Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

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NUMBER 8. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1890. $4 A YEAR.

MINING NEWS FROM HOT SPRINGS.

The Columbia Mining Company of Spokane are doing assessment work on their claims, preparatory to commencing continuous development work. A tunnel, started from near Krao creek, is now being run to tap the Black Chief ledge, one of the company's most promising locations. On the Coronation, Protection, Crescent, Eden, and Butler, the company has excellent showings. George Herb, the manager, is on the ground. He has 2 claims of his own, the Lakeview and the Sunlight, and has uncovered the ledge on both, the showing of ore being good. .. .. .. The Empire Consolidated Mining Company, another Spokane company, is also at work on the Dictator, Thanatopsis, Union, and Orinoco; P. J. Mason, its representative, is taking a week in looking the ground over. .. .. .. The formation of these companies in the United States should show the capitalists and business men of Victoria and Vancouver that they are neglecting their own interests. The promoters and stockholders of these enterprises have much influence in creating channels through which to turn trade, and those already created certainly do not trend towards either of the coast towns in British Columbia. .. .. .. W. Hennessy and P. Macneeme report a 12-foot ledge, mineralized throughout, in the Great Discovery, a location to the south of Coffee creek, on which they have just completed the assessment work. .. .. .. Dan Clark and James Van Hook are still pegging away on the Lady of the Lake, and report an improvement in its appearance. .. .. .. Preparatory work is being done at the Krao for hoisting-works, which will be placed on the property as soon as the wagon road, now building, is finished up to the Krao ground. .. .. .. Work on the Arkansaw is being carried on under the direction of Ivy Holland, and will be continued throughout the summer. The claim is owned by J. M. Buckley, E. J. Roberts, and others of Spokane. .. .. .. John Davenport is now on the ground, and is expected to make arrangements for putting in a pump on the Little Donald. .. .. .. W. Sprague is "tearing up the earth" on the Daddy Gallagher, and reports the ore taken out as similar to that shipped last year from the Let-her-go-Gallagher. Mr. Sprague intends making a mine out of the Daddy. .. .. .. At the Skyline work is progressing on a working shaft, which is expected to strike the ledge 130 feet below the present workings. Ore is being taken from the stopes, and several tons are already sacked awaiting shipment. This ore runs up in the hundreds... .. .. .. The wagon road is being pushed up the hill, and notwithstanding the amount appropriated by the government is less than expected, the work will be completed without delay.

Will Handle Our Trade or Know the Reason Why.

The Canadian Pacific's management has never been accused of allowing rival roads to get away with its business, and they do not propose to let the Northern Pacific handle more than its share of the traffic of the Kootenay Lake mining districts. With this end in view, Robert Kerr, the company's general freight and passenger agent at Winnipeg, a man who stands pretty near the top round in railway traffic circles, made a hurried trip through this section this week. Before leaving Nelson, he stated that all indications pointed to a large volume of business originating in Kootenay district, and said that he would not be surprised if his road, within 5 years, did not handle more business from the lake country than from all other points in the province combined. He also stated that Nelson would be made a billing point at once, even though his company labored under the disadvantage of having to arrange for the packing of goods over a 28-mile trail. Mr. Kerr was accompanied by D. E. Brown of Vancouver, passenger and freight agent of the C. P. R's Pacific division. Mr. Brown will have immediate charge of the business originating in this section, and is fully alive to its importance. Before leaving Nelson both gentlemen made investments, on which they are sure to realize large returns. Mr. Brown purchased 80 front feet of Nelson real estate and mr. Kerr 52 issues of THE MINER.

THE RAILWAY GRADED TO THE SLOCAN.

All the steel for the Columbia & Kootenay railway will be at Sproat next week, then track-laying will commence in earnest. Heretofore the time of the track-laying gangs has been fully occupied in unloading and stacking the rails. The end of the track is around the point at the confluence of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, and the end of the grade will be at the Slocan next week. Whitehead, McLean & McKay have laid off all their hired teams, and expect to have their contract completed early in September. D. B. Campbell has the trestle bents for the approaches to the Slocan bridge all ready for raising, and his other work well under way. The bids for the truss work of both the Slocan and Kootenay bridges were to have been opened at Vancouver on Monday last. But 2 bids were in, one by D. McGillivary the other by R. Balfour. Both these gentlemen are bridge builders of repute, the latter being considered one of the best ever on the Canadian Pacific. If the contract is awarded him, he will bring in a gang of men from the Regina & Long Lake road, on which he is doing the bridging. Keefer & Co. will put on more men as soon as they move their camps to the south side of the Kootenay, and expect to have the grade completed up to within a mile and a half of Nelson by October 15th. Chief engineer Stewart was relieved this week by E. J. Duchesnay from the Eastern division, mr. Stewart going to Winnipeg, where he will be employed on the Western division. Mr. Stewart leaves the work with a reputation that he well may be proud of. Every man under him, whether contractor or laborer, knew that, so far as "estimates" were concerned, they would get exact justice done them. The officials of the Pacific division claim that THE MINER'S strictures are too severe; that they are not so bad as painted; that if the men would lay their complaints before the general superintendent they would be treated in a spirit of fairness; that the trouble over steamboat fares is through no fault of theirs, but entirely the fault of the steamboat clerks and the contractors themselves; that the company had nothing to do with hiring Campbell's bridge men, they being brought from the east by mr. Campbell himself; that many of them were cabinet-makers and joiners from the old country and of no earthly use in framing trestles; and that, on the whole, the railroad company was a much-abused individual. Perhaps it is. But one thing is certain: The railroad company is well able to look after its own interests, and has a large following of defenders and apologists. The laboring men employed on construction work are often ignorant of their rights, and seldom find any one sufficiently disinterested to pick up a cudgel and strike a blow in their behalf when they are wronged and unjustly treated.

Free Gold.

Fine specimens of white quartz carrying free gold were exhibited at Nelson this week. They came from the Little Diamond, a claim lying between Eagle and 49 creeks. H. F. Keefer and James Quigg are the lucky owners of the ground, and will consider themselves millionaires when they uncover the ledge from which the specimens came.

Struck a Four-Foot Ledge.

The owners of the Nevada, a claim adjoining the Royal Canadian on the west, have struck the ledge after running a tunnel about 30 feet. It it is fully 4 feet wide, the ore being of the same character as that of the Poorman—free gold.

COMPANIES THAT MEAN BUSINESS.

