Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

# THE MINER

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NUMBER 27. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890. $4 A YEAR.

## JOE WILSON DROWNED IN KOOTENAY LAKE.

Last Monday night an accident occurred on Kootenay lake that resulted in the death of Joseph Wilson, one of Nelson's best-known citizens. Mr. Wilson had chartered the Idaho and barge to bring beef cattle from the boundary line to Nelson, and was on the first return trip when the accident occurred. The cattle were loaded on the barge on Sunday forenoon, and the run made to the head of the lake that day. Some little difficulty was experienced with the cattle on the river, because of their crowding to the one side or the other of the barge, the crowding causing it to list. Before reaching the lake a stop was made and the cattle bunched closer. Monday morning, although rough, the Idaho steamed into the lake. While on the lake the cattle appeared in fear and stood quiet, but the lake finally became so rough that the boat was run behind a point for shelter. The wind calmed down a little and another attempt was made; but, for the second time, shelter had to be sought behind a point, this time about 10 miles south of the outlet. There, well sheltered from the south wind, the water was comparatively smooth. The rocky shore-line from the end of the point runs nearly due west, then curves to the north. The Idaho was tied up alongside the east-and-west shore, with the bow-end of the barge close up to her bow, and its stern-end about 20 feet from the north-and-south shore. The rocks along the shore are piled up in great broken masses, evidently from a slide. The barge was securely tied to the shore by 3 or 4 lines. The cattle, being on the barge over 36 hours, were very restless, and towards midnight 5 or 6 of them got down and were being trampled on. Mr. Wilson, captain Longley, and engineer Kilbury attempted to get the down cattle up, and to do so gave the cattle about 6 feet more space on the barge. After doing this, mr. Wilson climbed around from the shore side of the barge to the lake side, punching the cattle up as he went around. Captain Longley was on the roof of the barge near the stern (it was decked over from the stern to within about 10 feet of the bow), the engineer being on the bow. While in these positions, the cattle crowded to the lake side of the barge so suddenly that it overturned almost in a second, the engineer having barely time to jump onto the Idaho and the captain into the lake. The latter, although having but a few feet to swim, reached the rocks almost exhausted. Mr. Wilson was probably about 10 feet from the stern of the barge when it upset, and was necessarily clinging to the boards that were nailed fence-like to the stanchions that supported the roof. In all probability he lost his footing and hold as the barge turned. While in the water himself, captain Longley heard Wilson cry, Help! Help! and James Cameron and the fireman, who had remained on the Idaho, heard him cry, Help! Help, boys! They are not positive as to which side of the barge the cry came, it sounding as coming from the lake side to Longley, and as from the shore side to Cameron. Mr. Wilson was unable to swim, and the darkness prevented him from grasping the bottom of the overturned barge, which was more than a foot above water, or of assistance being rendered him by those on the Idaho, the lanterns being extinguished in the upsetting of the barge. He probably came to the surface once, and in sinking the second time was washed under the roof of the barge—between it and the bottom of the lake—the water at the spot where the body was recovered being about 22 feet in depth. In a few minutes all was quiet.

Tuesday morning 3 of the 25 cattle were floating between the barge and the shore, along with part of the roof, the others remaining between the roof and the deck of the barge. The water of the lake being quite clear, the horns and legs of the drowned cattle could be seen sticking out between the boards nailed to the stanchions, and debris from the barge could easily be distinguished on the rocks at the bottom of the lake. All day Tuesday the Idaho lay at the scene of the accident with steam up, not daring to venture out on the lake. About noon the Galena, bound for Nelson, was signaled. That steamer was all right when running with the wind, but when struck sideways by the heavy swells and waves she was in danger of being swamped, as she was heavily loaded with freight. Captain Hayward knew that Joe Wilson was with the Idaho, and thought that the signals were intended for him to run in and take Joe aboard. He made the attempt, but had to give it up. Early Wednesday morning, the wind having died down, captain Longley made the run to Nelson, arriving at the landing between 7 and 8 o'clock. The news he brought caused the bulb to rise in more than one throat, and brought tears to the eyes of more than one man. As soon as possible, grappling hooks were made, ropes and tackle procured, and a search party made up to go back on the Idaho to the scene of the disaster. The run back was made by 9 o'clock that night. Early next morning the lake in the vicinity of the wreck was dragged, but without result. Then tackle was rigged to right the barge, and in doing so it was pulled in a few feet nearer the shore. While peering in the water from the lake side of the barge, Duncan McGillivray, one of the search party, saw 3 white objects lying apparently on the bottom of the lake. He lowered the grappling hook, and the search was over. The white objects were the hands and face of poor Joe. The body was laid on the bottom of the barge as tenderly as if all that was required to bring back life was gentle handling. There was no discoloration, and except for a set and determined look that he sometimes wore when put out or in anger, those who knew him well might easily have imagined him asleep.

After recovering the body several unsuccessful attempts were made to overturn the barge, and the Idaho steamed back to Nelson, arriving at half-past 6 o'clock. The body was carried ashore and taken to the Topping building, where it was laid out. On Saturday afternoon the remains were buried on a hillside overlooking the outlet on the east side of the town, being followed to their last resting place by over 200 people. The only ceremony was the reading of the burial service of the Episcopal church by W. Gesner Allan. No other was needed. The following to the grave was better evidence than high-sounding phrases of the estimation in which Joe Wilson was held by the people of Nelson.

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Joseph Wilson was born in Wellington county, Ontario, in February, 1862. The family afterwards removed to West Gwillimbury township, York county, where his father, John Wilson, now lives, his mother dying 11 years ago. A brother and 2 sisters also live in Ontario; another brother, Blake Wilson, lives in Nelson. His first venture away from home was to Winnipeg during the boom. He remained there for a year, then returned home for a short stay. He again returned to Winnipeg, and from there went to Minnesota. From Minnesota to the Cœur d'Alene country; thence to British Columbia, arriving in this province in 1884. In 1885 he was on the line of the Canadian Pacific, engaged in different occupations. He finally got an interest in a pack train, and when the Granite Creek excitement broke out moved the train there. However, that camp's boom was of short duration, and 1887 found him at Illecillewaet, packing ore from the Lanark mine to the town. He brought his train back there again in 1888, but work at the mine was shut down early in the season, and that year's business was not very profitable. In 1889 he came into the Kootenay Lake country, making Nelson his headquarters. Early that spring he packed the machinery to the Golden King mine, and later hauled the machinery for the Poorman mill to the mill-site. He also packed ore from the Hall mines. That year he brought in beef cattle from Kettle river, and laid the foundation for the business that he carried on this year. Late in the fall he returned to Illecillewaet, and obtained a bond on the Boyd & Bain mine on Fish creek, on which he spent several thousand dollars only to find it unsaleable. This spring he and his brother secured the contract for furnishing the construction force on the Nelson & Sproat railway with beef, also the contract for packing supplies along the right of way. He established a meat market at Nelson, ran job teams and a corral, and carried the mail between Sproat and Nelson. He was always busy and no man in the lake country had more rustling enterprise. Had he lived, the New Year would have seen him out of debt, and on solid footing. No man better deserved success. He was liberal and honorable in his dealings; was both kind-hearted and good-natured, seldom uttering a complaint even when disappointed or worried by bad luck. Joe Wilson was the one man who could least be spared in Nelson.

