in to the SLOCAN MINES is by way of KASLO CITY. Pack and saddle horses for the conveyance of parties and supplies will be always on hand, as soon as it is possible to reach that district in the spring.

BREMNER & WATSON

ANGUS McINTYRE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

PIONEER CORRAL AND STABLE

Corner Bluff and Ward Streets,
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.

CONTRACT TO GRADE LOTS IN NELSON.

Stove and Cordwood for Sale.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

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.

Nelson Office and Market, 11 East Baker Street.
Ainsworth Market, Sprague Street.

NELSON
Livery & Feed Stable,

WILLIAM WILSON,
PROPRIETOR.

HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE.

Omnibus and carriages to and from all trains and steamboat wharves. Saddle and pack animals for hire. Freight hauled and all kinds of job teaming attended to.

Stable on Baker Street. Office with Wilson & Perdue.

GALENA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,

. . HARDWARE . .

Will open with a complete stock of Builder's, Shelf, and Heavy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Doors, Windows, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc. Miner's Tools a specialty. Full lines in every department.

Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts., Nelson. H. BYERS, Manager.

HISTORY OF BEHRING SEA.

The sea of Kamchatka was discovered in the year 1724 by Vitus Behring. Vitus Behring was a Russian subject, sailing under the Russian flag. From the date of that discovery until the purchase of Alaska in 1867 Russia held undisputed sway over the sea, whose name had been changed to Behring in honor of its discoverer. In 1745 the Aleutian islands were discovered, and in 1768 the interests of the Russians becoming more fully awakened, the sea, its islands and coast were explored by order of Queen Catharine of Russia. In 1790 the Pribylov islands were found. They were desolate and uninhabited, but the government finding them to be the great assembly ground of the fur seals, transferred Aleuts from their native islands. After a time they became contented and settled on the fog-dimmed Pribylovs; afterward nothing could induce them to forsake their adopted home.

Having found otter, seal, and other valuable animals within the limits of its territory, Russian protection was extended, and as early as the year 1764 the right to trade with the islands was granted to merchants by Russia, the government always requiring a percentage of the gains. From 1725 to 1867, a period of 142 years, Russian monarchs held an absolute sway over Behring sea as over any other part of their domain. If individual or company desired to trade within its boundary the permission came from the czar, with rules and stipulations they were compelled to adhere.

In the treaty of cession, the western limit of Russian Alaska, or Alaska, is as positively stated as the eastern limit, viz: "The western limit within which the territories and dominions conveyed are contained passes through a point in Behring Straits on the parallel of 76 degress 30 minutes north, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern or Ingalook, and the island of Ratmanoff, or Noonarboak, and proceeds due north without limitation into the same frozen ocean.

"The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest, through Behring strait and Behring sea so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of 172 west; thence from the intersection of that meridian in a southeasterly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attou and the Copper island of the Kormandorsky couplet or group in the North Pacific ocean, to the meridian of 193 degrees west, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian islands east of the meridian."

Thus it will be seen that Behring sea is recognized as a part of the territory divided between Russia and the United States. No other country has claimed islands or other possessions within its limits, and its topography makes it impossible that it should be claimed as an open highway. Behring strait is a passage between Siberia and Alaska, and beyond that is the Arctic ocean and unexplored regions. It is therefore practically an island sea subject to the dominion of the nations bordering upon its waters. And here the question strikes one rather forcibly, if the United States side of the sea is free foraging ground, why is not the Russian portion equally free?

If the sea was Russia's to give, then the portion sold is as truly the property of the purchaser as it was her own previous to the negotiation. If the Alaska side was not legally hers, neither is the remainder, and therefore poachers have the same right in all parts; they are no longer poachers, and are amenable to no law for taking public property. But Russia is ready to protect her rights, and no nation has the temerity to dispute them. The United States has been so sure of a just appreciation of her claims that she has made no provision for their infringement.

Pinkerton Mercenaries in a New Role.

