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THE MINER

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NUMBER 76.

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1891.

\$4 A YEAR.

DEFINES HIS POSITION ON THE LEAD QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: The Hot Springs News of the 14th states that the Inland Sentinel is my personal organ, and charges me with inconsistency in allowing that paper to oppose an increased duty on lead whilst I am a believer in the system of protection, and adds, "Mr. Mara had better define his position on the lead question." In reply to the assertion that the Sentinel is my personal organ, I beg to state that I never had any interest in that paper other than as a resident of Kamloops. Its proprietor does not owe me a dollar, and I have no more control over its columns than I have over those of THE MINER. I did not inspire its articles on the lead question, and being away from Kamloops when they appeared, I did not read them until a few days ago.

During the last session of parliament I had several interviews with the premier and other members of the government on the lead question, and pointed out that, owing to our lead ores being practically excluded from the American market, the small consumption of lead in this province, and the cost of transportation from Kootenay lake to Montreal, our galena mines were lying idle, and until mine owners could see a market for their output our mines were likely to remain undeveloped. I also pointed out that in nearly every manufactured article we use we are consumers and not producers; that owing to the great distance from the manufacturing centers a protective policy falls more heavily on this than any other province in the Dominion; and that as a matter of fair play we are entitled to sufficient protection to enable our smelters to ship lead to the commercial centers of Ontario and Quebec. I asked that the government would at the next session take power to increase the duty on lead as soon as the output in this province averages 50 tons daily, believing that such legislation would encourage capitalists to erect smelters; and I venture to predict that before the expiration of 2 years Kootenay district alone would produce more lead than Canada consumes today, and that competition would then fix and regulate the price regardless of duty. Mr. Abbott admitted the fairness of my proposition, and informed me that the free admission of our ores would engage the attention of the Canadian commissioners in framing the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, and that the whole question would be seriously considered by the government before or during next session.

My reason for not moving in the question in the house was because the British Columbia members were not a unit in believing that the time had arrived to advocate an increased duty on lead, and I knew that an adverse vote or hostile criticism would injure rather than further the object I had in view.

I hope that you will now admit that I have been perfectly consistent, and that you can endorse what I have endeavored to accomplish.

J. A. MARA.

Kamloops, November 26th, 1891.

THE MINER is no more responsible for the utterances of the Hot Springs News than Mr. Mara appears to be for those of the Inland Sentinel. At times the News is as "previous" in its statements as the Sentinel is "wild" in its assertions. THE MINER has all along known that Mr. Mara was untiring in his efforts to create a market for the product of our mines and smelters, and only awaited the proper time to say so. Mr. Mara has, however, anticipated us, and defines his position and states what he has done over his own signature. If Mr. Mara will continue urging the Abbott government to take action that will allow our mines to be worked at a profit, he will only be laboring for the best interests of the people who send him to Ottawa as their representative. Mr. Mara is more con-

siderate of the interests of the consumers of lead in eastern Canada than the representatives of these consumers are regarding the interests of British Columbia consumers of eastern products. He should insist that the duty on pig lead and its products be raised the very day that the smelters of British Columbia are ready to fill orders. It is unfair to allow the dealers in eastern Canada to lay in a two or three years' supply of lead at the present low price, and by that means compel our smelters to keep their product on hand until the laid-in supply is worked off. And even if the consumer in eastern Canada was compelled for a short time to pay three-quarters of a cent a pound more for his lead, in the way of increased duty, he would only be contributing money for a good cause, that is, helping pay the expenses of running a government after Mr. Mara's own heart.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The business men of Nelson are already receiving benefits through the town having water works. The rate of insurance has been lowered several points, houses formerly carrying \$5000 insurance now being allowed \$6500 for the same premium.

Miss Rath, the teacher of the Nelson public school, makes the following report for November: Pupils enrolled 25, visits by trustees 1, visits by other persons 6. Roll of honor, 4th class—Willie McMorris, Jasper Phair, Robert McLeod, Stanley McLelland; 3rd class—Julia Corning, Leonard Gould, Stella Breeden; 2nd class—Etta Muir, Nelson Buchanan, Minnie Gould; primer II.—Leo Buchanan; senior I.—Ray May, John Duhamel, Sammy Stuckey, Jeddie Gould; junior I.—Sheldon Breeden, Sadie Stewart, Dora Taylor, Mabel Holden, Victoria Hodson.

A well-known prospector and operator of Nelson, now in Victoria, telegraphs that he will put a \$3500 boat on Slocan lake in the spring if the business men of Nelson will guarantee him a bonus of \$500.

A fire in Spokane last night destroyed several thousand dollars worth of property, and one at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, at the same time, was so threatening that assistance was asked from Spokane. A special train was sent, which covered the distance in 35 minutes.

The tunnel on the Grizzly is in 195 feet and the crosscut from the bottom of the shaft 17 feet. At the Dandy the east and west drifts on the ledge are each in between 10 and 12 feet.

G. M. Sproat left this week for the coast, intending to remain a week at his brother's ranch en route.

The boys are already sharpening stakes so as to be ready for the 19th of February, on which date all the good land on the outlet and river, from Balfour to Sproat, will be open for purchase.

The Cost of Electric Lights.

Nelson is to be lighted by electricity, within a short time, and the question of the cost to consumers is of interest. The cost per month will be as follows: For dwelling-houses and hotel bedrooms the first lamp \$1, 2 lamps 90 cents each, 3 lamps 80 cents each, 4 lamps 70 cents each, 5 up to 10 60 cents each, 10 and over 50 cents each. For stores, saloons, hotel offices, and like places, the first lamp \$1.50, 2 lamps \$1.25 each, 3 lamps \$1 each, 4 lamps 90 cents each, 5 and over 75 cents each. Special rates will be made for halls and buildings where lights are only used occasionally. In addition to the above rates, the consumer pays for placing the lamps in his premises at the following rates: For 2 lamps \$2.50 each, from 2 to 20 lamps \$2.25 each, above 20 lamps \$2 each. This charge is to pay for labor and material, the latter becoming the property of the consumer.

A COUNTRY THAT IS BEING WELL ADVERTISED.