### A Two-Foot Ledge on Anderson Creek.

On the head of Anderson creek, about 3 miles due east from Nelson, J. P. Lamotte and his partners are working on a claim named the Cub. They have a 2-foot ledge, the pay streak varying in width. A tunnel is being run in on the ledge, and it is now in 25 feet. Work will be continued all winter. Mr. Lamotte reports the snow about 2½ feet deep.

### Three Feet of Peacock and Gray Copper.

Jim Fox, one of the owners of the Dandy, reports the shaft on that property down about 40 feet, with 3 feet of ore, fine peacock and gray copper, in the bottom of the shaft. Little trouble is now had in handling the water, and mr. Fox is more than sanguine that the Dandy will yet be one of the big mines of the Toad Mountain district.

### Mining News from Trail Creek.

The incline shaft on the Lily May is down 30 feet, showing a 3-foot ledge of cube galena. Five men are at work on the Le Roi, and the same number on Springer's claim. Perdue & Stewart are sinking a shaft on the Zilor, a claim that is believed to be second to none in the camp. About 40 men are wintering in the district.

### Rich Ore from the East Side of the Lake.

While the Blue Bell is the only property on the east side of Kootenay lake developed into a mine, good ore is brought in for assay from several claims in that district. Bryan, the assayer at Ainsworth, reports that the richest ore he assays comes from over there—the ore being free milling and carrying ruby silver.

### Will Wait until Spring before Beginning Work.

Owing to the difficulty of getting in machinery, the work of sinking a shaft on the Little Donald will not be commenced until spring. The owners of the Krao, another Hot Springs property, have also decided to await spring before starting up its machinery. It is reported that the latter mine will be stocked.

### Working Three Shifts on the Skyline.

At the Skyline, in Hot Springs district, work has been resumed on the 2-compartment shaft now that the steam hoist and pump are in position. Three shifts are run, with Tom McGovern and Alec McLeod as foremen in charge and dr. LaBau and Joe Petty as engineers. The shaft is down nearly 100 feet.

### The Silver King Tunnel in 316 Feet.

The tunnel on the Silver King was in 316 feet on Sunday last. A foot of rich-looking ore is now in sight on the floor of the tunnel. The rock continues hard.

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## DISCARDED, CLUBBED, AND $17.25 TO PAY,

### IS THE PENALTY FOR CLAIMING A WIFE.

On Wednesday morning an assault and battery case was brought up, for consideration before justices of the peace Selous and Buchanan, at the government office at Nelson, in which Charles W. Church charged Alexander McLeod and Alexander McKinnon of the Vancouver house, Ainsworth, with assaulting him and doing him grevious bodily harm.

It appears that mr. Church had left Nelson a few weeks ago for Ainsworth, with the intention of bringing back with him mrs. McKinnon, whom he claimed as his lawful spouse. Mrs. McKinnon was unwilling to accompany Church back to Nelson, as she was quite contented where she was, and complained that he had threatened her life. Thereupon mr. McKinnon and Church had exchanged views as to the latter's right to interfere with mrs. McKinnon and had discussed the matter with great emphasis; mr. McKinnon's arguments being so forcible that after the debate Church was obliged to be brought to Nelson for medical assistance. He was jerked onto the floor, kicked about the head and body, then thrown out into the street, and felled by some unknown person in the back by some heavy instrument. The embroglio took place in t e bar room of the hotel, where there were about a dozen people; so witnesses were plentiful. This happened on the 11th; on the 12th Church swore out charges against McKinnon and McLeod and was brought to Nelson the same day. G. B. Nagle, Ainsworth's constable, accompanied by the accused and witnesses arrived here on Monday, and preparations were made for the trial of the case. On Wednesday at a few minutes after 10 o'clock the court opened:

### CHURCH V. M'LEOD.

In the first case Alexander McLeod was charged on the information of Charles W. Church with wounding him with a stick of wood; he pleaded not guilty.

C. W. Church being duly sworn, gave evidence as follows: I was sitting in the Vancouver hotel when McKinnon came into the bar room from the dining room and insulted me. He said that he had told me he did not want me to "monkey" with his or anybody else's affairs. At this time he came up to me from the bar and jerked me out of the chair. Then he kicked at me, and threw me on the floor, and threw me out. Then, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it was McLeod who came and threw the stick of wood that hit me in the back.

Mr. Selous: Are you prepared to swear that it was McLeod who threw the stick?

Mr. Church: I am not prepared to swear, but it was, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mr. Selous then explained that it would be as well for Church to be sure who did injure him and asked if he had any witnesses to prove that it actually was McLeod who threw the stick of wood. There were 2.

Herbert H. Pitts was the first witness called. He said: I was in the Vancouver house this night that the row took place. I was standing at the bar when McKinnon came from the dinning room and went behind the bar. McLeod was at that time behind the bar. McKinnon came up to Church and said that he was intolerably mean. He said he could not stand it any longer. He jerked him and kicked him and threw him out of the house. McLeod to the best of my belief was not out of the house. I was not out of the house. I saw no stick thrown. In reply to questions mr. Pitts said: I did not notice how many men went out. There were 3 of us at the bar. I do not know how many were in the house at the time; McKinnon came out from behind the bar.

M. R. Luther was the next witness called for the plaintiff. He said: I was in the Vanconver house on the evening when the trouble occurred, at the bar shaking dice. McKinnon came out of the dining room. I had heard that this man Church was in town and saw him there, but I did not see McLeod do him any injury whatever. I was one of the first men out of the house, and am sure McLeod was behind me when the man was hurt. I just walked to the door and looked out. In reply to questions mr. Luther said: I could not tell you how many men went out of the house; but McLeod was in the house, because he was behind me and I was not out of the house.

Alexander McLeod was then asked if he desired to say anything. He said: I swear that I never threw the stick. I do not know who threw it. On being interrogated, he replied: (1) There was quite a crowd in the house. (2) I never saw a stick of wood thrown. (3) Yes, I think there was a stick of wood thrown; mr. Buchanan told me the next morning there was a stick of wood thrown. (4) I made no mention to anyone that I saw a stick of wood thrown. I do not remember what I said in conversation with you (mr. Buchanan).

The case was then summed up, and the charge dismissed as non-proven, and the plaintiff Church was ordered to pay the costs—$17.25.

### CHURCH V. M'KINNON.

Alexander McKinnon was then charged with assaulting C. W. Church. He pleaded guilty; and mr. Church was called on to explain the nature of the assault. He said: I was sitting in a chair when McKinnon came to me, and threw me on the floor, and kicked me, and then threw me out of the house. Then to the best of my knowledge and belief McLeod came and threw a stick of wood. McKinnon did not tell me to leave the house and we had had no words previously.