There is great doubt if any of the Pinkerton mercenaries who have been smuggled into Johnson county, Wyoming, to shoot ranchmen will ever come out alive, if not guarded by United States troops. The feud in Big Horn Basin, is not, as has been stated, between the ranchmen and the rustlers, but between the big cattle companies and the ranchmen, who are fencing in the fertile land. Some cattle have been stolen, and this has been magnified to such an extent that the people generally believe that the inhabitants of the basin are thieves. Now that the Pinkertons are in the basin they will find it hard to get out. The mercenaries were organized in Denver and brought to Douglass on a special train, when they were herded into the isolated country by their masters, ostensibly to prevent cattle stealing, but really to exterminate the peaceable ranchers. The situation is desperate. Everybody knows the facts, but every man fears his neighbor, and refuses to talk. Governor Barber declines to send the militia into the field, saying he has no knowledge officially of any troubles in Johnson county, but everybody knows that men are being killed daily. The sheriff of the county is a man who is in sympathy with the small ranchmen. He is a man of great nerve, and if, as is clearly his duty, he should call on the citizens to assist him in arresting this armed force that has without authority of law invaded his county, he could quickly gather about him 200 or 300 cowboys who are familiar with the country and at home in the saddle, and in that event there is little chance of any of the invading party getting out alive. While the great majority of these small ranchmen are honest and industrious, they are all desperate and daring, with but very few cowards, and though this inviding party may be only after a few of the worst thieves the small ranchmen do not know whom they have on their list, so that it puts each and every one of them on the defensive.

Education and Business Life.

Andrew Carnegie argues that a man who studied until he was 20 in the attempt to educate himself "has not the slightest chance entering business at 20 against the boy who swept the office or who began as shipping clerk in it;" and Henry Clews, the banker, backs him up by saying: "The college man is not the successful man in business affairs. I do not employ them in my banking office. None need apply, for I think they have been spoiled for business life." This is a very strong argument for education. If a man has all his mental faculties highly educated he can "walk all around" an uneducated man in getting other people's money away from them—if he likes. But the more highly educated he is the less he will like. He will be unwilling to bid as high for money, because he will see other things worth more than money. And but for the education that enables men to see this mr. Carnegie would be strung to a lamp post, and the money he has so rapidly accumulasted would be much more rapidly distributed. One of the chief benefits of good education is that it unfits men for getting other people's property without giving in return as much as or more than they receive.

Office, Victoria, B. C. Works, Nanaimo, B. C.

HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DYNAMITE, BLASTING, AND SPORTING POWDER.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SAFETY FUSE, DETONATORS,

ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

Will open a branch office and magazine at Nelson on or about May 15th, 1892.

H. J. SCOTT

AGENT FOR B. C.

FOR SALE.

A half interest in th bar of the Ainsworth house at Ainsworth and the whole of the furniture, etc., of that hotel is for sale, including 50 cords of wood, 15 tons of ice, and 100 chickens. The hotel has 16 bed-rooms and is doing a business of $75 a day; the bar is doing a business of $30 a day. Price, $2100 cash. Apply to Thomas Trenery on the premises, or to Houston & Ink, Nelson.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an undivided one-half interest in the Nelson brick yard, with or without the brick now manufactured. N. HOOVER.

Nelson, B. C., April 22nd, 1892.

HAY FOR SALE.

The undersigned has about 30 tons of fine baled hay for sale at $15 a ton, f. o. b. steamboat, at custom-house landing. J. C. RYKERT JR.

Kootenay Lake Custom-House, April 14th, 1892.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as Odell & Squire in the town of Nelson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership are to be paid to Fred J. Squire at Nelson, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Fred J. Squire, by whom the same will be settled.

Nelson, April 14th, 1892. WILLIAM L. ODELL,
Witness: FRED J. SQUIRE.
JAMES SMART.

PILOT BAY!

This Townsite is now being cleared and surveyed, and will be placed on the market as early in June as the work can be completed.

MR. W. N. NEWTON
WILL ACT AS RESIDENT AGENT.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

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.

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.

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

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

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

In order to conduct a newspaper thoroughly independent in tone, its owners must be in an independent position, and they cannot be in that position if engaged in enterprises the capital for which is furnished by various individuals, all of whom have varied interests—interests that too often clash with those of the public. Being unwilling to conduct THE MINER on any other lines than those on which it has been run since its first issue, but finding themselves in a position where that course would be difficult of following, its founders, John Houston and Charles H. Ink, retire from the business, their interests being purchased by David B. Bogle and E. Percy Whalley, who are in a position to continue THE MINER as an independent newspaper.

The value of THE MINER, as a business enterprise, is due entirely to the support extended it by the miners and business men of West Kootenay district, and not because of any especial fitness or ability of its founders to conduct a newspaper.

While no news regarding the fate of the bill chartering the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway is received from Ottawa, the abandonment by the Canadian Pacific of its projected road south from Revelstoke is a sure indication that the bill has been hung up or killed, for if it had not been work would even now be well under way on that branch road. The Abbott government is keeping the mining districts of eastern British Columbia as a preserve for the Canadian Pacific, and the province's representatives in the house of commons uphold it in doing so.