The Revelstoke Smelter Syndicate and the Revelstoke Mining Company mean business. The former has a 50-ton smelter idle for the want of ore; the ore the latter proposes furnishing. On Friday dr. Campbell, the manager of both companies, passed through Nelson on his way to Revelstoke, after making a hurried trip to Spokane. While at the latter place he purchased 500 tons of Alaska ore, which will be immediately shipped to Revelstoke for treatment. He will return to the lake country next week, and perfect arrangements for the purchase of all ores offered by any claim owner, and at the same time place on the No. 1 at Hot Springs all the men that can be worked to advantage. The ore platform built at the United is already reported nearly full of ore, and will have to be enlarged. The railroad company has guaranteed to have the track of the Columbia & Kootenay completed by November to a point on the river about a mile and a half below Nelson. There ore platforms will be erected, and every facility given for the prompt forwarding of ore to the steamboat landing at Sproat; in fact, an effort will be made to have the end of the track at navigable water by October 15th. The mining company expects to ship at least 1000 tons of ore from its own claims, and the smelter company will take all other ores offered. While THE MINER cannot give the exact rate which has been made on ore from the lake country to Revelstoke, it is certainly not above $10 a ton. This rate will enable owners of low-grade lead and iron ores to make shipments at a profit, and they should, by all means, make an effort to help the smelter company out. It is bullion shipments that count, and every ton of bullion shipped from the smelter at Revelstoke will advertise the mineral resources of this district with greater effect than 100 tons of the same bullion shipped from the smelters at Anaconda, Great Falls, Denver, or Omaha.

From Victoria to Nelson in Less Than Three Days.

When connections are made without loss of time, the transportation routes to the south of the boundary have a little the best of it in landing passengers in the towns on Kootenay lake. William Jensen arrived at Nelson this week, having made the trip from Victoria to Nelson in 2 hours less than 3 days. He left Victoria at 9 p. m. on the City of Kingston, arriving at Tacoma the next morning in time to catch the 7 o'clock eastbound express on the Northern Pacific. This train landed him at Kootenay station the next morning in time to catch the stage for Bonner's Ferry. The Galena bringing him to Nelson by 7 o'clock the evening of the third day. Mr. Jenson took a look at Hot Springs claims in which he had an interest, and left for Victoria this morning, via Sproat and Revelstoke.

Resembling an Old-Time Stampede.

The excitement over the Trail Creek district is not abating. Men are said to be arriving there hourly, and before looking for a place to deposit their blankets stake off mineral claims. The ledges are reported to be all the way from from 4 feet to 100 in width. The ore is refractory, but it is believed to be in such large bodies that it will pay to work. People are leaving Sproat on rafts, no boats being available. Several notices for purchase of land under the crown land laws have been rendered void by the recent notice of the commissioner of lands and works withdrawing all lands from purchase; but the parties who applied to purchase will take the same tracts up under the preemption law, and, no doubt, lots in a half dozen townsites will soon be on the market.

The Price of Silver Keeps a-Climbing.

On August 2nd bar silver sold in New York at $1.13 an ounce, and copper at 17 cents a pound.

THE MINERAL ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A gentleman well posted on the mining laws of the province has undertaken to furnish THE MINER with sections of the Mineral Act relating to quartz claims, together with notes thereon. This will enable readers interested in prospecting and mining to conform to the law, and at the same time aid them in suggesting needed changes. Copies of THE MINER containing this matter should be preserved for reference, as Mineral Act as amended cannot be obtained in any other form at present.

1. This act may be cited as the "mineral act."

INTERPRETATION.

Interpretation. 2. In the construction of this act the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively, unless inconsistent with the context:

Mine. "Mine" shall mean any land in which any vein, stratum, or natural bed of earth or rock shall be mined for gold or other minerals except coal:

Claim. "Claim shall mean the personal right of property or interest in any mine, and may include a mineral claim; and in the term "mining property" shall be included every claim, ditch, or water privilege used for mining purposes, and all other things belonging thereto or used in the working thereof:

Mining property.

Streams and ravines. "Streams and ravines" shall include water-courses, whether usually containing water or not, and all rivers, creeks and gulches:

Ditch. "Ditch" shall include a flume or race, or other artificial means for conducting water by its own weight, to be used for mining purposes:

Ditch head. "Ditch head" shall mean the point in a natural water-course or lake where water is first taken into a ditch:

Free miner. "Free miner" shall mean a person named in, and lawfully possessed of, a valid existing free miner's certificate, and no other:

Record, etc. "Record," register," and "registraiton," shall have the same meaning:

Full interest. "Full interest" shall mean any mining claim or mineral claim of the full size; or one of several shares into which a mine may be equally divided:

ause. "Cause" shall include any suit or action:

Judgment, etc. "Judgment" shall include "order" or "decree:"

Mineral. "Mineral" shall include all minerals, precious or base, (other than coal) found in veins or lodes, or rock in place, and whether such minerals are found separately or in combination with each other:

Real estate. "Real estate" shall mean any mineral land held in fee simple under this or any act relating to gold mines, or to minerals other than coal:

Joint stock company. "Joint stock company" shall mean any company duly incorporated for mining purposes. 1884, c. 10, ss. 1 and 61.

Section 67 defines a mineral claim as a claim "containing or supposed to contain minerals, precious or base, (other than coal) in lodes, or veins, or rock in place."

DIVISION INTO PARTS.

Division of act into parts. 3. This act shall be divided into eleven parts:

The first part relating to some of the powers of gold commissioners, and to county court jurisdiction in mining cases and appeals:

The second part to free miners and their privileges:

The third part to the registration of claims and free miners' general rights:

The fourth part to the nature and size of claims, including mineral claims:

The fifth part to bed-rock flumes; (not applicable to mineral claims):

The sixth part to the drainage of mines:

The seventh part to mining partnerships and limited liability:

The eighth part to administration of the mining property of deceased miners:

The ninth part to leases:

The tenth part to ditches:

The eleventh part to the penal and miscellaneous clauses.

PART I.

POWERS OF GOLD COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY COURT JURISDICTION IN MINING CASES AND APPEALS.

Gold commissioner to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor. 4 The lieutenant-governor in council may from time to time appoint such persons as he shall think proper to be respectively chief gold commissioner and gold commissioners, either for the whole province or for any particular districts therein, and from time to time in like manner fix and vary the limits of and subdivide such districts, and make and revoke all such appointments. R. L. No. 90, s. 4.

Mining court in each district 5. Within every such district or districts there shall be a court to be called the "mining court," in which the gold commissioner of the district shall preside as judge thereof. R. L. No. 90, s. 5.

The act is clearly ultra vires so far as it gives judicial powers to gold commissioners.

Section 96 of the British North America Act enacts that "The governor-general shall appoint the judges of the superior district and county courts in each province except those of the courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." It has been held that a mining court falls within this section. The province has power under section 92, sub-section 14, to constitute a mining or any other civil court, but the judge must be appointed by the gevernor-general. This point has lately been adjudicated on in Victoria, in the case of Burk v. Tunstall.

It is worthy of remark that at the time of confederation gold commissioners had judicial powers in cases of "mining disputes" only, and that the extended powers given by section 11 of the present mineral act have been given since.

Section 5 must be read subject to sections 7 and 8.

The effect of these sections is that should there be a county court in the district the gold commissioner's judicial powers cease, unless the operation of section 7 is suspended by order in council, under the provisions of section 8.

In Kootenay this order was made in 1884, and consequently the gold commissioners powers continue subject, of course, to the question of irregular appointment as explained above.