There is little that is new to report of Slocan. In fact, much of the news regarding that wonderful section of West Kootenay comes from the outside, and the farther it travels the more "reliable" it is. Men who have not been within hundreds of miles of the new discoveries know more about them than do the men who made them. No strike ever made was as well advertised, and it is to be hoped that the advertising is backed by solid merit. E. A. Bielenberg and Eli Carpenter returned this week from the mouth of Carpenter creek, where they made 6 locations. The ore found is high grade and runs into the thousands, but the size of the ledges are unknown. In one place where a prospect hole was sunk, the pay streak widened rapidly as depth was gained, and in other places the outcrop showed the ledges to be from a foot to 4 feet in width. This strike is on the lake shore and fully 10 miles from the discoveries on the headwaters of Carpenter creek. Hunter & Co. have a log store erected at the mouth of Carpenter creek and most of their supplies in. The other parties who left Nelson week before last are scattered along Slocan river, between the forks and the lake, and have had varied luck. One man lost all his outfit except flour by the upsetting of a boat, and had to send back to Nelson for a fresh stock. The trail is reported at the portage above the forks, which leaves about 10 miles yet to be made. Angus McIntyre is running a pack train from the railroad to the end of the trail, and has all the freight he can conveniently handle. His packers report finding good-looking float galena near the trail above the forks, but it is not yet known whether the find amounts to anything. There is no end of rivalry between the partisans of the Kaslo creek route and those of the Slocan river route. The former claim that the lack of a steamboat on Slocan lake renders the Slocan river route practically useless; while the latter claim the route up Slocan river is so much earlier that it will be an old-traveled route long before the snow is off the divide on the Kaslo creek route. If outside reports are to be believed, both routes will be overcrowded in the spring.

Sales and Rumors of Sales.

Several mining men and capitalists came in from the outside this week, all apparently only too eager to get hold of mining claims. It is reported that a controlling interest in the Washington, a Slocan claim, was parted with at a figure in the neighborhood of \$50,000, \$5000 of the amount being spot cash. It is also reported that a representative of New York capitalists made an offer of an even million for a well-known Toad mountain mine, and almost half that sum for a 12-26th interest in the same property. Yet these are only rumors, perhaps as baseless as the one that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway would be built next summer.

Steamboating on the Columbia.

Captain Gore paid Nelson a first visit the fore part of the week. He stated that the Columbia was falling at the rate of 2 inches every 24 hours, but that the stage of water was yet very good between the mouth of the Kootenay and Little Dalles. He also stated that his instructions were to run the Lytton as long as trips could be made with safety, regardless of the business done. On her last trip up she had 27 passengers and 45 tons of freight.

Will the Branch be Built.

The report is again revived that the Northern Pacific will build a branch road to connect its main line with navigable water on Kootenay river. It is said that 8 bids have already been received for the work, and the Kootenay (Idaho) Herald is authority for the statement that one of the largest sub-contractors on the Great Northern has stored part of his outfit at Kootenay station in the expectation of working on the branch next year.

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

THE BAR

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

THE 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,

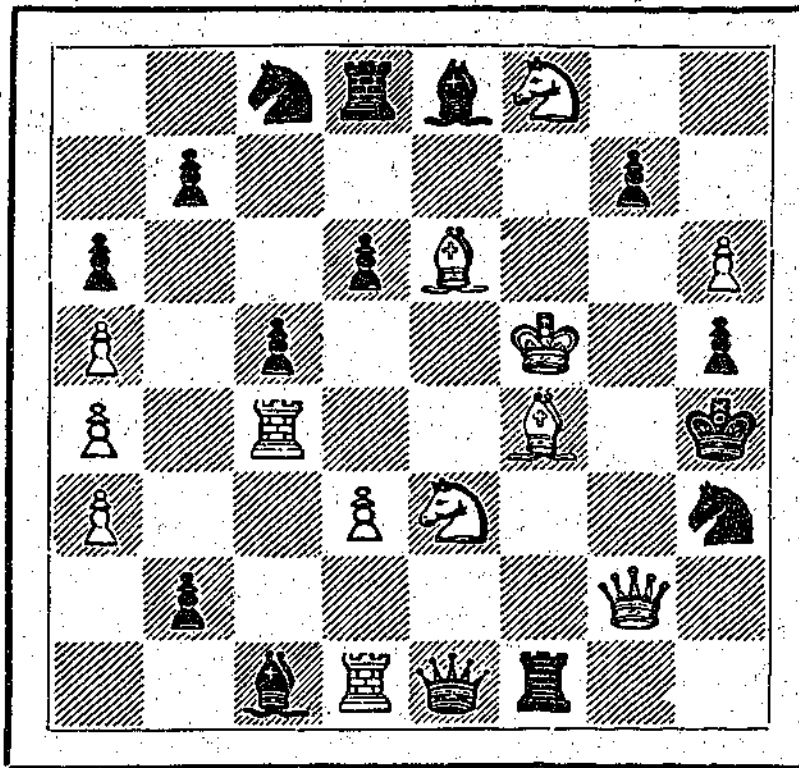
TRAIL, B. C.

TOPPING & HANNA..... PROPRIETORS

Good Table; Good Beds; Hyas-Close Liquors.

CHESS COLUMN.—PROBLEM V.

BLACK, FIFTEEN PIECES.



WHITE, THIRTEEN PIECES.

Either side having the first move, to mate or self-mate in
two moves.

A POOR COUNTRY FOR POOR MEN.

For the last 4 years there has been a great
rush to Africa, and the consequences are just
beginning to be known. W. E. Craft, who was
formerly in the grain business in Fresno, left
for Cape Town in 1886. Last month he returned
to San Francisco on a second-class ticket, and
intends to remain in California and begin at the
bottom again. He says:

"South Africa is played out for everybody but
rich men. I knew that 2 years ago, but could
not get away, and I was happy as a king, when,
the 1st of last July, I was finally aboard a
steamer and headed for London. I have been in
several booms, but the one in the Cape colonies
was the worst. Men flocked there from every
corner of the globe by the thousand. Prices
went up where you couldn't touch them with
a flagstaff, especially in the interior after gold
was struck. I have paid the equivalent of \$2
for a piece of ham and bread and coffee, and
that in a cheap restaurant. The owners of the
mines have put in so much machinery and em-
ploy so many Kaffirs that there is no chance for
a white man. The diamond digging is all con-
trolled by a trust, and so is everything else. A
man who is handy with tools can earn a living,
and that is all. Good carpenters and blacksmiths
make money, but it takes most of what they
make to live. All other working people there
go broke.

"The country is as wide open as Montana was
in 1880. Gambling dens are everywhere through-
out the country, and Cape Town is full of in-
iquity, because every man who first reaches South
Africa or who makes money in the mines spends
it there. There are many Americans all through
the colonies, and that surprised me much. American
goods are sold there, too, and compete
favorably with English made goods. You see
American wagons everywhere, and in the mines
American mining machinery is used. The country
would be well enough if it were not for the
Kaffirs. They are worse than the Chinese and
are really slaves, although the contractors pre-
tend to pay them in money for their services. Many
people are leaving now, and the steamer I
came away on was crowded with men who, like
myself, were sorry they ever stepped on African
ground. I predict that in a year there won't be
half as many white men in South Africa as there
are today."

A Problem by Tom Collins.

