

NUMBER 62.

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1891.

\$4 A YEAR.

A RAILWAY AGENT HELD UP.

Although located within a short distance of the international boundary line and considered a sort of free-and-easy, go-as-you-please place, Nelson has always been remarkably free from crime, and our people felt that personal property was as secure from the "rustling" element as in any town in Canada. That feeling no longer exists. The change was brought about by a robbery that occurred a few minutes before 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The depots of the Columbia & Kootenay railway are situated on a flat about half a mile from the town, no other buildings being close by. Mr. Hutchins, the agent, and Mr. Shaw, the telegraph operator, sleep in the passenger depot. The passenger depot is of the usual kind and size, that is, a one-story building with partitions dividing it into a baggage-room, a waiting-room, and an office. The baggage-room is the full width of the building and can only be entered from a door opening from the platform. The waiting-room is of the same size as the baggage-room, and entered the same way, that is, by a door from the platform. The office is between these two rooms and is divided in two by a partition. The rear room is used for sleeping-room, and has but one door, which leads into the waiting-room. It also has a window opening onto the rear platform. The office can only be entered through a door from the waiting-room, there being no door opening from it into either the baggage-room or the sleeping-room. About 10 o'clock on Sunday night Mr. Shaw was in the office writing a letter, Mr. Hutchins having just gone to bed. The latter was about half asleep when he was aroused by someone calling him by name. Turning over in bed, he saw the body of a masked man partly through the window, and at first thought one of the boys was playing a practical joke on him, and said as much. He was convinced that he was mistaken, however, when a pistol that appeared as long as his arm was pointed at him, the action being accompanied with a peremptory order to get up and put on his pants, and do it quick too. He was then ordered to call Shaw in. On Mr. Shaw appearing, Hutchins was ordered to tie his hands behind his back, the cords being furnished by the man with the pistol. When this was done to his satisfaction, they were ordered to proceed to the office, Shaw taking the lead, Hutchins following with a lamp, and the masked man bringing up the rear, with a pistol in one hand and a butcher knife in the other. After entering the office, Shaw was told on pain of instant death to stand in a corner and keep quiet, while Hutchins was ordered to open the safe. The latter fumbled with the combination for what appeared to be a long time, in the hope that someone would drop in or pass by. The man with the mask became impatient, and gently hinted that if the safe was not opened within 10 seconds somebody would get perforated by a bullet from a 45-caliber Colt. The safe was finally opened. Hutchins was then ordered to take the money from the cash box and put it in a bag which was thrown him, at the same time he was asked if any money of his own was among the cash. On being told that about \$50 of the money was his, he was very generously permitted to retain that amount. The masked man noticed papers and a pocket-book in one of the compartments of the safe, and on asking who the pocket-book belonged to, was told that it was the property of Mr. Shaw. He replied that he did not want any of Shaw's money, that all he wanted was to get even with the railroad company for an injury done him. After dumping the money and papers into the sack, Hutchins was told that if he left the depot that night or made an outcry he would certainly be killed. The robber then left the office and went along the platform towards the freight depot, that building being about 300 feet in an easterly direction from the

passenger depot. Hutchins at once cut the cords from Shaw's wrists and gave the alarm, a train crew being in a caboose about 1000 feet west of the depot. He and the train crew came to town and notified constable Scoley, who made diligent search through the town and flat, but without result. Men were afterwards stationed on the trails leading from town and the river patrolled, but no one was intercepted.

About \$1000 in money and \$900 in notes and checks were obtained. Of the money taken, \$280 belonged to the railroad company, \$390 to conductor Elson, and the remainder to the Dominion Express Company. The notes also belonged to Mr. Elson. The check was issued by the local treasurer of the railway company and made payable to the order of W. C. McLean. Of the money, 3 or 4 of the bills of small denominations, being very ragged, had the day before been pasted with tissue paper by Mr. Hutchins. On Monday one of these bills was taken in payment of either freight or a ticket by Mr. Shaw, and later another was taken over the bar at the Tremont house; but neither Mr. Shaw nor the Tremont house barkeeper recollect who handed them the money. The pistol and knife carried by the robber were stolen from Carney & Barrett's slaughter house, they being missed on Monday; but their description tallies with Mr. Hutchins's description of the weapons which made him stand and deliver. So far these are the only clues obtained.

The railway company will offer a large reward for the apprehension of the robber, and the provincial government may do likewise.

AN INQUIRY SHOULD BE INSTITUTED.

There is a good deal of complaint made by miners and mine owners at the treatment they receive from gold commissioner Fitzstubbbs. They claim that he does not know anything about the mining law, and is apparently unwilling to make himself acquainted with its provisions. The minister of mines should institute an inquiry, and if the charges made are based on facts, Mr. Fitzstubbbs should be removed to another field of usefulness. The most important mining district in the province should at least have a gold commissioner within its boundaries whose knowledge of the Mineral Act is not gained in side walk consultations with ex-officials.

Change in Postal Facilities.

The postoffice department of the United States has issued an order relative to the exchange of mails between Spokane and Nelson. Hereafter the semi-weekly exchange of mails will take place for unregistered matter only. All matter mailed in the Kootenay Lake country for United States points will be forwarded to Spokane Falls for distribution, instead of Marcus as heretofore. At Spokane a sack will be made up containing all mail matter for Nelson, Balfour, and Ainsworth, and which will be sent through to Nelson for distribution. A sack will also be made up for the Trail and Sproat postoffices.

Trail Creek.

Advices from Trail Creek are that but little actual development work is being done. Four men are at work for the Le Roi company—the only men drawing wages in the camp. Bill Springer left Nelson this week to look after his interests there.

Metal Quotations.

At New York on the 25th bar silver was quoted at 98½ cents. Copper had advanced and was firm at \$12.25. Lead was dull at \$4.45.

THE UPPER COUNTRY BRACING UP.

The outlook for the upper country is becoming brighter. Illecillewaet is reported quite lively. Revelstoke is to become a lumbering as well as a smelting center. The snowsheds in the Selkirk are sound and as solid as the day they were put in. Donald is almost as lively as during the time when it was known as the modern Gomorrah. Golden consumes more whisky than ever. The ore in the Monarch mine at Field is becoming less refractory. The Lanark mine near Illecillewaet is said to be looking fine, the ore body being over 60 feet in extent and no walls visible. Archie McKinnon has bonded his Maple Leaf for \$50,000, a with cash deposit. The San Juan claim is reported sold at figures close to \$40,000. The Corbin & Kennedy claims on the east fork of the Illecillewaet are being examined by the representatives of an English syndicate, and are quite likely to change hands at a figure said to be \$200,000. Over on Fish creek better days are dawning, even the Dunvegan, on which the late Joe Wilson staked his all, is likely to turn out to be a big property. A strike of good galena ore is reported being made by Pete Walker and Tom Downs at a point on the Lardeaux about 3 miles from Trout lake. J. C. Stein of Revelstoke, who was in Nelson this week, reports his saw and shingle mills running to their full capacity, and that his firm is not able to supply the demand from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

A Find Made on Salmon River.

Instead of going through to the Priest Lake country in Idaho, Jack Buchanan, Mike Landrihan, C. M. Gething, and Bill Springer wandered over to the east of the Salmon, and prospected a section that lies about 20 miles southeast of Toad mountain. They found what they were looking for and returned to Nelson the fore part of the week to see if it was really as good as it looked. Ellis, the assayer, made 3 assays: one yielded \$286 in silver, \$3 in gold, and 20 per cent lead; another, \$193 in silver and 34 per cent lead; and another, \$3 in silver and \$12 in gold to the ton. They claim the ledge is in place and of good width. They returned to the ground on Monday.

Kaslo Creek.

The Kaslo creek excitement continues, although a number of the boys are returning. George Keefer and M. C. Monaghan returned to Nelson the latter end of the week and report making 5 locations. They say the mineral belt extends for several miles, and that a number of locations have been made at the head of the Slocan, which is some 15 miles west of Kootenay lake. The mountains are reported high with grass-covered slopes on one side and precipitous broken ridges on the other. There is still a great depth of snow in places.

Aiding Two Industrious Mining Men.

Outside the opening of the Ainsworth house, nothing of importance is reported from Ainsworth or Hot Springs district. A number of Nelson's best people went up to the opening, merely to show that old-time miner, Charley Olson, and that other old-time prospector, Tom Trenery, that they were willing to aid the mining industry of a neighboring camp.

Making Good Progress at the Silver King.

The main tunnel in the Silver King is in over 600 feet and the crosscut at the bottom of the shaft 45 feet. The latter ran through the ore body and is now in soft shale. The second crosscut to the right in the main tunnel is in 25 feet and the crosscut to the left in about 10 feet—the latter in ore. The working force is between 20 and 25 men.

