

The Mines in
Kootenay are Among
the Richest in
America.

THE MINER

The Mines are
in Great Gold,
Silver, Copper,
and Lead.

WHOLE NUMBER 163

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, August 19, 1893.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2 PER YEAR.

Ready Cash is the . . .

Best Introduction . . .

To Present to

R. E. LEMON,

Should you wish to Secure
any of the Bargains which
his Big Stock of Groceries,
Liquors, Hardware, and
Miners' supplies afford.

NOTICE

to our Customers.

We have adopted the Cash Basis, and have adjusted
our Prices to this Rule.

No Goods, whether Groceries, Crockeryware, Glass-
ware, Clothing, Dry Goods, or Liquors
and Cigars at wholesale will leave Our
Store or Warehouse except for Cash.

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

Nelson, B. C.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
TEMPTING DISPLAY OF

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
and Silverware, Shown in the
Warerooms of

HUNT & DOVER

The Jewellers.

Great Bargain can be had for Cash.

BAKER STREET,

NELSON, B. C.

SQUATTERS MAY SQUAT.

THAT IS PROVIDED THEY PURCHASE
THEIR LOTS

The Premier interviewed by a Delegation
from the South Kootenay Board of Trade
with Results that are Quite Satisfactory
to the Squatters.

Premier Davie arrived in town Thurs-
day evening from Victoria. The object
of his visit was to enquire into the title
of the Hall Mines company property,
and upon his report that the title is all
right the money will be paid over to the
original holders by the newly formed
company which is to operate the prop-
erty this coming summer.

While here the Premier was waited
upon by a delegation from the South
Kootenay Board of Trade consisting of
R. E. Lemon, president; Geo. A. Bige-
low, secretary-treasurer; and John
Houston, and talked almost to death.
The delegation had two sittings with the
Premier and are more than satisfied
with the result of their interviews.

The Squatters Case.

The case of the squatters who have
erected houses on government lots in de-
fiance of warnings from the Land Com-
missioner's office, was first taken up.
There are six or seven of these cases and
for the past week they have been on the
ragged edge, by reason of a command
from the Land Commissioner's office
that they "move off the earth."

When a man wished to build a house
two years or so ago he squatted on the
best looking government lot he could
find and went ahead with his improve-
ments, being always fortunate enough
to have the lot knocked down to him at
the government auction which followed.
Thus in a way a precedent was establish-
ed which got several Nelson men in a
corner this summer.

In August last year a number of appli-
cations were made at the Gold Commis-
sioner's office for permission to squat on
government lots. The request was com-
municated to the office of the Lands and
works department at Victoria, and was
answered in most unmistakable terms
that the government could not consent
to any such practice. Despite this those
desiring lots squatted, and in several in-
stances erected costly residences.

The officers of the Board of trade
sought to extricate them from their
difficulty and also to secure a sale of the
government lots within the townsite.

It required all the persuasive eloquence
of the delegation to touch the Premier's
heart on this line but he finally inti-
mated that he would endeavor to ar-
range the matter by bringing on a gov-
ernment sale of lots within thirty days
to be followed by a second auction in
the fall. The feeling of the delegation
being that if lots are offered at reason-
able prices a number of persons will
build houses.

Speaking to the MINER the Premier
announced with reference to the squat-
ters that it was a "dead open and shut
game" that the present would be the last
occasion upon which squatters rights
would receive any consideration what-
ever.

Those C. P. R. Improvements.

The question of town improvements
was taken up and it was explained that
while the government had made all the
improvements that could reasonably be
expected the Canadian Pacific Railway
had been remiss in making the amount
of improvements which devolved upon
them. The railway company it was un-
derstood was to spend an amount equal
to that expended by the government on
improvements, some \$2100,00, but up to
date it is said the railway company's ex-
penditures do not exceed \$500.

In this connection the Premier prom-
ised to place the matter before the pro-
per C. P. R. officials with a view of hav-
ing the work done. He will recommend
that the sewer up Ward creek receive
attention from the railway company.

Civic Government.

The conversation then drifted upon
matters of local government and the
question of "incorporation" which has
developed into a Board of Trade night-

mare was turned over. The Premier is
not a sanguine incorporationist.

He has an opinion of his own on this
as well as most other matters and he ex-
pressed it in the same deliberate style
which characterizes the greater number
of his utterances. He favors the elec-
tion of a local council elected in much
the same manner as the five wardens,
in which council the Gold Commissioner
shall sit. He thinks that such a council
could be handled satisfactorily in the
interests of the town, and the constitu-
tion of the body could be legalized by a
special act of parliament.

County Court Sessions.

The inconvenience suffered by the
merchants by reason of the infrequency
of the sessions of the county courts were
touched upon, and after considerable
discussion the delegation gathered the
impression from the Premier that he
would endeavor if possible to have ses-
sions of the county court held in the dis-
trict every sixty days at the outside.

The Petty Debts Act.

The repeal of the Petty Debts act was
discussed and the repeal depreciated in
by members of the delegation. They
explained to the Premier that in view of
the fact that the country is over run by
all kinds of adventurers and tin-horn
merchants and business men from all
parts of the globe, the reputable mer-
chants and business men doing business
in the district wanted every protection
which the government could throw
around them.

In reply the Premier stated that while
he had never favored the existence of
the act upon the statutes, from a city
standpoint he could readily understand
the necessity for such an act in an out-
lying district like West Kootenay, and
he also intimated that something might
be done toward placing a similar act
upon the statutes again with reference
only to such districts as West Kootenay.

Surface Rights.

Those who have been troubled over
surface rights need not give themselves
needless alarm. The delegation secured
from the Premier an interpretation of
the famous Mineral Act Amendment
Act. It is on a line with the letter
which he wrote to R. E. Lemon some
months ago. The government does not
intend that the act shall be in any way
retrospective and will not withhold sur-
face rights in the crown grants of any
claims which were located prior to April
11, 1893.

The Premier explained that the mis-
understanding was occasioned by a mis-
construction placed upon the act by the
Assistant Attorney General, in his ab-
sence, and the Lands and Works De-
partment. A number of crown grants
have been issued under such misunder-
standing the crown grants having been
withheld but these will be recalled and
new crown grants issued in their stead.

The Premier left this morning for
Kaslo en route for New Denver and Na-
kusp, where he will see what there is to
see of the country.

WILD-OAT MAN NABBED

He Tried to Work Eastern Capitalists a
Set of Bogus Claims.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—Ducles Samson,
the Frenchman who induced several
Canadian capitalists to go into a gold
mining scheme 500 miles north of the
Canadian Pacific railway in the wilds of
British Columbia, has been arrested by
five Indians who went in pursuit of him.
Arthur Lamierro, one of the victims,
accompanied Samson, and when the lat-
ter learned he was to be accompanied
he made for the woods, leaving his wife
behind him. Indians were put on his
track and ran him down near Black-
water, half naked and starving. Lam-
ierro, who arrived in Ottawa to-night,
said when Samson understood the situ-
ation he threatened to shoot, but was
overpowered and disarmed. He after-
wards escaped to the woods, where he
remained until captured.

Samson lived in New York ten years
ago, and first went to New Orleans,
where his record is said to have been
bad. Afterwards he swindled a corner
American cities and then settled in Can-
ada. He has been committed to stand
his trial on September 28th. One man
in this city invested about \$17,000 in his
scheme, and will press a charge against
him of obtaining money under false pre-
tences.

