Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

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FINE SPECIMENS FROM A FINE COUNTRY.

That the mineral exhibit from West Kootenay at the Toronto exposition will be one of the finest ever made is now an assured fact. David Woolsey of Illecillewaet, who was appointed to make the collections, passed through Nelson today on his return from Hot Springs. He stated that he was surprised at the large number of showings for mines in the Hot Springs and Toad Mountain districts, and laughingly remarked, "We had better quit the upper country altogether and move down here in a body, as the showings in our district are not to be compared with those in the lake country." Mr. Woolsey speaks highly of the courtesies extended him by the miners and mine-owners, who, with one exception on Toad mountain, were all only too glad to aid him in every way. The specimens secured range in weight from 30 to 125 pounds, and efforts will be made to secure a 500-pound one from the Number One, the property recently purchased by 2 of the owners of the Revelstoke smelter. The specimens will give the people in the east an idea of the richness and variety of the ores of West Kootenay, for they embrace nearly every character of ore from low-grade galena to high-grade free gold.

On Toad mountain, specimens were secured from the Cariboo, Grizzly, Dandy Iroquois, and Toughnut. Small specimens from the great Silver King were procured from private parties at Nelson. Fine specimens of free gold were obtained from the Poorman on Eagle creek and the Royal Canadian on 49 creek, and of copper from the Queen Victoria, on the north side of the Kootenay.

Hot Springs district yielded specimens from the United, Krao, Little Donald, Union, Neosha, Norman, Arkansaw, Black Chief, Sunlight, Number One, Skyline, Spokane, Fissure, Glengary, Little Phil, Pearl, The Tariff, Kismet, and Let-her-go-Gallagher. In the absence of dr. Hendryx, specimens were not obtained from the Blue Bell.

Before returning to Illecillewaet, mr. Woolsey will take in the new excitement on Trail creek and the claims on the east arm of Arrow lake.

Gold Mines that are Mines.

While the Kootenay Lake country has had but few detractors, and these always men who wanted prospects for nothing; yet, at times, expressions like, "O, there are no fissure veins in the country!" were heard. These expressions were difficult to combat, as depth was attained on but few claims. Even at this date, no shaft is down 200 feet; but, while this is true, not a single claim has been dug out. The Poorman on Eagle creek, 6 miles from Nelson, is proving its worth by its output. Every day's work in the mine makes it look better, and the successful working of the 10-stamp mill is evidence that the ore can be easily worked. The Royal Canadian on 49 creek, 8 miles from Nelson, is another gold property whose worth is being proved by actual development work. All reports from it are that the owners have one of the biggest things in the lake country,—that it is fully equal to, if not better than, the Poorman.

Began Mine-Making Work.

This week development work was commenced on the Charleston, the south extension of the Little Donald, one of the best known claims in the Hot Springs district. The Charleston is owned by Thomas Garvey and others; the work will be under the direction of Jack Harkins and Dave Grant.

A Great Showing for a Great Mine.

There is no question but that the Hot Springs district at Ainsworth is destined to be a large ore-producer. No other camp in America of the same area has so many good showings for mines. They are all easily accessible, no one of them being over 5 miles from the Kootenay lake, whose waters are navigable the year round. One of the most talked-of of these showings, because of its changing hands last week, is the United. The claim is owned by the Revelstoke smelter people, who already have a force of men at work opening it up. At present they are erecting the necessary buildings, the work being under the superintendence of John Thompson. The road now being built from Ainsworth will pass within 100 feet of the United ledge.

Building Improvements and Real Estate.

Building operations are progressing right along at Nelson; not with the rapidity characteristic of a boom, but slowly and surely, which means safely. No building is being erected with the expectation of renting it the first month for more than its entire cost; no building is being erected merely for temporary use, but substantially and well. The one difficulty the builders have had to contend with all along is the scarcity of dry surfaced lumber for flooring, ceiling, and inside finishing work. This will be remedied in time, as 3 saw-mills, all with planers attached, will be in operation in this country within the month. Hamber & Thynne's office building on west Baker street is boarded in; the European hotel on east Baker is enclosed and ready for the flooring; the International on west Vernon street is doing business, although the room partitions of the second floor are not all in; R. E. Lemon's store is being painted on the inside, to be in readiness for the shelving; J. Fred Hume & Co's first floor is ready for the receipt of goods, the shelving being in place; inside work is being done on the Topping building; and G. A. Bigelow has lumber on the ground for an addition to his store.

A few lots have changed hands, but all by outside holders. Thirty-foot lots are quoted at $200 to $250, according to location; 50-foots from $250 to $500. Outsiders place a higher value on their holdings than can be realized here on the ground. The Canadian Pacific's purchase of the Hoover pre-emption of 160 acres, adjoining the townsite on the south, for $7200, has in no way affected the market. People here are indifferent as to the actions of the railroad company, and would rather have the terminus of the road at the falls, or at Grohman's flat, or even at "Bogustown," than see the provincial government surrender them everything in sight. The government holds the top hand, but, evidently, does not know how to play it.

In fact it is doubted by many if the road will be completed to Nelson this fall. The impression prevails that the company, by its actions, intends to make the falls its winter terminus.

Not Such an Out-of-the-Way Place After All.

The Kootenay Lake country is, by outside people, considered an out-of-the-way place, difficult to reach from any direction. At times it may be difficult to reach, owing to the bad road between Kootenay station and Bonner's Ferry and the tenderness with which Sam Smith handles the cayuses on his stage line over there; or hard to get to over the trail built under the immediate supervision of an ex-official whose name will be handed down to posterity by reason of its being attached to a town on the east bank of the majestic Columbia. But all these difficulties can be surmounted in quick time by every one except the Dominion postal officials. J. A. Nesbit arrived at Nelson last week in just 6 days from San Francisco. He came by steamer to Victoria; thence by the Islander to Vancouver. At Vancouver he boarded the Atlantic express of "the only true transcontinental route" for Revelstoke. From Revelstoke to Sproat was quickly made on the steamer Lytton. The distance from Sproat to Nelson was on shank's mare. It takes mail matter fully 2 weeks, on an average, to cover the same distance.

PEGGING AWAY AT RAILROAD BUILDING.

The report that Whitehead, McLean & McKay had abandoned their sub-contract on the Columbia & Kootenay railway, because of large losses incurred in being charged with the fares of men brought from the east to work on the grade, but who jumped the job as soon as they arrived, is without foundation in fact. They have merely shipped out hired teams for which they had no use, as the relocation of the line has cut down the earthwork to little or nothing. That the firm will make money on their contract is very doubtful, but that they will finish it on time is a certainty.

D. B. Campbell, the contractor for the bridge work, has also had trouble through a misunderstanding with men shipped in from the east. The men state that the railroad company agreed to pay them $2.50 a day, but on the paymaster's monthly visit they found that $2.25 a day was all that they were getting. This did not suit a number of them, and they quit.

Keefer & Co. are pegging away, and will move camps by the middle of the month. By that time they expect to receive orders to begin work between Nelson and the falls.

The track is laid to a point about 2½ miles from Sproat, and will be to the Slocan within 30 days.

Bonded Goods Arriving.