And it should also be noted that the county court in consequence of this order is not a mining court.

Jurisdiction of gold commissioner. 6. Such "mining court" shall have original jurisdiction as a court of law and equity, to hear and determine all mining disputes arising within its district, and shall be a court of record with a specific seal; and in determining suits or actions brought therein, the gold commissioner may render such judgment, or make such order or decree as he shall deem just, and for the purposes thereof and for enforcing the same he shall have and exercise, save as hereinafter excepted, the same powers and authority, legal and equitable, as are now exercised in the supreme court by any judge thereof: Provided, however, that the gold commissioner shall, if desired by both parties to a cause in cases of liquidated damages, or if desired by either party to a cause in case of unliquidated damages, summon a jury of from three to five free miners to assess the amount of such damages. R. L. No. 90, s. 6.

Same powers as judge of the supreme court in enforcing decision.

The word "original" in the first line of this section does not mean that all actions shall "originate" in the gold commissioner's court. This is clear, as section 28 speaks of actions being brought "in the first instance before the supreme court."

The latter part of the section, providing for the assessment of "liquidated damages" is clearly an error, as, of course, there can be no assessment of "liquidated" damages.

For further sections relating to juries, see sections 24, 25, and 26. Also refer to the sections relating to the particular nature of the action to be brought and to the Land Act, section 45. The law as to juries is pretty well scattered and should certainly be consolidated and placed all together.

The above section requires that the jurors should be free miners, but section 24 does not. It need hardly be said that the Land Act does not. The different sections are certainly adverse to one another in more particulars than one.

Mining jurisdiction given to county courts. 7. Every county court shall exclusively have and exereise within the limits of its district all the jurisdiction, rights, powers, and privileges of a mining court, and such jurisdiction may be distinguished as the mining jurisdiction of the said county court; and every judge authorized to preside in such county court shall, in the exercise of such mining jurisdiction, have the like powers and authorities as may be exercised by any gold commissioner sitting as judge of a mining court.

Forms and proceedings. All proceedings in mining causes brought before a county court shall, as far as practicable, be similar to the proceedings had and taken in a mining court; but all summonses, writs, or other process, and all papers or other documents in a mining cause instituted in a county court shall be intitled in the said court and have the words "mining jurisdiction" written or printed thereon.

Judge to make rules. The judge of any county court may, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, from time to time make, vary, or repeal any rules for regulating the forms or proceedings or costs in mining causes within the jurisdiction of his court. 1884, c. 10, s. 9.

It should be noted that when the county court is a mining court, it has exclusive jurisdiction.

To ascertain the full extent of this jurisdiction read sections 6 and 11. Also notes to section 2.

As to costs, see section 26 and note thereto.

Section 7 to apply only to such parts of the province as the lieutenant-governor may direct. 8. The provisions of the last preceding section shall not have effect in such portions of the province as may be defined by order of the lieutenant-governor in council, and such order may from time to time be varied or revoked. 1884, c. 10, s. 10.

The marginal note to this section is in direct contradiction to the section.

An order made under this section does not take away the jurisdiction given to county courts under other acts. The county court would, therefore, notwithstanding any such order, have jurisdiction in mining disputes as well as other matters to the full extent of its county court jurisdiction. It would then be a county court and not a mining court.

Ordinary claim owners have same privileges over claims held in fee simple as such owners in fee have over ordinary claims. 9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the "gold mining amendment act, 1873," or in any crown grant issued under the said act, or under this act, it shall be lawful for the court having jurisdiction in mining disputes, in its discretion, and with or without any terms or conditions, to allow to the owners of claims not held in fee simple all such rights or privileges in and over mineral or other claims held in fee simple as may be allowed in and over ordinary claims; and owners of mineral or other claims held in fee simple shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as owners of ordinary claims. 1884, c. 10, s. 48.

Powers of mining courts in deciding mining disputes. 10. Every court having jurisdiction in mining disputes shall, with reference to real estate held under the "gold amendment act, 1873," or under this act, and notwithstanding any law to the contrary, have the same powers and authorities to decide all matters or disputes arising between the owners thereof, or between the owners thereof and any third person, or between mining joint-stock companies, or between shareholders therein, or between them and the company, in the same way and as fully as it might do concerning claims not being real estate; and actions, suits, and other proceedings relating to such matters or disputes shall be brought and had in the same manner as actions, suits, or proceedings relating to mining claims not being real estate. 1884, c. 10, s. 49.

Mining court to 11. The court having jurisdiction

try all mining disputes.

in mining causes shall also have jurisdiction to entertain and adjudicate upon any and all personal claims or disputes arising within the jurisdiction of such court between persons engaged in mining, and in respect of supplies furnished to persons engaged in mining. 1886, c. 14, s. 4.

A mining court, whether a gold commissioner's court or a county court, has unlimited jurisdiction over all matters falling within the provisions of this section.

The effect of this section, if strictly construed, is somewhat startling.

Section 7 gives "exclusively" to the county court "all the jurisdiction, rights, powers, and privileges of a mining court." Section 11 brings "all personal claims and disputes arising within the jurisdiction of such court between persons engaged in mining and in respect to supplies to persons engaged in mining" within the jurisdiction of a mining court and therefore within the exclusive jurisdiction of the county court. The supreme court would, therefore, have no jurisdiction in actions between miners no matter what the cause of action. This can hardly be the intention.

Gold Commissioner may issue ca. re. and other like writs.

12. The gold commissioner, or any judge having jurisdiction in mining causes, may direct the issuing of writs of capias ad respondendum, ne exeat regno, and capias ad satisfaciendum in all cases in which by law he has jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the suit, but under and subject to such conditions as a judge of the supreme court might usually require in applications of a similar nature. 1886, c. 14, s. 3.

It is assumed that the gold commissioner's powers under this section only attach when he has judicial powers in his district.

As to his judicial powers see section 5 with notes and sections 7 and 8.

Mining Surveyor.

13. The gold commissioner may, in cases of disputed boundaries or measurements, employ a surveyor to mark and define the same, and cause the reasonable expense thereof to be paid by either or both of the parties interested therein. R. L. No. 90, s. 9.

Section 7 vests the like power in the county court.

Sections 14 and 15 do not apply to mineral claims.

Tunnels may be driven through adjacent claims.

16. For the more convenient working of back claims on benches or slopes, the gold commissioner may permit the owners thereof to drive a tunnel through the claims fronting on any creek, ravine, or water-course, upon such terms as shall seem expedient. 1884, c. 10, s. 56.

Deposit of leavings.

17. The gold commissioner may mark out a space of ground for deposits of leavings and deads from any tunnel, claim, or mining ground, upon such terms as he may think just. 1884, c. 10, s. 60.

Protection against dangerous works.