QUICKLY GATHERED HIM

A FORGER'S COURSE IS SUDDENLY
CUT VERY SHORT.

Several Business Men of Nelson Cash Small
Checks That are Found to be Forgeries.—
The man Caught Just at Train Time and
And Committed for Trial.

A neat little piece of quick work took
place in Nelson on Thursday after-
noon. During the course of the day
several business houses were entered by
a man who after asking the price of half
the goods in sight, would make some
small purchase.

In every case a small check was ten-
dered in payment. The cash above the
price of the goods was paid over, and
the man went on his way rejoicing. In
the course of his wanderings he strolled
into a Baker street store. Selecting
a article which struck his fancy, he ten-
dered in payment for the same a check
on A. W. Wright, the Kaslo merchant.

The check was not large, but the mer-
chant thought it just as well to make
some inquiries regarding funds, and
quietly slipped out and presented the
check at the Bank of Montreal. The
bank people concluded to look the mat-
ter up, and a little inquiry developed
the fact that the check was, in all prob-
ability, a forgery. The check was re-
turned to the man unpaid.

The bank management telephoned to
Kaslo, and A. W. Wright came down to
Nelson. In the mean time the hours had
rolled by, and it was near train time.
For a moment it looked as if the law
was to be successfully defied. Then the
Blind Goddess, supposed to be engaged
in a perpetual game of blind-man's buff,
got an extra move on, and the man was
gathered in.

The party gave the name of James H.
Startsman. On Friday the case came
up before the Gold Commissioner for
preliminary examination. Wright laid
the information, and after hearing the
evidence, Startsman was committed for
trial.

In this connection it might be well to
state that the authorities are aware of
the presence in the town of Nelson of
several questionable characters at the
present time. One or two of them are
known to have taken part in shady trans-
actions. The business men of this sec-
tion will do well to watch carefully all
paper offered in the near future, as it is
supposed that an effort will be made to
issue more or less bogus stuff of this
kind.

The sooner these people awoken to the
fact that this is a peculiarly unhealthy
locality for such gentry, and rid the
town of their unwelcome presence, the
better. The "one, two, three" style of
lading out justice to offenders against
the law, which is peculiar to this side of
the line, usually has the desired effect,
and has kept Nelson in the past a model
town with regard to law and order.

BEHRING SEA DECISION

It is Technically Favorable to Great Britain
But Satisfies the U. S.

A decision has been reached at last in
the Behring Sea arbitration affairs. As
has been expected for some time the de-
cision is favorable to the claims of Great
Britain. On the five questions submit-
ted for arbitration each ruling was prac-
tically against the claims of the United
States.

Exclusive jurisdiction over the waters
of Behring seas, and the right to protect
the fur seal wherever found in those
waters was in substance the claim of
the United States and this has been dis-
allowed.

The regulations devised for the future
of the sealing business are not so favor-
able. They are in brief:

1. That no pelagic sealing is to be al-
lowed within 100 miles of the seal islands.
2. That no seals are to be killed either
in the ocean or Behring sea during May,
June and July.
3. That no firearms are to be used in
killing seals in Behring Sea.

There is as yet no advice as to just
how the seals are to be killed. Probably
they can be rounded up with a dip net.

While the decision is technically in
favor of Great Britain, the United States
can be well satisfied with the outcome
as the rules practically give them all
they were asking for.

The most important result to British
Columbia will be the fact that under
the decision all the ship owners can re-
cover damages or being interfered with
last year. The chances are that Uncle
Sam will have several heavy bills to
foot of this description, and the money
will come in very handy down on the
coast just now.

A MUCH VEXED QUESTION

PROGRESS OF THE SILVER FIGHT IN CONGRESS AND SENATE.

The Spirit of the Senate Appears More Favorable to the White Metal than was at First Expected.—Relief Plan outlined to increase the circulating medium.

(Continued from page 2.)

The Senate.

In the course of debate Senator Vest stated that Cleveland accepted the nomination on a platform which pledged the democratic party to bimetalism. He did not undertake to say that the president was opposed to bimetalism or would not give executive sanction to the measure to coin silver at a commercial ratio with gold, but he did undertake to say the president's message was most significant for what it failed to say. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the president and without the slightest doubt of his honesty of purpose, that when he failed to say one word in respect to bimetalism, he certainly meant that consideration of the question of free coinage of silver, at any ratio, was so impracticable that it did not need executive notice.

The business men of London, said Senator Vest, before the closing of the Indian mints, were pleading with the people of Great Britain in favor of bimetalism as the only sure foundation for financial existence and declaring that silver really fluctuated much less than gold. It was not over-production of silver that brought down its value. It was legislation—legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when those two great nations took away the monetary use of silver. With the resources and population of the United States it was only necessary for the United States to fix a policy and stand by it. The trouble today is caused by the open and sedulous inculcation of the idea that the country is about to go to a gold standard, and that the silver money of the country will be worthless.

Senator Vest spoke of the unfortunate condition of the miners of the west, and said he knew what these people endured. Leaving the comforts of civilization and going out, a rifle in one hand and a pick in the other, blazing the pathway of civilization in the canyons of the Rocky mountains, they built up the silver mining industry on the faith pledged them by the people of the United States in its constitution and laws that the product of those mines will be considered as a money metal, and we are now asked by the true financial "four hundred" of New York and the commercial classes of England to betray these people and say to them, "Find something else to do; we want gold, gold, gold." No, Mr. President, I will not do it.

In conclusion Senator Vest repelled the idea of there being a necessity for an international agreement on the subject of silver.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The leading republicans of the house announce their intention of taking little or no part in the silver debate on the ground that they were refused a chance to amend the order regulating the debate.

They declare that they did not believe that "free silver or no silver,"—which is the only alternative in the Bland order—were the only two possible solutions of the situation; that they would have been glad to have secured a vote on another proposition, which they believe would go farther than any other to meet and relieve the necessities of the financial situation. In view of this they do not feel called upon to take part in the debate. It is doubtful, however if they can hold to the programme here outlined.

In the house, after the appointment of committees on enrolled silver bills, the silver debate was resumed.

Butler, democrat, of Louisiana spoke in favor of free coinage. Layton, democrat, of Ohio followed in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause.

Layton was followed by Patterson, democrat, of Tennessee, on the same line.

The programme of the house has been definitely fixed by the adoption of the order introduced Friday last by Mr. Bland that the time be devoted exclusively to consideration of the silver question under the rules of the last house governing debate. Anticipating the apparent lack of interest manifested in discussion by members on Saturday, the number of applications for recognition already on the speaker's list demonstrates that the period allotted for debate, 11 days under the general rules, and three days under the five minute rule, will be all occupied. There are now between 90 and 100 names enrolled by the speaker, the great majority of whom probably expect to talk the full hour allowed by the rule. If it appears that the time for debate will be too short to accommodate all who wish to speak, night sessions will be held to lengthen the period, but it is not thought that this ex-

LOCATED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER AT BEAVER CREEK, ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF THE PEND D'OREILLE RIVER, THE PROPERTY OF THE

WEST KOOTENAY LAND COMPANY, LTD.