The Canadian Pacific has no longer a monopoly of the carrying trade of the Kootenay Lake country. Canadian manufactured goods can now be brought in by way of the Northern Pacific. The Galena, on Friday, had 11 tons of merchandise for R. E. Lemon and a consignment of liquors for Marks & VanNess. These goods were shipped from Victoria and Vancouver. Among the merchandise for mr. Lemon were nails from the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, sugar in barrels from the Halifax Sugar Refining Company, canned vegetables and fruits from Aylmer, Ontario, and condensed milk from Truro, Nova Scotia. That there is no difficulty in shipping in goods in less than carload lots is evidenced by the fact that the owners of THE MINER, on Monday last, received a paper cutter weighing 1460 pounds direct from the makers in Toronto. It was shipped over the "old reliable" Grand Trunk on July 3rd and delivered at Nelson by the "old reliable" Galena on the 28th. The freight rate from Toronto to Kootenay, Idaho, was 24 cents a hundred less than from Toronto to Revelstoke. That this can be done is proof positive that the camps on Kootenay lake can depend on low freight rates on both in-coming supplies and out-going ore.

Wagon Roads Well Under Way.

Tonight the first mile of the wagon road from Nelson to the Hall mines will be practically completed, except a part of the rock-work west of Cottonwood Smith creek, and the work will be turned over by the contractor by the end of next week. The planking for the bridge across Cottonwood Smith creek is at the landing, and timbers are being got out for the bridge across Giveout creek. Bids will be opened on Monday for the completion of the remaining 9 miles of the road. The committee ask for separate bids for completing the remainder of the road, for a section from the 1-mile post to the 4-mile post, for a section from the 4-mile post to the 7-mile post, and for a section from the 7-mile post to the end of the road. No doubt, a number of bids will be made, as the work is such that there is a show for men without large means or plant to get in and do it.

Work on the road from Ainsworth, through the Hot Springs district, is making good progress.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE MINERAL ACT.

[All matter printed under this head is communicated by men known to be interested in the mining industry, either as prospectors, miners, or mine owners. Its publication in THE MINER does not necessarily make the views expressed those of THE MINER].

GOLD COMMISSIONERS HAVE NO JUDICIAL POWERS.

A judgment was given by the Supreme court in Victoria on the 24th of June which seems to complicate greatly the question of our gold commissioner's powers. In the case of Busk v. Tunstall, in which a judgment had been rendered for $70, wages for labor performed, Charles Wilson, acting for mr. Busk, took the ground, "that the powers given by the provincial government to a gold commissioner sitting as judge in a mining court, under section 11 of the Mineral Act, are ultra vires the provincial legislature, the power of appointing judges being solely vested in the governor-general."

This view was sustained by the judges, who said: "So far as the act establishes a mining court and creates its jurisdiction, it was within the power of the colonial legislature; but when the legislature attempts to appoint judges of the courts thus constituted, with other than ministerial powers, it trenches on the powers expressly given to the governor-general by section 96 of the British North America Act. Under the 7th section of the Mineral Act, the county court, if there is one whose jurisdiction extends over the district for which a gold commissioner is appointed, has exclusive jurisdiction in all mining questions under the act."

Here then we see that under our ill-digested Mineral Act, for years the gold commissioners have been acting as judges without any legal powers. This must create inextricable confusion among the parties who have hitherto been losers in these courts. It is, of course, probable that all who have suffered damages by virtue of such decisions will at once sue for redress. Imagine the result of a re-opening of all the cases which have been heard since confederation. I think that this should be a warning for our attorney-general to lose no time in appointing a commission to review the mining laws, and endeavor to reconcile the numerous contradictions which, as is well known, at present exist in their various provisions.

Ainsworth, July 24th.

AMENDED IN THE WRONG WAY.

Section 85 formerly allowed a miner to hold a claim for the space of 1 year after re-recording such claim, if he made the annual expenditure within 6 months after such re-recording. Under this law it was customary for miners to re-record at any time before the year expired—sometimes several months—in order to bring the time for doing development work within the summer months, when the ground is free from snow. This section was repealed during the last session and the wording of the clause changed, apparently unintentionally upon the part of the mining committee of the legislature, or without any idea that the change so radically affected the entire mining practice. By this change, "the holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to hold the same for one year from the expiration of his previous year of holding, if he shall within the first 6 months of each new year" do his development work. Therefore, if a claim shall be located in the early part of the winter, he must do each subsequent year's assessment during the ensuing months, when the winter's snows render it an impossibility to perform such work intelligently. It is true, the gold commissioner or mining recorder can in his discretion extend the time for doing such work for a period of 3 months longer, by receiving evidence under oath that there are good reasons for such extension. But does it not seem a reductio ad absurdum that by a simple unintentional change in the wording of a section the whole course of procedure in mining customs should be changed, and miners forced to do development work in the most unfavorable months of the year, which they have hitherto been accustomed to perform whenever they could do it to the best advantage?

IRREGULARLY WORDED.

A singular anomaly in the mining laws of this province has probably been noticed by very few persons who consider themselves posted in those laws. "Every free miner shall have the privilege of entering upon and mining on the 'waste' lands of the crown." No authority is elsewhere given to him to enter upon lands for which a crown grant has been issued, although the wording of the crown grant itself gives the right to persons acting with such authority. Among all the bright legal lights in our legislature and our judicial codifyers of these contradictory statutes, could not some wording have been found which would have avoided the difficulty?

MINERAL SHOULD BE IN PLACE.

In section 67, part 4, of the Mineral Act, mineral claims are defined to be "claims containing or supposed to contain minerals." What is to be the foundation for such supposition? I suppose the vague imaginings of the prospector who is too indolent to search with pick and shovel until the question is decided.

