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THE MINER

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NUMBER 86. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892. $4 A YEAR

THE LAND OFFICE NEEDS INVESTIGATING.

In the debate on the speech from the throne—or, in other words, in the debate on the government's report of its operations for the past year—mr. Kellie, the member for West Kootenay, very properly called the attention of the assembly to the Slocan Lake land withdrawal business. He also asked why it was that certain men could get title to land in the Dominion belt along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway while others could not. He might also ask when the Land Act is up for discussion, why applications to purchase were allowed on land that is known to be mineral in character—even allowing tracts to be purchased that included well-known mineral claims within their boundaries, and that too after good solid protests were sent in against the applications. He might also find out why it is that only natives of England can obtain these favorable decisions in the land office. In fact, he might also find out why it is that one of the most incompetent officials in the province is allowed to act as assistant commissioner of lands and works in the most important inland district in the province.

The Intentions of the Railroad Company.

Frank Fletcher, the land agent of the Columbia & Kootenay branch of the Canadian Pacific, arrived at Nelson from Victoria on Tuesday. He states that it appears to be the intention of the Canadian Pacific to build south from Revelstoke to the Upper Arrow lake, a distance of 30 miles, the coming summer, and that eventually the branch will be continued south to a connection with the Columbia & Kootenay. He also volunteered the statement that the company had nothing whatever to do with the withdrawal of the Slocan Lake land from sale. He said that as "land cruiser" for the company, he had more than a year ago asked Donald Stewart, one of the company's most intelligent exploring engineers, whether the land on Slocan lake was worth taking up, and mr. Stewart had answered in the negative. Mr. Fletcher says it is understood at Victoria that the government will sell its lots in Nelson early in the spring, The railroad company's lots will also be put on the market, but the first offerings will be here at Nelson. Mr. Fletcher leaves for the coast again in a week or so.

Corralling a Whole District.

John R. Cook intends to be full-handed when the wave of prosperity reaches Trail Creek district. During the week he has secured bonds on the following claims in that camp: From Samuel Creston, three-fourths of the St. Elmo; from Axel Johnson and Thomas Duffy, the whole of the Standard and three-fourths of the Yellow Jacket; from C. Abrahamson and James A. Gilker, the C. & C. and the Brunswick; from William Springer, one-half of the Number One; from M. Gray, the Eclipse. Mr. Cook left this morning for Spokane.

More Bank Officials for Nelson.

The staff of the Nelson branch of the Bank of Montreal was increased this week by the arrival of mr. Craig from New Westminster, who will act as accountant. The manager and accountant of the Bank of British Columbia's branch are reported on the way in, and are expected to arrive at Nelson next week. Nothing like plenty of money in a mining country, and these two great financial institutions are well able to supply the needs of the boys, provided, always, that the boys have good collateral.

Uncle Sam at the Telephone.

"Halloo, there, Chili! What about that Baltimore affair? I want an apology and I want it mighty quick."

"Oh, keep out there, Italy, I tell you I won't be hurried in the New Orleans matter."

"That you, Chili? Yes, we were interrupted. Now, as I was saying, I want an apology, an indemnity for the families of those sailors, and a positive promise that the murderers shall be punished. What's that you say? Can't promise punishment until the courts find the men guilty? Oh, that's all right. Blast your courts any—"

"Confound it, Italy, you in again? No, we didn't hang the New Orleans lynchers. You don't want me to usurp the courts, do you? Get off the wire."

"Say, there, Chili. You needn't talk to me about delays and your courts. Just see that you put up an apology and an indemnity and punish those rioters before Wednesday or there'll be war. See? What's that you say? Oh, blast it all, that's Italy again! How in thunder can a nation diplomatize with the wires crossed this way?"

A HOSPITAL WILL BE BUILT.