18. The gold commissioner shall have the power to summarily order any mining works to be so carried on as not to interfere with or endanger the safety of the public, any public work or highway, or any mining property, mineral claims, mining claims, bed-rock drains, or bed-rock flumes; and any abandoned works may by his order be either filled up or guarded to his satisfaction, at the cost of the parties who may have constructed the same, or in their absence, upon such terms as he shall think fit. 1884, c. 10, s. 8.

Compensation, how allotted.

19. It shall be lawful for the gold commissioner, upon being so requested, to mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground not previously pre-empted, a plot of land of such size as he shall deem advisable, to be held subject to all the rights of free miners to enter upon and use such lands for mining purposes, upon reasonable notice to quit being given to the occupier, such notice to be subject to the approval of the gold commissioner; and, further, upon the payment of due compensation for any crops thereon, and for the buildings and improvements erected on such plots: such compensation to be assessed by the gold commissioner previous to entry, with or without a jury of not less than three. A monthly rent of five dollars shall in every such case be payable by the grantees of such plot, or their assignees, to the gold commissioner. R. L. No. 90, s. 13.

Rent for same.

Jurisdiction beyond district in certain cases.

20. Where disputes arise concerning mining property, portions whereof are situated in adjoining or different districts, the gold commissioner of either of such districts before whom the dispute is first brought shall determine it. R. L. No. 90, s. 8.

It is assumed that this section also applies to county courts when section 7 is in force.

The hearing of summonses, etc., in mining court not to be deferred.

21. The hearing of any summons, plaint, or other process in any mining court shall not be deferred beyond the shortest reasonable time necessary in the interests of all parties concerned therein. 1884, c. 10, s. 4.

Prescribed forms unnecessary.

22. No prescribed forms shall be necessary, provided that the substance of the matter complained of be properly expressed in writing and embodied in a summons to be issued from the court, and served on the opposite party, or as may be directed; and such summons may, by leave of the gold commissioner, be amended, if requisite, by either party upon such terms as he may impose, and the sum of ten dollars shall be charged for every summons so issued. R. L. 90, s. 7.

But see section 7 as to summonses, etc. As to rules in gold commissioner's court see section 27 and note. As to costs see section 26 and note.

The gold commissioner has only powers of amendment in his own court.

Questions to be decided upon ground in dispute.

23. In all mining actions or suits, the judge of the court having jurisdiction in mining disputes shall, when practicable, decide the question at issue upon the ground in dispute, and such decision shall be entered as in ordinary cases, and have the same virtue and effect as if rendered in court. 1884, c. 10, s. 14.

Either party may require jury.

24. In any mining case or suit, either party may require that the issues of fact shall be tried by a jury of five persons. 1886, c. 14, s. 1.

See section 6.

Section 24 does not require that the jurors should be free miners but section 6 does.

The judge does not appear to have power to order a jury without being requested by either party.

Costs of jury.

25. The costs of the jury shall in the first instance be borne by the party requiring the same. 1886, c. 14, s. 2.

Jurors and witnesses.

26. The attendance of jurors and witnesses in any mining cause in the county court, or in the mining court, may be obtained and enforced according to the practice of the county court, and such jurors and witnesses shall be entitled for their attendance to receive such compensation as the court may direct. 1884, c. 10, s. 11.

Counsel should ask the court to fix the compensation to witnesses and jurors before it rises. The power to fix the amount is not given to the judge but to the court, and the application must be made to the court accordingly.

Forms of proceeding, costs, etc.

27. Any judge of the supreme court may, with the advice and consent of the gold commissioner of any particular district, from time to time make, repeal, and alter any rules and regulations for the conduct of the business before such gold commissioner, and for the costs incident thereto. R. L. No. 90, s. 14.

As to rules in the county court see section 7.

In default of the powers under this section having been exercised, it would seem that in a gold commissioner's court there would be no scale on which to tax costs.

Causes under $250.

28. Where any mining cause, wherein the sum of damages sought to be recovered shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, is brought in the first instance before the supreme court, it shall be lawful for the court, after issue joined, to direct the cause to be tried before any particular gold commissioner, upon such terms as the court shall think fit. R. L. No. 90, s. 15.

When the county court has jurisdiction it has exclusive jurisdiction. See section 7. Therefore in such a case the action could not be brought, in the first instance before the supreme court. This seems to be the case in all actions brought within the jurisdiction of a mining court by section 11.

Provisions as to appeals from mining courts.

29. An appeal shall lie from any judgment of a mining court or of a county court in a mining cause to the supreme court at Victoria, sitting as a full court. The appellant shall, within ten days from the date of such judgment, give notice of the appeal to the other party, and also give security, to be approved of by the judge of the court appealed from, for the costs of appeal, and for fulfilling any orders which may be made in the course of such appeal by the supreme court; and the said supreme court may either order a new trial on such terms as it shall think fit, or order judgment to be entered for either party, or try the cause de novo, and make such order as to costs as may be deemed proper. The appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties or their solicitors; and if they cannot agree, the judge of the court appealed from may settle and sign the same upon being applied to by the parties or either of them: Provided, that in the electoral district of Cariboo the appeal shall lie to a judge of assize and nisi prius, and if either party be dissatisfied with his decision he may appeal therefrom to the supreme court at Victoria, sitting as a full court, upon giving, within four days from the decision of the judge of assize, notice of appeal to the opposite party, and, within ten days from such decision, or within such delay as such judge may allow or as may be allowed by the appellate court, furnishing such security in the matter of the appeal as the judge of assize may direct. 1884, c. 10, s. 12.

New trial.

Case stated.

Appeals in Cariboo district.

Appeals from county courts.

30. Appeals from the decisions on mining questions of any judge of the supreme court, when presiding in a county court, shall be allowed as in ordinary cases of appeals from county courts, or as may be provided by rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the supreme court. 1884, c. 10, s. 13.

[Part II. will appear in THE MINER next week.]

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

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS: THE MINER, NELSON, B. C., (with "via Kootenai, Idaho," added if mailed in the United States.)

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.

The secretary of the postoffice department at Ottawa writes the editor of THE MINER, in reply to a letter asking for an increase in the frequency of the mail service between Sproat and Nelson, that the amount now paid for that service ($20 for one trip per week) is so high that the postmaster-general cannot see his way to authorize another trip per week at that rate. For the information of the postmaster-general, THE MINER will state that the contractor for the present service cannot see his way to undertake the work for less than the price per trip now paid, and furnishes figures to prove it. Two trips a week would require the time of 1 man and 2 horses 4 days a week—in reality require all their time. The wages paid the man is $40 a month, his board costs $1.50 a day, $45 a month more. The feed for 2 horses costs $1 a day each, or $60 a month for the 2 animals. The ferriage at the Slocan costs 10 cents for the man and 25 cents a horse each trip, and at the crossing of the Kootenay 75 cents a trip; this would amount to $36 a month more. Thus, the total actual expenses of the contractor, not counting horse-shoeing and other incidentals, for the increased service would be $180 a month, whether he made 2 or 3 trips a week. If he was allowed $20 a trip for a twice-a-week service, he would realize but $160 a month; and if allowed $20 a trip for a tri-weekly service, he would get $240 a month, or a fair profit for his investment and trouble. The service, would not be required for a longer period than 3 months, as the Columbia & Kootenay railway will be within a mile and a half of Nelson by the middle of November. That the people of Nelson are entitled to the increased service, and that promptly too, is admitted by every outsider who has visited this country.