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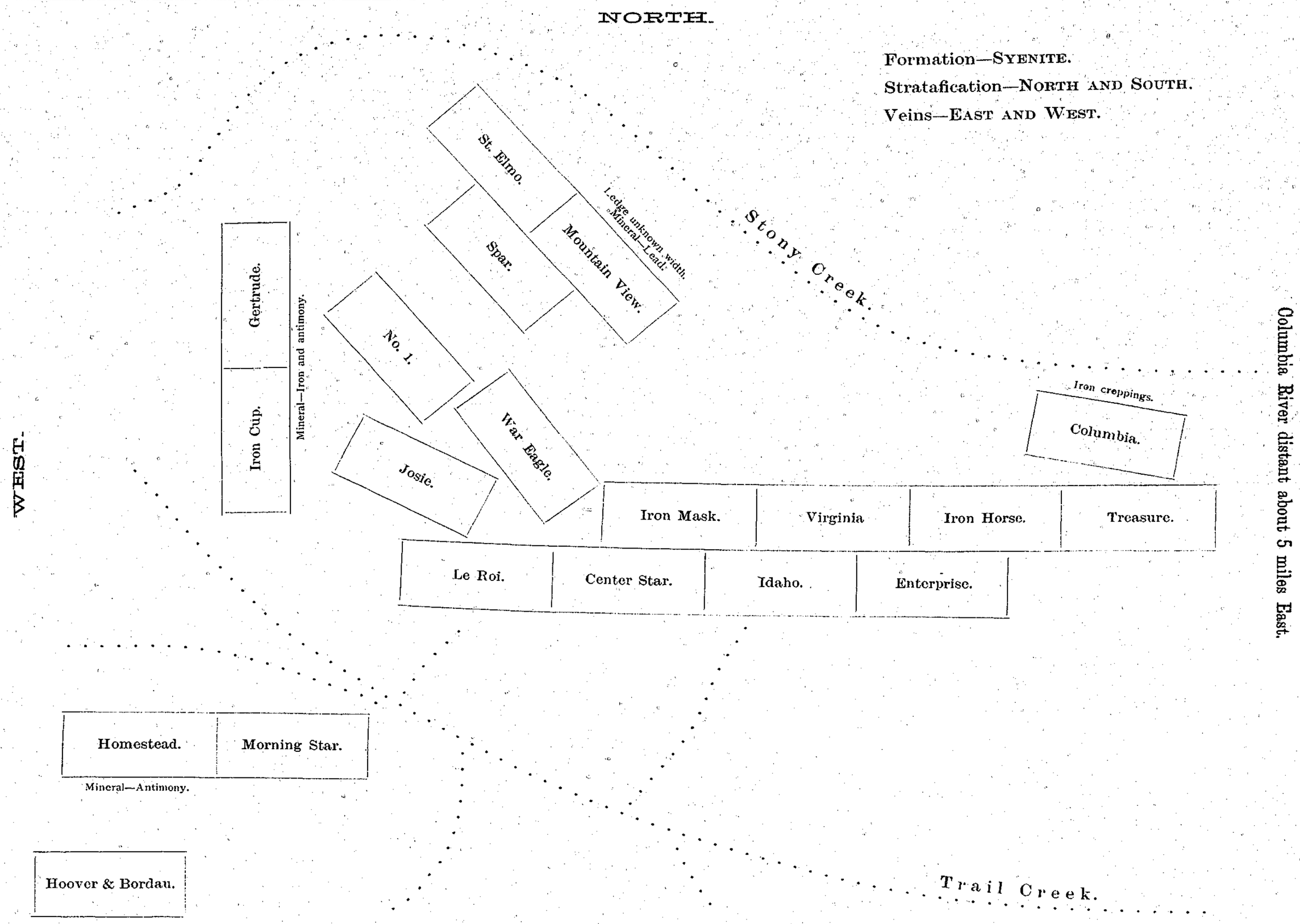
THE TRAIL CREEK EXCITEMENT.

The latest mining excitement is the reported rich discoveries on Trail creek, distant about 65 miles southwest of Nelson. Over 20 mineral locations have already been made. Prospectors and miners are coming in from the Colville country, while Sproat, 28 miles from Nelson, has lost several of its leading citizens. A number of Nelson men are also interested in the new camp. E. S. Topping has made several mineral locations, and has also taken up 200 acres of land near the mouth of Trail creek. R. E. Lemon has taken up 220 acres of land opposite the mouth of Trail creek, and Henry Sheran 160 in the same locality. Both have mineral locations, as well. The diagram below, although not accurate, will give the reader a fair idea of the lay of the land. The camp is easily reached by the old Fort Shepard trail on the west bank of the Columbia river. The country is not heavily timbered; the altitude is but little above that of the foot-hills along the Columbia; and grass for stock is reported abundant. The following description of the ore deposits is by G. E. F. Ellis, the well-known mining expert and assayer of Nelson. It can be relied on as being as nearly accurate as the limited amount of development work will admit.



TRAIL CREEK ORE DEPOSITS.

The mineral deposits near Trail creek are likely to prove of greater importance than was at one time anticipated, and I have therefore obtained permission from the parties interested in the district to make use of the special information which I have acquired through their agency.

The claims are situated 5½ miles up Trail creek, on the west side of the Columbia river, about 30 miles south of Sproat's landing, and 12 miles north of the international boundary. A few years ago, some claims were located on the south side of the creek upon a ledge carrying gold, silver, and antimony (recent assay, 62 ounces in silver, and $12.80 in gold), but no material development work was done, although the smelter at Colville offered a good figure for the ore delivered at their works. This year, however, Joseph Morris and Joe Bourgois had a look at the district and brought in rock which, while not high grade ($13 per ton), was sufficiently promising to render location advisable, and on the 7th July 4 claims, the Centre Star, the War Eagle, the Virginia, and the Idaho, were recorded. These, as well as the more recent locations, are a little north of the claims recorded a few years ago by Hoover and Bordau. Other parties from Nelson followed suit, and on the 25th July there were 19 locations in the Trail creek district.

Now a few words from a geological point of view. The country formation is syenite, and the veins (in all probability true fissures), as a whole, run nearly due east and west. One of the ore bodies has an apparently northwest and southeast course, but the ore is different in character from the rest (viz., galena and carbonates) and is lower grade ($9 per ton). Its width, however, is considerable—possibly 100 feet. Southeast of this galena deposit are large iron croppings, value yet unknown. Due south of the same galena is a well-defined ledge—20 to 40 feet wide—upon which at least 7 claims have been located, and which at the west end terminates in a hill full of mineral. A little south of this is another ledge, traceable for 3000 feet, and in places (e. g., on the Centre Star) 24 feet wide on surface. Three claims have been staked off on this vein. About the center of each of the 2 end claims the vein divides into 2 parts, and rich ore ($31 and $41 in gold) occurs at the points of junction with the main vein. Southwest of the Centre Star is the lead upon which the Homestead claim has been located.

The ore from the whole district is similar in character, carrying more or less antimony, copper, lead, iron, and manganese. The bulk of the ore examined is high in gold and low in silver, (e.g., $40, $31, $25, and 8 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz., respectively), but the Homestead and a few other claims carry more silver value than gold (e.g., 30 oz. 62 oz., and $11.50 $13, respectively). In estimating the prospects of the district, the large size of the ore bodies must not be lost sight of.

Should development work confirm the present favorable appearances, the district is well situated for shipping purposes, there being only a short distance from the claims to the creek and the Columbia river, whence there is water communication with Colville, Spokane Falls, and Revelstoke.

R. E. Lemon has applied for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on the east side of the Columbia river and 160 acres on the west side, while E. S. Topping also has an application in for 200 acres on the west side. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find the nucleus of a town on Trail creek before long.

GEORGE E. R. ELLIS, M.E., F.C.S.

Nelson, July 31st.

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.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS: HENRY ANDERSON, AINSWORTH; James Delaney and James Gibson, Spokane Falls; J. H. Matheson, Donald; Sam Woods, Westminster; F. B. Wells, Revelstoke; Harry Hebert, Sproat; Linton Brothers, Calgary; Robert Jamieson, Victoria.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

By the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway Subsidy Act, 1890," the province granted 200,000 acres of land to the company now building a railroad between Sproat and Nelson, the land to be taken in 4-mile-square blocks from any crown lands in Kootenay district. Section 7 of the act reads as follows: "Every land warrant, except "one, which may be issued for 5440 acres, shall "be for not less than 10,240 acres, and may be "transferable to other persons, and shall entitle "the holder thereof, upon his complying (except "as to payment of purchase money) with the "laws of the province relative to the purchase "of surveyed or unsurveyed land, and upon the "surrender of the warrants to the chief com-"missioner of lands and works, to receive a "crown grant of the lands applied for, in pursu-"ance of the said warrant and the said land "laws." Section 8 reads: "No crown grant "shall issue except for unoccupied, unreserved, "and unrecorded crown lands, not being an In-"dian settlement or Indian reserve."