NELSON SAWMILL CO.

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

Manufacture

LUMBER, MOLDINGS, SHINGLES.

The mill is now in thorough order.

And Will Cut 20,000 Feet a Day.

Orders for special-size stuff will receive prompt attention.

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

G. O. BUCHANAN.

Nelson, January 15th.

The Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICE LIST

(DELIVERED AT NELSON, AINSWORTH, OR BALFOUR).

| DRESSED. | |
|---|-------------|
| No. 1 flooring, 4 inch, per M. | \$32 00 |
| No. 2 " 6 inch, " | 27 00 |
| No. 1 ceiling, 4 inch, " | 32 00 |
| No. 2 " 6 inch, " | 27 00 |
| Rustic, " | 27 00 |
| Select clear, D.D., " | 40 00 |
| No. 1 common, D., " | 25 00 |
| " D.D., " | 27 00 |
| Bar and counter tops, clear, per foot. | 10 |
| ROUGH. | |
| No. 1 common, per M. | \$20 00 |
| No. 2 " " | 15 00 |
| Culls, " | 12 00 |
| Shingles, " | 4 50 |
| MOLDINGS. | |
| Bead, panel, crown, base, etc., etc., per foot. | 2 1/2 @ 10c |

Mills at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake.

S. C. Spalding, . . . Manager

R. F. PERRY, Agent at Nelson.

BREMNER & WATSON, Agents at Ainsworth.

ZULU WOMEN IN PETTICOATS.

The chastity of the Zulu women is proverbial, and any infraction of it in their native state is punished with Draconian severity. The young girl stands calmly beside one, naked, innocent, and not ashamed. One of the first steps attending her conversion is to induce her to put on a petticoat, and with a petticoat she frequently puts on the worst form of female vice.

For the first time she is taught to realize the meaning of indecency. See yonder 2 white-garbed girls in the vicinity of a mission station. At a distance I take them for European children, but as they approach I discover them to be native converts, no longer of guileless simplicity, but mincing, ogling, and smirking in true Haymarket fashion.

Alas, too, for the bewildering difficulties attendant on Christianizing the men! The sour proverbial saying, "Danger! none at all; there is not a Christian within 100 miles," is dishearteningly true. The sober, honest, honorable native becomes, in deplorably numerous cases, the drunken, lying, thievish convert.

The local British administration tried gradually to check polygamy by ignoring in law cases the right to more than one wife; but certain well-meaning, but ill-judging zealots urge on natives the paramount necessity of instantly abandoning the sin of plurality.

"What?" argues the indignant Colenso-Kaffir, "cast adrift into suffering 2 or more faithful women, who have ever been good and harmless! Is that the love and mercy of your Christianity?"

A Legend that Does not Die.

"During the frequent visits I have to make to Mexico," said a mining engineer of Philadelphia, "I have come in contact with many of the Indians resident there and have heard some very singular stories. One, which all the Indians unite in telling, is that far in the interior exists an enormous city, never yet visited by white men. It is described as peopled by a race similar to the ancient Aztecs, who are sun worshippers and offer human sacrifices to their deity. The race is said to be in a high state of civilization, and the Indians say that the city is full of huge structures which are miracles of quaint but beautiful architecture, and are situated on broad, paved streets, far surpassing those of the City of Mexico. One Indian, I recollect, assured me that he had seen the city and its inhabitants with his own eyes, but had been afraid of being captured and had fled. Of course, I did not believe him, but, all the same, it is not a little strange that the accounts of the Mexican Indians relative to the mysterious and magnificent interior city agree perfectly."

THE Kootenay Safe Deposit Co.

NELSON, B. C.

Transacts a private banking business;
Allows interest at best rates on amounts of \$1 upwards;
Receives articles for safe keeping.

GENERAL AGENCY

London & Lancashire Life Insurance Company,
AGENCIES Sir Donald A. Smith, chairman;
Accident Insurance Company of North America,
\$15 a week, \$3000 on death, for 25 cents a day;
The celebrated Taylor safes.

CORRESPONDENTS

Vancouver—The Bank of British North America;
Spokane Falls—The Bank of Spokane Falls.
CHAS. E. TAYLOR, Manager.

T. A. MILLS, SIGN WRITER,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Address: Nelson Hotel.

LEAN & PARKIN, Plasterers and Bricklayers

Will Contract for all Kinds of Work.

Materials furnished and estimates given on application.
Agents for the sale of LIME.
Address all communications to Nelson, B. C.

W. J. WILSON.

W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

... AT ...

NELSON AND AINSWORTH.

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

CORRAL AND STABLING

AT NELSON,

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

MAKE CONTRACTS

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

NELSON OFFICE AND MARKET,

NO. 11 EAST BAKER STREET

ANGUS McINTYRE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

PIONEER

CORRAL AND STABLE

Ward Street, rear Government Building.

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

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS

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

WILL CONTRACT TO CARRY PASSENGERS

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

CONTRACT TO GRADE LOTS IN NELSON.

Stove and Cordwood for Sale.

BREMNER & WATSON,

AINS WORTH, B. C.

PACK AND SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.

Contracts taken for hauling supplies, machinery, ore, etc. to and from mines in Hot Springs district.

ALL TEAMING WORK UNDERTAKEN.

Agents for Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company's Lumber, Moldings, and Shingles.

NELSON BOAT-HOUSE

FOOT OF WARD STREET,

ISIAH STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Boats to hire by the hour or day at reasonable rates. Boats built and repaired.

Wright Street,
AINSWORTH.

GREEN BROS.

Wright Street,
AINSWORTH.

DEALERS IN

Miners' Supplies, Iron and Steel, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Etc., Etc.

N. B. Having bought the stock and book debts of the late firm of E. S. WILSON & CO., all parties having outstanding accounts are requested to call and settle them as soon as possible.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE C. & K. RAILWAY.

About noon on Monday an accident on the Columbia & Kootenay railroad resulted in the death of one man and slight injuries to two others. A gravel train, made up of 10 loaded flat cars and a caboose, with the engine pushing it, was being run from the gravel pit to Nelson. Two gangs of Chinese, about 50 in all, and their foremen were on the flat cars; conductor McMorine, trainmaster Hamilton, and roadmaster Watmore were in the cupola of the caboose. When about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of Kootenay siding and 6 miles from Nelson, the caboose jumped the track and turned over. A flat car went off on the opposite side, and another flat was derailed and thrown across the track. The engineer saw the caboose leave the track, and reversed the engine, stopping the train within a distance of 200 feet. The men in the caboose had no difficulty in climbing out, and although shook up a little had escaped with slight bruises, Mr. Watmore having received a cut over one eye and Mr. Hamilton a sprained wrist. One of the Chinese foremen named Anderson, however, had not escaped so luckily. A few minutes before the accident he was noticed coming towards the caboose, and it is not known where he was standing when the caboose left the track. He was found with one leg pinned under the platform of the caboose, and on being released, it was seen that his right leg had been badly crushed. Conductor McMorine procured a mattress from the caboose and placed the injured man on it; he then tied a handkerchief above the knee of the crushed leg to stop the flow of blood. Roadmaster Watmore and Mr. Hamilton got a handcar and started to Nelson for medical aid. This obtained, an engine was run back and the injured man brought to Nelson. Although a strong, healthy man and apparently conscious all the time, he died within 3 hours after the accident. On Tuesday forenoon a jury was summoned by coroner Sproat, and an inquest held. After viewing the body, an adjournment was had until evening, to allow the trainmen to be present. The following is the testimony given:

E. C. ARTHUR: I am a qualified medical practitioner permitted to practice in the province. I recognize the body of Andrew Peter Anderson. I was summoned yesterday morning by Mr. Shaw, acting for Mr. Hamilton, to go to the station to see a man who had been hurt. I went to the station and was told that the man was some 5 or 6 miles down the line, where an accident had occurred. I went there on the train. On arriving I found the man on a mattress, beside an upturned flat car. His right leg was very severely crushed midway between the ankle and the knee. He was quite conscious. I gave him an opiate, and as soon as it had time to act caused him to be removed to the train, and he was taken to the station. He continued to be quite conscious. It was about an hour from my arrival at the scene until he got to the

station. At the station I gave him a stimulant and left him in charge of some of the section men, when I went to my house for dressing, etc. There was little bleeding. On returning I found his pulse had failed very markedly in my absence. I immediately gave him stimulants, but in vain; he kept sinking until he died, which took place about an hour after I returned—say about 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. On the man's arrival at the station he seemed strong enough to stand amputation, and I went for instruments and dressings, but he failed so rapidly that I thought he could not stand amputation. The blood on the mattress and the floor of the station was blood that had oozed from the wound. On reaching him at the scene of the accident I found that a handkerchief had been tied round above the knee, which probably prevented much bleeding. On arriving from my house at the station, I noticed increased bleeding and I applied a tourniquet above the knee. This must of necessity have stopped bleeding, but there must still have been oozing as it dripped from the mattress. The man died from shock. The left leg showed some cuts but nothing of a serious nature. I have no reason to believe that there was any external bleeding, while I was absent, other than I have stated. The bones of the right leg were crushed—a comminuted fracture. I cannot say whether the main arteries were cut or not. All the bleeding that I saw may have come from the veins or from the smaller branches supplying the muscles. A man of the deceased's size would have about 12 to 14 pounds of blood. It was 30 or 40 minutes from the time that I saw him at the station until I came back and found him failing. I had given him brandy and ammonia. I gave him, by the mouth, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of morphia, which not acting, I gave him, hypodermically, another $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, and, towards the last, I gave him half a dozen hypodermic injections of brandy but he was then nearly dying. Almost all the blood came from the right leg. I think that most of the blood on the floor had accumulated largely in the mattress. I considered that the tourniquet I found on the man at the place of the accident was well put on. I do not know how long after the accident it was when the handkerchief tourniquet was put on.