An effort is being made by the officials of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railway to divert the trade that naturally belongs to the towns on Kootenay lake to other channels, in which they are interested as individuals. To defeat this effort, the merchants, mine owners, and business men of the towns in the lake country should at once take action, and a better step could not be taken than the organization of a board of trade. United action must be taken, to the end that every pound of freight, both inward and outward, be given to the transportation companies that favor us and give us the best rates, for it is only by such action that the railway officials alluded to can be brought up with a round turn.

D. B. BOGLE, Nelson, West Vernon street. E. P. WHALLEY, Notary Public, Eldorado City, Slocan.

BOGLE & WHALLEY
MINING BROKERS, REAL ESTATE, AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

All forms of conveyancing. Lots for sale on Baker and Vernon streets. House and lot on Silica street, Nelson. Residence property in Nelson cheap. Acre property near Nelson, Kaslo and in the Slocan country. Intending investors in mining property should have a copy of our map of Toad mountain mining district. All information supplied to correspondents.

H. SELOUS, J. P.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE AND MINES CONVEYANCING.

Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission. Conveyancing documents drawn up. Correspondence solicited.

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

R. C. Campbell-Johnston
(of Swansea, India, and the United States.)
METALLURGIST, ASSAYER, AND MINING ENGINEER.

Properties reported on. All assays undertaken. Furnaces and concentrating plants planned and erected. Treatment for ores given. Ores bought and sold. Box 731, Vancouver, B. C. Terms cash.

R. J. MOWAT & CO.
Contractors and Builders,
SEASONED LUMBER
always on hand for store fittings, desks, tables, etc. Will contract to erect all kinds of buildings and guarantee satisfaction. Shop: corner Josephine and Bluff sts.

C. E. C. BROWN, L.D.S.

Special attention given to care and treatment of diseased teeth. Crown and bridge work of the most approved modes. Gold plates, as well as vulcanite, inserted. Teeth regulated. All work warranted. Will visit West Kootenay at the opening of navigation and spend the greater part of the summer. Due notice of visit will be given in THE MINER.
January 19th, 1892.

Representatives at Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria.

C. HAMBER,
(NOTARY PUBLIC)
Real Estate, Mining Broker,
AND
Insurance Agent,
WEST BAKER STREET, ... NELSON, B. C.

Representing—
CITIZENS (Fire.)
QUEBEC "
CITY OF LONDON "
EQUITABLE (Life.)

REAL ESTATE and MINING INTERESTS in the district handled to the best advantage. Correspondence solicited.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. J. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.
Provincial Land Surveyors
Real Estate, and Mining Brokers.

Railway reconnaissance and location contracts taken Prospecting outfits organized, mines reported on, and assays furnished. Estimates prepared.

OFFICES: Victoria—Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government street. Nelson—Baker street.

The Nelson Exchange,
WARD STREET.

Mining STOCKS and PROPERTIES Negotiated.
Orders Taken for Colorado Stocks.

FOR SALE.

A fractional extension of the "Ollie," which is an extension of the "Dandy."

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that W. M. Wallace, as agent for the Neosho Mining Company (Foreign), has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the "Neosho," situate in Ainsworth mining division of West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.
N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, B. C., March 10th, 1892.

APPLICATION FOR TIMBER LEASE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply for a special license to cut timber on the following described tract of land, Commencing at a post on the south shore of the west arm of Kootenay lake, opposite the Balfour house, thence south 60 chains, thence east 100 chains more or less to the shore of Kootenay lake, thence northerly and westerly along the shore line of the lake and west arm to the point of commencement; containing 600 acres more or less.
ED RAUCH.
Balfour, Aptil 2nd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that assessed and provincial revenue taxes, for 1892, are now due and payable at my office, Nelson.
T. H. GIFFIN,
Nelson, February 13th, 1892. Assessor and ocllector.

One Per Cent a Month

can be obtained for small amounts, loaned on short time and well secured. Apply to HOUSTON & INK, real estate and mine brokers, Miner building, Nelson.

EDWARD APPLEWHAITE. W. GESNER ALLAN, Coroner. Notary Public.

APPLEWHAITE, ALLAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

Postoffice Box 69. S. E. CORNER BAKER AND JOSEPHINE STREETS, NELSON, B. C. Telephone 24.

Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.
Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

A Moscow correspondent of a London paper writes: As I have just returned from the famine-stricken governments of Samara and Pensa I thought you would be glad to have a few lines, especially as I have been on the spot. It would take volumes to describe but one-tenth of the misery that the south and eastern portion of the czar's dominions are now the scenes of. The sickness and distress to be found in a single village would fill a small book. I can only tell you, as one who has been there, that the accounts of this great calamity that have appeared in the English papers are not exaggerated. In fact, I do not believe there is a single correspondent who has been in the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of afflicted villages distant from two to 300 miles from the railways. I have not been further than 60 versts (40 miles) myself, and I have seen such sights as I thought impossible in any European country, especially in such a wealthy one as this. In one village I visited I found about 1,000 persons down with hunger-typhus, fever and influenza, out of a population of about 2,500. I saw fine strong men and women dying before my eyes of these and other complaints, which are mainly brought on by hunger and bad food, How many millions are in want no one knows, as detailed statistics—which would give the public a correct idea of the calamity—are not allowed to be published. I only know this, that in the governments of Samara and Saratoff alone, there are 1,840,000 who are simply kept alive by the "Zemstvo," or county councils, on the money sent them by the government. In these two governments it is estimated that there are close upon half a million men who receive no help from the Zemstvo, and who are now either starving to death or are subsisting on the charity and generosity of those who are receiving aid from the government and from the private charity of the country gentry. The aid afforded by the committee of the czarevitch, the Red Cross Society, and other societies, is but as a drop in this world of misery and want.

The government is now doing all it can to relieve the distress, and is spending millions; but they have commenced at the eleventh hour, when it is already too late. For the last two months the railways have been engaged night and day in conveying grain to the famine-stricken provinces, and for the time being all other goods-traffic but grain trains has been stopped. The manufacturers have consequently no coal, and have to stop work. The most terrible aspect of the famine is the indifference, or rather say ignorance, of the people in the big towns concerning the fate of their starving countrymen. The theaters are crowded every evening, and tickets cannot be had at the operas for love nor money whenever a favorite singer is to perform. Considering that thirty million people are affected by this calamity, and that there is distress in 16 or 18 governments (a government being often equal to a European state in size), this is a little too bad. It is estimated that the government is keeping alive fifteen millions at the very least. The mass of the towns-people (urban population) have only a faint idea of this, and ask me every day the most absurd questions, "Whether there is a famine?" "Whether it is not exaggerated?" and such nonsense. I lose my temper sometimes; but when I remember that the Russky Vedomosti has received its second warning for writing too much on this tender subject I can forgive and pity them.

Such a state of ignorance and darkness is impossible in any country with a "free press," God be thanked! The Russian press has, in fact, never been so utterly abject and powerless as it is at the present moment, This state of things cannot last for ever. Everybody is discontented, and if we have another famine we shall have a revolt in the Volga provinces, for the condition of the peasants there is commencing to be intolerable. A European war may break out in the spring through the inability of the government here to maintain order at home. Russia is well prepared, notwithstanding, and, I believe, would sooner go to war with Germany and Austria than run the risk of a revolt in the interior.

In the spring you will learn all about the famine, and you will find out that what I tell you is only too true, although only a particle of the whole truth about this national disaster, which has been coming on for the past five years, is allowed to be published. It has been hidden from the public for a long time, but has at last, like an "ugly ulcer," shown itself to the world.

ARTHUR E. HODGINS,
(A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.)
CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
TOLSON BUILDING.....NELSON, B. C.

W. R. CHESTNEY
ARCHITECT.
Plans furnished on application and estimates given free.
West Baker street, end of bridge.

WM. H. WHITTAKER,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
Office, Victoria street, Kamloops, B. C.

J. H. BOWES,
LAWYER,
NOTARY PUBLIC. TOLSON'S BLOCK.
NELSON.

F. M. McLEOD, B. A.
Notary Public, Etc.
Law Office: Room 6, Tolson Block. NELSON, B. C.

E. C. ARTHUR, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
Telep one 45. Office: Stanley and Victoria Streets.

J. R. WILLIAMS,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London;
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
Corner Silica and Ward Streets, Nelson. Telephone 40.