Under date of June 4th, by order-in-council of May 28th, the chief commissioner of lands and works reserved from lease, sale, or settlement one of these 4-mile-square blocks (block 5) covering the townsite of Nelson and surrounding lands; another (block 10), in the vicinity of Hot Springs, on the west side of Kootenay lake; and another (block 11) on the east side of Kootenay lake at Hendryx mines. Under date of July 10th, by order-in-council of July 8th, another block (No. 12), situated and lying on both sides of the west arm of Kootenay lake, and distant about one mile west of the main lake, was reserved for the same purpose.

Now, how can the commissioner of lands and works, under section 7 of the act, issue a land warrant for a 4-mile-square block of 10,240 acres which takes in the townsite of Nelson? or one which takes in the mineral locations in the vicinity of Hot Springs? or one which takes in the Hendryx patented mineral claims on the east side of Kootenay lake? or one taking in the leased timber limits at Buchanan's saw-mill on the west arm of Kootenay lake? A 4-mile-square block can not be selected anywhere close to either of the above places without embracing within its limits lands already patented, or reserved, or leased, or taken up as mineral locations. Evidently, the railway company selected these 4 blocks so that they could profit by the enterprise of less-favored people. The right to set apart these lands for their use should be at once tested by application for an injunction restraining the commissioner of lands and works from granting or reserving blocks 5, 10, 11, and 12. If the people of Kootenay Lake country wish to maintain their rights, they must take prompt action. The courts will undoubtedly sustain them.

It is understood that mr. Tunstall, government agent for West Kootenay, has been instructed by the commissioner of lands and works to issue no water records in the neighborhood of Nelson. But the commissioner of lands and works has reserved for the same railway company that applied for 1000 inches of water from Cottonwood Smith creek and 100 inches from Ward creek, a 4-mile-square block that covers all of Ward creek and over 4 miles of Cottonwood Smith creek. If the railway company obtain a land warrant for the 4-mile-square block, what chance have the people of Nelson to obtain water rights from Ward creek; or, for that matter, from Cottonwood-Smith creek? The abutting land will be owned by the railway company, and the railway company will exact the pound of flesh for every privilege it sells to anyone in this section of Kootenay district; for every act of the company, so far, is to obtain a monopoly of not only the carrying trade, but of lands and townsites as well.

In the confederation are 2 or 3 provinces whose governments are inclined toward improvidence, and another whose is recklessly extravagant. The province of Quebec has always been the spendthrift member of the family, who expects the more thrifty ones to aid it. This was true even before the days of confederation. Upper Canada (Ontario) paid fully three-fifths of the taxes, and Lower Canada (Quebec) had the direct benefit of fully one-half of the money expended by the government. Today that province is hopelessly in debt, yet its rulers make no effort to retrench expenditures. Its premier, returned to power at the last election by an increased majority, confident in the hold he has on a people controlled in all their actions by a priesthood whose every member is a politician, comes cooly to the front and demands that the Dominion assumes the twenty-million-dollar debt of the province. If this cool demand is complied with, and no doubt it will be as the solid French vote is too strong to be resisted by the McDonald government, it is only a question of a few years when the demand will be repeated. The only hope for Ontario, Manitoba, and the other provinces who live within their income is to cut loose from the priest-ridden province on the St. Lawrence; a province whose people, and institutions, and aspirations are wholly at variance with those of the remainder of the Dominion,—and, for that matter, with all of English-speaking America.

The following is printed solely for the benefit of the few men in Nelson—no other town in the Kootenay Lake country has other than men of the strictest sobriety—who do not know when to let up on whisky drinking: "The best auth-"orities are generally skeptical as to there be-"ing any sure cure for confirmed habits of in-"ebrity, unless the effort in that direction be "aided by a strong exercise of the will of the "unfortunate subject of this bad habit. There "are, however, many remedies recommended "as aids in diverting, or, in a minor degree, "satisfying the appetite for strong liquors, "which are undoubtedly of great advantage in "some cases; and one of these is thus recom-"mended by a self-styled 'rescued man:' 'I "was one of those nnfortunates given to strong "drink. When I left off, I felt a horrid want of "something I must have or go distracted. I "could neither eat, work, nor sleep. Explaining "my affliction to a man of much education and "experience, he advised me to make a decoction "of ground quassia, a half-ounce steeped in a "pint of vinegar, and to put about a small tea-"spoonful of it in a very little water, and to "drink it down every time the liquor thirst "came on me violently. I found it satisfied the "cravings, and it diffused a feeling of stimulus "and strength. I continued this cure and per-"severed till the thirst was conquered. For 2 "years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no "desire for it. Lately, to try my strength I "have handled and smelt whisky, but I have "no temptation to take it. I give this in con-"sideration of the unfortunate, several of "whom I know have recovered by means "which I no longer require.'"

Usually the visits of the paymaster on a railway are looked forward to with pleasure by those whose names are inscribed on the pay-roll; but the rule does not hold good on the Columbia & Kootenay. On that road the paymaster is a sort of poll-tax collector, hospital-fee gatherer, railroad-transportation scalper, and all-round-procure-your-ticket-before-entering-the-dining-room bouncer. So far, most of the men, after working 2 months on the grade, are still in debt to the company.

Seattle, Washington, has 2 great daily newspapers—the Post-Intelligencer and the Press. They are great in all respects, and in nothing more than a willingness to exchange on even terms with small weeklies like THE MINER.

"The Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec elec-"tions, all teach the same lesson—the futility of "attempting to overthrow a strong and popular "administration, having on its side all the ad-"vantages which accrue from actual possession "of power and patronage, unless by an opposi-"tion which is well organized and has a clear, "definite, and attractive alternative policy. It "is not sufficient even that the leaders have a "good reputation for character and ability. "They must also have a strong platform. They "must be able to say just what changes they "will make, if successful, in the policy of the "government. They must be able to show that "these changes are of great importance to the "well-being of the country. Failing to do this "the only alternative that can give any prom-"ise of success is their being able to show that "the existing government is contemptibly "weak, incapable, or corrupt." Thus speaks The Week of Toronto. No better summing up of the political situation in British Columbia could be given. The Robson government, time-serving as it is, was returned to power simply because the opposition had not the ability to frame a platform on which to go before the electors. The leader of the opposition has a hobby, not a policy. His hobby is that the province should build the railways, as well as the other public roads. The hobby is utterly impracticable. If this hobby had been cast aside, and a solid stand taken for the passage of a general railway act, under which anyone wishing to do so could build a railway without first bribing a charter through the legislative assembly, the result of the election might have been different. As it is, the people hope for much from the in-

dependent members returned. Will their hopes be shattered?

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "The death of "general Fremont recalls the favorite refrain "of his supporters for the presidency in 1866, "'Fremont, Dayton, and the railroad too.' At "that time nothing was so popular as a railroad "across the continent. By the old line Repub-"licans, and by all others to a greater or less "degree, it was regarded as little less than sac-"rilege to talk about limiting the aid which "the federal government, the states, or "the municipalities would render for that "purpose. And if the railroads had responded "in the same generous spirit, and had been "perfectly fair, just, and impartial in their "dealings with all of the people, and had left "politics alone, and had confined themselves "solely and strictly to their railroad business, "there is no reason to doubt that the enthus-"iastic good-will manifested towards them in "'56 would have been maintained to this day. "How delightful it would be if that hearty "good-feeling between the people and the "transportation companies, the foremost "agents of material progress, could be re-"stored." The above is as applicable to Canada, and particularly to this province, as it is to the United States. The people of British Columbia refused to join the confederation until the Dominion government covenanted and agreed to build the Canadian Pacific railway. Now they would be only too glad to covenant and agree with the Dominion to have several of the high officials of that road sent to the penitentiary.