Again: The secretary writes that "enquiry "will be made as to the necessity for a mail ser- "vice to Rykert's custom house via Ainsworth." What! is the postmaster-general in ignorance of the fact that a hundred odd prospectors and miners at Ainsworth, a town in British Columbia, are without a postoffice? Is he ignorant of the fact that in sending letters to their friends in Canada they are compelled to first forward them to a postoffice in the United States for mailing? Is he ignorant of the fact that the owners of a line of steamboats now running on Kootenay lake between Nelson and Rykert's custom-house, via Ainsworth, are willing to carry the mails between the points named for a reasonable compensation? If he is ignorant of all these facts, of what use is postoffice inspector Fletcher? Apparently, if the people of the lake country want justice done them, they must make their wants known at Ottawa direct, and not through the intermediary at Victoria.

The postoffice department of Canada is run by a set of close-fisted, penurious officials, who would be much better engaged in working a stony farm in an eastern Ontario township than in operating one of the most important departments of the government at Ottawa. Apparently, they cannot comprehend why the people of a new country like that on Kootenay lake should ask for postal facilities at all, to say nothing of asking for an adequate service. They run the department on a system that means no mail facilities to the people of a new community unless the revenue derived from that community is equal to the expenditures for the service. If this system was carried out logically, the people of cities like Toronto, Winnipeg, and Victoria could, each year, claim a dividend from the postoffice department, for the department certainly receives a larger sum in postage from each of these communities than the cost of the postal service furnished by the department. While the people of the Kootenay Lake country do not contribute largely to the income of the postoffice department, they do to the general income of Canada; and any deficits incurred in running the postoffice department is certainly made up from the general income. Thousands of dollars are now being paid to the Dominion government by our people in the way of duties on goods brought in from the United States. Yet the collector of these duties is compelled to make special arrangements with the American owners of an American line of steamboats for the prompt delivery of his official and private mail; and all mail matter he dispatches is first deposited in an American postoffice, that on private business being stamped with an American postage stamp.

No one who is not actually engaged in mining either copper, lead, or silver can begin to appreciate the wonderful change brought about by the recent rise in the price of these metals. The Butte Inter Mountain, printed in a mining camp whose product is principally copper and silver, states that new life has been given to every branch of business in the least dependent on the mining industry. It has made bonanzas out of deserted mines and millionaires out of men to whom a great "stake" has long been but a bright hope. If this be the effects of the rise in the price of silver from 91 cents an ounce to the present price, how much greater will be the effect when the metal is selling at $1.29 cents an ounce, its value before being demonetized by a congress acting in the interest of the "gold bugs" of Wall street, New York, and the "Jews" of Lombard street, London? For instance: Last year, 292 tons of ore was shipped from the claims in Hot Springs district. This ore averaged 93 ounces a ton in silver, or a total of 27,156 ounces. At that time an ounce of silver was worth 91 cents, and the 292 tons of ore yielded its owners $24,721. If the same ore was sold at the present market price of silver it would yield its owners $30,686; or if sold at $1.29 an ounce, $35,031. The ores of our mines carry good percentages of copper and lead, and these metals have risen in value along with silver. The news, therefore, is as good for the people of the Kootenay Lake country as it is for those of Butte.

John Robson, the premier of British Columbia, is a shrewd politician and ambitious to retain power. He is the only member of his government who mixes with the common people; the only one who will give as patient a hearing to the man who wishes to preempt a quarter section as to the capitalist who wishes to purchase a quarter of a million acres. The expressed opinion of the independent people at the last election has not been in vain, for already notice is given that "all alienation of any and all "crown lands by private sale will be discon- "tinued from and after this date (July 31st) "until further notice, pending contemplated "legislation. That proclamation means that the public domain is to be reserved for actual settlers to be taken up under the homestead and preemption laws. It means that no more land is to be sold to speculators and land-grabbers. It means that the Robson government is already beginning to take the wind out of the sails of the opposition led by Beaven and Grant, and forestalling the independents led by Cotton and Brown. It means more: It means that if prompt and energetic action be taken by the people of this section, the Canadian Pacific will not get away with the 4-mile-square blocks, in which they have included hundreds of mineral claims, at Hot Springs, at Hendryx's, and at Nelson.

The people who neglect to assert their rights often find, when it is too late, that their rights have been alienated by a government ignorant of the true state of affairs. If prompt action had not been taken, H. Abbott would now control all the water in Cottonwood Smith creek, as he does all water in Pass creek at Sproat. The same may be said of the water frontage at Nelson. That these valuable privileges have not been granted away, is proof that the government, when promptly petitioned, sometimes acts for the good of the common people as against the interests of the grasping corporations who are said to own it.

This is proven by a letter, dated Victoria, July 31st, from chief commissioner of lands and works Vernon to T. C. Collins, C. VanNess, Harold Selous, and others, who petitioned the government that one-half the water frontage between the mouth of Cottonwood Smith creek and the eastern line of the townsite of Nelson be reserved for the benefit of the people of Nelson, and who also protested against the granting to H. Abbott of 100 inches of water from Ward creek and 1000 inches from Cottonwood Smith creek. The letter states that "the gov- "ernment agent has been already instructed to "record no water in the neighborhood of Nelson "in favor of anyone; and, furthermore, that "the water frontage from Hall street (projected) "to the eastern boundary of the townsite will "be retained for public use."

The publishers of THE MINER have in view the preparation of a special edition that will be unique. It will show the location of every recorded mineral claim in the Kootenay Lake country, together with the names of the owners, the character and value of the ores, and the actual development work done. The maps of the several mining camps will be as accurate as the few actual surveys made will allow. One hundred thousand copies of the edition will be printed and (if the work can be completed in time) distributed this fall at the expositions in Canada and the northwestern states. No advertisements will be inserted, and every precaution will be taken to make it a thoroughly

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

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

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

reliable compilation. The mechanical part of work and the quality of the paper will be of the best, and great care will be taken in having the edition carefully distributed.

But one thing proves the worth of a mining country, and that is its output of ore or bullion. Claim owners in the Kootenay Lake country who have ore on the dump are pursuing a wrong policy if they do not ship or sell such ore when the opportunity is presented them. A few tons of ore exposed at the mouth of a tunnel or shaft will not aid the owner in selling the claim from which it came, as mining men who purchase claims nowadays are after ore in place, and not ore stacked up on the surface. It is a much better policy for the claim owner of limited means to sell the ore taken out in doing assessment work, and use the proceeds in doing work that will prove the worth of the claim, rather than allowing it to remain on the dump as an alluring bate with which to catch the "sucker" or "tenderfoot." A claim that will not stand developing is not worth doing assessment work on.