In the spring of '90, when the few people in
Nelson congregated of an evening in Fred
Hume's log store to spin yarns and make guesses
as to the number of tenderfoot capitalists likely
to be aboard the first boat, Tom Collins was in
his element. He had a fund of Indian stories
that were fresh and never tiresome, and when
not in a yarn-spinning mood could always be re-
lied on to spring mathematical problems fash-
ioned after the 15-puzzle—problems that made
some of the boys wish they had never learned
"figerin" at school. Since that time Tom has
been too busy solving the problem of how to get
a home for his best girl to either tell stories or
propound problems. He is now out on the
Lizzie C claim, driving a tunnel on that property

in the hope that the ledge will be 100 feet wide
when reached. That he has not forgotten his
weakness the following proves:

PROBLEM.

A, B, and C are points on a straight line 10 miles apart.
M is at A and N is at B. N starts at 7 A. M. to go to C, trav-
els at the rate of 1 mile an hour, and arrives at 5 P. M. M
starts after N at 7 A. M., overtakes him and turns back,
reaching B at 5 P. M., having also traveled just 10 hours.
Where was N when M overtook him, and how far and at
what speed did M travel?

A Doctor that Knew How to Charge.

A certain physician in New England had ac-
quired an unenviable reputation for making his
bills as large as possible. "Why," said one man
to another, speaking of the doctor, "he brought
my daughter up from her attack of pneumonia
when 2 other physicians said that there was no
hope for her; but when she was quite well again,
he charged me for 3 calls he made to inquire in
a friendly way how she was getting on." "That
seems a little forced," admitted the other man;
"but it's nothing to an experience I had with
him at the sea-shore. We happened to be in
bathing at the same time one day, and I swam
up to him and inquired for his wife. 'She is
very well,' said the doctor; 'and your daughters?'
I asked. 'They're perfectly well, both of them,'
replied he, rather shortly, I thought. So I said:
'I'm delighted to hear it; remember me to
them,' and swam away. And what do you think
I received from him a week or two later? An
itemized bill—one item: To consultation at sea,
five dollars." Although no one has ever seen
that bill, the story clings to the doctor's name
to this day, after the lapse of many years."

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

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

"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.

Nelson Sawmill Co. Ltd.

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

Manufacture

Lumber, Moldings, Shingles.

The mill has a capacity of 20,000 feet a day.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

W. N. ROLFE, Secretary.

Offices: Tolson block,
End of Flume.
Telephone No. 2.

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, B.D., " "	40 00
No. 1 common, D., " "	25 00
" " " " " " " "	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.

MEN LIKE ROLY-POLY WOMEN.

"It is the fat girl that has the best time," writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Truth. "If you have not positive beauty, or the subtle magnetic charm that carries all before it, you merely want to acquire flesh—lots of it, my dear girl—and you will have plenty of admirers. Men like roly-poly women. I know they will raise a howl of denial, but all I ask of you is to watch them. Time and again have I seen girls with beautiful faces acting as wall-flowers. I have never yet seen a wall-flower who had fat shoulders and big arms and hips. 'I can't endure a fat woman,' I heard a man say one day last winter. But that evening I chanced to see him in a ball-room, where there was a great variety of pretty women, all strangers to him. He looked about him with a critical eye, and finally said to me: 'Get me an introduction to the girl in lavender—she is superb.' The girl in lavender was unnoticeable in face and feature—her complexion was dull, her eyes lusterless; but she was sumptuous of form. Cushions of soft, white flesh billowed up over her square-cut corsage, and her arms were like the arms of an overgrown, over-fed baby—shapeless, fat, and dimpled. During the evening, 5 other men came to the hostess, and, in my hearing, asked to be presented to the girl in lavender. A slender, spirituelle girl, famous for her beautiful face, did not receive half the attention bestowed upon the fat girl. Over and over again I have observed the same thing: Say what they will, criticise as they may, men are nevertheless attentive to young women with an over supply of flesh. I think man have an instinctive feeling that flesh means benevolence, amiability, and repose; at all events, they give the over-plump girl a good time. They write poems about slender forms, and they describe their heroines in novels as spirituelle, and they paint pictures of sylphs, but they seek the fat girl's society in real life. They do not become desperately in love with her, perhaps, and they do not all want to marry her; but they like to dance with her, to sit near her, and to keep other men away from her. Therefore, my dear girl, if you want to insure yourself a good sociable time as you go along, acquire flesh. Your dress-maker will tell you that it is terrible to be stout; she will make you uncomfortable, as only a dress-maker can, in discussing your figure; your lady friends will say your figure is 'horrid,' 'dumpy,' 'gross,' 'disgusting.' Men will make sarcastic jests about fat people in your presence, but they will be ever at your side to fill your dancing-card, to give you drives, and to pay you all sorts of pleasant attentions. They will be eager to teach you how to swim in the summer, and to waltz with you in the winter. If you wish to have a gay, sociable time as you go along, and never be neglected or left at one side, cultivate fat. Big hips will do more for you than big eyes; a pigeon chest will be better than a fine color; and dimpled elbows and creases in your wrists will prove more fetching for you than classic features."

The Assertion not Believed.

One popular fallacy in connection with fish may be noticed, namely, the oft-repeated assertion that the eating of that particular food increases brain power. No one who has studied the subject can possibly believe the assertion. A man might eat a huge portion of fish every day of his life, and on the day of his death, if the quantity of phosphorus (the brain invigorator) consumed were to become visible, it would not amount to more than might probably suffice to tip a couple of lucifer matches. Communities have existed that lived almost solely on fish; but these ichthyophagists were certainly not famous for intellectual attainments. No fishing community has given to the world a great man. Men of mark—poets, preachers, lawyers, warriors, philosophers, and physicians—have emanated, in Scotland, at any rate, from all classes except the fishing class.

A Metal That Can't be Soldered.

One great drawback to aluminum is that no method of soldering it has yet been found. A speaker at a meeting of the German Society of Mechanical Engineers said that the difficulties in working the metal were a greater obstacle than the question of price.

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

Corner Bluff and Ward Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

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.

R. J. MOWAT & 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.

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.

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.

Too many Americans, like too many Canadians, are prone to condemn all people and all laws and all customs with which they are not familiar; they imagine their country far in advance of any other; they think themselves more modern than their neighbors; they can see no good in anything that is not of them. These opinions are not the result of inquiry, but are rather the result of inborn prejudices. No intelligent American can live for any length of time in Canada without arriving at the conclusion that her laws and those of the state from which he came are very much the same; that her people and those of adjoining states are a good deal alike; that there is as much liberty and freedom in the one country as in the other. So with intelligent Canadians who live in the United States. No class of people should be freer from prejudices than prospectors, yet many of them are afraid to venture to the north side of the international boundary line in the fear that they will be unjustly dealt with. They have an idea that the laws are only framed to allow officials the power to discriminate against Americans, and that the officials are only too ready and willing to use the power given them. This fear has no foundation on which to rest, as the following goes to show. James Hayes says in an interview published in the Spokane Review: "Before I leave the subject of mining, there is one other thing I want to tell you. I would have gone to Toad Mountain in the first excitement but for a belief I had that Americans stood no show in British Columbia. I have become convinced since I went there that my opinion was dead wrong. Many others besides myself have been laboring under the same mistake. It arose out of the Sproule incident, some 6 years ago, and I am now satisfied that he suffered no injustice by reason of his being an American. Another thing I am sure of is that the prospector is better protected on the Canadian side than he is here, so that an American need be under no fear that he will not get a square deal if he goes there." And Mr. Hayes is right, as hundreds of American miners and prospectors in British Columbia will testify.