FRANK B. HARPER,
NELSON, B. C.
TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN.
Music furnished for all occasions.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL (all paid up), $12,000,000
REST, ... 6,000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH,.....President
Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND,.....Vice-President
E. S. CLOUSTON,.....General Manager

Nelson Branch: N. W. Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

Branches in London (England), New York and Chicago, and in the principal cities in Canada;
Buy and sell sterling exchange and cable tranfers;
Grant commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world;
Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH
Rate of interest at present four per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (paid up), £600,000 . $3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE FUND, £220,000 . . 1,100,000

BRANCHES:
Victoria, B. C., San Francisco, California,
Vancouver, B. C., Portland, Oregon,
New Westminster, B.C., Seattle, Washington,
Nanaimo, B. C., Tacoma, Washington.
Kamloops, B. C.
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, England.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
CANADA—Bank of Montreal and branches;
Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches;
Imperial Bank of Canada and branches;
Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and
Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents Bank of Montreal, New York;
Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
This bank is now open for business. Temporary office in J. Fred Hume's store, East Vernon street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be allowed on all time deposits.

THE KOOTENAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

PIONEER FINANCIAL HOUSE OF NELSON.

Transacts a general financial business.
Interest allowed on deposits at best rates.
Money to loan on business paper and against securities.

GENERAL AGENCY
London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.;
Taylor's celebrated safes;
Accident Insurance Company of North America.
CHAS. E. TAYLOR, Manager.

MR. CARNEGIE'S MONTE CRISTO.

Another distinguished New Yorker, Andrew Carnegie, while never having been exactly a resident of this little Pennsylvania town, here entered into the first contract which furnished the basis of his great fortune. It is not generally known that mr. Carnegie made his first money as an oil producer. It was on a farm on Oil creek, about three miles from this town of Franklin, and an outline of the operations which has been furnished to me by a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances reads like "King Solomon's Mines." The exact locality where mr. Carnegie made his first big money was known as the Story farm. It was a barren spot, consisting of hillside and bottom land, upon which the owner, William Story, was gradually compounding with starvation by trying to raise enough to keep himself alive. His farm consisted of 420 acres, and for a long time he tried in vain to sell it for $10 an acre. Later, when there were symptoms of oil in that locality, the shrewd mr. Carnegie, with his Scotch instinct for making money, came along with a few friends and bought out farmer Story's land, paying him $35,000 therefor. This was a great deal more than Story ever thought his wretched farm was worth, and a great deal less than mr. Carnegie expected to have to pay for it with the petroleum development coming down the creek, so both men were well satisfied with the bargain. Mr. Carnegie and his friends organized the Columbia Oil company and proceeded to drill wells on the farm, with the result of developing the richest bonanza ever produced on one farm in the history of the oil industry. There is no mere guesswork as to what this farm poured into the lap of Andrew Carnegie and his friends. The late David A. Stewart, the Pittsburg iron man, who was treasurer of the Columbia company, testified in a lawsuit in Erie, Pennsylvania, in which he refreshed his memory with the books of the company, that the Story farm had produced oil to the value of between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. Since that the farm has yielded enough to run the total up to $10,000,000 or more. In the ten years up to the time of this lawsuit the production of the farm had been nearly 2,000,000 barrels, and in this period dividends had been declared amounting to 461 per cent on the capital stock. So it was from this bonanza farm that mr. Carnegie received a start which has made him one of the money kings of the world and enabled him to contribute a keg of pure Scotch whisky to the white house and never miss the money.

One of London's Charms.

It is not necessary to describe the misery of a London fog to any one who has been compelled to reside in the metropolis during a few days of its prevalence. The painful irritation to the eyes, the choking sensation in the chest, together with the general depression of spirits and many other ailments, are the lesser sufferings that few who are exposed to it escape. But it is not yet realized what an amount of serious illness or how many deaths one week of London fog causes. It may be accepted that every ten days of this terrible visitation kills 2,500 people, and if we calculate nine serious cases of illness to each death, we have 25,000 people laid upon beds of sickness.

To a certain extent the cold that always prevails during these dense fogs may be credited with a portion of this sickness, but not to any great extent, as neither fog nor cold in country places produces any such change in the death rate. There can be little doubt that the extreme discomfort, as well as the deadliness of the London fogs, arises from the poisonous gases with which the damp air gets saturated, and increasingly so the longer the fog lasts. The smoke, which gives the fog its yellow appearance, and is so dirty and unpleasant, is not injurious, being only carbon; probably, indeed, it prevents the poisonous gases from doing more harm.

The fog, it is needless to say, is caused by atmospheric conditions which keep the lower stratum of the air comparatively stationary and prevents smoke from rising as it ordinarily does, even when there is no wind to move it. Consequently the air in our streets remains to a great extent unchanged during the prevalence of a thick fog, but it by no means remains in the same state, for the gas generated in the 2,500 miles of sewers is rising through the grids and mixing with the air, which is also being corrupted by the emanations from the millions of men and animals that live in the metropolis. It is difficult to realise how foul must be the condition of the air Londoners breathe after 2 or 3 days of fog, and the wonder is not that so many are sick and so many die, but that so few do. The poisonous fog so deteriorates the vigor of life that in addition to its directly injurious influence, it renders the system incapable of resisting the cold. To prevent these fogs seems impossible; the draining of marsh land would possibly do something to mitigate them; the discontinuance of the use of open fires, or the general use of smokeless fuel, would make them less unpleasant; but they would remain as poisonous as ever.