IS THE TOWNSITE OF

SAYWARD

A Typical Site for a large City, being level bench land, perfectly adapted for Building Purposes, and is the SELECTED junction of the River and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD

is the only natural location for a Centre of Supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines of the Pend d'Oreille and Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek.

SAYWARD

is the Construction Headquarters of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, and will always be a splendid location for supply warehouses.

PRICES: \$150 for Corners; \$100 for Inside Lots

TERMS: One-third Cash, one-third in 2 months, one-third in 4 months, with interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments.

TITLE CROWN GRANT

pendient will become necessary before next week, with the expiration of which the debate will close.

Enemies of Silver Organizing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A meeting of the committee appointed last week to arrange on behalf of the anti silver men for a discussion of the silver question in the house, has been called. The purposes of the call are the appointment of sub-committees to take charge of the various features, and to organize the anti silver forces in the house. It is expected to result in a bill of the house upon the pending measures. At present estimates, the majority in favor of repeal vary from 22 to 40.

The Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—While the momentous debate in favor of re-coinage or repeal is progressing in the house with no prospect of a vote until two weeks from today, the indications are that the senate will devote its first legislative act to entirely another remedy for the financial situation—that of permitting national banks to issue currency to the par value of their United States bonds on deposit in the treasury. Thus two bodies will be working at cross purposes, and out of the complications to ensue no one knows what will finally happen.

Developments in the senate are decidedly discouraging to those who hoped for an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The introduction by Senator Voorhees of an increased currency bill and its reference to the committee of which he is chairman, indicates that the finance committee will first seek relief in recommending the issue of national bank notes to the par value of the bonds deposited, and that the questions of free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman law will be relegated to the future for more leisurely consideration.

When Senator Vest reaffirmed his allegiance to bimetalism and spoke against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act the repealing men found greater cause for disappointment.

Senator Vest introduced to-day a bill for the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury. It provides that after setting aside in coin and bullion as a reserve such amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July, 1890, as shall equal, at coinage value, the aggregate sum of treasury notes authorized by that act, all the remainder of such shall be deemed available for the issue of silver certificates; such remainder of surplus bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars, and such dollars to be used for the redemption of silver certificates as now required by law; provided this is not deemed to alter or amend the act of July, 1890. It also provides that the reserve circulating association be entitled to a par of United States bonds on deposit, not however to exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in.

APPLICATION FOR WATER LEASE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Commissioner of Lands and Works for West Kootenay District for a lease of 2,000 inches of water, to be taken from the Three Forks of Carpenter Creek at a point about five miles from the mouth of Carpenter Creek, the water to be used for milling, mining, water works, domestic and other purposes.

CHARLES HUGONIN.

Nelson, June 19, 1893.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN PROBATE.

In the goods of John Sandon, deceased.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Whereas John Sandon, late of the District of West Kootenay, and Province of British Columbia, formerly of the Province of Quebec, died on or about the 9th day of February, A. D. 1893, in the district of West Kootenay, aforesaid, and by his last will and testament appointed one Joseph Hetherington of the District of West Kootenay aforesaid his sole Executor and Legatee.

Take notice that an application will be made on Friday, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1893 on behalf of the Joseph Hetherington, to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, British Columbia, for probate of the will of the said John Sandon, deceased.

J. H. Bowes,
Baker Street, Nelson,
British Columbia,
Solicitor for Joseph
Hetherington.

Dated at Nelson B. C., this 1st day of August, A. D. 1893.

BANK ACTING.

TAKE NOTICE

On and after this date the undersigned banks will receive American notes at a discount of one per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Nelson, Aug. 15, 93.

CROWN GRANT APPLICATION.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

BLUE JAY MINERAL CLAIM

New Denver Mining District.

TAKE NOTICE THAT WE, R. E. LEMON, free miner's certificate No. 49,312, and Scott McDonald, free miner's certificate No. 46,425, intend sixty days from date hereof to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this first day of August, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days from date hereof I intend to apply for a Crown grant to the "Elna" mineral claim situated on Tead Mount in West Kootenay District. This application will be made under clause 35, "Mineral Act, 1891."

Copies of the field notes and plat can be seen at the office of the Government agent, Nelson.

CHARLES VAN NISS.

Nelson, B.C., July 10th, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. S. FAIRWELL, as agent for the Josephine Mining Company, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown grant in favor of the "Josephine" mineral claim. The "Josephine" is a northerly extension of the "Highland," Lot 258, Group 1, and is situated about 2½ miles north-west from Ainsworth. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, B.C., July 20th, 1893.

NOTICE

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

Wellington Mineral Claim.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I, AS AGENT FOR the Kootenay & Columbia Prospecting and Mining Company Limited, free miner's certificate No. 44,298, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

EDWARD WATTS

Dated this first day of August, 1893.

TRANSPORTATION TIME TABLES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Cheapest and Most Direct Route.
From NELSON, KASLO and all Kootenay Points

To the PACIFIC COAST and to the EAST.

TRAINS TO AND FROM NELSON DAILY.

Direct Connection at Robson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening. With Steamer for REVELSTOKE, where connection is made with Canadian Pacific Eastbound and Westbound through trains.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED,
BAGGAGE CHECKED TO DESTINATION,
No CUSTOMS DIFFICULTIES.

Equipment Unsurpassed, combining Palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

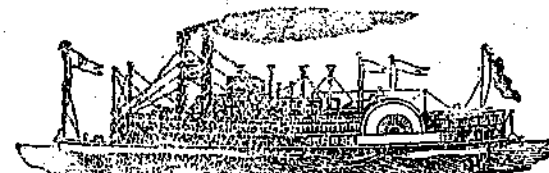
For information as to rates, time, etc., apply to nearest agent.

J. HAMILTON, Agent, NELSON,
Or to GEO. BELL BROWN,
District Passenger Agent, VANCOUVER.

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO.

(LIMITED)

TIME CARD NO. 8.



INTO EFFECT SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1893.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE

STR. COLUMBIA connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke for all Eastern and Coast points. Leaves Robson—Tuesdays, and Fridays at 7 p.m.

Leaves Revelstoke—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 a.m.

Passengers from Nelson should take the C. & K. train leaving Nelson at 3 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

STRAKER COLUMBIA, running in connection with the C. & K. Railway and the S. F. & N. Railway between Nelson and Spokane, making close connection at Spokane with Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific for all points east and west.

Leaves Robson—Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 a.m.

Leaves Northport—Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. Passengers for Spokane should take C. & K. trains leaving Nelson at 3 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Tourists from Spokane for Glacier, Banff and other G.P.R. resorts make close connection at Robson with boats for Revelstoke.

KASLO ROUTE

STEAMER NELSON
Sunday—Nelson to Kaslo.
Monday—Kaslo to Nelson and return.
Tuesday—Kaslo to Nelson.
Wednesday—Nelson to Kaslo, thence to Land and return to Kaslo.
Thursday—Kaslo to Nelson and return.
Friday—Nelson to Kaslo.
Saturday—Kaslo to Nelson and return.

Steamer leaves Nelson for Kaslo on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., and on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p.m.

Steamer leaves Kaslo for Nelson on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8 a.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m., connecting with all trains on the C. & K. railway to Robson.

The Company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the

Company's offices, Nelson, B.C.