Mr. McKinnon: What did you go round to my kitchen window for, when I found you there with a gun?

Mr. Church: I never had a gun in my hand.

W. Gesner Allan was then called on to testify to the extent of Church's wounds when he arrived at Nelson, and said that in his opinion they were not dangerous.

Mr. McKinnon was then asked if he had any witnesses or had anything to say. He replied that he had no witnesses and did not wish to say anything.

Mr. Selous then delivered judgment against McKinnon, fining him $25 and costs—in all $75.50, at the same time severely criticizing that gentleman's conduct.

### M'KINNON V. CHURCH.

The case of Eleanor McKinnon v. C. W. Church, charging him with using threatening language and placing her in fear of her life, was adjourned until the second Monday in May, 1891, at 10 o'clock.

The court was then declared closed.

## THE KREVTZER SONATA CHESTNUT.

The caustic reviews and denunciatory criticisms that have been flowing from able pens in many quarters anent the import of Tolstoi's latest production have at length drawn a concise expression of opinion from that writer. In the Universal Review he says:

"I am of opinion that, owing to the exaggerated and erroneous significance attributed by our society to love, and the idealised states that accompany and succeed it, the best energies of our men and women are drawn forth and exhausted during the most promising period of life; those of men in the work of looking for, choosing, and winning, the most desirable objects of love, for which purpose lying and fraud are held to be quite excusable; those of the women and girls in alluring men and decoying them into liaisons or marriage by the most questionable means conceivable, as an instance of which the present fashions in evening dress may be cited. I am of opinion that this is not right. The truth is, that the whole affair has been exalted by poets and romancers to an undue importance, and that love in its various developments is not a fitting object to consume the best energies of men. People set it before them, and strive after it, because their view of life is as vulgar and brutish as that other conception frequently met with in the lower stages of development, which sees in luscious and abundant food an end worthy of man's best efforts. Now this is not right and should not be done."

While it cannot be denied that to the many these views are very false, yet it is an undoubted fact that a little reflection will reveal in them more truth than the average man cares to admit. Tolstoi is ahead of his age.

## Preservation of Mine Timbers.

The German government officials, principally at the mine Altenwald, near Saarbruecken, have for 18 months past been experimenting to ascertain the best means to preserve and protect mine timbers, both from decay and from fracture by pressure. In connection with the tests to prevent decay of mine timbering, especially such as is exposed to great pressure, lime, coal tar, and carbolineum were tried in such a manner as to enable them to compare their relative protective value. The results show lime to be the weakest. Coal tar preserved the outside of the timber, while the core was found completely decayed. Carbolineum proved by far the best, and is now being used on all the timbering of the upcast in that mine. The mine timbers, made of wood peeled and dried, are twice painted over with the carbolineum above the ground, and require each, when 2.5 meters long and .25 meters in diameter, in the first application 4 5 kilogram, and in the second 3/5 kilogram, the total cost was: For material, 48.3pf., and for labor 15pf., or altogether about 7½d. To prevent the premature breaking of the wall props, after experimenting for some time it was found that when 3 or 4 notches, 30 centimeters deep, have been sawed in the top part of the wood, this yields to the pressure by being compressed, but does not break.

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## FORTUNES IN SMALL INVENTIONS.

Every little while newspaper mention is made of the subject of inventions and how many have made fortunes out of small inventions. To commence with, the pen for shading in different colors, yields an income of $200,000 per annum. The rubber tip at the end of lead-pencils has already made $100,000. A large fortune has been reaped by a miner who invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of coat or trowsers pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore or heavy tools. In a recent legal action, it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect the soles and heels of shoes from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000, producing realized profits of $1,250,000.

A still more useful invention is the "darning weaver," a device for repairing stockings, undergarments, etc., the sale of which is very large and increasing. As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to hang over gas to protect the ceilings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth. Frequently time and circumstances are wanted before an invention is appreciated, but it will be seen that patience at times is well rewarded, for the inventor of the roller skate made over $1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value was ascertained.

The gimlet-pointed screw has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the American who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes has realized a fortune. Upward of $10,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle-threader. To the foregoing might be added thousands of trifling but useful articles from which handsome incomes are derived or for which large sums have been paid. Few inventions pay better than patented toys. That favorite toy, the return ball, a wooden ball with an elastic attached, yielded the patentee an income equal to $50,000 a year, and an income of no less than $75,000 fell to the patentee of the "dancing jimcrow."

The invention of "Pharaoh's serpents," a toy much in vogue some years ago, was the outcome of some chemical experiments, and brought the inventor more than $50,000. The sale of the little wooden figure, "John Gilpin," was incredibly large for many years, and a very ingenious toy, known as the "wheel of life," is said to have produced upward of $100,000 profit to its inventor. One of the most successful of modern toys has been the "chameleon top," the sale of which has been enormous. The field of invention is not only vast and varied, but is open to everybody, without respect to sex or age, station or means.

## Had the Bull More Sense than its Owner?

Instinct in animals is often superior to intelligence in men. Animals never willingly leave a section in which they were raised, and many instances are on record where they have made long and difficult journeys in returning to old stamping grounds. Last August a family moved from Nelson to Trail Creek, among their possessions being a 2-year-old red bull. Trail Creek is distant about 60 miles, and 3 rivers are crossed on the route. The little red bull, unlike its owners, had a good opinion of the pastures roundabout Nelson, and yearned to return. He, therefore, started on the back track, swam the Columbia at Sproat, hunted for a week or more for the proper crossing of the rapid Slocan, and easily got across the sluggish Kootenay, arriving at Nelson about 2 weeks ago. Apparently he is as contented with the potato peelings and other refuse vegetables thrown in hotel backyards as his owners are with the abundance of good things provided them at Trail Creek. Many old timers say the little red bull has more sense than its owners, as he knew a good country when he was in it and they didnt.

## The Result of a Practical Test.

Regarding the enactment by law of 8 hours a day, or 48 hours per week, as the maximum amount of work for adults, it may not be uninteresting to make it known that in the weaving factory at Edenberry, near Belfast, which is the property of John S. Brown & Sons, who are well known among the foremost in the production of the finest damask table-linens, doylies, and cambric handkerchiefs, the question has been put to a practical test by their enterprising manager. Some 2 or 3 years since, mr. Kirtland, the gentleman referred to, became impressed with the idea that he could reduce the period of weekly labor to 5 days, and give an entire holiday on Saturdays to all his workers without injuriously affecting the interests of either master or employee. Having now had 2 years experience, although the system was only at first tried as an experiment, he finds that all concerned are so well satisfied that they would, on no account, return to the old method. Briefly, the advantages gained have been: An output equal to and even greater than before; the saving of steam, fuel, oil, etc., to the firm and to the workers; Saturday to themselves, with wages equal to what they formerly earned in 6 days, because knowing that they would be off on Saturdays, they are as anxious to make up their pay as their employer is to grant it. It has also been observed that there are fewer absentees on Monday mornings and far less broken time.