The public meeting on Saturday night to take action toward the erection of a general hospital in the lake country was attended by over 60 residents of Nelson. Mr. Bigelow was called to the chair and mr. Hodgins acted as secretary. After remarks by G. O. Buchanan, R. E. Lemon, and dr. Arthur, a motion that a committee be elected to carry out the intention of the meeting was made and carried. The following gentlemen were named as the committee: R. F. Green, W. Jevons, and Thomas McGovern of Ainsworth, dr. Hendryx and George F. Hayward of Pilot Bay, R. E. Lemon, W. F. Teetzel, John Hamilton, J. Fred Hume, R. W. Yuill, G. A. Bigelow, and A. E. Hodgins of Nelson. A subscription list was then opened and upwards of $800 was subscribed within 15 minutes. The meeting then adjourned for one month, at which time the committee is to report progress. The members of the committee living at Nelson met on Tuesday night and appointed sub-committees to attend to the business entrusted to them. Mr. Hamilton and mr. Lemon were appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the next day succeeded in obtaining nearly $1000 in addition to the amount subscribed at the public meeting. The assembly will be applied to for a charter and the government asked to donate a site. The people of Nelson will build the hospital without asking for outside contributions, and when built it will be open to the people of all the camps in southern Kootenay. The building will be erected by the middle of May.

Character of Ore Changing.

The south drift on the Dandy is in 50 feet from the crosscut tunnel, and its face is in ore of entirely different character from that first encountered. The gangue is quartz carrying grey copper, and is of the same character as that found in the Silver King. Local experts—men, too, whose knowledge was gained in delving in the claims on Toad mountain—say all the indications are that a good-sized ore-body is close at hand. Foreman Springer expresses himself as confident that the Dandy is a pretty good property.

A Sorrowful Soliloquy.

A well-known miner who operates on 49 creek pays Nelson an occasional visit, and sometimes forgets himself and takes aboard just "three fingers" too much of the ardent. Then he becomes a trifle too noisily loquacious and has to be escorted to the limits of the town. He was thus escorted one day this week, and when his escort turned to leave, the well-known miner sorrowfully soliloquized thusly: "The human race is a conglomerate mixture; when they get through with me they show me the door."

In 786 Feet.

The Silver King tunnel is in 786 feet, and the work reported as going on as usual. The weather has been quite mild on the mountain and the snow is melting rapidly.

THE WEEKLY MAIL BAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: Is there a good prospect for a first-class passenger and tug-boat on the Columbia lake, with Nelson as its headquarters? If so can we arrange for the building of the boat at Nelson?

F. L. OSLER,
CAPTAIN MILLIKEN.

Q'Appelle, Northwest Territory, January 27th, 1892.

There will be 8 or 9 boats on Kootenay lake the coming summer, and it is doubtful whether they will all pay. The best boat on the lake (the Nelson) was built at Nelson last year; the builder however, came from Portland, Oregon. Come and look the ground over for yourselves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: Please send me a late copy of THE MINER.

JAMES FINDLAY.

Twin Elm, Ontario, January 12th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: I am anxious to learn something about Nelson and Ainsworth, and the best way to get to these towns from Portland.

ROBERT BROWN.

East Portland, Oregon, January 31st.

Come and learn facts for yourself. The only route open at present is by way of Spokane; thence to Colville, where a stage is met that will take you to Little Dalles; thence by muleback 90 miles to Nelson. Ainsworth is about 30 miles northeast of Nelson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: There are a number of men here who intend going to your country early in the spring, and they would like some information in regard to it.

JOHN McLAUCHLIN.

Union Mines, B. C., January 27th.

The Kootenay Lake country is made up of the Nelson, Ainsworth, and Goat River mining divisions. In the Nelson division, the mines carry gold, silver, copper, and lead, the best copper-silver mine being the Silver King and the best known gold mine the Poorman. The recent rich silver-lead discoveries on Slocan lake are in Nelson division. In the Ainsworth division, the mines are all lead-silver and are scattered over a section of country 10 miles wide by 20 miles long. Many of the claims paid from the grass-roots, and steam hoists are now on 4 properties. The Kaslo creek discoveries are in Ainsworth division. In the Goat River division are a number of claims carrying copper-silver and lead-silver ores. Trail Creek division is on the west side of the Columbia river, near the boundary line. The Kootenay Lake country is believed by many to be one of the best mineralized sections of the Pacific coast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: We are very much in need of a copy of the mining laws of British Columbia. Will you please mail us a copy?

JOHN C. FISHER,
Secretary Spokane Mining Exchange.

Spokane, Washington, February 3rd.

A Number of Trail Creek Claims Bonded.