Bob Burdette on the Drummer.

Genial Bob Burdette, the prince of humorists, whose writings, always full of kind thoughts, never hurt any man's feelings, is a traveler, a minister, a humorist, and a lecturer. He knows the drummer from constant contact, and in his happy way describes him. If all men were like Robert J. Burdette there would be less sin in the world. This is what he says of the commercial traveler: "He looks over my shoulder as I register after him, and hands me his card with a shout of recognition; he peeps over the register again and watches the clerk assign me to 93. 'Ninety nothing!' he shouts. 'Who's in 15?' The clerk says he is saving 15 for judge Dryasdust. 'Well, he be blowed,' says my cheery friend. 'Give him the attic and put this gentleman in 15.' And if the clerk hesitates he seizes the pen and gives me 15 himself, and then he calls the porter and orders him to carry up my baggage and put a fire in 15, and in the same breath adds, "What time will you be down to supper, Mr. Burdette?' And he waits for me; and, seeing I am a stranger in town, he sees that I am cared for; that the waiters do not neglect me; he tells me about the town, the people and the business; he is breezy, sociable, full of good stories, always good natured; he frisks with cigars and 1000-mile tickets; he knows all the best rooms in the hotels; he always has a key for the car seats, and turns a seat for himself and friends without troubling the brakeman; but he will ride on the wood box or stand outside to accommodate a lady, and he will give up his seat to an old man. I know him pretty well. For three years I have been traveling with him, and I have seen the worst, and I know the best out-weighs the worst. I could hardly get along without him. I am glad he is so numerous."

W. F. Teetzel & Co.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS

CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CIGARS. RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES IN STOCK.

Cor. East Baker and Ward Streets.
Telephone 36.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to make application to the licensing board at its next sitting for a license for a hotel at Slocan, near Columbia & Kootenay railway crossing.

McGRATH & GALLAGHER.

Dated, April 21st, 1892.

Nelson Sawmill Co. Ltd.

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

Manufacture

Lumber, Moldings, Shingles.

The mill has a capacity of 20,000 feet a day.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

W. N. ROLFE, Secretary.

Offices { Tolson block, End of Flume.
Telephone 2.

THE

Kootenay Lake Sawmill

WILL BE REMOVED AND REBUILT

at Kaslo

during the summer of 1892. New and improved machinery will be put in. A drive of choice logs, consisting of white pine, white spruce, clear cedar, etc., will be brought down from the Lardeau. The mill will be run at its present site until the new establishment is ready. An abundant stock of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, etc, now on hand. All orders promptly filled. Prices and terms will be adjusted to meet any competition.

March 15th, 1892. **G. O. BUCHANAN.**

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	$14 00
No. 2 " "	12 00
Culls, "	8 00
Shingles, "	4 50

MOLDINGS.

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

Mills at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake.

S. C. Spalding, . . . Manager

R. F. PERRY, Agent at Nelson.
BREMNER & WATSON, Agents at Ainsworth.

MADDEN HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN,
Proprietor.

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.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

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

AXEL JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

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.

NEW BED-ROOMS. BAR JUST ADDED.

THE BAR

is stocked with all brands of liquors and cigars.

THE TREMONT

East Baker Street, Nelson,

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.

The Table is not Surpassed by that of any Hotel in the Kootenay Lake country.

At the Bar is Dispensed Fine Liquors and Cigars, and the bed-rooms are newly furnished.

MALONE & TREGILLUS.....PROPRIETORS

TRAIL HOUSE,

TRAIL, B. C.

TOPPING & HANNA.....PROPRIETORS

Good Table; Good Beds; Hyas-Close Liquors.

MOSSBACK ENGLISH RAILROADS.

Few people among the general public know that the locomotives and cars in use on English railroads could not run on American roads—they would stick on the curves. This is due to the fact that the American railroad man has advanced immeasureably beyond the Englishman in the evolution of railroad rolling stock, and the result is that he can run his train over sharp curves around the shoulders of a mountain, while the Englishman's train would stick on the curve without hope of escape. Thus in order to avoid curves the Englishman bores a tunnel through a mountain at enormous expense when the American would circle around it with comparative cheapness.