## Our Mountain Roads not to be Compared to it.

The year 1892 will probably be signalized by a most interesting event in civil engineering and in international overland commerce. This will be the completion and opening of the Trans-Andine railroad, the first to cross the continent of South America. It is 19 years since this work was begun, and it is now confidently expected that it will be finished by the beginning of 1892. The road is to run from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, a distance of 871 miles. There are now 640 miles of it finished at the Buenos Ayres end, and 82 at the Valparaiso end. Of the remaining 149 miles about one-third is practically complete, and the rails laid. The passage of the Andes is accomplished at the Cumbre pass, which is 13,045 feet above the sea level. The railroad, however, does not reach the summit of the pass, but pierces the mountain by means of a tunnel more than 3 miles long at an elevation of 10,450 feet above the sea. The grades are, of course, very steep. For a considerable distance the rise is more than 422 feet to the mile, or 1 foot to every 12½. On this portion of the line a rack rail is employed similar to those on the Hartz and other mountain roads. One unfortunate feature of the road, which will seriously impair its value, is the diversity of gauges adopted. The different sections of the road have been built by different companies, and each company has its own gauge.

## APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

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

Notice is hereby given that James M. Buckley, Edward J. Roberts, and William H. Jackson have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Arkansas, situated in the Hot Springs subdivision, Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, are notified to forward their objections to me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Revelstoke, October 23rd, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Duncan Gilchrist, Charles Rossiter, and Frank Leslie Fitch have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the "Union," situated in the Hot Springs sub-division, Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, are notified to forward their objections to me within sixty days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, gold commissioner.

Revelstoke, October 8th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the Revelstoke Mining Company has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the United, situated in the Hot Springs camp, Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections to me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Revelstoke, October 23rd, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that S. H. Cross, G. W. Coplen, and E. E. Alexander have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim, known as the Morning, situated on Toad mountain.

Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, gold commissioner.

Nelson, November 10th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that S. H. Cross, G. W. Coplen, and E. E. Alexander have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Evening, situated at Toad Mountain, West Kootenay district.

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

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Nelson, November 10th, 1890.

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.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS: HENRY ANDERSON, AINSWORTH; James Delaney and James Gibson, Spokane Falls; J. H. Matheson, Donald; E. S. Topping, Trail Creek; F. B. Wells, Revelstoke.

## EDITORIAL REMARKS.

During the last six months THE MINER has many times mentioned the name of JOE WILSON, and always in connection with some work or some enterprise that ended in benefit to the people of the lake country. This week it chronicles his untimely death. He was endowed with many traits of character that could not but help make him friends. Amid his worries this summer—and no man in all the lake country had more just causes of worriment—he was always even-tempered and good-natured, with not a single unkind word for those who worried him most. He was not a man to shirk hardships or privations, and never required an employe to undertake more difficult work than he was willing to undertake himself. He had a self-imposed task of furnishing the people of the lake country with needed winter supplies, and in endeavoring to keep faith with the people, he lost his life. A sad ending for one who was just getting a foothold among men after years of buffeting with hard luck. Tonight all that was mortal of JOE WILSON lies in a grave on a hillside overlooking the treacherous waters of the lake in which he met death, but close to the little town which he did so much to upbuild, and in which there is not a man who does not either mourn or regret his loss.

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A writer in the Toronto World is in favor of placing an export duty on Canadian ores, so as to enable Canadians to get a share of the wealth realized in reducing the ores of Western Ontario and British Columbia. THE MINER does not agree with the World writer. Canadians take so little interest in the mineral resources of the sections above mentioned, that these resources would lie undeveloped for ages if it was not for the American prospector and capitalist, who alone appear to be alive to the great wealth hidden in our mountains. It will be time enough to place an export duty on ores when the extent of these ore-bodies are determined, but until such time American capital and labor should be given a free field. Smelters and other manufacturing industries connected with mining will be started in Canada when it will pay to start them, and not before, export duty or no export duty. The export duty on logs did not transfer a single large wood manufacturing establishment from the United States to Canada, and an export duty on ore would have a similar result. If Canadians must have a share of the wealth made in reducing ores, they must invest money in the business. It would be unfair to compel the Canadian prospector and mine-owner to remain in poverty for an indefinite period merely to give capitalistic Canadians a chance to embark in a business that the American capitalist is ready and willing to embark in today.

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It cost James M. Kellie just $70.95 to be elected to the legislative assembly from West Kootenay, that amount being disbursed for the following: Stationery $3.05, telegram 85 cents, printing $7, traveling expenses $60.05. How much did it cost lieutenant-colonel James Baker, the government candidate in East Kootenay?

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Under the laws of British Columbia the person who acquires title to land is not entitled to the precious metals that may be discovered on such land, the precious metals going to the discoverer under the provisions of the mineral act. If gravel carrying gold should be discovered on a farm at Chilliwhack or quartz carrying silver be discovered on pasture land in the neighborhood of Vernon, the owner of the land could not lay claim to a dollar's worth of the gold or the silver taken from such land. He would be only entitled to recover a sum for damages to the surface rights of his property. If this is the law as regards ownership in a farm or in a tract of pasture land, it should be the law as regards the ownership in any land within the province. There should be no distinctions made or partiality shown. At the last session of the legislative assembly certain railway companies—companies that have not expended a dollar in actual construction work—were granted aid to the extent of 20,000 acres of land to the mile. The land to be taken in alternate blocks on each side of the line of railway, and each block of land to have a frontage on the line of railway of 20 miles, so that the land granted by the government on one side of the line of railway shall be opposite to a like 20 miles of land retained by the government on the other side of the line of railway. But not satisfied with this liberal land grant, the promoters of these railways must have more. They must have something allowed no other owner of land. This the government very unwisely granted them, being urged to do so by the members from Cariboo, Lillooet, and Kootenay—members who apparently were willing to hopelessly involve the province so that railways would only be built through their respective districts. Besides the land grant, the lieutenant-governor in council may grant to the aided companies, upon condition of their complying with their respective acts of incorporation, the right, for 25 years from completion of their respective railways, to exact and collect a percentage not exceeding 5 per cent over and above working expenses on gold and silver extracted from ores which may be found upon any of the lands granted the companies. The railway companies are therefore given rights that are not accorded other landowners, and for what reason? Merely to aid a lot of speculators (like colonel Baker of East Kootenay) who have not enough money to build a mile of railway to sell charters to men who have.

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Railways will be built in British Columbia when there is business to justify their building, and not before. No industry should be placed at the mercy of a railway corporation, and railway companies should be granted no privileges not granted to others. The people of the section of country traversed by a railway pay tribute to that railway in the way of fares for passengers and freights on produce and merchandise, and they should not be allowed to collect a royalty on the profits of a mine no more than a royalty on the profits of a farm, or a stone quarry, or a general store. The legislation was ill-advised, and if not repealed will be a source of endless litigation if the roads granted the aid are ever built.