J. W. TROUP, Manager

A MUCH VEXED QUESTION

PROGRESS OF THE SILVER FIGHT IN CONGRESS AND SENATE.

The Spirit of the Senate Appears More Favorable to the White Metal than was at first Expected.—Relief Plan Outlined to Increase the Circulating Medium.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Before a small audience the silver debate in the house was continued this morning.

Wheeler of Alabama, continued his speech.

Morse, Republican, of Massachusetts, followed Wheeler. He heartily approved the president's view in regard to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, though he believed the present depression was not entirely due to that act. It came from the threats of the Democrats to pass tariff legislation.

Harter, Democrat, of Ohio, followed in favor of repeal. He had little controversies with the Republicans, in which he charged the Republican party with being responsible for the present situation, but eulogized Sherman for his attitude at the time of the passage of the law which bears his name. Instead of being abused, Sherman should receive the grateful thanks of the whole people.

Harter was followed by Hendrix Democrat of New York, in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Hendrix's speech was listened to attentively and he was followed by Bowers of California.

Secretary Tracy's Plan Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Speaking of ex-Secretary Tracy's proposition for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury, to relieve the monetary stringency, treasury officials point to their statement of August 5, showing that it would take five years for the mints to convert the bullion into silver dollars and that certificates could only be issued on the profits, coinage certificates already being out to cover the bullion value.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is reported that a very significant occurrence happened in the senate finance committee Thursday.

A motion was made authorizing the chairman to introduce a bill to amend the law governing the issue of national bank notes, to permit the issue to the par value of the bonds deposited as security therefor. This was agreed to, after discussion, by a majority of 2 to 1.

Then it was proposed to authorize the chairman to report a bill to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, whereupon Vest of Missouri, is said to have made a speech denouncing the proposition and notifying its friends that no bill which ignored silver could pass the senate.

Under the influence of the remarks of Senator Vest, the committee unanimously reconsidered its action on the currency action and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The senate Democratic caucus committee has adjourned till Monday, having failed to agree on any plan of procedure. The fact that the house has agreed and has two weeks of discussion relieves the senate of the necessity for hurry, and probably no settled policy will be reached till near the end of the house discussion.

Aug. 14.—In the senate to-day Senator Voorhees introduced a bill authorizing the issue of national bank notes to the full face value of bonds deposited. The bill was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Carlisle urging its immediate passage. This bill would add \$19,000,000 to the circulation. It was referred to the finance committee.

Numerous petitions on the silver question were presented and referred and one for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, the latter coming from the San Francisco chamber of commerce.

Senator Palmer of Illinois introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a government building at Chicago on the present post office site, to be finished in eighteen months at a cost of four millions.

Senator Hill of New York introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that nothing but financial legislation be undertaken during the present session. Laid on the table.

Senator Vest then addressed the senate on his resolution in favor of bimetalism and the free coinage of gold and silver. He likened the Sherman act to "a houseless and homeless dog without a kennel to hide his dishonored head," but declared that he would not vote for its repeal without a guarantee of silver as a money metal. At a late hour to-night Senator White, member of the steering committee of the

NELSON LOTS

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

democratic caucus, was quoted as saying that the committee had come to no conclusion respecting the line of policy to be pursued by the majority of the senate. His understanding, however, was that debate on the silver question, based upon one of the measures already pending, Senator Stewart's free coinage bill or Mr. Lodge's resolution to vote on the repeal of the Sherman law on the 22d, would begin at once, possibly to-morrow.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

THE TROUT LAKE COUNTRY SHOWS LONG SOUGHT NICKEL

Several Gold Finds Reported which the Locators are Immensely Proud of.—The Depression Does not affect the Miner's Correspondents in Trout Lake.

The weather still continues warm and but few of the peaks and mountain tops in sight show any snow. The number of prospectors passing through on their way to the ranges is steadily increasing. The news from the mountains is most encouraging. The trail up Healy creek will be commenced very soon, and will make a large and most important section of the principal mineral range easy of access from Trout Lake. It has been proposed to build a trail from the head of the South Fork of the Lardeau to the head of Healy creek, so as to connect the two trails. This matter is, however, in abeyance for the present, the majority of the settlers and the prospectors being of the opinion that every available dollar appropriated should be reserved for the construction of the wagon road from the Northeast arm to Trout Lake City.

A. Abrahamson and his partner returned on Thursday from their claims bringing some fine specimens of ore with them.

A. Jenkins, superintendent of the Bunker Hill mine in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, is at the Silver Cup mine for the purchase of which he is now negotiating.

A. H. Harrison left town on Monday for his claim adjoining the Abbott group.

Another strike of nickel was reported yesterday, but no particulars are as yet at hand.

Messrs Butler and Dickson, members of the Monte Cristo mining company, accompanied by John Kirkup government agent for the district, and A. Tuttle, arrived this morning. Messrs Butler and Dickson will visit the Northern mine to-morrow with the intention of negotiating for its purchase on behalf of the company. The Great Northern, although not a very high grade ore, is so easily worked and reduced, as to be extremely valuable even as compared with most ores giving a much higher assay.

Charles Matherson, one of our best known pioneers, reports a strike which is claimed to eclipse anything hitherto discovered. He has placed his stakes upon a new vein of almost solid metal six feet in width, samples of which run 800 ozs in silver to the ton. Matherson's constitutional smile is now broader than ever.

Mr. Leroy recently brought down from his new claim samples which average 500 ounces in silver to the ton.

J. O. Piper of the trans-pontine ward has been suffering for some days from blood poisoning supposed to have been caused by some poisonous plant or shrub. While not actually serious, it is sufficiently troublesome to call for proper medical treatment, so Piper left this morning for Revelstoke.

Mr. Blackburn is at present sojourning at Thompson's landing. It is probable that he will complete the purchase of several of the claims which he bonded last year.

J. W. Haskins passed through town this morning on his way to his old prospecting ground. He was accompanied

by Mr. Thompson the movement trail inspector, who is en route for Healy creek.

Messrs. Butler and Dickson of the Monte Cristo mining company left town on Monday after their trip up the mountain to the Great Northern claim. They expressed a high opinion of the claim, and in fact with the country generally. It is probable that the Great Northern will be bonded at an early date.

Mr. Jenkins of the Bunker Hill mine has completed his arrangements with regard to the Silver Cup, and intends to have a number of men at work on the property in two or three weeks. He proposes to commence shipping the ore as soon as a 'suitable amount' can be raised to the surface. The Silver Cup lead is of unusual richness, the only apparent drawback being the small width of the vein, 22 inches. It appears, however, to be easily got out and not refractory.

Several specimens of auriferous rock have been brought in during the week some samples of which assay from 8 to 10 ounces of the precious metal to the ton. One claim is said to run over 12 ounces to the ton, but no regular assay has as yet been made of it.

Some more nickel claims have been located, and several samples of ore have been shipped out with the object of obtaining estimates of the cost of reduction, etc. The first discovery of nickel in this district being only some four weeks old, it is not yet known with any degree of certainty whether it will pay to work it in the face of the high transportation rates. It is, however, the opinion of several practical miners that the nickel in this district, if found in any quantity, will eventually become more valuable than the galena.