George Stephenson, an Englishman, invented the locomotive, but Ross Winans, of Baltimore, made immense improvements upon it, which adapted it to modern requirements.

A contrast of the railroads of the two countries is a contrast of the characters of their people. The English railroad man has made little progress since the days of George Stephenson's "Rocket," compared with the immense strides made by the inventive genius of America in the evolution of the railroad and its train. The first idea of a steam train was one with solid trucks running on a straight and comparatively level track, and English railroad and rolling stock construction has not wandered much from this idea. The locomotives and cars are still built on solid bogy trucks, with wheels fixed at right angles to the breadth of the car, so that they cannot round a sharp curve. The sharpest standard curves on English roads have a radius of 1,000 feet and even to get around them the cars have to be built very short. The locomotives have no equalizing beams or levers, so that when they strike a piece of rough track the weight is liable to be confined to two or three driving wheels, which thus become the only point of friction. Hence there is great loss of power.

These objections have been overcome years ago on the American roads, but John Bull declines to take a hint from his cousin. He goes on building railroads solid as rocks, laying 90 pound rail on them, burrowing through a mountain when an American would wind around it on sharp curves, or laboriously grinding around a long sweep in order to reach a point, and carrying a far larger proportion of dead weight in his rolling stock than the American.

The American locomotive or car is hung on a swivel to the bogy trucks and thus the direction in which the wheels are moving may often be at a sharp angle to the line of the car lengthwise. This arrangement enables trains in this country to round curves which would give an English railroad man a fit. The curves on standard roads in this country have 573 feet radius, and there is one on the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburg of 260 feet. On the Manhattan Elevated road of New York, whoch does the heaviest passenger business in the world, some of the curves in rounding street corners have less than 100 feet radius. By means of the swivel bogy truck great Pullman cars 70 feet long round curves of 300 to 400 feet radius, while in England freight cars little larger than an express wagon could not round a curve of less than 1,000 feet radius, and a car as long as the Pullman would stick beyond hope of escape. The American engine also has equalization beams or levers, whose object is to keep the full weight of the engine on all the driving wheels in case it is running on rough track. The English engine in such a place might balance itself on two or three driving wheels.

English locomotives were tried once on this continent many years ago. The Grand Trunk road of Canada was built by Englishmen, and they put locomotives and cars of the English pattern on it. The trains refused to go and had to be replaced with those of the American pattern. But the projectors did not take the lesson home with them, and the English roads are blundering along according to antiquated ideas.

The American type of locomotive is used in nearly all the new countries of the world—Canada, Australia, South America and Mexico. The English type is used in the British islands and on the continent of Europe.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Corner West Vernon and Stanley Streets, NELSON, B. C.
Telephone 43.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR MINERS AND MINING MEN.

SILVER KING HOTEL

RATES $1.50 AND $2.50 A DAY.

Corner West Baker and Ward Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

The Silver King is in it for the Season of 1892. The Table will be Unsurpassed. Quiet and Well-Lighted Club Rooms.

No Liquors and Cigars but the Best.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

THE TECUMSEH.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

BROWN & YATES,
PROPRIETORS.

The above house has been newly furnished throughout and is now open to travelers. The table is one of the best in the the town. The bar keeps the finest brands of liquors and cigars.

HOTEL PHAIR

NELSON.

Rates $3 and $4 a day. Hot and cold water; electric bells; billiard and club rooms; baths. All appointments first-class. E. E. PHAIR, proprietor.

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.

Telephone 27. 7, 9, and 11 East Vernon Street, NELSON, B. C.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The Selous block, opposite the Phair hotel, will be occupied by H. Selous, Gray, Perry & Davys, and F. Stirsky, the latter a jeweler from New Westminster. Nelson will then have a jewelers.

C. E. Perry and R. A. Cavill came in this week from Victoria. Mr. Perry is on his way to Slocan lake to make surveys of the government reserves at the mouth of Carpenter creek and at the north end of the lake. The one at mouth of Carpenter creek will be surveyed first, so that the lots can be placed on the market at an early date. Mr. Cavill is a mining expert from England, and will make this section his headquarters for a time.

George A. Keefer arrived at Nelson Friday from Victoria. The work of reclaiming the land on the Kootenay reserved for the Grohman syndicate will be commenced at once, mr. Keefer being engineer-in-chief. The dredging plant is now at Revelstoke, and will be forwarded as soon as the transportation companies can do so so as not to inconvenience the Hudson's Bay Company.