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The member of the Dominion house of commons from Yale-Kootenay district is largely interested in a steamboat line that is part and parcel of a transportation company that was granted 200,000 acres of land by the provincial legislature last winter. It is generally supposed that he controls both the Kamloops Sentinel and its offshoot, the Revelstoke Star. The latter is fearful that if the people of the Kootenay Lake mining camps resist the illegal demands of this transportation company that the resistance will embarrass and retard the development of our mines. It says that the transportation company is not in the habit of acquiring rights and giving them up without a struggle, and that a contest with it in the courts would not end short of the privy council. The Star would have the people of this section of West Kootenay lie down and be trampled to death, merely because of their coming in contact with a corporation "managed by a man of commanding "genius, who is more powerful in Canada at "the present moment than any minister, or "even a whole cabinet of ministers." The people of the Kootenay Lake camps know their rights, and believe in maintaining them against the encroachment of all corporations, even if the corporations are managed by such commanding geniuses as W. C. Van Horne and J. A. Mara.

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In commenting—for the first time—on the action of the government in placing reserves on the 4-mile-square blocks of land selected by the Canadian Pacific, under their grant of 200,000 acres for building the branch railway from Nelson to Sproat, the Revelstoke Star says: "The "course which the Canadian Pacific railway "has pursued heretofore with the land grants "which it has secured has been to turn them "over to the Dominion in pledge for govern-"ment aid. And although this manner of real-"izing on its land subsidies has been with the "Dominion government hitherto, we do not "see why the provincial government may not "adopt a similar policy concerning the lands "granted the Nelson and Sproat branch. The "Star did not originally approve the granting "of these lands, but since it has been done, and "rights have been acquired which cannot be re-"called at will, nor without a long and acrim-"onious contest that, even if successful, will "embarrass and delay the prosperity of the "districts affected for many years, it seems to "us that the amicable way to settle the diffi-"culty should be patiently sought for." From the above, it would seem that the Star is willing that the railroad company should be allowed everything it claims; it would allow the railway company to obtain a shadowy title to every foot of mineral land within the blocks applied for; it would allow the railway company all the available shore rights on Kootenay lake; it would do all this for fear of embarrassing and delaying the prosperity of the districts affected. The granting of these blocks would have just that effect, for it is a well-known fact that litigation is the bane of the mining industry, and granting these blocks to the railway company would be a continual source of vexatious squabbling between the miners and the railway company's land agents. The mining camps on

# 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.


Kootenay lake are in no way indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their present state of development and prosperity, and there is no good reason why that company should be placed in a position to monopolize their carrying trade as well as acquiring a shadowy title to their mines.

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THE MINER believes in keeping faith with corporations as with individuals. The Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company should be allowed to acquire title to every acre of the 200,000 acres granted it for building 28 miles of railway and placing steamboats on the Columbia river and Kootenay lake, but that company should be required to make its selections according to the letter and spirit of the law, and not be allowed to select fractions of land lying between valuable mineral claims. It should be compelled to select its 10,240-acre blocks from unoccupied crown lands, and not in blocks that cover mineral claims, purchased lands, preemptions, timber leases, and townsites. If the company made a bad bargain in asking for and accepting 200,000 acres of land, it is no concern of the people of the province. For once a railway company should be made live up to its agreements. Will the Robson government compel the Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company to keep its agreements?

### Which Boat Crew Got in First?

There is a pretty good joke circulating about the boys who came down from Ainsworth to Nelson the fore part of the week to attend the Church-McKinnon trial. The party was divided into 2 boat crews, and they left Balfour about an hour before dark. After dark a snowstorm set in and the boys became bewildered and got turned around. One crew rowed until tired out, and finally made a landing to ascertain their whereabouts. They lighted a fire to aid them in catching on to the lay of the land. While catching on, the other boat crew passed them, and kept rowing until they reached Buchanan's saw-mill. At that place they came to the conclusion that they had been rowing the wrong way. The party that built the fire also discovered their mistake, and started back in the right direction, arriving at Nelson some time before daylight. The question is, which boat crew arrived at Nelson first?

### Death of a Leading Citizen of Cariboo.

Cariboo has lost one of its best men in the death of Joseph Mason at Barkerville on the 2nd. He awoke that morning in his usual good spirits and apparently in good health; but about 8 o'clock, while talking with his wife, fell dead of heart disease. Mr. Mason for many years was one of the leading spirits in the development of Cariboo, being identified in some way with almost every enterprise carried on in the country. He was a native of Nottingham, England, born in the year 1839, and came to Victoria in 1862 by way of the Horn. Four years after he moved to Cariboo, where he engaged in a general trading business, and by his enterprise and energy soon won distinction and considerable wealth. He was at all times willing to aid in any enterprise likely to promote the welfare of Cariboo, and his generosity was proverbial throughout the district, where he had hosts of friends. He was chosen as a representative to the legislative assembly in 1886, and returned at the head of the polls; and was again elected at the last general election to represent Cariboo. As a politician and a gentleman he was respected by all parties, and his presence in the house will be missed. He leaves a wife and 2 children.

### New Medical Discoveries.

Sir Joseph Lister, in a speech at Kings college, London, on his return from Berlin, announced that within a month the world would be startled by 2 new medical discoveries. He said that the consumption cure hinted at and involved the cure and prevention of 2 of the most contagious diseases, and that Koch had practically concluded his work of discovery, but desired to make further tests.


# SYNDICATES

of men with small means can operate with as good results, in proportion to the money invested, as syndicates of men with large capital. For such syndicates there is no better property to deal in than real estate—Nelson real estate at that. A syndicate with a cash capital of $500 can purchase ELEVEN LOTS IN NELSON, FIVE OF THEM CORNERS, by applying to HOUSTON, INK & ALLAN, 14 East Baker street, Nelson.


## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, equipping, and operating telephone lines within the townsites of Nelson and Sproat's Landing and the district between said townsites; and also within the townsite of Vernon and surrounding district.

CORBOULD, McCOLL & JENNS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 1st December, 1890.

## NOTICE.

During my absence from Kootenay, T. Vincent Thurburn of Baker street holds my power-of-attorney, and Mr. Saunders of Balfour to act as my resident agent there, in accordance with the terms of the land act.

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Balfour, B. C., November 25th, 1890.


# HOOVER & CRADDOCK,

Nelson, B. C.

Dealers in all kinds of Farm Produce

**HAY AND GRAIN.**

Consignments of Fresh Fruit will be Received Weekly from Spokane Falls.

**GOOD CORRAL AND STABLING.**

All accounts due and all bills against the late firm of Cook & Hoover will be settled by the above firm.

# FLETCHER & CO.

Ainsworth, Hot Springs District, B. C.

Miners' Supplies, Provisions, Tools,

Crockery, Clothing, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

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


## TIMBER LEASE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend making application to chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease for timbering purposes, for a term of ten years, the undermentioned tract of land near Nelson, West Kootenay district, situated as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner post of my present limit, thence running south 100 chains, thence west 100 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east 100 chains, to point of commencement; containing 1000 acres more or less.