Mr. R. E. H. Mannes who, in company with J. Kinnman has been engaged in making lumber for Cook & Hamilton, is on the list of sick and wounded. While chopping Mr. Mannes's axe glanced off a knot and struck his left foot above the instep, laying it open for the length of a finger and severing some of the sinews. He is still able to get about a little with the aid of a pair of crutches but it will probably be a month before he can dispense with their assistance altogether.

Messrs. Cook & Hamilton expect to have their new hotel completed by the 20th inst. It will be the largest building in Trout Lake city, having a frontage of 70 feet. Meantime Tom Hamilton drives a rushing trade at the temporary stand across the street.

Mr. A. H. Harrison returned on Friday from his trip to the mountains. He reports favorably on the claims visited.

OUR HOSPITAL.

The fact that the citizens of Nelson have been public spirited enough to erect and equip a hospital is no reasonable excuse for burdening the willing ones with foreign patients.

There is just now at our doors a railroad in course of construction, and as is common in such cases the men employed in the work are taxed to maintain a hospital and corps of attendants. As is also common, the men are not, to say the least, encouraged to remain after they are able to leave the institution. The result has been that of late several applications for admission to the city hospital, coming from men who should have been the wares of the railroad company.

Nice destinations are made. If a man works only one day he is taxed \$1.00 for hospital dues, and if he has quit work an hour he is cut off from the protection for which he has paid.

The railroad hospital is a money-making institution for the company, and would be if every man who paid a dollar received a guarantee of care for one month in case of illness during the month for which he paid.

While for the sake of humanity these people should be cared for the charge should not fall upon the citizens of Nelson and the district.

John L. Retallack will try his hand at an endeavor to reach the 100 mark with the assets of the late John M. Burke bank, of which he has been appointed receiver.

A new Railway under Construction.

Buy before the Market rises in the Railway Centre and Seat of Government of West Kootenay.

Choice Building and Residence Property.

REBATE ALLOWED FOR THE ERECTION OF GOOD BUILDINGS

Apply for Prices, Maps, etc., to FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. & K. Ry. Co., NELSON, B.C.

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(With power to increase.)

RESERVE FUND, \$260,000 . . . 1,265,333

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Corner of Baker and Stanley streets.

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GRANGE V. HOLT, Agent.

Nelson, July 17, 1893.

Bank of Montreal.

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

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Grant commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world.

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HOTELS.

Three Forks Hotel

E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

All the principal mines in Slovan District can be reached in from two to seven miles from this hotel, which is located at Three Forks on Carpenter creek.

The Dining Room is under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. Bowen, formerly of Windsor hotel of Butte, Montana, and the Rogers' hotel, Missoula, who will see to it that the cuisine of the Three Forks is not excelled by that of any other hotel in West Kootenay.

Special Rates for Weekly Boarders.
Private Rooms for Transient Guests.

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Watson Hotel,
WATSON, B. C.

The TOWN OF WATSON is situated between Bear and Fish Lakes, on the Kaslo-Slovan wagon road, 20 miles from Kaslo and 10 miles from New Denver. It is the most central point in Slovan district.

The WATSON HOTEL is one of the best kept houses in the entire Slovan country. The dining room and kitchen are in charge of female help of experience. The bar is stocked with the best brands of Liquors and Cigars.

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Winchester Rifles in 38-56, 40-65, 40-82, 45-70, 45-90, and 50-110 calibres with octagon barrel, price, \$18.00.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STOCK or en route from the Coast:

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- 1 Carload Factory Cedar,

An Immense Stock of Common Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Mouldings, Etc., as usual.

G. O. Buchanan,

Kootenay Lake
Sawmill,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIM NOTICES.

"Initial Post" Notices drawn up under the provisions of the new Mining Act, and giving full directions how to stake a claim under this Act may be procured from

Turner Bros.
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Nelson News Depot.
In lots of 50 and 100 at THE MINER Office.

The Miner.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays, provided the staff is sober, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, for one year on receipt of two dollars. Those desiring sample copies will secure same on receipt of ten cents.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of \$3 per inch, (down the column) per month and as much more as patrons will stand.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of 15 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements running for shorter periods than three months is classed transient.

QUACK, Cure-All, Private Remedy, and Next-to-Pure-Reading-Matter advertisements are not wanted.

JOB PRINTING of high merit turned out in short order. Prices to match.

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THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.

IN TRYING TIMES.

Many years ago a celebrated political pamphleteer said to the American people, in the midst of a life and death struggle, "These be the times which try men's souls."

The wheels of time have revolved many times since then, and again we have reached the "times which try men's souls" under a strain often harder to bear than the battles of those olden days.

In the midst of the crash of financial institutions and the stagnation of business, the busy wheels of manufacture have often ceased to turn, and the clink of the miners hammer is heard no more in sections where it has not been stilled before in years. Vast regions are threatened with total collapse after years of vigorous prosperity.

All of this has of course combined to render the people of this region uneasy from the fear that sooner or later the general and widespread panic will reach here and the loss of the toil of years will be the result.

There is no section in western America that has less to really fear than has the town of Nelson and the surrounding country. There are certain metals which the progress of civilization render more and more valuable each year. Of these copper is one of the highest in rank. No other metal serves so well in the manifold uses to which it is put in connection with the ever increasing application of electricity.

The uses of lead are too well known to need recapitulation.

Gold, just now especially, is a handy thing to have in the house.

Those who are familiar with the resources of the country around Nelson and those who read the MINER of July 15th are aware that within a radius of 15 miles from this point can be found all of these desirable minerals in large and permanent quantities. In most cases a few hundred ounces of silver go with each two of the ore, and this might, as a speculation be saved in the form of bullion until the world of finance recovers from its fit of temporary insanity.

The copper in the Toad mountain mines, especially the Hall mines group, will keep that property going in any event short of a fine for producing silver.

The possibilities of the gold belt of this section are hardly known yet, but every indication would point toward the supposition that from the south side of Toad mountain comes the gold which has formed miles of rich placer ground along the Salmon river and its tributaries.

A number of good gold leads have been located in this belt. Some of them have been worked and are now valuable properties.

With proper development Nelson can run as a prosperous town simply as a supply point for the country immediately surrounding it.

While it is not reasonable to suppose that all the rich country known as west Kootenay has no hopes for the future, that the Slokan with its untold millions is a deal better, yet it is comforting to know that even in such an event Nelson can yet feel assured of a bright and successful future. If all other hopes should fail she can "Crusoe like" draw from her own surroundings the material from which to shape the foundations of a lasting prosperity.

Those who have cast their lot in with the future of Nelson have good cause to congratulate themselves on their sound judgment when they contrast the possibilities of their future with this town and the other sections of this region on both sides of the line.

A cool head and steady faith will bring the reward of victory, a fact which is appreciated by a majority of the people in this section.

THE SILVER AGITATION.

The message of Grover Cleveland on the present financial situation in the United States has probably been more thoroughly discussed than any state paper issued since the emancipation proclamation. The friends and foes of silver alike seem willing to acknowledge the force and directness of the manner in which a most difficult matter is handled. Though there is much in the message that will be sharply questioned by the western friends of silver, there can be no doubt but that there is also much that is worthy of calm and careful consideration.

One fact that must not be overlooked is that President Cleveland is open and above-board in his methods, and his expressed opinion can be taken as final. There will be no reserved blow concealed under the silky platitudes of the professional politician.