The Salt Lake Tribune winds up a friendly article on "Ireland and the Irish" by venturing this advice to Irishmen: "Withdraw your relations and friends from the old country, fix them in independent homes in this or some other land where their energies could have play, and think of Ireland hereafter as we think of the graves in which our well-beloved former friends have been buried."

How a Skunk Got Even With a Young German.

An amusing incident occurred last Wednesday on the road between Kootenay station and Bonner's Ferry. Sam Smith's cayuses were slowly ambling along ahead of a mud-wagon laden with 2 railroad men, a hardware man, a young German, and a driver. The road was very dusty in places, and when it was not dusty the mud was a foot deep. At one of these mud holes, near the 24th mile post, the passengers were politely requested to alight and walk to the next dusty stretch. No one of them raised the slightest objection, as walking was thought far preferable to riding at a mile-and-a-half gait. The party had proceeded but a short distance when the young German ran up against a full-grown skunk. Not knowing the peculiarities of the little animal, he was about to pick it up, when the younger of the railroad men advised him not to be rash, as the animal's bite was exceedingly dangerous. By this time the driver and the cayuses had caught up, and the former at once saw an opportunity to show the party that he was a better shot than a driver, a Winchester rifle being part of one of the passenger's traps. Seizing the rifle the driver drew a bead on the skunk, and just as he was about to pull the trigger the skunk sideled away. This being repeated a dozen or more times, the skunk's life being in less danger than the young German's, the latter requested that he be permitted to try a shot. The request disgusted the driver, and he ordered the other passengers aboard and drove on, leaving the young German, the rifle, and the skunk behind. The first shot fired by the German wounded the animal; and 3 more, to all appearances, killed it. Picking it up under his arm, he overtook the stage and climbed in, skunk and all. Although shot in 4 places, the skunk was not dead, and it did not neglect to perfume its slayer. The air soon became rankly fetid, and the skunk was thrown overboard, much to the disgust of the young German, who, claiming to be an expert in taxidermy, wanted it for a stuffed specimen for a museum back in his native town in Bavaria. Dropping the skunk to the roadside did not abate the insufferable smell, and the German was directed to take off his coat, and hold it at arm's length while seated with his legs dangling over the tailboard of the mud-wagon. This he did until his arm became almost paralyzed, and the smell not abating, the coat was dropped in the dust. It was soon followed by his vest and both shirts; half naked, yet the other passengers continued to hold their noses and suggest further disrobing. Finally, after much hesitation, the young man pulled off his pants and threw them away, and was about discard his drawers and socks when the stage pulled up at the Great Northern engineer camp to which the young German was way-billed. The last seen of him by the passengers is best expressed in the following nursery rhyme, the joint effort of the 2 railroad men:

There was a young German named Clauson
Shot a skunk, and then put his paws on
That peculiar part
That smells very badly,
And the last time we saw him he hadn't any clothes on.

Natural Wool Underwear
Canton Flannel Underwear
Merino Underwear
Balbriggan Underwear
Cotton Underwear
All-Wool Underwear

Good Goods At LOW Prices.

AT

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NO. 15 EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

JOHN HOUSTON. CHARLES H. INK.
W. GESNER ALLAN (a Notary Public).

Houston, Ink & Allan.

REAL ESTATE.

Will purchase and sell mining claims and town lots; collect rents; write bills of sale, bonds, agreements, mortgages, deeds, certificates of incorporation; etc, etc.
Aid in procuring crown deeds for lands, Nelson town lots, and mineral claims.
Office in The Miner building, Baker Street, Nelson.

NELSON HOTEL

EAST BAKER STREET.

A. J. MARKS, C. VAN NESS,
PROPRIETORS.

LARGEST HOTEL IN NELSON

AFFORDS SPLENDID VIEWS OF BOTH TOAD MOUNTAIN AND KOOTENAY RIVER

Best brands of liquors and cigars always in stock. The table furnished with the best in the market.

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.

FLETCHER & CO.

Ainsworth, Hot Springs District, B. C.

Miners' Supplies, Provisions, Tools,

Crockery, Clothing, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

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

HENRY ANDERSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mining Broker, Conveyancer, Etc.

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

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
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FRIDAY	SATURDAY
—at 4 a. m.	—at 3 a. m.

FARE - EACH WAY - $5.00

J. A. MARA, Manager.

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

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AGENT FOR HAND'S FIREWORKS.

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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.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Last week a fire destroyed all the business part of Wallace, the most flourishing town in the Cœur d'Alene mining country. Loss $412,000.

Chinese are being smuggled across the boundary line from British Columbia into the Colville reservation, where they become squaw men. Three of them have been captured and are now in jail at Spokane Falls.

S. W. R. Jones, a wealthy farmer of Gervais, Oregon, was recently "bunkoed" out of $5000 by a gang of swindlers. They induced him to buy what purported to be a Louisana lottery ticket, and on which he drew $5. He reinvested and drew $15,000; this the agent would not pay until he knew Jones was worth that amount. Jones went to Salem and borrowed $5000, and afterwards met the supposed agent, who pretended to put $10,000 in gold and bills into a tin box with Jones's money. He then gave the box to Jones to keep, saying they would meet in Salem the next day and cash the ticket. The swindler changed the tin box, and when Jones opened the box at Salem it contained nothing but 2 rocks.

The base ball craze is fast dying out in the east. As a summer amusement in New York city it is almost as great a failure as Italian opera is in the winter. There are 3 or 4 games every day in New York and Brooklyn and yet all the games put together do not draw as many spectators as were drawn last season by the New York league club alone.

The union of the 5 Central American countries now warring would give the consolidated nation a population of about 3,000,000, or a small fraction more than Ontario has now. The largest of the countries, taken alone—Guatemala—has only about 1,400,000 inhabitants.

Marcus Mayer, a theatrical manager, recently made the trip from San Francisco to Paris in 15 days. His doing so cost another theatrical manager, named J. C. Williamson of Australia, 24 dinners that will lessen his wealth by $17,000.

Jim Hill's Great Northern railroad line is maging active preparations for completing the line to the Pacific coast. On the east end the route will start from a point three miles east of Fort Assinaboine, following the northern course, which is located to the summit of the Rockies. Seattle will be the principal terminus of the line on Puget Sound. Preparations are also made for building south from Seattle to Portland, Oregon, the track to be used jointly by the Union and Southern Pacific systems. This road will pass through northern Idaho close to Bonner's Ferry, distant less than a hundred miles from the mining camps on Kootenay lake.

On June 30th the first woolen mill in Japan furnished with an English-made plant was formerly opened by the Tokio Woolen Manufacturing Company, a Japanese company, with a capital of $350,000.

The celebrated Blythe will contest, which was begun over a year ago in San Francisco, has been decided in favor of Florence, the illegitimate daughter of the deceased. The value of the property is somewhere near $4,000,000. Miss Blythe is 15 or 16 years of age, and was born in England.