In answering questions asked by the jury, Dr. Arthur stated that he did not know whether the main artery was cut or not; and that he believed the loss of blood, from the time he first examined Anderson until his death, did not amount to more than a teacupful in all.

ALEXANDER MCMORRINE: I was conductor of the ballasting train. I have heard Dr. Arthur's evidence. I tied the handkerchief tourniquet on the deceased, A. P. Anderson. I saw blood dripping on the mattress—not much—when I put on the handkerchief. I did not use a stick. I put it on 5 or 10 minutes after the accident. In about 15 or 20 minutes afterwards, I saw more blood coming on the mattress, but not very much, and I retied it with John Ployart's help. We tied it tight. That remained on. I did not come to Nelson with the deceased. The man was not left alone before the doctor came; several were always with him. He was quite conscious. He thought he was fatally hurt—at least, that he would lose his leg, and seemed anxious as to how he would earn a living. The train consisted of the caboose, 10 flat cars,

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will be allowed on all retail CASH purchases, of over \$5, on any line of goods. Liberal discounts on CASH wholesale orders.

and the engine. The driver was H. Creelman. The caboose was at the end of the cars; the cars were loaded. A car is about 33 feet; some are shorter. It is customary to place a caboose at the end of cars when it is used. The caboose jumped at about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of Kootenay siding. There was a curve where the caboose jumped. Our speed was between 10 and 12 miles an hour. I was in the cupola of the caboose at the time of the accident. It ran off and turned over. The engine was on the west end of the train, and the train was coming east. The caboose went off on the side away from the river; one flat car went on the opposite side, and one lay across the track. The platform of the caboose was broken. I last saw Anderson a few minutes before the accident coming towards the caboose. I do not know where he was at the time of the accident. It is not my duty to examine wheels. I saw the caboose running 3 years ago on the main line. In my report to the superintendent, I did not specify any cause of the accident. I do not know how it occurred. The flat cars were loaded with gravel. When I last saw Anderson he was 8 or 9 cars off. After the accident I saw him under the corner of the caboose. It was about level where the accident took place. There is a brake in the caboose. I have been a conductor on the Columbia & Kootenay for about 3 months. During that time I have known cars to get off the track twice. The deceased was foreman of a gang of Chinamen.

HERBERT CREELMAN: I was the driver of the locomotive of the train when the accident took place. We were going about 10 or 12 miles an hour. I saw the caboose when it left the track. There is a curve there. The ballast cars are not supplied with brakes that work from the engine. There were about 50 Chinamen on the train. I immediately reversed the engine. I saw the man on the ground; others were attending to him. I look after the wheels of the engine only; the car inspector looks after the others. I think that 10 or 12 miles an hour with such a train is not excessive on such a curve. I do not know how sharp the curve is. I think it was just as we came to the curve that the caboose left the track. I was responsible for the speed of the train at the time of the accident.

THOMAS GOULD: I am car inspector for the Columbia & Kootenay railway, and travel along the line examining cars. I found the caboose in good order, wheels included, about a week ago. I have been about 5 months on the line. I have inspected elsewhere for 3 years. The caboose was in fair running order.

ROBERT WATMORE: I was in the caboose with Mr. Hamilton and the conductor. It left the track. There is a curve there of not more than 5 or 6 degrees. We were going about 10 miles an hour. The rails are old rails. I do

not know their history. I have been several times at the scene of the accident lately and found the guaging at the curves all right. I cannot really say what caused the accident. The rails are there for anyone to see. The train came to a standstill within 200 feet from where the caboose jumped the track. It is customary on all roads to run work trains with a caboose or flat car in front.

On hearing Mr. Watmore's testimony, the coroner and jury deemed it unnecessary to call other witnesses, and on consultation the jury brought in the following

VERDICT:

The said Andrew Peter Anderson died at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th August, 1891, in the station house of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company at Nelson, from shock and loss of blood, the effect of injuries, chiefly to his right leg, received a few hours previously, when the caboose and two flat cars of a ballasting train, on which the said A. P. Anderson was foreman of Chinamen, ran off the track, from causes which the evidence does not explain, at a curve on the Columbia & Kootenay railway, situated about 3/4 of a mile west of Kootenay siding.

G. O. BUCHANAN,
W. T. ATHERTON,
R. E. LEMON,
RICHARD BLUNDELL,
HAROLD SELOUS,
JAMES DELANEY.

Anderson was a Swede, and before he died left all his belongings to a fellow-countryman named Johnson, a section boss on the railway, who lives at Nelson. The remains were buried on Wednesday.

An Imposition on Silver Miners.

"Bob" Ingersoll, the eminent lawyer, lecturer, and politician, now in Butte, Montana, as one of the counsel in the great Davis will case, in an article recently published gives his views on the silver question as follows:

"We must have free coinage or a restoration of silver to its coin value, viz., \$1.29 per ounce. It is nonsense to talk about there being too much silver. There is less silver in proportion to the number of people in the world than ever before known. I hold that the silver dollar is better than no dollar. The heartless, extremely selfish gold bug don't even want the people to have a silver dollar. If the gold millionaires (monometalists) ever do succeed in demonetizing silver in the United States, then the people are bigger fools than one would think. I say if they do succeed in demonetizing silver, thus taking out one-half the metallic currency, then the people should arise in their might, demonetize gold and make the gold bugs sick. Why can't wealthy men be just? All we ask is honest money, and silver is just as good at \$1.29 per ounce as gold is at \$20.76 per ounce. It is an outrage and an intolerable imposition on the miners of this country that we should let England or any other foreign government set the price on our silver. American miners produce the silver and then pass it over to John Bull to make its value. It won't do. Such statesmen ought to be impeached for treason. There is something wrong in the management of our monetary affairs, and it should be righted before hundreds of millions more is lost by this fraudulent conspiracy.

I demand, and I think all honest miners demand, that silver be restored to its old coinage value, either by a resumption of the free coinage law, or else on the deposit of silver bullion, receive the usual certificate at the rate of \$1.29 per ounce for each ounce of pure silver, and the certificate to be a legal tender. This is far from inflation as some would have us believe. It is simply a restoration of the white metal to its ancient value, and that is all we ask. The law that caused the debasement of silver is a dishonest law, and there is no question about its dishonesty. It is to our interest to be friendly with our own products. Silver is worth as much today, for monetary purposes, as ever it was in the history of the world. It has been adverse legislation that has crippled silver and not the natural law of supply and demand.

Give us silver—give us honest money. A silver dollar is just as good as a gold dollar.

Gold from Rover Creek.

Victoria Colonist, 23rd: Gold bullion, carrying some silver, and moulded into the form of a

small brick, was received yesterday by D. R. Harris. Its value is \$950, and it came from the Whitewater mine on Rover creek, West Kootenay district. The mine is rich in ore that on an average assays about \$45 per ton. The company have erected a mill and are now working. Mr. Harris states that the mines of the Kootenay are very rich, and the ores easily milled. The mine from which the brick came is rich in free gold and easily worked. This is the second shipment that he has received in a week.

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AND

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AND

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DRUGS

CHEMICALS,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CIGARS. RAYMOND
SEWING MACHINES IN STOCK.

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PIONEER DRUG STORE,**

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Drugs and Medicines, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils,
Tobacco and Cigars, Fishing Tackle,
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WM. H. WHITTAKER,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

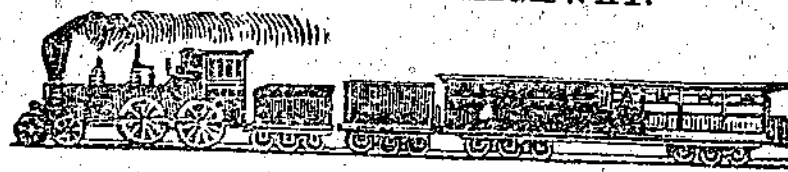
Office, Victoria street, Kamloops, B. C.