M. S. DAVYS, for Nelson Sawmill Company.

Nelson, B. C. November 4th, 1890.

## BALFOUR.

I have discontinued selling lots in Balfour for the winter months. This will give an opportunity for holders to improve the shining hours of winter by selling to their friends outside. CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Balfour, B. C., November 25th, 1890.

## Application for Water Right.

I hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the honorable chief commissioner of lands and works for authority to take three hundred inches of water from a spring of water now flowing in three branches through my preemption near Nelson, in West Kootenay district, at any point from its source or throughout my preemption, to be conveyed across the land reserved by the government and my preemption, to any portion of my said preemption or the town of Nelson, where water will be required for irrigation, manufacturing, milling, and household purposes; for a term of ninety-nine years. J. D. TOWNLEY.

Nelson, October 22nd, 1890.

## Application for Water Right.

I hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the honorable chief commissioner of lands and works for authority to take one thousand inches of water from Cottonwood Smith creek, near Nelson, in West Kootenay district; commencing at a point where the said Cottonwood Smith creek first enters my preemption or at any point where it flows through or at its exit from my preemption or thereabouts, to be conveyed through the lands reserved by the government and my preemption to any portion of the said town of Nelson where water will be required for milling, manufacturing, and household purposes for a term of ninety-nine years. J. D. TOWNLEY.

Nelson, October 22nd, 1890.

### DISCONTENTED BOYS IN THE COUNTRY.

Sandy Thomas lived on a farm in the country, and, although many boys would have thought themselves fortunate in having such a home, he was about as discontented a fellow as could be found.

Some of the city boys, who had visited him during the summer vacation, told him that he was "green," that he would be very foolish to remain on a farm all his life, and that if he had any spirit about him he would go to the city, where he would have an opportunity of seeing life as it should be seen.

Sandy's father wanted him to remain at home, learn to be a farmer, and settle down on the homestead as he himself had done. But Sandy would not heed the advice. He was thoroughly discontented as many another country boy has been, and his one purpose in life was to get into some city where he could wipe out the stain of "greenness," which he fancied everyone could see.

He finally succeeded in doing as he wanted to; a friend of his father procured for him a situation in a store where he could earn a trifle more than sufficient to pay for his board, and he left the broad acres, whereon he had toiled with a heavy heart because of his longing to get to the city, without a single regret at parting from the dear ones at home. The farm house nestling among the trees at the foot of the hill, looked dingy and shabby as he drove away from it to "see life as it should be seen," and in the ripening grain and fruit he saw nothing but reminders of ignoble toil. According to Sandy's belief, life in the country was hardly less than a form of slavery, while it was only in the city that happiness could be found.

Now boys, and more especially you country boys, who are beginning to think just as Sandy Thomas thought, I want to tell you how he was disappointed in all his bright dreams, and if you are wise you will profit by his experience.

He found a boarding place, where the stuffy room, which was quite as good as any his fellow clerks had, offered a poor contrast to his cosy little chamber at home, fragrant with lavender-scented linen, and as tidy as the apartment in the city was disorderly.

Instead of looking out over fields of waving grain, tasseled corn, or nodding buckwheat to the lofty hills beyond, when he was in his room he could see only a brick wall hardly 50 feet away. Instead of the fragrance of the flowers he had the odor of garbage from the unswept streets, and instead of being lulled to sleep by the chirping of the crickets and the plaintive cries of the katydids, he was kept awake by the rattle of carts and rumbling of the street cars. At the table, the difference between the food prepared by the servants in the boarding-house and that cooked by his mother was so disappointing that it seemed to him that he could never enjoy a meal again until he could get one at home.

But all this was necessary training; he would rid himself of what the city boys called "greenness."

Sandy had been told that a boy on a farm is obliged to work harder than one in a store in the city. He could see little or no difference, save that in the former case he labored in the open air, where everything was bright and healthful around, while in the city he was shut from the sunlight and deprived of the health-giving breezes, laden with the perfume of fruits and flowers. At night instead of joining with the boys from the neighboring farms in husking or paring bees, candy pulls, coasting or skating, he was forced to remain in his cheerless room or walk about the streets, where the bustling crowds, intent only on business or their own pleasure, caused him to feel even more lonely than when he was entirely alone.

He was not many days in learning that he had been "green" only from the city boys' standpoint, and that, so far as country life was concerned, they were the ones who were green.

After he had "seen life," according to the ideas of his city friends, he wrote to his father, and the following is an extract from his letter: "I am coming home to work on the farm. I did think that such labor was almost degrading; but I find that it is quite as honorable, and certainly more manly than doing a woman's work behind a counter. You need never fear that I shall ever again want to exchange the independent farm life for that of the city, and I am sure that to be called green will trouble me no more. It is better, I think, to be of those who produce something in this world than of those who depend upon the production of others; and I now think that there can be no more manly calling than that of a farmer."

Sandy went home, and he was wise in so doing, as wise as you will be, boys, if you remain on the farm, where you have the proud consciousness that you are doing far more good in the world than if you were "seeing life" in the city. What would become of the people in this world if all the farmers should suddenly conclude that tilling the ground was not a sufficiently noble calling?

When you are discontented with your lot, boys, remember that it is the farmer upon whom all the people in the world depend for the actual necessaries of life; then you will understand that no calling can be more honorable than that which is actually and in fact the mainspring of the whole.

### Is Colonel Baker Training for the Dominion House?

A correspondent of the Victoria Times, writing from Ottawa, under date of November 24th, says: "Colonel Baker, M. P. P. for East Kootenay, British Columbia, is now in Ottawa, accompanied by mrs. Baker. He has been a resident of British Columbia for 6 years and 4 of these he has been in the local legislature. His visit to Ottawa is in connection with some railway enterprises in which he is interested. In regard to politics colonel Baker says that three-fourths of the supplies imported into the province are from the United States, and that consequently the demand for reciprocity with the United States is exceedingly strong. In his opinion, and he speaks with no doubt on the subject, the trade question there will be the great issue at the next general election for the federal house. Indeed, he says that only reciprocity advocates will be elected. In the recent elections to the legislature the question at issue was land reform, and the people are determined to tax the speculators out of the province and encourage genuine capitalists and investors who are willing to employ labor. There were, however, no distinct political principles between the two parties in provincial politics. In federal matters, however, the reciprocity question was certain to make the parties the same in British Columbia as they are in Ontario and elsewhere in the Dominion, and the issue will remain between them until it is finally settled."

### French Champagne.

Prospectors who are afraid that, by the time they get their claims sold, there will be no champagne with which to "celebrate," can take heart from the following reassuring information: The champagne vineyards of France yield on an average nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine annually. Only a small portion of this is converted into vin mousseux annually, the inferior growths supplying ordinary table wine for the inhabitants of the district, except in years of great scarcity, when they are utilized by some of the shippers. At present there are 75,000,000 bottles of sparkling champagne in the cellars of the shipping houses, which also contain 4,000,000 gallons in casks. So that champagne drinkers are not likely to go thirsty as long as their money holds out. The annual sales average only 20,000,000 bottles.