Last week in a barroom on the King's Lane road, London, a discharged soldier named Harper, quarreled with 2 men, and drawing a revolver killed them both. He claims the men had robbed him. He had just returned from New York, where he had unsuccessfully looked for work. The papers call it an "American tragedy."

The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the present season in Dakotas and Minnesota at 100,000,000 bushels. The hot weather has not done serious damage taking the country as a whole, and the harvest is now in progress. The value of this crop to the Northwest is estimated at $60,000,000 at the lowest. The crops in Manitoba also are reported good, especially in the Red River valley.

The Kamloops Sentinel of July 26th says "the Cariboo stage robber has evidently made his escape beyond the reach of the law. Constable Pearse has not yet returned from up the North Thompson river, but there are no great chances of his having captured the highwayman, owing to the heavily timbered country through which they had to travel and the long start obtained by the pursued party. Government agent Hussey's visit up the country resulted in finding out that had the half-breeds, who first gave chase, had nerve enough to continue their search they might have captured the robber or robbers."

Leo Gaetz and the directors of the Calgary & Edmonton railway have concluded arrangements whereby the road will cross Red Deer river at mr. Gaetz's property, where he has about 1200 acres and where the town will be located. In speaking of the site, James Ross says he never saw a finer site for a town. It is understood that mr. Gaetz and the railway people will share equally in the sale of the townsite.

The feature of the racing at Detroit, Michigan, last week was the appearance of Sunol on the track. The flying filly looked as fine as silk when she started on a half-mile spin, a runner to accompany her. She made the first quarter in 30¼ seconds and the half mile in 1:02½, creating another record.

President Harrison is using his best endeavors to have congress pass a law that will exclude all lottery circulars and papers containing lottery advertisements from the mails. A bill to that effect has been reported from the postoffice committee of the house.

A few days ago the Great Falls & Canada railway had reached a point 60 miles north of Great Falls, Montana, and had 6 engines at work hauling material to the front. In returning they brought a considerable quantity of wool, which was transferred to standard gauge cars at Great Falls and sent east. This narrow gauge road is being built to connect with the road now at Lethbridge, Alberta.

The London Times says the Russian government has ordered the application of the edicts of 1882 against the Jews. Jews must henceforth reside in certain towns and will not be permitted to own land or hire it for agricultural purposes. The law limiting the residence of Jews to 16 provinces will be enforced. No Hebrew will be allowed to enter the army or any other profession. Enforcement of the edicts will result in the expulsion of over 1,000,000 Jews from the country.

Lord Dunlo, who was unsuccessful in his efforts to secure a divorce from his wife at London, had an interview with lady Dunlo since the trial and a reconcillation has been effected. Lady Dunlo will make a tour of the provinces and appear in the character of "View."

The civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended for the present, the insurgents surrendering to the Celman government, afterwards being fully pardoned. The cause of the outbreak is the financial distress resulting from extravagant expenditure of public monies, also from the unpopularity of president Celman. Gold is selling at a premium of $4.75, the paper money of the country being worth about 20 cents on the dollar. Argentine railroad stocks and bonds have greatly depreciated in London.

The missing lord Boyle has turned up, and by this time is in Ireland, in full possession of his title and estates. He "lost" himself on a horse ranch near Boise City, Idaho, and knew nothing of the death of his father and subsequent search for himself until he picked up an old San Francisco Chronicle in a hotel in Seattle, where he had gone to sell a band of horses.

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.

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 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 south 40 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.

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.

SMALL CHUNKS OF NEWS FROM DONALD.

William McKenzie & Co., a firm who had tie-makers in here last winter, is re-establishing his camps. Seventy-five men have already arrived from the east, and 100 more are on the way in. The ties will be used on the prairie roads, mainly on the new Calgary & Edmonton, now building. One camp will be established 3 miles west of Donald, the others on the Blaeberry.

The town though dull is doing as well as any of its near neighbors in the way of permanent improvements. The new postoffice building, erected on the flat east of the Selkirk house, will be opened next week; N. Paquet, has refitted the mrs. Anderson store, and now occupies it with a stock of general merchandise; G. E. Manuel has enlarged his dwelling-house, and has now the only lath-and-plastered residence in Donald. R. A. Kimpton is also thinking of building a residence on "Quality Hill," one that will be in keeping with the size of his family and their position in society.

The recent foot-racing "fake" is still the talk of the town. Like all such events, it was "crooked." The one-armed runner negotiated with both parties, but unlike a majority of his ilk, he did not throw his backers—only led the other party to believe that he would. Tom Henderson, his opponent, after putting up his money, did not appear at the appointed time, and thereby forfeited his stake and caused his backers to lose the money they had up in bets. To get even with Tom, the boys now say that as he lost all his money he will have to go without cosmetic until the pay-car drops round again. But the boys are mistaken; Tom's beauty is more than skin deep.

Passenger travel is very good over the C. P. R. just now, and all travelers speak highly of the polite treatment they receive at the hands of the genial liars employed by the company as trainmen. Jim Wright, Jim Doaig, and George Risteen are on the passenger run between Donald and Kamloops.

Sam Woods, so well known hereabouts a year ago as a conductor on the C. P. R., is making money in New Westminster as a real estate dealer. He has managed to save enough nickles to purchase a $1350 lot at a recent sale in that burg.

The boys who have music in their souls recently organized a brass band, and engaged Sam Hammond as bandmaster. So far they have only practiced on compositions by Wagner, Verdi, Godfrey, Offenbach, and Sullivan; but then they have never been farther away from home than Golden, and the natives hereabouts do not care for high-class music. When the band takes in the Pacific Division Employees picnic, which will be held at Victoria this year, it will only play music composed by mr. Hammond, who is now busily engaged arranging the score.

W. F. VanAntwerp, the engineer who was so badly hurt in a wreck this spring, has had to go to Toronto for medical treatment. His right arm is partially paralyzed, and he hopes to regain its power by the use of electricity.

Fred A. Calder, for several years past a clerk in superintendent Marpole's office, has gone to Portland, Oregon, to take charge of the C. P. R. ticket office there—so he says. Fred will show the "Webfooters" how to run a ticket office.

Tom Aenderson is day operator in the Canadian Pacific commercial office and B. Davis night operator. Bob Barker, formerly of Revelstoke, is night train dispatcher, the position formerly held by John Hamilton.

A number of men now engaged in business and occupations here will remove to Nelson as soon as the Columbia & Kootenay railway is completed, so that they can move their goods and chattels at reasonable rates.

A Thomson-Houston electric plant is being put in at the Glacier house, Donald's nearest and best summer resort.

A. P. Cummins, the new government agent, satisfies everybody but general superintendent Abbott.

A SUNDAY AFTERNOON DIALOGUE.

Donald Son—Pa, who is that "kid" who talks all the time about girls and fast freight trains? Donald Father—My son, that is Robert Barker.

Son—Pa, who is that big fat man that has such an eye on Robert Davis? Father—that is Robert Collie, my son, better known, perhaps, as "Scottie."