Owing to dissatisfaction on the part of one of his bondsmen, Dan Dunn is no longer a wharf contractor at Nelson. The wharf is being completed by the government, Andy Wallace acting as foreman. Mr. Dunn says he was unfairly treated—and no doubt he was.

R. Marpole, A. W. Black, and Fred Baker of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific are taking a look at the Columbia & Kootenay branch and the company's supply stores at Robson. THE MINER, however, being no longer in the confidence of the magnates of "the greatest railway on earth," these gentlemen did not call at its sanctum to give inside information as to the future intentions of the company.

Messrs. Hurry & Campbell intend to start a dairy business in Nelson as soon as they can get their cattle in from the Kettle river. Fresh butter will be a novelty to the Kootenay pioneers which they will be likely to appreciate.

The Edison General Electric Company will put in the electric light plant at Nelson, its agent, W. T. McCaskey of Spokane, contracting to have the plant in operation by July 1st. The plant will be the best made by that company. It is the intention of the electric light company to make the rates so low to consumers that oil will no longer be used, not even in residences.

Palmer Clarke of Vancouver, who is in Nelson adjusting the Carney & Barrett fire loss, says there will be less difficulty hereafter in securing insurance in Nelson, from the fact that the representatives of the insurance companies were in ignorance as to the efficiency of the water supply in case of fire. On the arrival of the fire apparatus ordered and the making of contemplated changes in the size of the water mains, Nelson will be as well protected from fire as any town in the province.

Jack Walsh has returned to Nelson, and reports that J. Tolson is on his way in; that real estate in the old country is not booming, and that Mashonaland is the country of the future.

It is within the range of possibilities that Nelson will before long possess a theatre, having all modern improvements, including asbestos fire-proof curtain, calcomined walls, and electric lights. The investment would, no doubt, be a good one for the capitalist who owned the building, but, it is, at present, a question whether the company having it would have much trouble in counting their parquet checks.

Sam Green of Ainsworth and Kaslo was in Nelson a couple of days this week sizing up Nelson as compared with Kaslo. He went back to the villages on the western shore of Kootenay lake firmly convinced that the town at the mouth of Kaslo creek, with its 2 stores, 2 hotels, and 6 shacks, was not in it. He reported business at Ainsworth good and the mining outlook of that district promising.

Hunter & McKinnon have purchased G. A. Bigelow's entire stock of groceries and shipped the goods to their store at Eldorado City.

NOTICE.

By the terms of the sale, all accounts due THE MINER for advertising and job work, prior to May 1st, are payable to Houston & Ink. All amounts due for subscription are payable to Bogle & Whalley.

HOUSTON & INK.
Nelson, April 25th, 1892. BOGLE & WHALLEY.

STANLEY BROTHERS,

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Are Opening a Photographic Studio.

AX-MEN WANTED.

Fifty men to chop cord wood at Kootenay Lake, 8 miles above Pilot Bay. Apply at Balfour Trading Company's store, or on the work.

C. N. LA FRANCE.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to make application to the licensing board at its next sitting for a license for a hotel at Slocan lake, where the Slocan trail joins the lake.

Dated, April 25th, 1892. THOMAS MULVEY.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to make application to the licensing board at its next sitting for a license for a hotel at Slocan, near Columbia & Kootenay railway crossing.

P. J. GALLAGHER.

Dated, April 21st, 1892.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOTS.

Purchasers who have not yet received their agreements, can have them by applying to mr. Daly, manager of the Bank of British Columbia.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the provisional directors of the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, will be held on Monday evening, May 2nd, 1892.

JAMES A. GILKER.
CHARLES H. INK,
JOHN HOUSTON,
JOHN M'LEOD,
JOHN JOHNSON,
THOMAS MADDEN,
W. A. CRANE,
J. F. HUME,
F. S. BARNARD,
Provisional directors.

Nelson, B. C., April 26th, 1892.

NOTICE.

Until a permanent office can be secured, the Nelson central exchange of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company will be in G. A. Bigelow's store.

W. A. CRANE, secretary.

Nelson, April 30th, 1892.

NOTICE.

For the present the undersigned will have desk room in the office of G. A. Bigelow. W. A. Crane is authorized to give receipts for money paid on accounts due to them as former owners of THE MINER. HOUSTON & INK.

Nelson, April 50th, 1892.

B. A. BIGELOW & CO.

Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings. Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.---Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. AGENTS: Val Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee; Northwest Ærated Water Co.; Gooderham & Worts' Whisky.

EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON

TELEPHONE 8.