### Of Interest to Importers of Mining Machinery.

It has been decided by the Canadian authorities at Ottawa to require the importers of mining machinery to take a special oath before the officers of the customs whenever a free entry is rendered. The oath is as follows: "I, the undersigned, importer of machinery mentioned in this entry, do solemnly swear that it is mining machinery within the true sense of the word, and that at the time of its importation it was of a class and kind not manufactured in Canada," adding the class of mining for which it is to be used, and the name of the mines.


# JOS. WILSON

NELSON and SPROAT.

Will contract to deliver fresh meat at any mine in the district. Orders from lake points promptly filled.

## PACK TRAIN

running between Nelson and Sproat, and between Nelson and adjacent mines. Will contract to deliver mining machinery on any mine in the district.

All Freight Shipped via Canadian Pacific to Sproat

promptly forwarded to destination.

## CORRAL AND STABLING

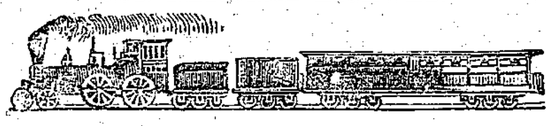
at both Nelson and Sproat, where saddle animals can be hired and job wagons engaged.

NELSON OFFICE AND MARKET:

**NO. II EAST BAKER STREET**

# 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

**STEAMER "LYTTON"**

leaves Sproat's Landing for REVELSTOKE every Tuesday and Friday, making connection 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,** Gen'l Fr't and Passenger Ag't, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**D. E. BROWN,** Ass't Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Ag't. VANCOUVER, B. C.

# FURNITURE

**JAMES McDONALD & CO.**

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

**MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B.C.**

# PIANOS ORGANS

## HENRY ANDERSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mining Broker, Conveyancer, Etc.

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

# MADDEN HOUSE

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

H. & T. MADDEN
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.

# 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.

WM. HUNTER JAS. DAWSON
PROPRIETORS

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

# LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Corner of Vernon and Ward Streets.

NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

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

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.


## CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

News has been received from Cape Town that a Portuguese force has seized Mataca's kraal at Manica, South Africa, and hauled down the British flag, replacing it with the flag of Portugal. Subsequently the police of the British South company surprised and defeated the Portuguese and replaced the British flag. Two of the Portuguese leaders were captured by the police and conveyed to Fort Salisbury. The Portuguese government pretend to be greatly surprised at this outbreak of hostilities.

The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced to 5 per cent at the beginning of this month.

The body of the late king of Holland has been interred at Delpt. The funeral ceremonies were very impressive.

The Irish Americans of Kansas City have had a meeting and passed resolutions of confidence in Parnell, at the same time denouncing what they call the attempt to degrade him.

It is intimated that mr. Dillon is only president of the Union Pacific temporarily, or until Jay Gould can find a competent man to be the active head of the company or its general manager. Mr. Gould would probably raise mr. Hughitt's $50,000 salary if he could secure him. The October statement presented to the directors was as laconic as it was interesting. It read about as follows: Increase in earnings, $10,000; increase in expenses, $490,000; decrease in net, $480,000, as compared with October, 1889.

Lord Thomas Francis Freemantle Cottesloe is dead. Lord Cottesloe was twice secretary of the treasury, also secretary of war and chief secretary for Ireland. He was 92 years of age.

Mayor White of Seattle upon opening his mail last week found inclosed in a letter from Boston's mayor a check for $6 to aid the sufferers by the scorching the town received more than a year ago.

The Canadian government has ordered the mounted police to patrol the international boundary line from Red river west and prevent any Indians from crossing the line.

Bradlaugh's amendment to the imperial house, disapproving of the government's proposal to commute hereditary pensions at 27 year's purchase, was defeated 185 to 152.

Edward W. Evans, for 2 years foreman of the Vancouver World, died of inflamation of the bowels the 28th of last month in that city.

Monaghan & Murphy's oil house at Needles, California, was burned on the 27th ultimo. Loss, $7000.

M. Ranaud, managing director of the Banque 'Etat, who absconded and, it is said, committed suicide, carried away with him a million francs.

Dr. V. T. McGillycudy, former agent at the Pine Ridge Indian agency where the Sioux are reported to be on the warpath, has telegraphed Herbert Welsh that the newspaper reports of the Pine Ridge situation are misleading and that matters are now under control, with a peaceable ending in view. He will remain there for the present.

France's latest budget reveals the very unsavory fact that her national debt now exceeds 40,000,000,000 francs.

The Chicago & Alton through express called "The Hummer," was run into by a Wabash coal train at Jacksonville, Junction, Illinois, on the 4th. Two passengers were instantly killed and 6 others seriously hurt, some of whom may die.

A great strike of English cotton operatives is impending, unless the employers concede an advance of 5 per cent to spinners, and proportionately to other operatives. A conference between employers and employees is being arranged for. The movement embraces 42,000,000 spindles and 60,000 employees.

*Edmonton Bulletin, November 22nd:* Donald McLeod who arrived in town on Sunday from the end of the track reports that last Saturday the track was laid to within 3 or 4 miles of Red Deer, but was being delayed by the culverts from there in to Red Deer not having been completed. The work is going ahead rapidly, however, and it is expected that the track will be laid into Red Deer this week. It is the intention, if possible, to carry it on to Blind Man this fall. Grading was completed to Barnette with the exception of a space of about 2 miles and that will be finished by the end of the week.

A report from the British consul-general at Uruquay warns British emigrants against settling in that country, whether they are laborers, agriculturists, or artisans, as they cannot compete with the Italians and Basques and the miserable living.

The amount of silver offered at the United States treasury on the 5th was 1,301,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 321,000 ounces, at $1.05.45 to $1.05.95.

Alaska's population, according to the official census agent, is only 30,000.

Horrible atrocities continue to be reported from Armenia. Three Armenians, of Bolanuk, were burned alive on a heap of their crops. Six Armenians of Kau were shot and robbed by Kurds. An Armenian prisoner, named Altedjan, was tortured horribly by the Turkish authorities, being burned with red-hot iron and his tongue pierced by a dagger.

Advices from Chili represent the republic as in a very troubled condition. President Balmacea declines to take any steps towards the conciliation of the majority in congress, and the strain between the executive and legislature is so great that a revolution is feared.

The federal grand jury has returned indictments against John M. Egan, president and general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad, Thomas Miller, general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and J. St. John, general freight agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, for giving a rebate to shippers.

Joe Coburn, a noted pugilist, died in New York city last week, at the age of 55. He was never defeated in an encounter with the noted men of his time, his last fight being with Jem Mace near New Orleans. Coburn was of gentlemanly appearance and address, and had the reputation of being a very scientific boxer.

Armour & Co. of Chicago are reported as intending to establish a branch packing-house at Toronto, Ontario.