This feeling is not caused because of antipathy to railroads in general; but is simply the result of the selfish policy pursued by this railway company in this province. A policy that aims at destroying all local industries; hampering all enterprises not owned or controlled by men affiliated with the officials of the road; side-tracking all towns whose vacant lots are not owned by the company; making prostitutes of our representatives in the local assembly; and doing everything but that which it was incorporated and richly bonused to do, that is, minding its own business as a common carrier.

The Toronto Globe advocates sending a Canadian representative to Washington, as a sort of wet nurse to aid the British minister in conducting negotiations in which Canada is directly concerned. The better way would be to send 16 senators and 40 members of congress.

The Revelstoke Star of July 26th prints a communication,—written by someone ashamed of his real name,—in which the writer takes exception to the government expending so much money in the lower end of West Kootenay district and so little in the upper end. "It strikes "me," says the writer, "that they [meaning "the people of Nelson] do not see this matter "in its proper light. In the first place a rail-"road 26 miles long is being built for their ben-"efit, which has been subsidized by the Domin-"ion and provincial governments to the extent "of $612,000 in lands and money." The people of this section have all along believed that that 26 miles of road was being built for the sole benefit of the people of Revelstoke, so that their smelter could be blown in and kept running on the ore from the mines on Kootenay lake. The people of this section wanted a railroad; but not the Columbia & Kootenay. They wanted the Spokane & Northern. But their wishes were thwarted in this matter by a prominent resident of Revelstoke, who, last winter, went to Victoria and lobbied against the passage of the bill granting that road a charter; and as a reward for his eminent services the people of Revelstoke, at the last election, ran him for the legislative assembly and gave him 21 of their good votes.

That irrepressible and burning question, "Daily Marking in the Public Schools," has broken out afresh in Victoria. The teachers opposed to the method claim that it takes up too much time of both teacher and pupil, and that it is of no real benefit to the latter. THE MINER does not catch on to the true inwardness of the method pursued at Victoria; but if it is anything like the system in vogue back in Peel county, Ontario, in the fall of '59 and spring of '60, the teacher does not mind the time taken, but the pupil does the marks received.

Johannesburg is not a large mining town in South Africa, but it has 80 doctors. Nelson is not a large mining town in British Columbia, but it has nary a doctor. Evidently, the miners of Johannesburg are not there for their health, while those of Nelson are.

If the Columbia & Kootenay railway's subsidy and land grant amounts to $612,000 in value, its directors will be able to declare a dividend from the surplus saved in constructing the road.

Crawford's Bay Farm Lands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER; On two occasions you have published enquiries respecting land for homesteads. For the information of your enquirers, allow me to draw attention to a tract of land, situate at the head of Crawford's bay on this lake, in which locality I already hold a pre-emption. Adjoining my land there is a meadow, subject to overflow, containing about 40 acres; and lying north, adjoining this, is a tract of beaver meadows and swamps which can be readily drained, and which when cleared will grow anything. Running north from this, on fine level benches facing the south, is a tract of about 2000 acres, which is burned off clear, and which, if properly sown with grass seeds, would, with the peavine that already grows there, make a valuable pasture, as it has a creek running through it, and has several good, though small, hay marshes within its limits. There are also a string of beaver meadows, thickly surrounded by timber, situate about half a mile from the bay, which with a very little work could be made to produce heavy crops of grain and vegetables.

The general character of the soil is a light sandy loam, which under proper treatment can be made to produce good crops. There are plenty of good building logs close to the first-mentioned piece of land, and a saw-mill is in course of erection 8 miles away. The hills surrounding the bay are scattered over with berry-bushes, which grow profusely and bear well, leading me to suppose that many varieties of fruit-trees would do well on these lands.

These facts may be of use to your enquirers; but let me say, distinctly, that these lands are unfit for a man without capital, as considerable work must be done to make them profitable farms. As I have spent 6 years on the frost-bitten prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest, and have eventually gravitated to my present location, I think that my example should be a sufficient guarantee of the value of a pre-emption on this lake. J. W. COCKLE.

Kootenay Lake, July 25th.

Crawford's bay is on the east side of Kootenay lake, distant about 16 miles southeast of Ainsworth and about 30 east of Nelson. The lake does not freeze over during winter, and settlers on the lands round the bay could have water communication all the year with Hot Springs and Hendryx camps.

Short News Paragraphs.

Eight thousand Chinese will be brought to Mexico to work on the Tehuantepec railway.

All information received from Virginia, Nevada, is confirmatory of more active work being done in the Comstock mines than for several years. Prospecting drifts and crosscuts are being run in, with the work tending toward the west lode, which is nearly all gold-bearing. That the work going on is of an important character is evidenced by leading superintendents paying more personal attention to the work than they have for two years past.

A. E. SHIRLEY,
PIONEER BARBER SHOP.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing.
RAZORS HONED.
Vernon Street (next door to Lakeview House), NELSON, B. C.

Natural Wool Underwear
Canton Flannel Underwear
Merino Underwear
Balbriggan Underwear
Cotton Underwear
All-Wool Underwear
Good Goods At LOW Prices.
AT
WALSH'S
NO. 15 EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

GILKER & WELLS,
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Fancy and toilet goods, patent medicines, fruits, tobaccos, cigars, stationery, etc.
Postoffice Store, Nelson, B. C.

Geo. E. R. Ellis, F.C.S.
Member of Society of Chemical Industry; Author of "Practical Organic Analysis," of "The Iron Ores of the World," Etc., Etc. Expert in the "Bluebird" Mining Suit.
MINING EXPERT AND CHEMIST
NELSON, B. C.
REVISED ASSAY CHARGES.

Silver, Gold or Lead	$1 50
Copper	2 50
Silver and Lead	2 00
Silver, Gold and Lead	3 00
Silver and Copper	3 00
Silver, Gold and Copper	4 00
Silver and Gold	2 00
Three samples for Silver or for Lead	3 50

Mineral properties managed and reported upon. Interests of non-residents attended to.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP
NELSON, B. C.
I am now prepared to make to order boots and shoes of all kinds, at as reasonable rates as they can be made for in this part of the country; also,
REPAIRING
neatly and substantially done, and all orders promptly attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
E. W. HARRIS.

THOMAS BARRETT,
BLACKSMITH.
Horse-Shoeing a Specialty
All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing Executed Neatly and Promptly.
Ward Street, opp. Government Office, Nelson.

NELSON LAUNDRY,
Baker Street, near Josephine,
All Work Turned Out Promptly
and in First-Class Style. None but White Help Employed.
ALICE FOSTER, MANAGER.

FURNITURE

JAMES McDONALD & CO.

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

MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

PIANOS ORGANS

William Kirkup & Co.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

STOVES AND TINWARE,

GRANITEWARE AND LAMP GOODS.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware Made to Order.

First-class work guaranted. Particular attention paid to mail orders from mining camps.

W. F. TEETZEL,

Main Street, Revelstoke, B. C.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything usually kept in first-class drug stores.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

TEETZEL & CO.

DRUGGISTS.

Prescriptions carefully compounded, from pure drugs, by a graduate in pharmacy. A full line of patent medicines and toilet articles carried.

(Only Drug Store in Lower Kootenay.) SPROAT, B. C.