The real struggle will be in the house, and between the house and senate. In the house there has been as yet nothing that would furnish material for any valuable or reliable prediction as to the temper of the members. So far though the arrangement of the methods of procedure on the debates is considered favorable to the silver cause. It is also conceded that those who have the free coinage cause in hand have taken the strongest position possible under the circumstances.

In the senate the feeling is more pronounced. There is little doubt but that the majority in this body are in favor of friendly legislation for silver. Several of the most eloquent and influential of the senators have already placed themselves on record in no uncertain way, and the opinion has been freely expressed by the Eastern press that no positive anti-silver legislation will receive the sanction of the senate.

The whole matter of the preliminary skirmishing will probably turn on the question of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman purchase law. The friends of silver fear, and justly, that if they permit an unconditional repeal their chances of successfully passing a subsequent and satisfactory substitute will be small.

They will therefore endeavor to introduce a bill that will cover both a repeal of the present law and a substitute.

As to the nature of this substitute it is difficult to judge at present. It will probably be in the nature of a compromise, as the forces are too evenly divided to hope for the granting of more than part of what the silver men would like to have.

In this compromise the question of a value ratio will be the leading one. The war cry of the west has been "16 to 1" but if free coinage is finally secured it will be at some lower ratio than that. Judging by the present outlook 18 to 1 or 19 to 1 is about the best that can be hoped for.

This would bring silver up to about 90c other conditions remaining the same as before the recent drop. Allowing that the stimulus of this price would result in increased production the fixed ratio would maintain that value no matter how fictitious it might be as compared with the actual value given by supply and demand.

As to the ores of this section there need be but little fear of an adverse protective clause in the legislation. The producers of silver are not doing the law making just now. The smelter men are really far more powerful, and they and the railroad men will scarcely allow the passage of any measure calculated to cut off a constant source of revenue like the handling of the production of our mines.

To sum the situation up in a few words the friends of silver have cause to feel hopeful. The tone of congress is favorable, and a satisfactory outcome may be looked for even though all that is asked may not be granted.

It is not to be believed that steps will be taken which will practically kill a vast section of the United States, and while one silver mine can run in that country, the rich deposits in this section can successfully compete with it.

The question with this country is not so much the price of silver as transportation, and we can abide the decision on silver with a feeling of greater security than any of the western states to-day.

IN A NEW FORM.

While the newspapers in surrounding towns are numbered among the things that were, or are sending out such fitful gleams of light as to indicate the failing fires of despair, the MINER, firm in the belief that the future of Nelson is sufficiently bright to warrant it, appears this week in a new dress and an enlarged form. A fully equipped power press has taken the place of the old time Gordon upon which "ye pressman" has been wont to register his weekly kick.

Every effort will be made to maintain the MINER in its recognized position, as the authority, mining and general, pertaining to this section.

It is believed that this effort on the part of the management will meet the approval of both the business men of the town, and the public generally, as a better medium for both advertising and news is thus furnished.

The present number has a special interest in as much as it is the first sheet published on a steam press in the Kootenay District.

The San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press contains the full text of the MINER's interview with W. Fellow Harvey, of Golden, on the outlook in East Kootenay. The attention of the outside world is being turned more and more toward this portion of British Columbia, and as the camps on the other side of the line shut down, as many of them must, capital will follow the attention and come over too.

BI-METALLISM.

Just at the present time the word "bi-metallism" is being used to an extent perhaps never known before in the history of finance. It is being used with an abandon and freedom of interpretation that would fill a foreigner with fresh admiration at the elasticity of the English language.

At one moment we are told that "bi-metallism is doomed" in another that the safety of the financial world depends upon its recognition, all of which leads to a consideration of the word as a word and some of the many shades of meaning which have been given to it.

Bi-metallism, in most economic discussions, means the free use on equal terms of gold and silver as money at a ratio of coinage fixed by law. It would apply to any other metals as well, but it is strictly limited to these. In this meaning, which is a logical and definite one, bi-metallism is a theory whose feasibility and desirability are stoutly defended by eminent authorities. In this meaning the United States has stood firmly by bi-metallism, and stands there yet; for we have been and are not only willing but desirous to join the other nations of the world in any agreement that will accomplish the fixing of a relation between gold and silver according to which they may be minted on equal terms.

But in this sense, we must remember also, bi-metallism does not exist in any one of the great commercial nations, the United States included. And that kind of bi-metallism can be "doomed" only as a possibility, since it is found nowhere as a fact.

It is probable, however, that not one person in a hundred uses the word with this fixed application, or has any clearer understanding of it than as applying to some sort of concurrent use of gold and silver as money. Thus limited circulation and mintage of silver, at a given ratio, would be held to make a currency bi-metallic; and in this sense every one of the principal nations has adopted bi-metallism, since all include silver coins in their money of use. In this sense the United States is strongly bi-metallic, and would continue to be so if the Sherman law were repealed to-morrow.

The currency of this country contains of silver or its representatives, silver certificates or treasury notes issued against silver bullion, more than \$530,000,000. This is probably equal to the whole amount of gold in the United States, and such a constitution makes a currency mathematically if not economically bi-metallic. If the Sherman law were repealed, and it were sure that no other silver would be issued, this would continue to circulate without depreciation; and this is a very real and sensible bi-metallism.

The silver cranks, for their part, have sedulously limited the employment of the word to the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 15 to 1. It is needless to add that they have no possible warrant for this. But it will tend to the absence of much confusion and the promotion of clear thinking if all who read and especially those who write shall make the word "bi-metallism" significant of something more than a vague scheme of currency in which gold and silver both appear, but on undecided and indefinite terms.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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LL GRANT'S GRIEVANCE

GETS MIXED UP WITH A LOAD OF ROAD SCRAPERS

Has Several of his ribs Jolted Only to find That he was not Entitled to Treatment Although he was Entitled to pay Charges.

A good deal is being said just now out the railroad hospital and its methods of carrying on business. The ilk was occasioned in the first place by the result of an accident.

Wm. Grant had been engaged in chopping ties for one of the contractors. He been paid for his work and was going to another locality for the purpose of getting out more ties. Another was moving at the same time and he was offered the chance to have tools and baggage transported in a provided he would engineer the mule attached to the same.

Grant's story runs to the effect that bargain was struck and he and the mule departed gaily. On the way however the mule made a slip, while engaged in meditation, and the cart was returned. Grant and the contents of the cart became slightly mixed up, and when he emerged from the pile of axes, and scrapers, etc., he found two or three of his ribs were broken.

As Grant had just paid his hospital bill he applied to that institution for repairs. Dr. Titus patched him up off and on, told him his ribs were not broken but dislocated from the socket. He then informed him so Grant says, that in view of the fact that he was not in the employ of the company while in transit, he could not be received at the hospital. Grant managed in some way to get to town and Dr. La Bau attended to his injuries.

Grant is now as easy as could be expected but very indignant over his treatment. He states that he will take legal advice and if possible recover damages from the company.

On the other hand Dr. Titus claims that the man was not entitled to treatment but that he was attended to just the same and did not apply for further treatment for an injury which was slight in the first place.

The doctor objects to the charge of being brutal, and claims that he is especially careful of the patients under his eye. A general invitation is extended to the public to visit the railroad hospital and see for themselves.