ARTHUR E. HODGINS,
(A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.)

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

TOLSON BUILDING.....NELSON, B. C.

Canadian Pacific Railway
OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.



Through Passenger Service from Ocean to Ocean.
NO CHANGES.

LOWEST FARES TO ALL POINTS

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

C P R

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company's
Steamers COLUMBIA and LYTON

leave Robson for Revelstoke on Mondays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays, and Saturdays, on arrival of trains from
Nelson, making close connections at Revelstoke with trains for

VANCOUVER,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
VICTORIA,
ALSO FOR MONTREAL,
TORONTO,
ST. PAUL,
CHICAGO,
AND ALL POINTS EAST.

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

ROBERT KERR, D. E. BROWN,
Gen'l Fr't and Passenger Ag't, Asst. Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Ag't.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. VANCOUVER, B. C.

**THE COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE STEAMER NELSON

will leave NELSON on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays,
and Saturdays for AINSWORTH.
On Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M., and on Wednesdays
and Saturdays at 4:30 A. M., on which days she
will go through to BONNER'S FERRY.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Agent,.....REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Ho! for the Lardeaux!

The steam launch MIDGE will leave Ainsworth every
Wednesday morning for the Lardeaux during the summer.
T. J. DAVIES, captain.

Ainsworth, B. C., July 13th, 1891.

**HILL BROS.
BUILDERS.**

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

SEASONED LUMBER

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

Shop: Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts.

R. J. MOWAT & CO.
(Successors to R. J. Hills & Co.)

Contractors and Builders,

SEASONED LUMBER

always on hand for store fittings, desks, tables, etc.

Will contract to erect all kinds of buildings and guarantee
satisfaction. Shop: corner Josephine and Bluff sts.

J. A. MELVILLE,
ARCHITECT,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
AINSWORTH, B. C.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Gladstone" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situated in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 19.8 acres, more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim.

JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.
CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.

Nelson, B. C., July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Garfield" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situated in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 10.5 acres more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim.

JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.
CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.

Nelson, B. C. July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Cultus Pollach" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situated in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 11.66 acres, more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim.

JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.
CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.

Nelson, B. C. July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Telephone" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situated in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 16.8 acres, more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim.

JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.
CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.

Nelson, B. C., July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that A. H. Kelly, as owner, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Royal Charter, situate on Toad mountain, west arm of Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within sixty days from date of publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., 1st August, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that L. C. Kramer, as agent for the Empire Consolidated Mining Company (Foreign), has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Dictator, situate about 2 miles southwest from Ainsworth, Kootenay lake, B. C. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, Gold commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., August 22nd.

TIMBER LEASES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Duncan river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above the big flood-wood jam, thence south about 40 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 45 or 50 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south to place of commencement; containing 130 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 8th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a post on the east side of Duncan river near a mountain, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the east fork near a small creek, called Bear creek, thence south along the mountain 100 chains more or less, to end of timber, thence west 20 chains, thence north 10 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 10 chains, thence north 30 chains more or less to the river, thence along the river to place of commencement; containing 260 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 10th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a squared tree at the foot of a mountain, on the east side of Duncan river, about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of the east fork, thence west 10 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 15 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 10 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence north along mountain to place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 10th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile up the Duncan river from the mouth of East Fork on the east side of river, thence northwest along said river 2 miles more or less to end of timber, thence north 40 chains more or less to the mountain, thence east and north along the mountain 2 miles more or less, thence west 40 chains more or less to the river and place of commencement; containing 600 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 12th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at the mouth of the east fork of the Duncan

river, thence south along bank of river about 2 miles more or less to end of timber, thence north and west along the mountain about 5 miles, thence east to the river 20 chains more or less, thence south along to place of commencement as per map; containing 1060 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 12th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a squared tree at the mouth of the stream called East Fork of the Duncan river, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence south along the mountain 40 chains more or less to end of timber, thence west 20 chains more or less to the river, thence north along the said river and timber to place of commencement as per map; containing 580 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.

Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 12th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tract of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a post on the south bank of Goat river, on the Kootenay Valley Lands Company's survey marked section 25; thence south 20 chains; thence west 120 chains, more or less, to meadow lands; thence north 30 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 20 chains, more or less, to the section line of 35 and 2 of the Kootenay Valley Land Company's survey; thence east along the foot of high banks and boundary of said company's lands 120 chains, more or less, to a point due north of initial post; thence south 20 chains to said post at place of commencement.

DAVIES-SAYWARD CO.

Pilot Bay, July 1st, 1891.

per J. C. H.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tract of land on Goat river: Commencing at a post near trail, north side; thence east 80 chains; thence south 10 or 20 chains to foot of burnt ridge; thence east 3 miles or 224 chains, more or less, to foot of mountain; thence north 2 miles or 160 chains to foot of mountain; thence west and south 4 miles or 320 chains, more or less; thence south 2 miles, more or less, to place of commencement.

DAVIES-SAYWARD SAWMILL COMPANY.

Pilot Bay, B. C., July 1, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tract of land on Goat river: Commencing at a post on south side of Goat river near old trail; thence north and south 30 chains, covering the river; thence east 80 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 30 to place of commencement.

J. P. DAVIES, SAYWARD & CO.

Pilot Bay, B. C., July 30, 1891.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for leave to purchase a tract of land as follows: Beginning at a post marked N. W. corner post, on the west shore of Kootenay lake about 8 miles south of the Lardeaux river, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of the mouth of Schroder creek, thence running south 40 chains, thence east to lake shore, thence following lake shore to initial post; containing 160 acres more or less.

JOHN A. WATSON,
JOHN A. WHITTIER.

Ainsworth, August 21st.

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 160 acres of land, situate in West Kootenay district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked F. F. S. E., planted on the west shore of Kootenay lake about 2 miles south of the mouth of Kaslo creek, thence west 30 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the shore of the lake, thence following the meanderings of the shore of the lake to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, B. C., July 1st.

FRANK FLETCHER.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (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 situated in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked N. E. corner post, placed on the west shore of the Lardeaux river near its mouth, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to the west shore of Kootenay lake, thence north following the shores of Kootenay lake and Lardeaux river to point of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

Ainsworth, August 3rd, 1891.

S. H. GREEN.

Notice is hereby given, that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, situate in West Kootenay district and described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked H. S. N. W., at southwest corner Lot 207, on the east shore of Kootenay lake, thence east 20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence west 40 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, thence following the shore of the lake in a northerly direction to the point of commencement.

Nelson, August 6th, 1891.

HAROLD SELOUS.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase a tract of land described as follows: Beginning at a post marked southwest corner post, situate at the northwest corner post of Johns and Anderson's preemption, about 1 mile north of Goat river and about 1 mile east of Kootenay river; thence east 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence 60 chains south to place of beginning; containing 320 acres, more or less.

Ainsworth, July 20th, 1891.

J. W. DOW,
J. H. WRIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of land and works

for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post on slough bank west of the mouth of Duck creek, and about eight miles from the south end of Kootenay lake; thence running north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence westerly following the shore of the slough to the commencement post; containing 320 acres, more or less.

T. G. PROCTER,
F. H. FLINT.

Balfour, B. C., June 27th, 1891. PRYCE McDONALD,
R. S. GALLOP.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to buy a tract of land described as follows:

Beginning at a post marked northeast corner, post placed on the west side of the Kootenay lake at the mouth of the Lardeaux river; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains, to the shore of the lake; thence following the meanderings of the lake shore to the place of beginning; containing 80 acres, more or less.

Ainsworth, July 15th, 1891. R. F. GREEN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm heretofore existing as Fletcher & Co. is hereby dissolved. All debts due the firm must be paid to G. B. Wright, and all claims against said firm must be sent to G. B. Wright for payment.

JOSIAH FLETCHER,
G. B. WRIGHT.

Ainsworth, August 20th.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as hotelkeepers in the town of Balfour, British Columbia, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Richard S. Gallop at Balfour, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Richard S. Gallop, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Ainsworth this 30th day of July, A. D. 1891.

Witness: RICHARD S. GALLOP.
JOHN L. RETALLACK. F. W. FLINT.

To the Merchants of the

of the Kootenay Lake Country, and others whom it may Concern and Interest:

My stock of sample goods, consisting of the following lines, is now open for inspection, and I am prepared to receive orders for any amount. Fine clothing of all sorts, (under and over-), boots, hats, (over 100 different, including men's, boys', and girls'), towels, ties, braces, blankets, carpets, mats, needles, thread, cotton, buttons, etc.