C. & K. S. N. CO.

LIMITED.

One of the above company's steamers

WILL LEAVE REVELSTOKE FOR SPROAT	WILL LEAVE SPROAT FOR REVELSTOKE
MONDAY	TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
FRIDAY	SATURDAY
—at 4 a. m.	—at 3 a. m.

FARE - EACH WAY - $5.00

J. A. MARA, Manager.

W. Bredemeyer, Ph. Dr.

(Late partner of John McVicker's, Salt Lake City)

ASSAYER,

Mining Engineer, and Provincial and U. S. Surveyor.

AGENT FOR HAND'S FIREWORKS.

Masonic Temple Block, Vancouver, B. C.

RATES FOR ASSAYING.

Silver, Lead, or Gold	$2 00	Copper, Silver and Gold	$2 50
Zinc or Arsenic	5 00	Silver or Gold bullion	3 00
Silver and Lead or Silver and Gold			2 00
Iron, Lime, Silica or Manganese			5 00
Sealed sample for Lead, Silver and Gold			4 00
Sealed sample for Copper, Silver and Gold			5 00
Lead bullion, for Silver and Gold			2 00

Assays from Kootenay district promptly attended to. Makes reports on and surveys and maps of mines. Thirty years experience; speaks 10 languages. Terms, cash.

Kootenay Lake Saw-Mill,

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.

All kinds of rough lumber and dimension stuff on hand or sawed to order; also T and G flooring, V ceiling, surfaced lumber, rustic, and sawed shingles.

Capacity of mill 20,000 feet per day, which ensures the prompt filling of large orders. Lumber delivered at any point on Kootenay lake.

Postoffice address, Nelson, B. C. Mill 14 east of Nelson.

NOTICE.

All claims against the Nelson City Improvement Company, Nelson City Townsite, or Pilot Bay Saw Mill Company, properly vouched, must be forwarded at once to the undersigned. No claim will be allowed after sixty (60) days. JOSHUA DAVIES.

Victoria, B. C., June 30th, 1890.

MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED.

Following are the mineral claims recorded in the government office at Nelson during the last 2 week:

Saturday, July 19th—The "Brunswick," situate about three-quarters of a mile northeast from 49 creek and half way between the government trail and the Kootenay; Alfred Bunker, locator. The "Bobby Burns," on the north side of the Kootenay and about quarter of a mile north of the Queen Victoria, adjoining the U. S.; Robert Bates, locator. The "Capilano," on the right bank of the Kootenay, nearly opposite the mouth of 49 creek; C. L. McCammon, James McDonell, C. C. Sproule, and H. C. Golden, locators. The "Forest," re-recorded by John R. Cook. The "Newmarket," re-recorded by John R. Cook. The "Fourth of July," re-recorded by Thomas Snirl. The "Billy Gladstone," re-recorded by William Snirl.

Monday, July 21st—The "May and Jennie," situate on the east side of 49 creek, adjoining Price's mineral claim: Roderick McLeod, locator. The "Blue Grass," adjoining the May and Jennie and the John O'Brien; John Spragg, Frank W. Flint, and Charles S. Cole, locators. The "Enterprise," situate on the west side of and about 5 miles from the Columbia river, 1½ miles from the west fork of Trail creek; Samuel Stonge and Alfred Cabena, locators. The "Morning Star," on the west side of and about 5 miles from the Columbia river, 1½ miles west of the trail leading to Hope; Samuel Stonge and Joseph Bourgois, locators.

Tuesday, July 22nd—The "Henderson," situate on the north side of the Kootenay, nearly opposite the mouth of 49 creek; William H. Henderson, locator.

Wednesday, July 23rd—The "Union Jack," re-recorded by James Durkin, J. H. Young, and Guy Haines. The Toughnut, re-recorded by Andrew B. Hendryx and James E. Dolan. The "Toronto Chief," on the north side of and about 2½ miles from the Kootenay, a quarter of a mile east of Stewart creek, and adjoining the Jersey Lily; C. C. Sproule, locator.

Thursday, July 24th—The Iroquois, re-recorded by Benjamin Thomas, C. M. Townsend, John Johnson, Charles Lundberg, and P. H. Grace. The Jim Crow, re-recorded by Benjamin Thomas, C. M. Townsend, John Johnson, Charles Lundberg, and P. H. Grace.

Friday, July 25th—The "Black Diamond," situate half way between Sandy and Eagle creeks and a short distance above the government trail; G. H. Andrews, locator. The Umatilla, re-recorded by Thomas Collins and Daniel Lebau. The Uncle Sam, re-recorded by Charles Ewing and Nicholas K. Noon. The "Faint Hope," situate on the south slope of Toad mountain, above Giveout creek, at the east end of the Jonah, and abjoining the Morning and the Pacific; E. M. Gething and William Springer, locators. The "Last Chance," situate about 1 mile from the Silver King, at the west end of the Ollie; Silus Johns, locator.

Monday, July 28th—The "Good Time," situate between Eagle and 49 creeks, bounded on the east by the Nevada, and on the west by the Maple Leaf; Charles Dronin and Oscar Soderberg, locators. The "St. Elmo," situate on the divide between Trail and Stoney creeks, on the west side of and 5 miles from the Columbia, about 1½ miles from the Centre Star; Samuel Creston, locator. The "Mountain View," situate at the northwest end of the St. Elmo; E. S. Topping, locator. The "Spor," situate at the southwest side of the St. Elmo and the Mountain View; William Springer, locator. The "No. 1," on Trail creek, on the west side of the Columbia, near the west end of the War Eagle; Samuel Creston, locator. The "Iron Mask," at the west end of the Virginia, near the southeast end of the War Eagle, and parallel with and joining the Centre Star; E. S. Topping, locator. The "Iron Horse," at the east end of the Virginia; Samuel Stonge, locator. The "Treasure," on the divide between Trail and Stoney creeks, half a mile north of the Iron Horse and 4 miles from the Columbia; Samuel Stonge and Alfred Cabena, locators. The "Columbia," on the divide between Trail and Stoney creeks, 1¼ miles east of the Idaho; R. E. Lemon, locator. The "Iron Cup," at the west end of the No. 1; John Meagher, locator. The "Gertrude," at the north end of the Iron Cup; William Springer and Frank Hanna, locators. The "Josie," on the side line of the War Eagle, parallel with the Le Roi; Henry Sheran, locator. The "Empress," on the north side of the Kootenay, nearly opposite the mouth of 49 creek and 3 miles back from the river; William Graham and Christian Troyer, locators. The "Bombay," on Toad mountain, north of the California; George Ellis, locator.

Tuesday, July 29th—The "Wanderer," on the southeast slope of Toad mountain, about a quarter of a mile from Cottonwood creek; John Tolson and M. S. Davys, locators.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Mail arrives at 5 o'clock P. M. Tuesday and departs at 7:30 A.M. Wednesday. Letters for registry must be handed in 30 minutes before departure of mail.

Nelson, July 24th, 1890. J. A. GILKER, postmaster.

LAND NOTICES

Like the following must be published nine weeks in a newspaper other than the British Columbia Gazette, and cost FIFTY-FIVE CENTS a line for the required publication in THE MINER.

This is to give notice that 60 days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the honorable the chief commissioner of lands and works for leave to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the north side of Toad mountain, in the district of West Kootenay, commencing at a post marked A. J. M., R. A. W., N.; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to the initial post.