This is the usual talk and goes for what it is worth, but the fact remains that men who pay for the care in such an institution have a right to ask for some return for money invested in the monthly dues. They may be getting it and they may not, but when the patients that should be in that institution apply for permission to become public charges in the city hospitals, we all have a right to ask questions as to the wherefore.

LATE CENSUS RETURNS

Despite Contrary Claim the Mainland has a White Majority.

Census returns for the province of British Columbia have been received from Ottawa. Some of the details are as follows. The whites, so far as can at present be seen, are distributed:

ISLAND.	
Victoria city and District.....	15,575
Esquimalt.....	1,530
Nanaimo city.....	4,357
Alberni, Comox, Cowichan, Nanaimo District and the Islands..	6,535
Total.....	27,997
MAINLAND.	
Vancouver city.....	12,665
New Westminster city.....	5,939
New Westminster District, including the Coast and Cassiar.....	9,794
Yale, including Kootenay.....	7,194
Cariboo.....	1,401
Total.....	37,203

The enumeration gives only 23,263 Indians, of whom 5,440 are on the Island and 17,823 on the Mainland. Of Chinese there are 3,299 on the Island and 6,088 on the Mainland, a total of 9,387. Thus taking the Province as a whole we find the following:

Whites.....	65,200
Indians.....	23,263
Chinese.....	9,387
Half-breeds.....	230
Total.....	98,170

These figures show that the white population of the Mainland is largely in excess of that of the Island, the following being the total result:

Mainland.....	37,203
Island.....	27,997
White majority for Mainland.....	9,296

FREDERICTON

Situate on Toad Mountain, is the Most Promising Investment of the Season.

This Townsite adjoins the Dandy Mine, and but 350 feet from the Silver King There Must be a Town on Toad Mountain. This is the only Available Spot. Lots from \$100 to \$200. Terms: Third Cash, Third in Three Months, and the balance in Six Months.

For Further Particulars Apply to any Nelson Real Estate Men, or to

A. H. KELLY, General Agent.
Grand View Hotel, Fredericton.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C.

Exhibition & Grand Celebration

AT

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

September 26, 27 28 and 29.

\$1500. IN PRIZES \$1500.

This exhibition-celebration is the largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prize is unequalled in Western Canada. First Annual Meet, Division No. 10.—Canadian Wheelman's Association.—To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province. Bicyclists will attend from all parts of B. C., Washington and Oregon.

Aquatic Sports and Canoe Races—Which will include Indian races in war canoes between representatives of the different tribes.

Entirely New Feature of a Log Chopping Contest—In which a large number of the best axemen in the province will take part. Competition is open to all comers and handsome Gold Medals will be awarded to the winners.

**Horse Races,
Championship Lacrosse
Match,**

VICTORIA VS WESTMINSTER.

Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship Trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches.

**Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches,
Grand Ball and Promenade Concert.**

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration.

Special accommodations will be provided for visitors.

Excursion rates have been secured over all Railway and Steamship Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

There will be no charge for exhibits crossing the Fraser at New Westminster.

For further particulars as to prizes, sports and celebration, see Society's Prize List and small programmes of celebration.

Further information will be gladly furnished on application to

A. B. MACKENZIE,
General-Secretary.

D. S. CURTIS,
Chairman of Celebration
Committee.

T. J. TRAPP,
President R. A.
and I. Society.

P. O. box 69.

Telephone 24.

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S. E. corner Baker and Josephine streets,
NELSON, B. C.

REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.

Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.

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**Real Estate and Mining Brokers,
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Mining Engineers,**

General Agents for

DUNCAN CITY

The Supply Town of the Rich Lardo-Duncan District.

ARGENTA

The Head of Navigation on Kootenay Lake, and you must go there to get into the DUNCAN GOLD FIELDS.

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The Centre of One of the Richest Mining Regions in North America.

W. A. JOWETT

Mining and Real Estate Broker

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

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NELSON, B. C.

The Confederation Life Association, the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and the Provident Fund Accident Society; also the Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

LOTS FOR SALE IN ADDITION "A"

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson

With a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson, values sure to increase. Apply W. A. Jowett, agent for Nelson and district, or Innes & Richards, Vancouver, B. C.

W. A. JOWETT.

Mining and Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers and Commission Agent.

**AT \$125.00
AND
UPWARDS.**

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JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION,

**DONE WITH NEATNESS
AND DESPATCH AT THE**

MINER OFFICE

THE LATEST DISPATCHES

AS TO HOW WAGES THE WAR ON THE WHITE METAL

Every Indication Points to a Long and Bitter Battle as the Forces are Very Evenly Divided, and Every Committee is working Hard for Success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The executive committee appointed at the Chicago silver convention met and issued an "appeal to the people" signed by A. J. Warner, chairman, and George F. Washburn, secretary. The appeal says in part:

Unconditional repeal of the present silver law will at once stop all increase in currency, place the country on a single gold standard, and at one stroke change all debts to gold debts, with the certainty that gold will thereafter continue to increase in value at an accelerated rate.

The appeal then comments on the present financial disturbance and asks: "Can this condition be improved by shutting off the money supply and still further restricting the volume of currency?" It is a time when more money and not less is needed. There is work, but no money to pay for it.

The appeal then calls upon the people everywhere to turn aside party differences and to assemble, "as our fathers did of old," and pass resolutions calling upon their representatives and senators in congress to resist repeal of the present silver law, unless coupled with a provision restoring free coinage of gold and silver as it existed under the law prior to passing "the fraudulent act of 1873."

The appeal recommends reading the Chicago silver convention platform at all assemblies, the writing of letters to representatives and senators, and in fact make a vigorous campaign against repeal.

The address concludes: "It is as important now that we free ourselves from the financial domination of Europe as it was for our fathers to free themselves from the political domination of a foreign power. Let this movement be the spontaneous action of a free people, conscious that the government is yet in their hands and conscious, too, of their rights and with the will to maintain them."

Aug. 16.—Senator Berry addressed the senate in favor of a double standard of gold and silver. The repeal of the Sherman act without other legislation would in his opinion, place the country on a gold basis; would prevent the future coinage of silver, and forever practically destroy silver as money. He believed in a double standard and was not willing to cast his vote for a gold standard money.

Aug. 17.—The meeting of the senate finance committee to-day was attended by every member and conclusions were reached which may enable the committee to report a repeal bill to-morrow.

The bill when reported, will contain a declaration for bimetalism, and the vote by which it will be reported is estimated by the members of the committee at six to five.

When the committee adjourned all had been substantially agreed upon, but the verbiage of the bill. At the meeting to-day a draft of a declaration for bimetalism was submitted, which favors the continuance of the use of both gold and silver, to the extent of existing coinage, as an unlimited legal tender, and declares that all our forms of money, whether gold, silver or paper should be maintained at a parity and equal in purchasing power. It will further declare that every effort will be put forth to secure an international agreement for the adoption of a fixed ratio between gold and silver.

Aug. 16.—Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska addressed the house in favor of free coinage. The effort is considered the most brilliant of the campaign up to date. Some of the leading points are as follows.