Prices will be quoted to merchants f. o. b. at the nearest wharf, thus saving them all trouble with custom or freight agents, and so forth. Special inducements for cash payments on large orders. Call and see the stock before ordering your fall supplies, and I think you will be pleased. A small stock also on sale to retail customers.

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK, Balfour, B. C.

NEW PROCESS FOR REFRACTORY ORES.

John Cuninghame Montgomerie of Dalmore, Ayrshire, associated with Henry Parkes of London, has discovered a process for the extraction of gold and silver from the refractory gold and silver sulphide ores of the Champion mines in the Thames district of New Zealand. These ores are well known to be of a very refractory nature, and all the processes now in use have failed to treat them satisfactorily. The best results that have been obtained in former trials were by a process which took 16 hours in treatment, with an extracting power of from 85 to 87 per cent of gold, and from 72 to 89 per cent of silver. During the past few months Mr. Montgomerie has personally carried out a large number of experiments at his Tam O'Shanter home works on this ore, with the result that he had reduced the time for treatment from 16 to 4 hours, and with an extracting power of from 95 to 99 per cent of gold, and from 90 to 95 per cent of silver. From trials on 2 special grades of the Champion sulphide ores, the following results have been obtained without the ore being calcined: Ore assaying 1 oz. 1 dwt. 11 grains gold, and 39 oz. 4 dwt. 21 grains silver, 98 per cent of the gold, and 93 per cent of silver was extracted; and from ore assaying 2 oz. 9 dwt. gold, and 59 oz. 19 dwt. 7 grains silver, as high as 99.62 per cent of the gold, and 95.39 per cent of the silver have been taken out. In working out the best method for the treatment of these ores a number of valuable data have been arrived at, whereby the ore can be brought to yield up its precious metals, and some of these are especially adapted for certain refractory ores other than those of the type of the Champion ores. It is believed that one or other of the processes which have been discovered will treat a wide range of the various ores which are now but indifferently treated, and those of a slightly refractory nature may be treated easily with the highest results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

"The question of the disallowance of provincial railway charters has been considered at Ottawa in reference to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and the deputy minister of justice writes, under date July 28th, to Mr. Mara, that the act will be left to its operation. It appears that Mr. Mara urged the government not to interfere with it, and succeeded in convincing the minister of justice of the correctness of his contention. The result in this case is just as it should be in all cases where charters are obtained for the honest purpose of building the road, and not for illegitimate speculation. There has been too much of this heretofore in Kootenay district, and some intimations even have been heard that this particular charter is on the market for sale at \$100,000. If this be so, there is no probability, that the road will be built, or even begun this year. Generally, however, as regards railway building in British Columbia, provincial and Dominion interests should be considered in preference to those of foreign states. The Board of Trade of Victoria, on the prompting of a public meeting at Nelson, took action favorably to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, because the question was one which concerns the business interests of Victoria. How the completion of a railway from Nelson connecting with the stirring city of Spokane, which is larger than Victoria, and marvelously enterprising, can concern the business interests of Victoria, except to damage them, is more than we can see. Will the merchants of Nelson, then, pass the lively city of Spokane, and go to Victoria to make their purchases? The same inducements relatively to drawing trade to Victoria, and away from Spokane, are in existence now as will be after that road is built, but the trade stops at Spokane all the same. What class of goods can Victoria furnish, then, in competition with Spokane, and to her exclusion? Not those of the west coast of the United States—fish, fruit, grain, and general merchandise—for Spokane is nearest to the sources of supply, and the freight would be less, and the service more prompt. Not those of the eastern states, nor, indeed, those of eastern Canada, which would pass through the states in bond to Kootenay lake, via Spokane and the Fort Sheppard railway. Thus the merchants of Victoria, who are not manufacturers of any classes of goods that cannot be obtained at Spokane or from other more direct American sources, and who are, therefore, but middlemen, although liberal merchants and possessing large capital, will never see a Nelson man at Victoria except when the legislature is in session or at some other time when that town has some

"legislative axe to grind similar to this railway charter. The only way to benefit Victoria or any other Canadian city, east or west, in their trade relations with Kootenay district and other parts of southern British Columbia is to connect them with the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, or by constructing the projected southern line on Canadian territory, and to let all connections with our neighbors in the south, except such as nature has provided in the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, wait until our Dominion railway system is completed and in operation. Victoria will never see any of the trade of southern Kootenay unless it reaches her by way of the Columbia river, or by railroads laid entirely on Canadian soil, notwithstanding the wise men of the Victoria Board of Trade appear to think differently."

The above is from the Kamloops Sentinel, a paper supposed to be the personal organ of Mr. Mara, the representative of Yale-Kootenay district in the Dominion parliament. That the article reflects Mr. Mara's sentiments, we are not prepared to say; but it certainly does not reflect the views of nine-tenths of Mr. Mara's constituents. The people of the district favor the building of railways, and as long as they are built without direct aid from the province or Dominion, care little in what direction they run. The statement that the merchants of Spokane, and not the merchants of Victoria, would receive the greater benefit on the completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway is not based on an intelligent grasp of the question. The duties imposed by the Dominion of Canada prevent the merchants of Nelson and Ainsworth from purchasing goods in other than Canadian markets; they are compelled by these duties to purchase goods in the same markets as those in which the Kamloops merchants buy. Unlike the Kamloops merchants, however—that is, if the Sentinel reflects the views of the Kamloops merchants on this railway question—they are unwilling to be compelled to ship their goods over one transportation route—they want competitive routes; and believing that the building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway will give them a competitive route that will be open the year round, they favor its building. That the arguments of the Sentinel are at fault, as regards the advantages of Spokane as a wholesale point, can easily be proved by an examination of the railway company's transfer books at Robson. At present Spokane has as direct transportation facilities with the Kootenay Lake country as any Canadian city, and also has the advantage of being over 200 miles nearer Nelson and Ainsworth than any of the large towns in this province, yet her wholesale merchants do not sell one-tenth of the goods consumed in the lake country. The Sentinel is willing to accord our merchants the benefits of the competition given 6 months in the year by the running of boats on the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, boats in which Mr. Mara has a large interest, and which, no doubt, as readily carry goods purchased in Spokane as goods purchased in Canadian cities, but it is unwilling to see these goods carried by a railway which could be operated 12 months in the year. Rather inconsistent, to say the least.

The merchants of Nelson and Ainsworth do as business men do in other towns and cities: they purchase goods where they can be purchased cheapest, freight charges always being considered part of the cost price. They purchase certain lines of goods at Victoria—boots, shoes, tea,

rice, and matches, for instance—simply because they can be bought to the best advantage in that city. They purchase other lines, like groceries and provisions, at Winnipeg; and others again, like dry goods and hardware, at Montreal and Toronto, for the same reason. Spokane is not a market at which British Columbia merchants can purchase goods to advantage, and would not be even if goods could be laid down from there without the payment of any freight charges whatever. Spokane is striving for a transportation route that will give her merchants competitive rates, as are the business men of the lake country; and while the Canadian Pacific railway is willing to help Spokane gain her point, the friends of that road, like the Sentinel, are doing what they can to give it a monopoly of the carrying trade of the Kootenay Lake country. Inconsistent again.

The building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway would benefit Victoria, New Westminster, and Vancouver by giving their merchants and manufacturers a competitive all-rail route, via the Northern Pacific and Spokane & Northern railways, to the Kootenay Lake country. Its building would also benefit the business men of the lake country by giving them a competitive all-rail route, via Spokane & Northern, Northern Pacific, and Grand Trunk railways, to the trade and manufacturing centers in eastern Canada. That is why the board of trade of Victoria favor the building of the road, as it is the reason why its building is favored by the people of southern Kootenay.

Under the License Act, every person selling opium, except chemists and druggists when using the same in the preparation of medical prescriptions, are required to pay a license fee of \$250 every 6 months. How many such license fees are paid in East and West Kootenay districts? It is pretty generally believed that there is one or more opium dens in Nelson, yet it is not generally known that the owner or owners have contributed the fee required by the License Act.

NEELANDS BROS.

Landscape Photographers,

WEST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Views of Nelson and all the most interesting scenery in British Columbia.

Dealers in Steel Engravings, Etchings, Photo-Gravures, Archotypes, etc.

Picture Mats and all kinds of Framing done to order.

ODELL & SQUIRE, MERCHANT TAILORS,

NELSON, B. C.

are now settled in their new store, No. 2 Houston & Ink building, and have on display a full range of

Plain and Fancy Worsted Suitings and Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Serges.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

JOHN HOUSTON.

CHARLES H. INK.

Houston & Ink,

BUY AND SELL

Town Lots and Mineral Claims, ON COMMISSION.