A. J. MARKS,
Nelson, B.C., July 28th, 1890. R. A. WINEARLS.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described lands for timber purposes:

Commencing at a post about 35 chains south of Pilot bay, on the east side of Kootenay lake, directly opposite the Outlet, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains; containing 320 acres more or less. JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Kootenay Lake, July 8th, 1890. By GEO. T. KANE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date the undersigned intend to apply to the honorable chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a point marked by a stake on the east side of Kootenay lake, near Pilot bay, thence running east twenty (20) chains, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence west forty (40) chains, more or less, to the shore line of Kootenay lake, thence south, following the shore line to the point of commencement; containing about 200 acres. JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., June 30th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date we intend to apply to the honorable chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a stake on the northwest side of a small lake, known as "Silver" lake, thence east 160 rods, thence south 160 rods, thence west 160 rods, thence north 160 rods to initial stake; containing 160 acres.

JOHN McNEILL,
THOMAS A. R. BLACKWOOD.

Nelson, B. C., July 5th, 1890.

I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land described as follows:

Commencing from a post on a point of rocks on the east side of a bay behind cape Horn on Kootenay lake (known as Parret's bay), thence southerly along the shore of the lake and bay 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 35 chains, more or less, to the shore of the lake, thence following the sinuosities of the shore line to the point of commencement. WILLIAM THOMAS.

Kootenay Lake, July 4th, 1890.

I hereby give notice that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land described as follows:

Commencing at this (N. E.) corner post, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less to theshore of the lake, then following the sinuosities of the shore of the lake to the point of commencemnt.

H. W. WALBEY,
Per WILLIAM THOMAS.

Kootenay Lake, July 4th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, situate in West Kootenay district and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake marked H. S. & M. S. D.—N. W., on the Gold King trail, three miles south of Nelson; thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement. HAROLD SELOUS,

Nelson, B. C., July 10th, 1890. M. S. DAVIS.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a stake marked H. Sheran, on the west bank of the Columbia river, about 40 chains north of the mouth of Trail creek; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south, following the shore line of the Columbia river, to initial stake; containing 160 acres more or less. HENRY SHERAN.

Nelson, B. C., July 28th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a stake marked R. E. Lemon, on the east side of the Columbia river, at a point nearly opposite the mouth of Trail creek; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south, following the shore line of the Columbia river, to initial stake; containing 320 acres more or less. ROBERT E. LEMON.

Nelson, B. C., July 28th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land:

Commencing at a post situated at the mouth of Kaslo creek, on the south bank, at high water mark of Kootenay lake, in the West Kootenay district, thence west 80 chains, thence east to Kootenay lake, following high water mark of same to the initial post; containing 200 acres more or less. GEO. T. KANE.

Victoria, B. C., June 30th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a point, marked by a stake, on the west bank of the Columbia river, near the mouth of Trail creek, thence running 40 chains west, thence 50 chains north, thence 40 chains east to the bank of the Columbia river, thence following the bank of the river to initial post; containing 200 acres more or less. E. S. TOPPING.

Nelson, July 22nd, 1890.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

For MINERAL CLAIMS require to be published nine weeks in a newspaper other than the British Columbia Gazette; their publication in THE MINER will cost the applicant FIFTY-FIVE CENTS a line.

Notice is hereby given that the Pacific Bullion Mining Company, by their agent, Henry Anderson, has filed with me, under the provisions of the Mineral Act, an application for a crown grant to their claim "Spokane," situate about one half mile west of the Hot Springs, Kootenay lake, B. C.

Adverse claims, if any, are required to send in their objections to me within 60 days from date hereof.

GEO. C. TUNSTALL,
Assistant commissioner of lands and works.

Hot Springs, B. C., July 6th, 1890.

HANSEN & HILTON,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

WILL CONTRACT FOR THE ERECTION OF ANY SIZE WOOD BUILDING.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES

furnished and bills for material made.

JOB CARPENTERING

attended to promptly.

Shop on Baker Street, between Hall and Hendryx.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Vernon Street, near Josephine,

NELSON, B. C.

SODERBERG & JOHNSON,

PROPRIETORS.

THE HOTEL OVERLOOKS THE KOOTENAY

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

THE ROOMS are comfortable in size and newly furnished.

THE TABLE is acknowledged the best in the mountains.

THE BAR

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

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Corner of Vernon and Ward Streets,

NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,

PROPRIETORS.

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

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The republicans of Minnesota have renominated William R. Merriman for governor. One plank of their platform reads: "Resolved, that we are firmly opposed to any federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian with common carriers."

Robert Hay, a prominent Toronto business man and an ex-member of parliament, died on July 24th. He was a Scotchman by birth, and aged 84.

Jasper Richardson, a practical man, succeeds sir John Lister Kaye as manager of the farms opened up by the latter in the Northwest Territories. Kaye's management was too extravagant.

The Grenadier guards, a crack British regiment, has been ordered from London to Natal, South Africa, and other foreign stations, as punishment for insubordination.

William O'Brien, the editor of the Dublin United Ireland and home rule champion, is about to marry a Russian heiress, mdlle. Raffalovitch. His fiance is at present translating his novel, "When We Were Boys," into French.

About 500 men, women, and children are homeless at Nanaimo, being evicted from their tenement homes by the Dunsmuirs, the coal barons. At a mass meeting of the citizens of Nanaimo, the action of the Dunsmuirs was unreservedly condemned.

The British East African Company has an area of 750,000 square miles in Africa, with a sea frontage of 400 miles. Under treaties made by Stanley 4000 slaves have already been liberated. The company hopes in time to secure the peopling of extensive tracts of its fertile land by Hindoo cultivators from India.

Frank Spencer was hanged at Kamloops on July 21st. He murdered Peter Foster at a ranch 10 miles east of Kamloops in May, 1887. He escaped, and nothing more was heard of him until this spring, when he was arrested at Vancouver, having just returned from Washington with a band of horses. Death was instantaneous, the executioner being a man from Victoria.

William S. Caine, who was recently defeated for re-election to parliament for Barrow-in-Furness, England, has given notice that he will contest the seat for East Bradford as a Liberal.

For the week ending July 19th, the following ore shipments were made from the Upper South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene country, Idaho: Poorman 284 tons, Tiger 60, Badger 156, Gem 121, Granite 62, Custer 30, California 30. Total 743 tons.

Of the $2,000,000,000 coin and paper money issued by the United States, one-third of which is locked up in the treasury vaults, one half is in gold and silver, the other half being paper of various kinds. The circulating medium in use is three-fourths paper, the largest volume being in greenbacks, with silver certificates next, then national bank notes, then gold certificates. There is more gold in circulation than any one kind of paper.

In an interview at Cincinnati, Jake Kilrain said: "It may seem conceited for me to say it, but I honestly believe I can whip any man in the world. This is not idle boasting. It comes from my heart. It is the confidence that is in me. Sullivan won the fight in Richburg, Miss., but he did not whip me. So help me God if I am not telling the truth. I never knew the sponge was to be thrown up until I saw Donovan toss it into the air. He had no right to do it. I did not want him to. I would have fought till I was stiff in the ring. I dont believe Sullivan would. I think he would have quit in a round or two more if Donovan had not tossed the sponge."