The effects of our action may be far reaching. If the United States, the greatest silver producing country, abandons silver, it will in all probability lead to the annihilation of silver as a standard money throughout the world. The only law making any provision for the increased use of silver money is the Sherman law. The president recommended its unconditional repeal. Democratic members are under no obligation to adopt his recommendation, since they are responsible to their constituents only, and are in duty bound to protect their rights and regard their interests.

"We are being dragged toward a universal gold standard, to a realm over whose door is written, 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here.' There is no such thing as an honest dollar, because an honest dollar would always have the same purchasing power, and the government had never attempted to secure absolute stability in the dollar. The most dishonest dollar ever proposed is that the child of avarice and ignorance called the gold dollar, for it would constantly rise in value and cheat the debtor."

While we cannot secure an absolutely honest dollar, we should approach it as nearly as possible, and a bimetallic standard ought to be adopted, because with bimetalism the money unit fluctuates less than under the single standard.

"We believe that restoration of the right of free coinage, as it existed previous to 1873, would raise the price of silver bullion to 120 cents per ounce throughout the world and render unnecessary any change in the present ratio. The Sherman law is not the cause of our financial stringency. Moneyed men of the east, without intention, of course, started a panic by exaggeration of the dangers of gold exportation. When the panic came they were injured as much as anybody else. The trouble now is that the depositors have withdrawn their money from fear of the banks and a repeal of the Sherman law will not increase the solvency of the banks."

Re That Message

In the beautiful, chaste and breezy language for which the free American press is so justly celebrated, the western papers are just now remarking that the president's message is hardly satisfactory. In this connection the Denver Mining Journal man draws a deep breath and remarks:

"D—n Cleveland; D—n the message! The president is the biggest liar in the United States."

Cleveland is a traitor to this country and should be impeached, tried, and hanged.

The Western Democrat more mildly but quite as significantly exclaims:

"President Cleveland has evidently finished his fishing and gone gunning for silver men. He won't have to hunt far for his game."

Butte Inter Mountain:—If the president will issue one more message against silver the quotation may be expected to reach at least 80 cents.

Helena Herald:—We doubt whether a more scandalous state paper was ever issued in the history of the republic than that which President Cleveland addressed to the Fifty-third congress on its assembling in extraordinary session. It is worse than disingenuous; it is flagrantly false and dishonest. Every line betrays the work of a tricky politician employing the art of an unscrupulous pettifogger.

Great Falls Leader:—The great gold president professes to fear that silver and gold will part company, but he turns his other eye across the sea and whimpers again—we poor dependent Americans can't maintain free coinage until England and Germany give us permission, and this will no longer be a "first class" nation if it does not tag along after several countries on the other side of the sea. All of which compels any American citizen who does not believe that the declaration of independence has been declared off to the conclusion that the greatest burden upon a first class nation is a second class president who is the slave of a few and the enemy of the people.

Missoulan:—Cleveland has spoken. He has said nothing. He thinks he has said a good deal. The ponderosity of his wisdom as it appears to himself is in striking contrast with the attenuated skeleton which greets the eyes of those bold and competent enough to dissect it.

Mining Notes.

A gentleman recently down from the goat river country reports a rich strike up above the St. Morris landing.

The strike is in a lead of very rich rock containing bromide and brittle silver. Assays have been obtained running up into the thousands of ounces, and the owners of the new find feel that they have a claim that will average high. This section has been comparatively little prospected and until lately its possibilities were unknown.

The quiet times in the Slokan has sent a number of prospectors to tying on their packs and seeking new fields. "Gold, bright yellow gold" is their war cry and many of them are preparing to try the belt just south of Nelson where good leads of auriferous quartz, and paying placer are both known to exist.

It is understood that the new management of the Washington mine will materially increase the working force on the Washington mine.

George Hughes has received a contract for transporting a heavy shipment of ore from this mine to Kaslo.

Captain Troupe, manager of the C. & K. Steam Navigation Company is back from the world's fair.

John Hamilton of the C. P. R. has returned from his trip to the coast.

J. H. Bowes is paying a flying visit to the sad city by the sea, erstwhile Kaslo.

Charles Van Ness and Bruce Craddock two of Nelson's hotel men are off for a visit to the world's fair.

News was received in Nelson to-day that a child belonging to Mrs. Dick Hughes of Kaslo has been missing and it is feared that it has fallen into the creek and met its death. The irons used in grappling for the body of Harry Herbert were sent up, and the bed of the creek will be dragged.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

General Merchants,

Our Bookkeeper

IS OVERWORKED, and in order to give him a rest we have decided to close our

Books on the first of July, and from that date on we shall sell Goods for CASH ONLY, at greatly Reduced Prices.

JOHN A. TURNER, MGR.

Telephone 27.

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

A Glorious Country.

Prof. Odium is back from a three months trip into the interior, principally West Kootenay, Okanagan and the Salmon Arm valley. Proud as the professor has always been of British Columbia, he is doubly so now, for he has seen much of a country about which but little is as yet known. In the Okanagan are to be witnessed the finest wheat fields in the Dominion. He says there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the very best land yet to be taken up, whilst he is convinced there are millions upon millions of excellent arable land in the Province awaiting the husbandman.

—Vancouver World.

DINNER

The following bill-of-fare has been prepared under the direction of Miss Campbell, for to-morrow's dinner at the hotel:—

MENU
SOUP.
Chicken and Consommé.
FISH.
Boiled Trout, Anchovy Sauce.
ENTREES.
Tender Loin of Beef, Mushroom Sauce.
Calves' Brains Breaded, French Pease.
Spring Chicken a la Mirepoix.
Orange Fritters, White Sauce.
Oyster Croquettes.
SALAD.
Lobster Salad.
ROAST.
Prime Beef, Brown Gravy.
Ribs of Pork, Apple Sauce.
Lamb, Currant Jelly.
BOILS.
Tongue, Tomato Sauce.
Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce.
VEGETABLES.
String Beans, Green Peas, Mashed Potatoes.
PASTRY.
Lemon, Strawberry, and Greengage Pie.
DESSERT.
Cocoanut and Chocolate Layer Cake,
Vanilla Ice Cream, Fresh Fruit.
TEA AND COFFEE.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

Chemist and Druggist.

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Soaps, Brushes, and Toilet Articles of Every Description.

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CENTRALLY SITUATED.

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

STANLEY HOUSE

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CONDUCTED ON FIRST-CLASS PRINCIPLES

Special arrangements made with families remaining for Lengthy Periods

Attractive Dining-Room. First-Class Bill of Fare.

Guests spared the usual noises from Bars and Billiard-Rooms.

—MRS. McDONALD, Prop.

SEE OUR NEW

Violins,
Guitars,
Piccolos,

TOYS AT 20% DISCOUNT TO PREPARE FOR FALL STOCK.

TURNER BROS.

PANTS, PANTS, PANTS,

To make room for Fall Stock I will sell fifty pairs of Pants at \$7; \$8; and \$9 each, or three for \$20, \$23 and \$25, also suits from \$30, up. Now is the time to save money.

F. J. SQUIRE,

Corner Ward and Baker Streets.

Furniture and Pianos....

We carry full lines of all kinds of furniture for residences, hotels, and offices. Mattresses made to order, and at prices lower than eastern and coast.

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You Drink Beer, of Course?
Then Drink the Best.

PABST'S IS THE BEST.

Be sure you get it. The best quality and lowest prices in Liquors, Cigars, and Provisions at

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

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