Have now for sale 2 of the best hotels in Nelson; choice Baker street corner and Vernon street inside lots; lots in Ainsworth; and mineral claims in Toad Mountain district.

Office in Miner Building, Baker Street.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

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

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

Main Street, REVELSTOKE.

9 and 11 East Vernon Street, NELSON.

MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED AND TRANSFERRED

NELSON, TOAD MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Thursday, August 20th.—The Blue Jay, situate on Morning mountain about 1½ miles north of Morning claim and cornering on the south side line of the Wolverine; Charles Dundee and Alfred R. Seaman locators.

Friday, August 21st.—The Hanna, situate on the east slope of Toad mountain about 1½ miles from the Silver King mine and adjoining east end of the Silver Queen claim; William Lewis locator.

Wednesday, August 26th.—The William Wallace, situate about 10 miles northeast of the town of Nelson and about 2 miles from the outlet on a creek that flows through Yuill's ranch; William Bookaw and John Andrew locators.

Thursday, August 27th.—The Vulcan, situate about 5 miles southeast of the town of Nelson at the head of west branch of Anderson creek; John T. Beauchesne locator. The Porcupine, situate near the Vulcan; James Boyd and John T. Beauchesne locators.

TRANSFERS.

Saturday, August 22nd.—John R. Cook to Edward Mahon an undivided ½ of the Ottawa, a mineral claim on Toad mountain near the Kootenay Bonanza; consideration \$100.

Monday, August 24th.—Crown grant filed for the Poorinan mineral claim; Charles Hussey and A. L. Davenport tenants-in-common.

AT AINSWORTH, HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

Friday, August 21st.—The Argentine, situate about 6 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek; M. R. Luther, Ed Bray, and John Whittier locators. The Tip Top, situate about 6 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek; M. R. Luther, William Lynch, and L. Riser locators. The Heather Bell, situate about 6 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile west of the south branch of Schroder creek; John Watson and L. B. Luther locators. The Rover, situate about 6 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile west of the south branch of Schroder creek and being parallel with and adjoining the south side line of the Tip Top; Ed Bray, William Lynch, and M. R. Luther locators. The White Heather, situate about 6 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile west of the south branch of Schroder creek, running parallel with and adjoining the south side line of the Rover; J. A. Whittier, L. Riser, and William Lynch locators.

Saturday, August 22nd.—The Prince of Wales, situate about ¾ of a mile west of Kootenay lake and adjoining the north side line of the Spokane; John Martinez locator.

Monday, August 24th.—The Gem, situate about 7 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek and adjoining the north side line of the Tip Top; David P. Kane, James McNaughten, and Charles Clancy locators. The Liond, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 1½ miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek, and

being a northerly extension of the Argentine; David P. Kane locator. The Meteor, situate about 7 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek and about ¼ of a mile east of the Beaver; Charles Clancy locator. The Perth, situate about 7 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek and about 600 feet north of the Lily Darcy; James McNaughten locator.

Tuesday, August 25th.—The Morning, situate about 12 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek; J. McPhee and Robert McDonald locators. The Hunter, situate about 12 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek; J. McPhee and Robert McDonald locators.

Wednesday, August 26th.—The British Lion, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ¼ a mile south of the south branch of Schroder creek; W. W. Sprague, John Thompson, Henry Cody, and T. C. Wells locators. The Prince Edward, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ¼ a mile south of the south branch of Schroder creek; W. W. Sprague, John Thompson, Henry Cody, and T. C. Wells locators. The Ethan Allan, situate on the west side of Crawford's bay, about ½ a mile west of Cockle brothers' residence, and being the northeast extension of the Chalo; Ethan Allan locator. The Diamond P, situate on the west side of Crawford's bay, about ¾ of a mile west of Cockle brothers' residence, and about ¼ of a mile west of Hall bay; M. D. Prindle locator. The Sivyver, situate on the west side of Crawford's bay and about 600 feet southeast of Cockle brothers' residence; Len D. Sivyver locator. The Republic, situate about 10 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek and adjoining the east side line of the Beaver; R. McL. Cameron, John L. Retallack, and Thomas Shearn locators.

BILLS OF SALE.

Saturday, August 22nd.—Grant H. McKean to David Bremner, ½ interest in the Snowbank, situate east of the Skyline, and ½ interest in the Modoc, situate on Cedar creek, Hot Springs camp; consideration \$200.

The Speed of a Horse.

While the public is still marveling over Salvador's wonderful performance in running a mile in 1:35½, there are few who have, through comparison and analysis, sought to realize what a terrific burst of speed this is. It is nearly 40 miles an hour—a rate averaged by few of our fastest railway trains. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, so that for every one of these 95 seconds—for every beat of a man's pulse—this wonderful horse covered 55 and 3-10 feet of ground. The shortest space of time noted by the turfman's watch is a quarter of a second—an interval so brief that the eye can hardly observe, the mind can hardly appreciate it. Yet in every one of those 382 quarters of a second that magnificent creature leaped 16 and 3-10 feet. Such are the amazing results of careful breeding as exhibited in the American race horse.

H. SELOUS, J. P.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE AND MINES CONVEYANCING.

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

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Anderson & Retallack,

Real Estate and Mining Brokers,
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Crown Grants obtained for Mineral Claims.
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Office in Townsite office, Sutton street, Ainsworth, B. C.

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Real Estate, Mining Brokers,
AND
Insurance Agents.

Water Street, VANCOUVER. | West Baker Street, NELSON.

BLUNDELL & CO. Real Estate Brokers,

Corner Baker and Stanley Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

INVESTMENTS

FOR NON-RESIDENTS A SPECIALTY.

RENTS COLLECTED.....DEBTS COLLECTED

MADDEN HOUSE

Cor. Baker and Ward Sts. **H. & T. MADDEN**
NELSON, B. C. Proprietors.

The Madden is Centrally Located,
with a frontage towards Kootenay river, and is newly
furnished throughout.

THE TABLE

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

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST
brands of beer, ale, wine, whisky, and cigars.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

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

AXEL JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

THE HOTEL OVERLOOKS THE KOOTENAY
its guests thus obtaining splendid views
of both mountain and river.

THE ROOMS THE TABLE
are comfortable in size and is acknowledged the best
newly furnished. in the mountains.

THE BAR

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

THE TREMONT

East Baker Street, Nelson.

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

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

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS PROPRIETORS

TRAIL HOUSE,

TRAIL, B. C.

TOPPING & HANNA PROPRIETORS

Good Table; Good Beds; Hyas-Close Liquors.

CHINESE CONQUEST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The employer class on the coast of this province love the Chinese, and give them employment in preference to whites. Thousands of Chinese land at Victoria and Vancouver annually, and those who are not smuggled into the United States are slowly and surely crowding the whites to the wall. They are establishing factories and canneries and soon will be in direct competition with the white employers. Two Chinese capitalists named Chu Lai an Ung Sun, who lately arrived at New Westminster from Hong Kong on the steamship Empress of Japan, have decided to erect a large salmon cannery on the Fraser river. The cannery will be erected to begin packing next season. The Chinese rice mill syndicate have purchased a site below the Royal City planing mills and the erection of the mill will soon be proceeded with. There are four Chinamen interested, one of them being Lan Tung of New Westminster and ample capital has been secured. The intention is to put up a mill of sufficient capacity to supply the whole interior country, instead of being dependent on the Victoria rice mill as at present. Raw material will be brought here in ships direct from China, and as the demand for rice is large the promoters hope to realize handsomely on their investment. It is stated on good authority by these new arrivals that the Chinese government will appoint a consul in the province with headquarters at Victoria.

The Siberian Railway.

The railway from Vladivostok in Siberia, which George A. Keefer is figuring on for a syndicate of coast contractors, is one of the greatest railways of the world, which is eventually to be over 5000 miles long, is now under construction by the Russian government across eastern and western Siberia. For the present it is to consist of two isolated sections of railway connecting the navigable waters of rivers in the interior. Beginning at the Pacific end, at Vladivostok on the Japan sea, the first section is to extend 261 miles to the navigable waters of the Amour; there to connect with 1590 miles of steamboat navigation. Thence begins another railroad section of 1895 miles more, which again connects with 1870 miles of steamboat navigation and thereby with existing railways extending some 1600 miles farther to St. Petersburg. Altogether there are 2156 miles of railroad to be built now, at an estimated of \$103,000,000; and the work is expected to be completed in 6 years. Russia has now about 20,000 miles of railway for some 92,000,000 inhabitants. If it is about to enter upon increased activity in railroad construction, there may be an opportunity for the employment of the rapid and cheap American methods and tools in this as well as in other portions of the world.

"The Finest Hotel in Toad Mountain District."