Great rivalry exists between the base ball clubs in the northwest coast league. "March, the crack pitcher of the Tacomas and one of the best fellows in the league," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "is not satisfied with the treatment accorded him by the players in that nine." In 1888, March pitched for the Donalds of this province, and last year pitched for the Kamloops club.

William Nichols, boss in the Savage mine at Virginia City, Nevada, was killed on the night of July 21st by Pat Crowley in the shaft below the 1200-foot level. The murderer struck his victim in the head with an ax, and flung the corpse to the bottom of the shaft.

The 4-oared professional race at Duluth, Minnesota, July 22nd, was won by the Gaudaur team. The crews were as follows: Hanlan's—Hanlan, Teemer, Hosmer, and Wise; Ross's—Ross, Harry Vail, T. A. Kennedy, and D. E. Murphy; the West Ends of Buffalo; the Eries of Buffalo; Gaudaur's—McKay, Hamm, Gaudaur, and Ten Eyck. Hanlan's crew kept the lead until near the finish, when Gaudaur's spurted and came in winner by about a length and a half. The prize was $1200. Time, 18:20.

The veteran swimmer of Great Britain and the holder of the swimming championship of the British Isles, J. B. Johnson, recently arrived at Boston, has succeeded in making a match with professor Donaldson to swim 10 miles for $1000 a side over an ocean course. The course of Coney island will probably be selected.

The keel of a fast steamer has been laid at Steven's shipyard, Victoria, for Stuart, the smuggler, whose boat, the Alert, was seized by American customs authorities at Port Townsend. This steamer will be of about 35 tons register, and will in all probability be used in the same service as the Alert has been employed. Ponty Grey, son of the late justice Grey of the supreme court of British Columbia, is interested with Stuart in his operations, and will be part owner of the new steamer.

A sensation has been created at Butte, Montana, by the filing of the will of the late A. J. Davis. The document, which was dated in Iowa, in 1866, makes his brother John the sole heir. Annuities are also given to 2 illegitimate children. The estate is valued at $6,000,000.

The National line steamer Egypt, bound from New York to Liverpool, was burned at sea on July 20th. The passengers and crew were saved and landed at Dover, England. Six hundred and forty head of cattle were lost. The fire originated in bales of cotton stored over the boiler.

The census supervisors for Colorado announce that the population of the state will be very close to 400,000. The largest cities in the state, outside of Denver, are as follows: Pueblo 27,455, Leadville 18,365, Colorado Springs 11,200. Pueblo lays claim to the honor of being the only city in America which has doubled her population in 2 years, the returns in 1888 giving that city 13,500.

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SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Nelson may not be much of a town, for it is badly handicapped by a government that knows nothing of the great resources of the Toad Mountain district, but it certainly has good, substantial lumber buildings. Of these, the stores owned by J. Fred Hume & Co. and R. E. Lemon are noteworthy. They are by all odds the finest in the mountain districts of British Columbia.

This week a raft of 20,000 feet of lumber was brought in from Buchanan's mill, making the distance (15 miles) in 6 hours. Half the lumber was for the bridge across Cottonwood Smith creek.

Michael Darragher, who has been wandering around town for the past few days and acting generally in an insane manner, has been sent to Revelstoke for examination.

Davys & Tolson's saw-mill was expected to be in readiness for actual work this afternoon, and will be cutting lumber next week. The first cut will be used for building a flume from the mill to the wagon road at a point near the Cottonwood Smith creek bridge, a distance of about a mile and a half. The cross pieces are already in place. The wagon road to the Hall mines passes above the mill-site, and a connecting road will be built by the mill owners. Collins & Ewing have a contract for getting out a million feet of logs.

Work on the Queen Victoria copper claim has been suspended for the present, the owners having gone to work to make grub stakes. Messrs. Boecker and Burr are at work on the Hot Springs wagon road, and mr. Brown in the placer diggings on 49 creek.

The Sayward-Davies Lumber Company will have its mill in running order within 15 days, says manager Kane. Already they have over 200,000 feet of logs on hand. The mill-site is said to be a good one for the handling of both logs and lumber.

Edward Bray, tired of sojourning in a "city amidst mines," is killing time for a few days in a "city amidst beautiful surroundings." Mr. Bray reports the Hot Springs camp as moving apace, and that lots at Ainsworth command good prices, for their size.

"Nelson is the quietest town I was ever in," remarked J. Dover, the Donald jeweler, the other day to THE MINER boomer, who was using persuasive arguments to induce him to establish a jewelry store on one of Nelson's vacant lots. This is pretty hard, coming from a man who has lived in Golden and Roger's Pass. Mr. Dover will take in Ainsworth before returning to his haunts along the line of the C. P. R.

The Canadian Pacific is becoming anxious for a share of the trade of this section of Canada. One of its general freight and passenger agents is reported to be on his way in with instructions to make rates equally as good as those obtained from the Grand Trunk-Northern Pacific combination. Nothing like a little competition to bring a railroad company "down to its knitting."

Dry good were received this week by R. E. Lemon, J. Fred Hume & Co., and G. A. Bigelow. They came in by way of Sproat. Joe Wilson's pack train handled them.

"The Stanley of the Kootenay Lake country," as W. A. Baillie-Grohman so dearly likes to be called, will be at the scene of his dredging operations, 2 miles below Nelson, within a couple of weeks. He will be accompanied by mrs. Grohman and the children.

Civilization is always followed by attendant discomforts. This spring when the streets of Nelson were as cow-paths in a clearing, the few residents of the place were not troubled with dust; but now that the streets are sidewalked and unpaved, the hundred-odd citizens who make Nelson their abiding place wish, when the wind blows, that they were in Kamloops, or some other town in which the wind never blows and the dust is always at rest.

A red and white awning now decorates the front of Joe Wilson's "Nelson Meat Market." It is not only ornamental because of the brightness of its colors, but useful in protecting Albert Barret from the hot rays of a prostrating sun.

Poor Laboring Men Who Have Just Grievances.

To listen to the kicks made against the high officials of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific—these officials having entire control of the construction of the Columbia & Kootenay road—would make the average man a firm believer in the adage, that corporation officials have a superabundance of gall. The contractors, apparently, are charged with the fares of every man who has this spring made the trip between Revelstoke and Sproat. For instance: John Tolson, of Davys & Tolson, the Nelson saw-mill men, came in here in May. His fare is charged up against H. F. Keefer. The fares of every man but one sent down to do company work, such as track-laying, wharf building, etc., is charged to one or the other of the contractors; it is even stated that chief of construction John McLeod's fare was charged to contractor Dan McGillivary. The poll tax is religiously kept out of every man's pay, so is the hospital fees. The men are charged with 2 meals each on the steamer, when, in fact, they either went without meals altogether or paid for them themselves. And as a crowning piece of extortion, the steamboat fare back to Revelstoke is withheld from the men. It is useless for these poor men to seek redress. The paymaster merely shakes his head and says, "Boys, you can either take what I offer you or go without; I have no option in the matter. I am merely a slave like yourselves." The officials in the general superintendent's office at Vancouver are safe from personal interviews and molestation, as not one of the men on the work will be able to earn enough to pay the railroad fare demanded from Revelstoke to Vancouver. The boys should "chip in," and send one of the most stalwart of their number down to Vancouver to interview general superintendent Abbott and his able chief assistant, J. D. Townley. If his demands were not promptly satisfied, he should pick them both up and butt their heads together. A small dose of school-boy chastisement might make them more liberal, if not honest, men.

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