The city election in Vancouver on the 8th resulted in returning D. Oppenheimer as mayor for the fourth time. He received 776 votes to ex-alderman McConnell's 181. Sam Brighouse and J. T. Carroll were elected aldermen from the 1st ward, A. Godfrey and J. F. Garden from the 2nd, C. H. Hobson and William Templeton from the 3rd, William Brown and John McDowell from the 4th, and H. De Pencier and Charles Deering from the 5th.

New Westminster re-elected J. C. Brown mayor with 262 votes to 191 for W. B. Townsend. The aldermen for 1891 are: Smithers, Walker, Scoullar, Ovens, Shiles, Sinclair, Curtis, Gifford, Keary, and Kennedy.

## Of Interest to Betters and Stakeholders.

A decision of considerable interest to "sporting men" was given by justice Walkem, in chambers at Victoria on the 6th. Brown, the defendant, is the proprietor of the Adelphi saloon, corner of Yates and Government streets, and had placed in his hands a considerable amount of McLean money seeking investment in connection with the Westminster man's recent race with H. Mackay in Victoria. A man named Seeley took up $60 of this money, a man named Fullerton $40, and a man named McDonnell $235, mr. Brown, of course, acting as stakeholder. Immediately after the race, which was given to McLean, the 3 rushed to the Adelphi, and demanded that the amount of their bet be paid back to them, claiming that the race was "fixed." This request mr. Brown refused to comply with, unless by an order of the supreme court. The matter then passed into court, and the stakeholder was compelled to pay over the money, and costs of the action in addition. It was set forth that betting is not a bona fide transaction; it is nominally illegal, although no penalty is attached. If a bet be made and the money posted, and if either party demand the return of his money while it is still in the hands of the stakeholder, his request must be obeyed. If the money has been paid to the winner of the bet it cannot be followed. The merits of the 3 cases did not call for investigation.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### SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Thomas Dunlap, an old timer in this province, died suddenly at Sproat on Wednesday after an illness of several weeks. He was suffering from consumption, and a violent fit of coughing ruptured a blood vessel. He followed packing for a livelihood, and ran a small train between Sproat and Nelson last year and the early part of this. He has a sister living in Ontario.

The Galena came in on time on Tuesday (to the surprise of many) with the heaviest cargo of freight brought in this year. It was made up of bacon, flour, and oats, but no coal oil. On leaving, captain Hayward said if the coal oil was at the landing when he got back to Bonner's Ferry, that he would run it down to the head of the lake, and if the weather looked favorable would come through to Nelson.

The Davys & Tolson saw-mill had to close down because of the failure of the water supply—the mill being run by a Pelton wheel. The balance of the lumber for the Mara steamboat will be whipsawed, men now being engaged at the work.

Sam Green of Sproat is now an uncle, his brother "Bob" of Illecillewaet being made the father of a first daughter on November 29th.

Revelstoke Star, 6th: John Dunn, an old timer in British Columbia, and last year running the pack train to Big Bend, has got into poor health, and started Thursday evening for Kamloops, where he will enter the hospital. A few friends contributed the funds to pay his fare, and a few "bits" for pocket money.

Balfour now boasts a store, as well as a hotel. The store is run by Thomas & Sanders.

Billy Perdue made the trip from his claim at Trail Creek to Nelson—60 miles—in less than 24 hours. He left his cabin after dinner on Friday and was in Nelson at half past 12 on Saturday, coming through on horseback. He reports the trail between Trail Creek and Sproat in bad condition.

Selous & Lewis, who have the excavation contract at the rapids below Nelson, have finished up all the work that can be done to advantage at present. The stage of water in February will permit of the work being completed.

On Monday a gang of men will begin the work of taking out piling for the railroad wharf and docks. The timber will be obtained up the outlet above "Bogustown."

In running back to Sproat one day this week the engine used on construction work slipped a tire, and it was feared that a 10-day delay would be the result. However, the lake country has first-class mechanics, and one of them, Gavin Andrews, fixed the tire, and the engine is running again as usual.

So far this winter the Canadian Pacific has had no trouble with the snow in the Selkirks, splendid weather being reported. When the main line of that great road is moved south to the Nelson route, such rolling stock as snow-plows will be replaced with observation cars, and snow-bucking crews with freight handlers.

The piers and false-work for the first 100-foot span and the main span of the railroad bridge across the Kootenay are ready for the superstructure. The track is laid up to the bridge. The right-of-way is being cleared through Nelson.

Thursday morning captain Hayward ran the Galena to the Idaho's wrecked barge, and spent 2 hours in attempting to overturn it. After breaking all the lines on the boat the job was given up.

The weather for the last 7 days has ranged from the dry crispiness of northern Arizona to the wet slushiness of the coast. Snow fell to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, but the streets of Nelson are now as bare as the local pages of the Calgary and Fort Macleod papers are barren of interesting news.

### No Fear of a Scarcity of Beef.

The Idaho returned on Thursday to make another attempt to right the overturned barge. The stanchions would be sawed off, if possible, so as to let the roof drop to the bottom of the lake. The barge could then be towed from the wreck and drowned cattle and overturned. If the stanchions could not be sawed, the barge would then be towed to Pilot bay and overturned at the Davies-Sayward saw-mill. As soon as it can be got ready, the Buchanan barge will be towed down to the boundary and loaded with cattle, Billy Perdue superintending the work. There need be no fear of a scarcity of beef during the winter, as even if the Kootenay river does freeze over the cattle can be driven to the head of the lake, and either loaded there or killed. Mr. Perdue was with Joe Wilson last year, and is a man who will not allow ordinary difficulties to balk him.

### How a Purser and a Chinaman Filled a Boiler.

A pretty good story on Arthur Dick comes from the upper country. Mr. Dick is the genial commander of the sternwheel steamer Marion, a steamer that has for a purser the ex-proprietor of the "Rustle house" at Ward's crossing of the Kootenay. Before making their first trip down the Columbia, Dick hired a Chinaman to pump water into the boiler, and asked the purser to keep time on the Mongol slave. No man on the Columbia can distinguish the denomination of a bank-note quicker than the purser, but he knows no more about a steamboat boiler than he does about Gaelic. The Chinaman kept a pumping, but for some reason the water did not rise very fast in the water-gauge. Captain Dick, relying on the purser to have everything in readiness for an early start, did not appear on deck until early the next morning. He found the Chinaman pumping away, the purser blanking the Chinaman for not pumping faster, and the water running out of the boiler through a drain tap as fast as it was pumped in. The captain and the purser have not been on terms of friendly intimacy since.

### Silver $1.04 1-4; Lead $4.55.

On the 5th bar silver was quoted at $1.04¼ an ounce in New York, and lead at $4.55 a hundred pounds.

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### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having accounts collectible from the estate of John T. Pettus, deceased, are required to forward me a detailed statement of such indebtedness within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. W. GESNER ALLAN.

Nelson, B. C., December 20th, 1890.

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