THE SILVER KING

Corner West Baker and Ward Streets.

NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

The Silver King is a new building and furnished with new furniture from kitchen to attic. The table will not be equalled by any hotel in Nelson.

FLOUR!

Just arrived at Robson's bakery a car-load of Ogilvie flour. To insure ready sale, it will be offered at a low price. For sale at bakery on Bluff street and at Robson's store on West Baker street.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

ONLY TWO-STORY HOTEL IN NELSON.

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

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED

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

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

JAS. DAWSON **B. CRADDOCK**
PROPRIETORS

GRAND HOTEL

EAST VERNON STREET, NEAR HALL.

THE GRAND
WILL BE CONDUCTED IN GOOD STYLE
AND AS
IT FRONTS ON THE OUTLET
IT IS ONE OF THE
BEST SITUATED HOTELS IN NELSON.

THE DINING-ROOM IS NOT
SURPASSED
BY THAT OF ANY HOTEL ON THE LAKE
AND THE BAR WILL
ALWAYS BE STOCKED WITH CHOICE
LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

HANSEN & BLOMBERG,
PROPRIETORS.

BALFOUR HOUSE

BALFOUR, B. C.

FLINT & GALLOP, Proprietors.

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

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

ALL THE BOYS GO TO THE BELLEVUE

No. 15 Baker Street,

when they are looking for fun. The best of wines, liquors, and cigars always on hand.

TOWN OF AINSWORTH!

This rapidly growing town, being the center of the well-known HOT SPRINGS MINING DISTRICT, presents an unrivaled field for business and speculative investment. The townsite proprietors are now prepared to sell on reasonable terms a limited number of business and residence lots. For particulars apply to

HENRY ANDERSON,

AGENT,

SUTTON STREET, - - - AINSWORTH, B. C.

TWO 90-DAY OPTIONS.

Douglas Gaskell, age 30, native of Scotland, and mining expert by profession, thought himself in very hard luck indeed when for the first time in his life he seated himself in a fashionable New York restaurant. He was suffering from an attack of the blues, which not even the hum of cheerful active life around him could overcome, although he had fled to that throbbing center of gay post-prandial life to escape the gloom of his own reflections, and the bitter reflections which gnawed at his heart.

As he reviewed the situation under the soothing influences of his cigar and his coffee he reassured himself that he had most excellent grounds for repining, if not, indeed, for despairing altogether.

Glancing backward a few months he saw himself returning to his native land after many long years of self-denial and hardship in the mining districts of India and South Africa, with enfeebled health, a few hundred pounds, a good reputation for honesty in a business of some temptations, and a ripe experience in mining matters.

Then, in his retrospect amid the hum of cheerful humanity around him, he saw the fairest face in Scotland smiling on him, he saw an obdurate old Scottish laird who utterly refused to let his daughter be engaged to a "penniless mining fellow," and after a long siege by soft, persistent womanhood's irresistible charms, he saw the grim old borderer yield so far as to say that if he, Gaskell, could satisfy him before he started for Norway in July, that he had means to maintain his daughter suitably he would then be willing to consider the propriety of an engagement, on the clear, mutual understanding, however, the Gaskell must sheer off for good if he were unable to satisfy the old man within the 3 months which he allowed him.

This had been a most despairing decision to the mining expert, who termed it the offer of "a 90-day option on the woman I love, with impossible conditions, and the wreck of lives as a forfeit." But Madge, the lady of his heart's affections, had declared everything was possible of achievement to true love within 3 months; and how his stern face softened as he recalled the bright, hopeful, loyal look which she had dispatched him to London to take counsel with her uncle, her dead mother's favorite brother.

He remembered how the uncle had had obtained him a commission to examine an American gold mine, as a step toward finding, on his own account, while in the mining districts of the United States, some good property suitable for the British market.

"If you find such a mine," he had said, "I will do my best to place it for you, and you can honestly add \$100,000 to its price as discoverer, if it is large enough and provided the terms on which you obtain the control will justify it. That is the only way that occurs to me in which you can honestly comply with the old curmudgeon's absurd conditions within the time."

The face of the silent and absorbed man grew dark as he recalled how, in the execution of his commission, he had arrived in New York only

to learn that the property he came to examine had been withdrawn from the market.

The fact was that the gentleman who had offered the property in London, and who had accompanied him across the ocean to introduce him to the proprietors, had taken his measure accurately during the voyage, and had reported to his colleagues and joint owners that he was quite satisfied that Gaskell could not be tampered with, but would insist upon making a thorough examination, such as must inevitably disclose the worthlessness of the property. The owners were simply a gang of unscrupulous adventurers, who had thought to avail themselves of the existing craze for American mining properties.

It was the announcement of the withdrawal of the property which had plunged Douglas Gaskell into the depths of despondency in which this narrative finds him.

As his retrospection ended he sat lost in thought and barely conscious of the ebb and flow of the city's gilded youth, and the men of affairs who throng Delmonico's in ever increasing numbers.

He was all unconsciously being very closely observed by 3 gentlemen seated at a distant table. Mr. Oswald, who had accompanied him across from England; Hector Marble and Hamilton Gilbey, all "speculators" in other people's money. They were, in fact, the owners of the withdrawn mine.

Mr. Gilbey broke the silence at their table. "It is just as easy to make a large haul as a small one," he said. "We must manage to fix something up for this Scotch expert who is sitting over there looking so glum. He is disappointed at our withdrawal of that mine, and is, I imagine, ready for a fresh suggestion. Now, I have been casting about for something to suit him and I think I have discovered it at last."

The three drew their chairs closer together than strictly honest men found it necessary to do in Delmonico's and the champaign in their glasses grew flat and their cigars went out while the one expounded and the two received and approved one of the choicest plans which villianry has ever concocted in connection with international syndicate or corporate business.

The proposition laid by Mr. Gilbey before his colleagues with much graphic force and a wealth of luminous illustration began with the preamble, they must have money. The Scotchman sitting near by suggested a means of getting it; he was only useful in connection with mines; he could not be fooled as to the quality of a mine; therefore he must be fooled in some other way, as they could not promptly get the control of any honest mine on terms which would be acceptable to the syndicate and profitable to them. That was the argument, and it was considered as being to the point. The proposition was as follows: Gilbey knew of a mine called "The Gold Queen" in California, which had at one time embraced a great number of claims and covered quite an extent of territory. This mine became quite a valuable property, and a dispute having arisen as to the ownership of one-half of it, the property was finally divided between the two litigants by decision of the court of appeals. Both properties retained the title of "Gold Queen," and openings had been made in

both, about 700 yards apart. The workings of one mine had proved enormously successful, and that mine could not be purchased. The other had resulted in failure, and very little, if any, labor was now being expended on it.

Mr. Gilbey's suggestion was that the Gold Queen mine, which had proved a failure, should be optioned to the English syndicate, and that while its survey should be correctly given on the option, steps should be taken to get Mr. Gaskell to examine the good mine under the belief that he was inspecting the one optioned to his syndicate. "Although you can't deceive him as to the existence of paying ore in a mine," continued Gilbey, "you can readily confuse him as to the identity of the property he is examining, more especially if he is simply a mineralogist and not a surveyor as well."

"I know the manager of the Gold Queen, now in operation—number one let us call it—and I can guarantee that he will see this business through if we divide with him. Number one is known to be well worth a large sum of money and it won't do for us to offer the other property at less than half a million. The owner of the latter is willing to give me a 4-months' option on it at \$15,000."

Their plans being matured, the illustrious pair were presently introduced to Mr. Gaskell as the owners of the mine which had been withdrawn. They had exerted themselves to find him a property of equal promise, and had at last, after much trouble, succeeded in obtaining for him an option on the Gold Queen.

Mr. Gaskell had notified Madge's uncle of his first disappointment by cable, and 2 hours after meeting Gilbey's partners he walked across Madison square and sent another cablegram intimating that he had heard of another property, and was about to go west to examine it at his own expense.

Two days later Mr. Gaskell left for San Francisco, where on his arrival he met the manager of the Gold Queen, number one, who had received a telegram from Mr. Gilbey to go to San Francisco to receive an important letter, which letter he had carefully read and very cordially approved.

The days which followed had many anxious moments for the 3 speculators in New York. "I do most devoutly hope this business won't land us in state prison," murmured the less courageous Marble.

"What nonsense! We have not made any incriminating statements in writing."

"True, but you forget your letter to the manager of the mine. Won't that show conspiracy?"

"That is all right," was Gilbey's airy rejoinder; "the manager is under my thumb."

"By the way," continued the tranquil Gilbey, "did you notice that Gaskell had the 90-days' option which you gave him made out to himself personally, and not as representing the syndicate?"