The quality of the immigrants coming into this country should receive serious consideration. Canadians are apt to look only to the numbers which come in to occupy the broad fields of Canada, and are somewhat discouraged because the population has not increased to the extent which had been hoped for. A leading medical weekly in the States, referring to the influx of immigrants there, says: It scarcely needs comment to show the enormous influence that such immigration has upon the health, welfare, and prosperity of this coun-

try. It is a notorious fact that the quality of this stream of humanity has diminished within the last decade, and in just about geometrical ratio with its increase in numbers. What a change from the days when men set out across the seas to escape persecution or to secure wider civil and religious liberty to the time of "assisted" immigration, when men leave their country not for their own good, but the good of their neighbors. Can we estimate the amount of crime, ignorance, and insanity that will be inflicted upon this country in the defective descendants of these wretched beings.

The statement made recently by a Presbyterian missionary, that there was not a single Christian in Nelson, is about on a par with the statement made at Ottawa recently by a special correspondent of the London Times, in effect, that while in the United States he did not meet with a single gentleman. It is just possible that neither the canting missionary nor the bumptious special correspondent, by association, are qualified to judge the traits that make the Christian or the gentleman.

Patrick Egan, the United States minister to Chili, is a small man physically. He is wholly self-educated, having begun life as a messenger boy in a flour mill in an Irish country town. He rose to be managing director of the company in Dublin, and afterwards became a large dealer in corn. On coming to the United States, he settled at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he acquired an interest in a flour mill. He dresses quietly and neatly, neither smokes nor drinks, and, the chances are, is not the bold bad man he is represented to be by the Victoria Colonist and the New York Times, the two leading organs of advanced English thought in America.

The New York Press has been publishing a table containing a lot of interesting information about the Tammany Hall office holders in New York city. It begins with mayor Grant, who, it says, has made \$244,000 out of 10 years in political life and is now enjoying a salary of \$10,000 per annum. Twelve of them originally dealt in liquors and one was a bartender. This latter gentleman is now a civil justice at \$6000 a year. The commissioner of public works was a carpet layer, and 21 years in politics has netted him \$116,000. A gambler has characteristically saved but \$1000 out of 24 years at the game of politics; while a lucky carpenter, who has become a police justice, is put down for \$160,000.

C. HAMBER,

(NOTARY PUBLIC)

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THE FAVORABLE TIME FOR ACTION.

It is pleasing to see that mathematical and statistical science, which plays so important a part in the speculative interest of the business world, have at last been exerted in behalf of woman. It remained for an Englishman to make up the table which every girl, who has not taken a vow to remain single, ought to paste on the inside of her parol. The calculator takes the earliest marrying age to be 15 and makes 100 represent the certainty of marriage. On this basis, the individual chance of any woman at various periods of her life is expressed as follows:

Between 15 and 20 years.....	144
Between 20 and 25 years.....	52
Between 25 and 30 years.....	18
Between 30 and 35 years.....	15
Between 35 and 40 years.....	3
Between 40 and 45 years.....	2
Between 45 and 50 years.....	1
Between 50 and 60 years.....	1

Above the age of 60, the chance is only .001, or 1 in 1000. Of course there may be circumstances which will modify the figures in some cases. Charms of manner or appearance, the possession of marked talents or even wealth may raise the percentage. But the figure represents the grand average; and no woman can hereafter make the excuse that she did not know when the favorable time for action had arrived. What may be expected after the performance of the ceremony may be gleaned from a partial tabulation by sir Francis Galton. This eminent peer, from an investigation of 205 couples, found that 53 per cent of wives had good tempers, while only 46 per cent of the husbands were similarly endowed. Of the husbands, "22 had mild and docile wives, and 24 of them had fretful, violent, and masterful wives. Of 54 bad-tempered men, 32 had good-tempered, and 22 bad-tempered wives. It was also found that 23 per cent of wives are fretful, 13 per cent violent, and 6 per cent masterful." This would seem to indicate that the position of husband is rather more desirable than that of wife.

A Famous War-Horse Dead.

"Comanche," the most celebrated horse in the United States cavalry service, died recently at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was 55 years of age, and the only living thing belonging to the United States service which escaped from the battle of the Little Big Horn, where general Custer and his command were massacred. He was one of the original mounts of the Seventh cavalry, when the regiment organized in 1866, and has been in almost every battle with the Indians since. After the battle of the Little Big Horn he was found covered with wounds some distance from the scene of the massacre. He was sent to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and when the regiment was transferred to Fort Riley "Comanche" was taken with it. Since the battle of the Little Big Horn, in 1876, the animal has been the pet of the regiment and has not been saddled or bridled since that event. His skin will be stuffed and mounted.

Ancient Blood Stains Wiped Out.

The antiquarians of antique Edinburgh are aghast and angered at a piece of unwitting vandalism that will strike Americans as somewhat comic. Certain stains on the board floor and the wainscoting of a chamber in Holyrood palace have been regarded for centuries as the remains of the life-blood of David Rizzio, the favorite of Mary Queen of Scots, and have been shown as such to generations of visitors. Three weeks or so ago, it was discovered that these stains had totally disappeared, and investigation showed that their removal was due to the use by industrious attendants of a certain brand of American soap which is warranted to clean everything, and with the power of which they were evidently not properly acquainted.

A Precaution Against Catching Cold.

"I am fearful that we are going to have a long and very cold winter," suggested a middle-aged man to the stranger who sat beside him in a railway car on the Harlem road (says the New York Times). No response came from the stranger, who wore a tired look on his face and did not appear to be sociable. "I say, I'm afraid we will have a long and very cold winter," repeated the sociable passenger. "Well, if that is worrying