A Trail Creek correspondent writes THE MINER under date of the 10th: "There has been considerable stir among our prospecting magnates of late, and the mere fact that they are wearing their best overalls every day indicates that they have been making cash sales. Of the claims bonded lately, the following can be mentioned: The War Eagle, the Virginia, and two-thirds of the Iron Mask, bond $14,000, cash $1000; one-third of the Iron Mask, bond $4000, cash $400; the Cliff, bond $10,000, cash $1000; the St. Elmo, bond $6500, cash $650. A number of lots in Trail have also changed hands. A preemption has been taken up near the Le Roi mine. There is also a little stir at the Pend d'Orille river, several applications to lease large tracts of abandoned placer ground have been sent in. Altogether, things down here are beginning to run very smoothly."

The Montreal Company Means Business.

Superintendent Robertson of the Grizzly Bear returned to Nelson from Spokane this week. He reports the new owners of the Silver Queen as ready to go to work on that property as soon as supplies can be got to the ground. Work would even be commenced at once were supplies obtainable.

579

MADDEN HOUSE

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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.

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Vernon Street, near Josephine,
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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.

HOW THE POORMAN MINE WAS SOLD.

Everybody has heard of "Jim" Wardner and "old John" Davenport, both mining men of note. They are both yarn spinners, and the following is one of "Jim's," told the other day to a little group of mining men in the Hotel Spokane, and printed in the Review of the 5th: "About 3 years ago," said he, "I went up to Nelson to look at the Hall mines and some other prospects up in Kootenay, and, by the way, the Silver King was not a rich looking prospect in those days. They had about 6 inches of ore in the shaft and had not yet struck it in the tunnel, and it would have been a pretty bold speculator who would have given $50 for it. But to return to the story I was going to tell, there wasn't a house in Nelson at the time, only Ward's big tent, and we used to sit around a big fire in the open air at nights because we could not have one inside.

"I had made a couple of trips to the Poorman, out 6 miles from Nelson, which was an awful pretty prospect, and every time I came or went I was sure to meet John Davenport, its present owner, on the trail. So one forenoon when we had both been monkeying around trying to fight shy of one another—for we had both came to the conclusion that the other man wanted the mine—Davenport came to me and said: 'See here, Jim, let's go outside and talk this thing over.' So we went out in the brush 50 yards or so and sat down to fix the matter somehow.

"I started the ball by saying that I wanted the mine and I supposed he did too, to which he assented, and then I suggested that we should go in on it together. He said he could not do that; he had all the partners he wanted. 'But I'll tell you what I will do,' he continued. 'The Idaho is down there'—pointing to where she lay in the river with steam up a few rods off—'and one of us will go out on her and leave the other to buy the mine. It's no use bidding it up against one another."

"This struck me as reasonable, so I said, 'All right; now how are we going to settle who's to go?" 'Oh, that's easily done,' said he, 'I'll play you a game of seven-up, and the man that loses takes the Idaho to Bonner's Berry.' I went after a pack of cards, and we played three games of seven points, Davenport winning the last two: so I went to the tent, got my things, said good-by to Ward, and got on board the Idaho, which pulled out right away.

"Now comes the sequel. I had a big sack of ore with me which I brought along to Spokane. You see some of the rock was free milling and some was sulphurets. I knew about what the free milling rock went, but I had no idea how the sulphurets would go, so I took a sample down to Lanius, who was assaying here then, and his returns were $750 to the ton. This was a caution, and I made up my mind that, seven-up or no seven-up, I was going back to Nelson to buy that mine. When the Idaho pulled into Nelson on her way to Ainsworth, John Davenport and Ike Nail and John McDougall, the old owners of the Poorman, stepped on board on their way to the latter camp, and shaking hands with me, Ike said: 'Well, we've just closed that deal with Davenport, and we're d——d glad of it.' That's how I came to lose the Poorman mine."

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

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by any hotel in the Kootenay Lake country.
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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.
Telephone 21.

Furniture and Pianos!

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Nelson and Revelstoke,

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

John L. Sullivan, with that brutal frankness that is generally associated with gross stupidity, declares that he "was brought up to believe that negroes, or 'niggers,' as we call them, were intended by the Lord as inferiors, and that their place was under the whites. You may understand it plainer if I say their place is cleaning spittoons; you understand? If God intended them to be equal to the white men He would not have changed their color."