Son—Pa, who was it that lost the valuable hen? Father—My son, I believe it was Patrick Murphy.

Son—Pa, who is it that is always watching Napoleon Genias when he comes to town? Father—I do not know his name, my son; but I believe he is a shoemaker by trade.

Son—Pa, who was the man that ran away from the ghost? Father—Why, my son, Jack Crawford, of course. Son—Well, aint he a policeman? Father—Yes; but that is the kind of policemen they send up here from the coast.

Son—Pa, who is that full-chested youth that goes to Golden 3 times a week? Father—That is the slickest young jeweler in the mountains, George C. Hunt by name.

Son—Pa, who is that man that Mike Sullivan is always looking for? Father—My son, Joe Stirrett, the butcher, is the man.

Son—Pa, why is it that so many men go unshaved in Donald on Sunday? Father—My son, because Jack Matheson, the barber, is a millionaire by the rise in value of town lots in Nelson, and does not care a continental whether he opens his shop at 8 a. m. or 8 p. m., and I suppose he opened it at the latter hour yesterday.

Son—Pa, who is going to supply the tie makers with pork next winter? Father—My son, it is generally believed that Dan Kimpton will invest the money he won from Dan McLean in a drove of hogs. Son—But where will he get the feed for them? Father—Why "rustle" it from his brother Rufe, of course.

Son—Pa, who were the young men who made a mis-calculation last Sunday evening? Father—My son, Tom Irvin and Tom Summersby caused Tom Henderson and Jack Barnes to feel that they were not in good form in good society.

Son—Pa, who is that savage-looking man who is always accompanied by a bull dog? Father—That is W. F. Craige, esquire, of England, my son.

Son—Pa, who is the man with the new chin whiskers? Father—My son, I do not know, unless it is Jack Wilson.

Son—Pa, when will Tom Forrest have the Forest house completed? Father—My son, ask me something easy.

Son—Pa, when is Jack McLeod, the painter, going to Kamloops again? Father—My son, you are getting too blamed inquisitive; so just keep quiet until I read this editorial in the Kootenay Star.

Exit boy.

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SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Arrangements have been perfected between the Spokane & Northern and the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, whereby boats of the latter company will meet trains of the former at Little Dalles on and after the 12th (Tuesday). By this arrangement passengers will leave Sproat at 4 o'clock in the morning and reach Spokane Falls at 5:50 the same evening; fare, about $8.50. Time tables, etc., will appear in THE MINER next week.

Dr. James Gibson of Spokane came in on Monday's Galena. He reports that every time he returns from the Kootenay Lake country to Spokane he is beset with people anxious for information in regard to this section. He will remain a couple of weeks.

The Davys & Tolson mill made a trial run on cedar this week, not having sufficient pressure to cut hemlock and fir. Additional pipe has been ordered, so that greater pressure can be obtained. The machinery worked as smooth as if it had been running a year, and gave perfect satisfaction.

The Idaho and barge brought in hay and oats on Monday from Bonner's Ferry. The hay was a good quality of timothy, and was disposed of to Joe Wilson and Collins & Ewing at $45 a ton. G. A. Biglow purchased the oats at 3¾ cents a pound. The hay crop is reported as fine on the Kootenay, but very little of it is timothy.

Judge Tunstall came in Thursday and inspected the wagon road at Ainsworth on Friday, returning to Nelson by canoe today. He reports 2¾ miles of the Hot Springs road nearly completed, and that the work is being done well and the appropriation carefully expended.

Superintendent Marpole of the Pacific division came in this week to see how work was progressing on the Columbia & Kootenay. While at Nelson he took a look at the falls on Cottonwood Smith creek and examined the water frontage for a suitable wharf site. The available water-power at the falls was rather a surprise to him, and its easy adaptability for operating a large smelting plant seen at a glance. The site is within a quarter of a mile of the right-of-way, and almost on a level with it. The prediction was made that one of the largest smelters on the Coast would be erected on the site within 2 years. Mr. Marpole was accompanied by mr. Duchesnay, the new chief engineer of the Columbia & Kootenay.

Gideon Milligan, one of Donald's best known business men, came in this week intending to locate at Nelson. He purchased a lot on West Baker street, and will return in October and open a wholesale liquor and cigar store.

Holley, Mason, Marks & Co. of Spokane either do an immense business or have a large capital. Their losses by fire alone in the last year have been over $80,000. The Spokane fire knocked them out of $50,000 and the fire at Wardner $23,000 more. Last week they suffered a $9000 loss at Wallace. This firm has corralled nearly all the business of the mines and towns in this section, their mr. Byers making regular trips to Nelson and Ainsworth. They have the advantage of understanding the wants of a mining camp, and the necessity of filling its orders without vexatious delays.

Swinging Round a Circle in Quick Time.

At 3:45 Tuesday morning Robert Kerr and W. D. Taylor of Winnipeg, dr. Campbell of Revelstoke, and D. E. Brown of Vancouver started from Sproat in a row boat, and made the Little Dalles (53 miles) in 5 hours. At the end of the Spokane & Northern track, a short distance from the Little Dalles, they boarded a special train, which landed them in Spokane Falls at half-past 4 in the afternoon. In the evening they were banqueted at the Hotel Spokane, and at 6:30 Wednesday morning started for Kootenay station, arriving there at 8 o'clock. Sam Smith's fast-freight stage line deposited them safely at Bonner's Ferry the same evening. Thursday morning they boarded the Galena, which landed them at Nelson at 8 p. m., allowing them time during the afternoon to look at Hendryx's great Blue Bell mine at Galena Bay. Friday afternoon, all provided with front seats on Joe Wilson's observation cars (pack mules), they started for Sproat, intending to remain over night at Keefer's camps. If the observation cars kept the trail along the C. P. R. right-of-way, the party probably reached Sproat without accident; but the chances are some of them are now lying mashed and mangled in one of Hugh Keefer's hospitals.

How They Lost Their Catch.

A week ago Sunday Bob Yuill and Henry Blair caught 80 as nice speckled trout as ever came ont of a creek. They were generous, and gave THE MINER outfit fully half of them. Believing that one good turn deserved another, one of THE MINER men, accompanied by W. A. Crane, went a-fishing in Cottonwood Smith creek last Sunday, intending to divide the catch with mr. Yuill and mr. Blair. They had pretty good luck, and had some 30 speckled beauties on a string when they reached a log, a short distance above which was a pool that looked like a good one. The string was carefully deposited on the log, and the hooks dropped into the pool. A 3-ounce trout nibbled and was yanked out; but when the string was looked for it was not to be found. It had slipped off the log and gone down the rapid stream. Mr. Crane blanked THE MINER man, and was roundly blanked in return. They immediately separated, THE MINER man, disgusted, climbed to the top of Apex mountain and there located the "Texas Steer" mineral claim, while mr. Crane reached his hotel at midnight, having got lost in the tangled underbrush a mile above town.

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