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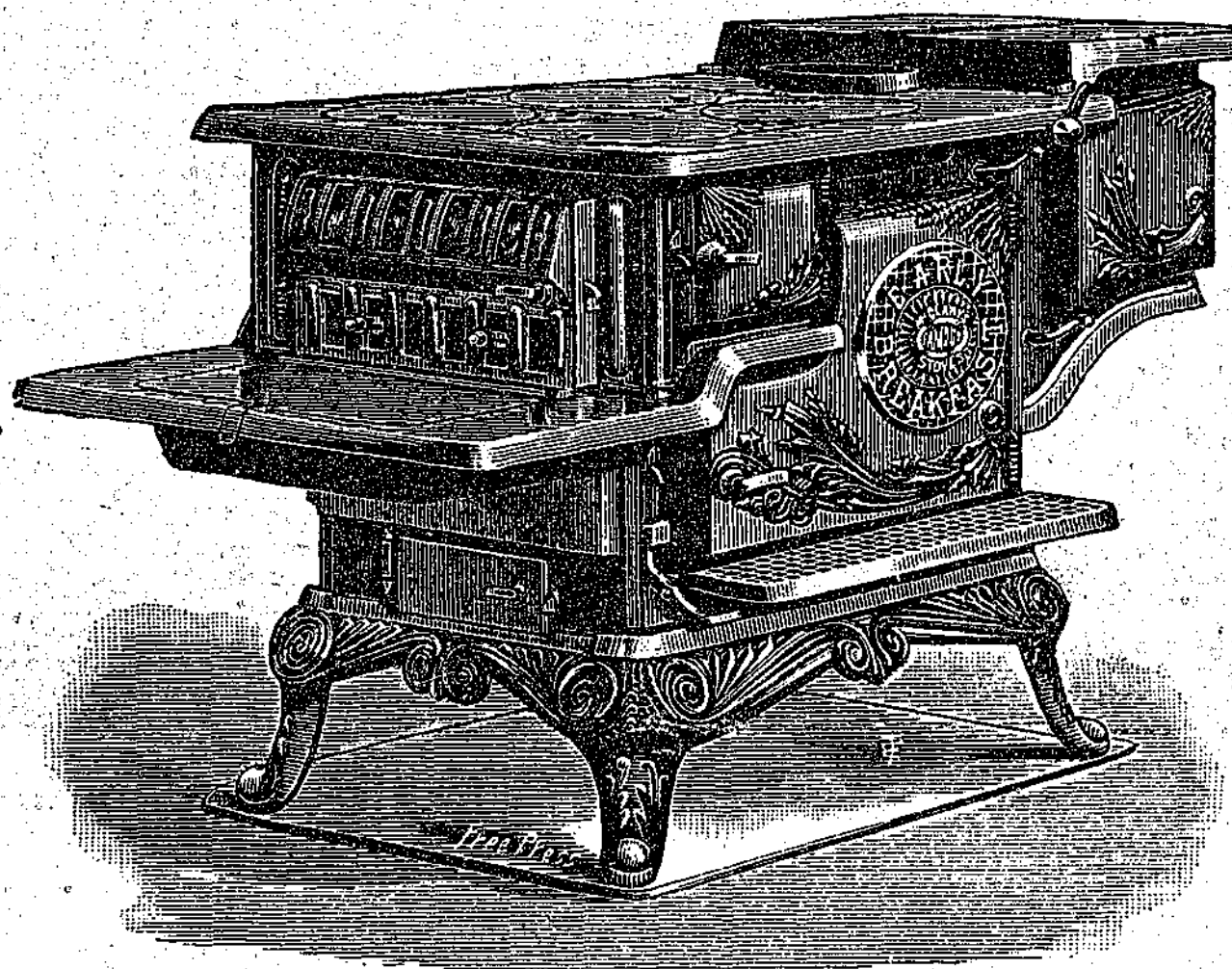
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you," said the other man arousing himself out of his reserve with a nervous jerk, "just go and give somebody a promissory note for 4 months for an amount larger than you can hope to pay. Then you'll find that the winter will pass away so quick you won't have a chance to get cold."

Industry the Remedy for Agricultural Depression.

In a paper on "Agricultural Depression and Waste of Time," in the October Forum, president David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford Junior university of California, maintains that agricultural depression in this country is due chiefly to the idle habits of most of our farmers. He cites as an illustration of this theory his experience one day when the train in which he was traveling stopped at a little town in Indiana, called Cloverdale: "A commercial traveler, dealing in groceries and tobacco, got off; a crate of live chickens was put on, and the cars started again. The stopping of a train was no rare sight in that village, for it happens two or three times every day. The people had no welcome for the commercial traveler, no tears were shed over the departure of the chickens; yet on the station steps I counted 40 men and boys who were there when the train came in—farm boys, who ought to have been at work in the fields; village boys, who might have been doing something somewhere, every interest of economics and aesthetics alike calling them away from the village, and off to the farms. Two men attended to all the business of the station. The solitary passenger went his own way. The rest were there because they had not the moral strength to go anywhere else. They stood there on the station steps, embodied ghosts, dead to all life and hope, with only force enough to stand around and gape." President Jordan regards this state of affairs as typical of that which generally prevails in those farming districts where "depression" exists. He finds only one remedy for it, and that is industry.

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ARTHUR E. HODGINS,

(A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.)

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

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

LAND NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "John G. McGuigan's southwest corner" (said post being located about 3 miles north of Carpenter creek and 10 east of Slocan lake), running thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to initial post; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, November 23rd, 1891.

JOHN G. MCGUIGAN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "W. C. McLean's southwest corner" (said post being located on Slocan river about 4 miles south of Slocan lake), running thence north (following meanderings of river) 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to initial post; containing 320 acres more or less.

Slocan River, October 27th, 1891.

W. C. MCLEAN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "John A. Watson's southeast corner" (said post being near the junction of Carpenter and Seaton creeks and about 6 miles east of Slocan lake), thence running north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to initial post; containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated, October 26th, 1891.

JOHN A. WATSON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked G. M. L., S. E. corner, about 2 miles from Kootenay lake on Kaslo creek, thence running north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, November 14th, 1891.

G. M. LINDSAY.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in West Kootenay district: Commencing on the west shore of Kootenay lake, at H. Anderson's northeast corner, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the lake shore, thence following said lake shore southerly to initial point; containing 160 acres more or less.

Kootenay Lake, B. C., October 5th, 1891.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in West Kootenay district: Commencing at the northeast corner of Joshua Davies's purchase on the west shore of Kootenay lake, near the mouth of Fletcher creek, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the lake shore, thence following said shore southerly to initial point; containing 160 acres more or less.

Kootenay Lake, B. C., October 5th, 1891.

WILBUR A. HENDRYX.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked H. H. Ward's N. W. post, about 3 miles from Slocan lake, on Slocan river, running east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west to the river bank, thence following river bank to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 23rd, 1891.

HARRY H. WARD.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked R. E. L., S. W. post, thence north 80 chains along the shore of Slocan river, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

R. E. LEMON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kootenay lake, about one-half mile south of Fletcher creek, thence west 40 chains more or less, thence south 40 chains, thence east to the lake shore, thence following the lake shore to the initial point; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

H. ANDERSON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked A. C. Dick N. W. post, on Slocan river, about one-half mile from Slocan lake, running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to river bank, thence following river bank to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

ARTHUR C. DICK.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked T. J. Roadley's S. W. post, on Slocan river, about three miles from its source, running east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less to river bank, thence following river bank to point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 23rd, 1891.