"Yes," replied Oswald; "I noticed it. He would not take the responsibility of spending the syndicate's money in making investigations which the members had not ordered. If he approves the property he will recommend it to his syndicate."

A soft, sweet, childlike smile crept over the faces of the precious 3 as they separated.

A fortnight later, Mr. Gilbey presented to his delighted associates the following dispatch from Gaskell, dated San Francisco:

I approve of the mine; option subject to some amendment in price, and start east tonight.

DOUGLAS GASKELL.

When Mr. Gaskell returned to New York he said he had made a very careful examination of the mine, and would be willing to accept an option on it if the price were fixed at \$250,000 instead of double that sum. This radical curtailment of their figures somewhat dampened the ardor of the 3 confederates, but finally the price was fixed at \$325,000 cash, with many protests on the part of messrs. Marble and Gilbey. Mr. Oswald had throughout taken only such interest in the matter as a friend might manifest. His name did not appear on any of the papers given Mr. Gaskell, and on this occasion, as on the others, he took little part in the arrangements.

In due time the purchase money was paid over, and messrs. Marble and Gilbey, each with \$100,000 to his credit, decided that they would seize the opportunity to satisfy a long felt ambition to explore South America, not in the least—they were careful to assure the cynical Oswald—because they were fearful as to what view the cold judicial eye of the law might take of their action.

Mr. Oswald, who, as stated, had purposely kept in the background and in consequence contented himself with a smaller share of the profits, remained in New York.

Six months later messrs. Gilbey and Marble were in the City of Mexico, wearied beyond the power of words with the vaunted charms of that country, and anxious only once more to be within sight of New York. Many a time they echoed the sentiment of the city wanderer at which we smile so often, "I would rather be a lamppost on Broadway than a king anywhere else."

But respite was at hand. A letter to Mr. Oswald making apparently casual inquiry as to whether he had heard anything further of the "Gold Queen" sale elicited the following characteristic reply:

If you are cooping yourselves up in the City of Mexico because you are afraid to return on account of any troublesome developments in the "Gold Queen" business, you may as well come back at once. The Englishmen have not discovered their blunder, and I do not think they ever will. I have a good story to tell you, which it is worth your while to come 3000 miles to hear. Meet me at dinner on the 8th, usual time and place, and I'll tell you the story. There's no place like home!

Within 3 hours the 2 speculators were on their way to New York.

When the second bottle of champagne had been opened at Mr. Oswald's dinner, the host lit a cigar, saying that he supposed they were dying to hear his story. The lips of the two twitched a little and a hardly perceptible pallor indicated a passing nervousness.

"When the Scotsman got to the mine," Oswald began, "the manager took him to 'Gold Queen' No. 1, as you (or as we) arranged. He remained underground 48 hours. The manager was cautioned not to lose sight of him for a moment, but he gave in after 36 hours and went home to bed, as the Scot looked like spending a week in the bowels of the earth. When the manager returned, 12 hours later, he found Gaskell just coming to the surface. In reply to his inquiry, he said he had completed his investigation and would take some rest. Whether this was merely a blind to put the manager off his guard, or whether he changed his mind, I don't know, but after he had seen the other descend the mine and had had some breakfast, he took the map which you gave him out of his valise and proceeded very carefully to compare it—first, with the boundaries of the No. 1 mine, which some loafing miner pointed out to him at his request, and then with the map of the same mine hanging in the company's office, and which the manager had stupidly omitted to remove.

"As nearly as can be computed, it took that fellow just about 5 minutes to detect the trick. Of course this is mere guesswork, for the man himself was as silent as a clam. The profundity of his silence when he unraveled our tangled plots aroused my admiration.

"After he had learned the game he placidly descended mine No. 2, the one of which he really held the option. He remained in that mine just 16 hours, and all that time the manager concluded he was in bed and asleep. I'm sure I don't know why, except on the assumption that a man must sleep some time.

"With the assistance of an old Mexican miner, who practically lives down in that mine, in one of the shafts, he thoroughly explored the mine, more especially at that part which is in a straight line with the rich vein in No. 1.

"He had to all appearances, some queer theory about that vein, for he and the old Mexican worked for more than 12 hours cutting in its direction. The result of these efforts was (it was ascertained after the purchase) that while the Mexican slept Gaskell struck a continuation of the vein belonging to No. 1. Having satisfied himself that he had struck the true vein, and after taking out several specimens of the ore, he carefully covered up his 'find,' awoke the old man, and returned to the surface.

"You will understand the discovery Gaskell had made when I tell you that from the vein in No. 1 to where it was identified in No. 2 is just 700 yards, of which 550 run through the land of No. 2, so that 11-14 of the great vein belong to the mine that Gaskell bought.

"Well, gentlemen, Gaskell sold that mine to his syndicate—it was his own venture—for \$750,000, half cash, half stock, and his syndicate sold it to the public for \$1,500,000. The new company has already taken \$500,000 out of the mine in 4 months' working, with the prospect of taking out 20 times as much in the next 2 years. The Scotchman's profit of \$325,000 taken in stock is now worth \$1,000,000 in the market."

Marble and his associates gazed at each other fixedly for a minute, and although their eyes spoke volumes, no word was uttered. The situation was altogether too deep for words. With one impulse they rose in grim silence from the table. "I find the air in this room suffocating," finally ejaculated Gilbey, "let us go."

As the now silent trio passed into the vestibule in making their exit to Fifth avenue, Oswald shattered his preternatural calm by ejaculating, "Great Jupiter!" The exclamation was not surprising, for there, coming towards them, was Mr. Gaskell, the man they had done their best to swindle, and his bride, the beautiful and queenly Madge. For a moment a wavering in the ranks of the 3 was perceptible, and just the suspicion of a desire to stampede, but the expression on the expert's face reassured them.

"My dear," said he, addressing his wife, "let me present to you some friends of mine who once rendered me a very great service—some what inadvertently, it is true"—(a faint shiver shook the 3)—"but nevertheless a genuine service. They helped me to win what I wanted most on earth," and his eyes rested fondly on his wife.

Mrs. Gaskell commented to her husband afterward on the strange, shy modesty which almost prevented the 3 gentlemen from meeting her gaze, and his smiling reply was, "They couldn't stand the battery, dear."

After the 3 friends had escaped into the street from the (to them) terrible situation, Oswald, probably for the first time in his life, wore a crestfallen air. "Boys," he said, "he carries too many guns for us all around. Just think of it, he has never even mentioned to her the—to put it mildly—somewhat peculiar part we took in that mining deal."

"How do you know that?"

"Because you can always tell by the expression in a woman's eyes when you are presented to her how her husband has been in the habit of speaking about you to her. I would rather have faced a hair-trigger revolver than those grey eyes if she had known our game."

Mr. Gaskell has taken other 90-day options since his marriage, and some of them have proved very valuable, but he never expects to find one to equal that marvelous pair by which he won both fortune and bride in 1888.

Furniture and Pianos!

Jas. McDonald & Co.

Nelson and Revelstoke,

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

They are also agents for

Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs.

NELSON STORE:

No. 4 Houston & Ink Building, Josephine Street.

HUNT & DOVER

GEORGE C. HUNT
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Josephine Street,
NELSON, B. C.

Manufacturing Jewelers
for the Trade.

DEALERS IN

DIAMONDS
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AND ALL FINE WATCHES

Carefully Repaired and Satisfaction Guaranteed,
and All Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

No. 1 Houston & Ink Building, Josephine Street.
Branch Store at Donald, B. C.

GILKER & WELLS'S

Postoffice Store, Nelson, B. C.

CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO, FULL LINES OF

PATENT MEDICINES

Toilet Articles and Stationery.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

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

MINING ENGINEER AND CHEMIST,

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

NELSON, B. C.

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

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

A. E. BRYAN,

(Late Assayer for the Anaconda Company, Butte, Montana.)

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

Assay Charges.—Gold, silver, or lead, \$1.50 each. Gold and silver or lead and silver, \$2. Copper, \$2.50. Silver and copper, \$3. Gold, silver, and lead, \$3. Gold, silver, and copper, \$3.50.

Having Purchased the Stocks Carried by
The Lindsay Mercantile Co.
 and Fletcher & Co.

MINING AND MINERS' SUPPLIES.

AGENT FOR GIANT POWDER COMPANY.

(The best powder made for use in mines.)

AINSWORTH

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS.

LAND NOTICES.

TIMBER LEASES.

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R. E. LEMON, Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Dealer,
Gents' Furnishings and Sporting Goods.

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AGENT FOR GURNEY & CO.'S STOVES AND HIRAM WALKER & SONS' WHISKIES.

Corner Vernon and Josephine Streets,
Main Street, Revelstoke, B. C.

NELSON, B. C.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

At Wholesale Only.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

At Wholesale Only.

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

At Wholesale Only.

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