T. J. ROADLEY.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following tract of land situate

in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "J. E. S." and "S. E." about one mile north from the head of Crawford Bay and one-half mile east of the large creek that empties into said bay, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to initial post; containing 320 acres more or less.

Balfour, B. C., October 13th, 1891.

J. E. STARK.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked J. K's N. E. corner, 20 chains north of the center of the forks of Kaslo creek, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Kaslo City, Kootenay Lake, B. C., October 1st, 1891.

JOHN KEEN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked A. M. Wilson's N. W. corner, placed on the east shore of Slocan lake about 200 yards north of a large creek which flows into the lake about 3 miles north of what is known as Carpenter creek, thence east 40 chains, thence south to the lake shore, thence following the meanderings of the lake shore in a westerly and northerly direction to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Ainsworth, November 2nd, 1891.

A. M. WILSON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked G. B. W., S. W. corner post, situate about 20 chains north of the southeast corner of Angus McGillivray's land, about one-half mile east of Slocan lake and about 10 chains south of Carpenter creek, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Ainsworth, October 31st, 1891.

G. B. WRIGHT.

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 the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked James Delaney and Thomas M. Ward's S. W. post, about one-half mile from Slocan lake, running east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, thence in a westerly direction following the lake shore to the source of the Slocan river, thence following the bank of the river in a southerly direction to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

JAMES DELANEY.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post placed upon the east shore of Slocan lake, near Carpenter creek, marked A. H., S. W. corner, thence running north 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to lake shore, thence west following meanderings of the shore to point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 30th, 1891.

WILSON HILL.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake placed near the outlet of Slocan lake, marked H. & A., S. W. corner, thence running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 60 chains more or less to shore of lake, thence south following the meanderings of shore to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 28th, 1891.

ALFRED HILL.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked A. L. McLean's N. W. post, situate on the Slocan river about 2 miles from the Slocan lake, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, November 1st, 1891.

A. L. MCLEAN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked James Dawson's N. W. post, situate on the Slocan river about one mile from the Slocan lake, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

JAMES DAWSON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following tract of land: Commencing at a stake marked A. McG. S. W. about half a mile south of Carpenter creek on Slocan lake, thence 80 chains, north following the meanderings of the lake, thence 40 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains west to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Ainsworth, B. C., October 17th, 1891.

ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY.

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 the following described land in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post at the southeast corner of lot 209, group 1, West Kootenay, thence west 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, more or less, to shore of Kootenay lake, thence following high-water mark in a northerly direction to initial post; containing 480 acres, more or less.

KASLO-KOOTENAY LAND CO.

Kaslo City, November 5th, 1891. Per G. T. Kane.

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 the following described tract of land: Situate at the junction of Sandon and Carpenter

creeks (the latter a tributary of Seaton creek, which flows into the east side of Slocan lake). Commencing at a post near the right bank of Sandon creek, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, (crossing Carpenter creek) thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, November 9th, 1891.

BRUCE WHITE.
JOHN SANDON.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post placed upon the shore at the head of Slocan lake, marked H. A., S. E. corner, thence running north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to shore of lake and following meanderings of shore to point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 31st, 1891.

E. C. ARTHUR.

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 the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked "S. L. S. W." being on the eastern boundary of J. W. Cockle's preemption and situate on the northern shore of Crawford bay, Kootenay lake, thence east along lake shore 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Balfour, B. C., October 13th, 1891.

W. P. SLOAN.
GEORGE LAIRD.

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 the following described land, situate on Seaton creek, about 10 miles east from Slocan lake: Commencing at a post on the right bank of said creek at the mouth of Carbonate gulch, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west following down the bank of said creek to place of commencement; containing 320 acres.

Slocan, October 6th, 1891.

W. F. MCCULLOCH.
THOMAS MCGOVERN.
CHARLES CHAMBERS.

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 the following described tract of land: Commencing at a post marked A. J. W., S. E. corner, on the north shore Kaslo bay, Kootenay lake, B. C., thence running west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 60 chains more or less to lake shore, thence following lake shore to initial post; containing 200 acres more or less.

Ainsworth, B. C., November 5th, 1891.

A. J. WHALEN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake on west bank of Slocan river, about 2 miles from Slocan lake and marked F. & C., N. E. corner, thence running west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to the river, thence following the meanderings of the river to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

M. M. FRY.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land: Commencing at a stake on west bank of Slocan river, about 3 miles from Slocan lake and marked F. & C., N. E. corner, thence running west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to the river, thence following the meanderings of river to the point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, October 24th, 1891.

A. D. COPLEN.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to purchase 320 acres, more or less, of land in the district of West Kootenay, commencing at a post placed on the east shore of Slocan lake about 40 chains south from the mouth of Seaton creek; thence west along the lake shore 40 chains; thence north along the lake shore 80 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to a point 80 chains due north from the point of commencement.

Nelson, October 21st, 1891.

J. FLETCHER.
A. S. FARWELL.



NOTICE.

A court of revision and appeal under the Assessment Act will be held at the government office, Nelson, on Thursday, December 10th, at 10 A. M.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Chairman court of revision and appeal.

Nelson, November 13th, 1891.

NOTICE.

A lis pendens has been recorded against the mineral claims "Chambers," "Monarch," and "Mattie B." in the Slocan country, upon a suit in the county court, by the undersigned, to have it declared that Charlie Chambers has only one-fourth undivided interest in these claims.

THOMAS SHEARER,
EDWARD BECKER,
CHARLES F. KENT.

Nelson, November 5th, 1891.

WARNING NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I am the owner of an undivided one-sixth interest in the mineral claims Washington and I C, situate in the Slocan district and recorded at Nelson in the names of William Lynch and M. Kinney. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing the interest in said claims recorded in the name of M. Kinney, pending litigation.

Ainsworth, B. C., October 17th, 1891.

W. E. MURRAY.

WARNING NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by one George Webber, whether the debts be contracted in my name or that of Walter & Webber or in his own name.

Nelson, B. C., November 20th, 1891.

LEOPOLD WALTER.

TIMBER LEASE NOTICES.

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 purpose:

1. 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 about 40 chains to end of the timber; thence west 20 chains, more or less, to the river; thence north along the river and timber to place of commencement; containing 560 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post on the east side of the Duncan fork, near mountain, about 2½ miles south from 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 and east to place of commencement; containing 260 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at the mouth of the east fork of the Duncan river, on the west bank of said river; thence south along the bank of the river about 2 miles to end of the timber; thence north and west along the mountain about 5 miles; thence east to the river 20 chains, more or less; thence south along the river to place of commencement; containing 1060 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a squared tree at foot of mountain on east side of Duncan river, about 3 1/2 miles south from 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 about 20 chains to the mountain; thence north along the mountain to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

5. Commencing at a post on the east side of the Duncan river, about half a mile above the big flood wood jamb; 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.

Commencing at a point three-quarters of one mile up the Duncan river from the mouth of east fork on east side of river; thence north and west along said river about 2 miles to end of the timber; thence north about 40 chains to the mountain; thence east and south along the mountain about 2 miles; 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.
August 3rd, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for the following described tracts of land for lumbering purposes:

Commencing 20 chains north of a post on the south side of Duck creek, on the Kootenay Valley Meadow Land Company's survey; thence east 20 chains; thence north 50 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 10 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 10 chains; thence east 20 chains to place of commencement; containing 210 acres, more or less.

Commencing at a point on edge of the meadow near or at H. Anderson's S. W. corner; thence east 70 or 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence south 30 chains, more or less, to the Kootenay Valley Meadow Land Company's survey; thence west and north along said boundary to place of commencement; containing 500 acres, more or less.

Commencing at a post and tree on the trail on the south side of Duck creek, about 2 miles from its mouth; thence east 30 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 50 or 60 chains, across the creek to foot of mountain; thence south along creek and mountain 120 chains; thence east 10 chains, more or less, to place of commencement; containing about 560 acres.

DAVIES-SAYWARD & CO.

July 11th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for the following described tracts of land, for lumbering purposes, both situated on Goat river:

1. Commencing at a post near trail on Goat river, north side, taking in the river north and south 30 chains; thence east along mountain and river 80 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 30 chains, to place of commencement: containing about 240 acres.

place of commencement; containing about 240 acres.

2. Commencing at a post on north side of Goat river, near the trail, thence east about 80 chains to the creek; thence south about 10 chains to side of burnt hill; thence east 3 miles to the mountains; thence north about 2 miles to the mountains; thence west and south about 4 miles along the mountains; thence south about 2 miles to the place of commencement.

Commencing at a post sections 24 and 25, I. P. township 7, on east boundary of Kootenay Valley Land Company's survey; thence south 20 chains from said post; thence east 60 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the end of the bottom lands as per map; thence west 10 chains; thence north 40

lands as per map; thence west 10 chains; thence north 10 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 50 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 10 or 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains to a post on the south bank of Goat river, marked Section 25; thence south 74 chains and 65 links along said section line to place of commencement; containing 2200 acres of land more or less.

Commencing at a post on the south bank of Goat river on the Kootenay Valley Land 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.

Dated July 1st, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for per

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for

permission to lease for cutting timber the following described land: Beginning at a post marked "southeast corner of G. B. Wright's timber lease," near the trail recently built up Schroder creek, said post being about 3 miles from the mouth of Schroder creek, thence running west along said Schroder creek 160 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east toward Kootenay lake 160 chains, thence south to place of commencement; containing 1200 acres, more or less.

G. B. WRIGHT.

Ainsworth, October 22nd, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that I have applied the chief commissioner for a special license to cut timber on 640 acres of crown lands, situate and bounded as follows: From my N. W. post near the eastern shore of Kootenay lake, about a mile south of Campbell creek (which creek is about 12 miles north of Hendryx camp) south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to starting point.

DENNIS CAIN.

Nelson, B. C., 12th November, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that I have applied to the chief commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut timber on 800 acres, or thereabouts, of crown lands, situate and bounded as follows: From my S. W. post, at the N. W. post of Dennis Cain's timber claim, on the eastern shore of Kootenay lake, north to Campbell creek, about 1 mile, thence east 2 miles following the meanderings of said creek, thence south $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, thence west 1 mile, thence south about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to D. Cain's N. E. corner, thence west 1 mile to starting point. J. F. HALEY.
Nelson, November 19th, 1891.

PRIVATE BILL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a line of railway from some point on Kootenay lake by way of Kaslo or other pass up the North Fork of Kaslo creek to some point at or near the summit between Kootenay and Slocan lakes, or the vicinity of the recently discovered mines in that section, with powers of extending said railway in any direction as may hereafter be deemed requisite for the transportation of ores and other products, with powers of building and operating branch lines from said railway to such mines as may now be or hereafter be discovered in the vicinity of said railway.

WILSON, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Victoria, October 20th, 1891. Solicitors for applicants.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Consumer's Waterworks Company, Limited Liability. The object of said company is to construct, maintain, equip, and operate waterworks at the town of Nelson, in West Kootenay district, and for the purposes thereof granting to the company the privilege of taking water from the East Fork of Cottonwood Smith creek, Cottonwood Smith creek, Ward creek, or either of their forks, with power to the company to build flumes and aqueducts, lay pipes, erect dams, acquire lands, purchase waterworks already in operation, and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

C. D. MASON,
November 16th. 1891. Solicitor for applicants.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, equipping and operating water-works at the town of Nelson, in West Kootenay district, in said province, and for the purpose thereof, granting to the company the privilege of taking water from Cottonwood Smith creek, Wark creek, and other suitable points, with power to the company to build flumes and aqueducts, lay pipes, erect dams, acquire lands, and do all things necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

November 18th, 1891.

Solicitors for applicants.

BODWELL & IRVING,

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the legislature of British Columbia application will be made for the passage of a private bill authorizing the applicants to construct, operate, and maintain tramways, for the purpose of conveying passengers, freight, and ores from some convenient point near Nelson to any point or points within a radius of 20 miles from Nelson, also to use so much of the waters of the Kootenay river as may be necessary for the purpose of generating electricity to be used either as a motive power for the said tramways, or to be supplied to consumers as a motive power for hauling, pumping, lighting, smelting, drilling, or for any other purposes for which it may be applied or be required; also to erect, lay, construct, and maintain all necessary works, buildings, pipes, poles, wires, appliances, or conveniences necessary or proper for the generating and transmitting of electricity or power.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for applicants.

November 12th 1891.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited Liability, the object of said company is to construct, maintain, equip, and operate electric light works at the town of Nelson, in West

Kootenay district, and for the purposes thereof, granting to the company the privilege of taking water from Cottonwood Smith creek for motive power to operate the works of the company, with power to the company to erect poles and string wires in the streets of Nelson, purchase works already in operation, and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

November 16th, 1891. C. D. MASON,
Solicitor for applicants.

APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the assistant commissioner of lands and works for West Kootenay district for permission to divert for 99 years 10,000 inches of water from Kaslo river at a point about 2 miles from its mouth, thence following the natural grade of north and south bank or adjoining benches or bench easterly to Kaslo City, thence across said city in such directions as may be required for the use of inhabitants of said city for domestic, agricultural, manufacturing, fire protection, and all other purposes for which water is generally used by a community.

NOTICE.

A lis pendens has been recorded by the undersigned, upon a suit in the county court, to have it declared that he is entitled to one-third undivided interest in each of the "Mountain Chief," "Maude E.," "Noble 5," and "Knoxville" mineral claims, and two-fifths undivided interest in each of the "Northern Belle" and "Blue Jay" mineral claims; all situate in the Slocan country. CHARLES OLSON.
Ainsworth, November 21st, 1891.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Hamber, Thynne & Henshaw of Vancouver and Nelson has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hamber will continue the Nelson business and messrs. Thynne and Henshaw the Vancouver business, each taking over the respective assets and liabilities of the offices as above mentioned.

Nelson, B. C., November 10th, 1891.

One Per Cent a Month

can be obtained for small amounts, loaned on short time and well secured. Apply to HOUSTON & INK, real estate and mine brokers, Miner building, Nelson.

HIGH SPEEDS ON RAILWAYS.

English Engineer: "In our last impression we gave particulars of certain fast railway trips made in the United States. We felt certain while we wrote that someone at the other side of the Atlantic would hasten to assure the world that the running of a single mile at the rate of 90 miles an hour was for an American locomotive no such remarkable feat after all; and, as anticipated, so it has fallen out. A correspondent of the Railway Master Mechanic, writing on the 14th of September from Buffalo, directs attention to a report in the Chicago Herald of a certain trip made last April by Jay Gould on the Chicago & North-Western railway, when a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles was covered in 5 minutes. This is going "one better" with a vengeance. The statement means that a speed of 102 miles an hour was attained and maintained for 5 minutes, and yet nothing broke. We shall not be surprised to hear that even this marvelous performance has been exceeded. When our friends in America begin record breaking they seldom know where to stop. However, in this country there are sanguine individuals who believe that 100 miles an hour may be safely and regularly attained. Far be it from us to assert that they are wrong. To run an engine for a single mile at a speed of 80 or 90 miles an hour is a very different operation from running one over a distance of say, 200 miles at the same speed. We are a long way from that as yet. But it may be taken as certain that if it could be made to pay our locomotive superintendents are quite prepared to run trains at an average speed of 60 miles an hour over long distances. It is altogether doubtful, however, that it would be possible to earn a profit unless the fares were raised to a point which would render such trains strictly limited in more senses than one. In the United States, where enormous distances have to be traversed, it is possible, that such trains may be in request. Here we do not think there is any demand for higher speeds than are now attained daily by our best expresses. In conclusion, we may perhaps add that we do not mean to imply that the Chicago Herald says wittingly that which is not. But we are only able to believe what we can, and our faith in our contemporary is not sufficient to counter-balance the intrinsic improbability of the story that Jay Gould or any one else ever traversed $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 5 minutes. That he ran 5 miles in $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes is, however, a statement not beyond our powers of belief. Even on the South-Eastern railway that speed is occasionally attained."

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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.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The Bank of Montreal will open a branch at Nelson in the spring, having leased the east half of the Mara building. The west half of the same building has been leased by the Hudson's Bay Company, who, it is said, will put in a stock of general merchandise in the spring. The Bank of Montreal and the Hudson's Bay Company are 2 of Canada's most solid trading and financial companies.

The small patches of arable land in the valleys of the southern portion of West Kootenay rival the best lands in the coast district in productiveness. Wilson & McBride have a ranch on the Columbia river, about 3 miles west of Robson, on which they have grown fine vegetables this year. A cabbage sent THE MINER last week weighed 16½ pounds. The head was firm and solid, and pronounced by those who should know equal to any grown in the interior districts of the province.

The tenders for the wharf at Nelson were opened on the 4th, and sent to Victoria for final action. It is said there were 6 tenders in, but the government agent does not see fit to make the figures public. This is a wrong action. All tenders for public works should be published.

R. Blundell has sold his lot on the southeast corner of Baker and Stanley streets to F. S. Barnard of Victoria for \$2000. Mr. Barnard owns the adjoining lot and has directed A. E. Hodgins, the architect, to make plans for a 2-story building, to be erected at once. The building will have a frontage of 60 feet on Baker street and a depth of 50 feet on Stanley. The ground floor will be divided into 3 20x50-foot stores and the second story into 5 or 6 offices.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease for lumbering purposes for a term of 25 years the following tract of land situated in West Kootenay district and described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of M. S. Davys's limit, thence south 100 chains, thence east 100 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence west 100 chains to point of commencement; containing 1000 acres more or less.

NELSON SAWMILL COMPANY,

Per W. J. Goepel, Manager.

Nelson, B. C., November 30th, 1891.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked Ross Mahon's S. E. corner, situate on west bank Slokan river, about ¼ mile about forks, thence running 40 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 80 chains east to place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Nelson, November 21st, 1891.

ROSS MAHON.

Notice is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a stake marked B. H. L's S. W. corner post, about high-water mark on north bank of Kootenay river, about 6 miles east of the town of Nelson, British Columbia, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south to bank of Kootenay river, thence following the sinuosities of the Kootenay river to the point of commencement, comprising 450 acres more or less.

Nelson, B. C., 30th November, 1891.

BENJAMIN HENRY LEE.

PRIVATE BILL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the legislature of British Columbia application will be made for the passage of a private bill authorizing the applicants to construct, operate, and maintain tramways, for the purpose of conveying passengers, freight, and ores from some convenient point near Nelson to any point or points within a radius of 25 miles from Nelson, also to take and use from the Kootenay river, in the vicinity of the falls of the said river, so much of the waters as may be necessary to obtain therefrom 5000 horse power, for the purposes of generating electricity to be used either as a motive power for the said tramways, or to be supplied by the applicants to consumers as a motive power for hauling, pumping, lighting, smelting, drilling, or for any other purposes for which it may be applied or be required; with power to the applicants to construct and maintain buildings, erections, raceways, or other works, in connection therewith for improving and increasing the water privilege; and also to enter upon and expropriate lands for a site for power houses, and for dams, raceways, or such other works as shall be necessary; also to erect, lay, construct, and maintain all necessary works, buildings, pipes, poles, wires, appliances, or conveniences necessary or proper for the generating and transmitting of electricity or power within the area above described.

November 12th 1891.

BODWELL & IRVING,

Solicitors for applicants.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, equipping, and operating water works at the town of Nelson, in the Kootenay district, in said province, and for the purposes thereof granting to the company the privilege of taking water from the Cottonwood Smith creek, the Ward creek and other suitable points, with power to the company to build flumes and

acqueducts, lay pipes, erect dams, acquire lands, and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

BODWELL & IRVING,

Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated 18th November, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the legislative assembly application will be made for a private bill authorizing the applicants to construct, operate and maintain a system of electric lighting in and about the present town of Nelson and its vicinity, and for that purpose to take so much of the waters of Cottonwood Smith creek as may be necessary for generating electricity for the supply of the said system; with power also to erect, lay and string such poles, pipes and wires through, along, over and under the streets and highways of the said town and its vicinity as may be necessary.

BODWELL & IRVING,

Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated 18th November, 1891.

Chas. E. Taylor,

FINANCIAL AGENT,

No. 6 Houston & Ink Building, Nelson, B. C.

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