John's views are those of an exceptional ignoramus and lunkhead today, but he unquestionably tells the truth when he says that in his youth such opinions were sound Democratic doctrine. Sullivan is an enemy of peace, law, order, industry, humanity; of everything that separates the life of civilized man from the ferocious turbulence of a man-eating tiger. He is an Irish-American who has vindicated the principle of home rule by slapping the faces of women who have angered him when in his cups; cuffing news-boys of tender years, beating his own wife brutally, and whipping a horse so outrageously as to cause his arrest for cruelty to animals.

And this is a kind of a white man that generally poses as the champion of the color line, drawing it even as Sullivan does between brutes; between the white and the black bull dog; between the white and the black ruffian and outlaw. It is notorious that Jackson is a very much decenter man that Sullivan; he is not intemperate; is not a braggart, a gin pig, nor a blockhead like Sullivan, and yet this great hulking white brute thinks that a negro has no right in the prize ring, but should confine himself to his hereditary vocation of "cleaning spittoons" and kindred employments. Jackson is regarded by Sullivan as an upstart and intruder; a creature whom nature intended for the lowest class of workers, and not for the noble calling of a professional fighter, social and industrial ruffian and outlaw. Sullivan's own calling is deemed a detestible and disgusting one by the vast majority of intelligent and humane persons of his own color, and yet Sullivan despises Jackson, not because he is a prize-fighter, but because he is black. Jackson is to blame for consenting to be a prize-fighter, but is not responsible for his color, which, as mr. Sullivan admits, was the deliberate act of God.

If anything was needed to prove how little brains is necessary to be a prizefighter, we find it in this drawing of the color line among brutes. Sullivan would probably decline to shake hands with Fred Douglass, who has successfully evaded the divine intention and not only has risen above "spittoons," but has been the esteemed friend and associate of a very large number of distinguished white men who regard Sullivan as a mere stalwart loafer who prostitutes the sanctity of his magnificent body for money, to the utter degradation of his humanity. It would be interesting to know whether Sullivan thinks that Toussaint L' Ouverture, general Dumas, Ira Aldridge, and a host of other negro celebrities were vulgar upstarts and impertinent intruders upon a white civilization because they tried to rise above "spittoons" and behaved as if they thought a black man was better than a white brute.

John doesn't "clean spittoons;" he doesn't do any kind of honest, lawful, legitimate labor; he's a non-productive, lawless, illiterate ruffian, and it is a grim satire on the Democratic theory, "This is a white man's government," to find its most earnest defender a notorious prizefighter, who thinks it is a social, intellectual, and industrial rise for a white man to sell his body to the highest bidder; who despises a negro pugilist not for his shameful calling, but for his color; who argues that God intended the negro to be an inferior man, and declines to give Jackson a chance to prove that he is the better brute of the two, and has in a black body a white soul that, like Sullivan's, is above cleaning spittoons; like Sullivan, has "no use for a spittoon."

It was one of Sullivan's stripe that said when asked to vote for a negro suffrage amendment: "Of course; why not? G—d d—n the dirty nager, he ought to suffer."

The Proper Place to Drink.

An eminent New England jurist once said that the women witnesses on both sides in the Beecher trial did not appear to know the difference between virtue and a mere sense of fashionable propriety, for they seemed to think an intrigue with a man of genius, pretending by virtue of pulpit eloquence to be an oracle of God, was a venial offense compared with sinning with mediocrity in shape of your next door neighbor. The fashionable feminine view is that it is especially bad to drink in a saloon under any circumstances. As a matter of fact, it is not any worse to drink in a saloon, if you do not drink intemperately, than it is to drink at home behind your door or the blinds of your neighbor. The vice is intemperance, whether you drink at home or abroad, and if to drink at all is a vice then it is quite as vicious at home as abroad. Pinchbeck society virtue; propriety posing as purity holds it is not good "form" to drink in a saloon even if you are temperate in your indulgence, but it is at least condonable if you "get full" at home. This mistaken sense of propriety calls a man who drinks wine at dinner a gentleman, while it stigmatizes a man who drinks whisky in a saloon as an ill-bred person. Morally speaking, the only drinking that is defensible is that which never trenches on sobriety of thought, speech, or action, and when drinking does trench on sobriety, it is indecent and immoral at home and abroad.

A Cowboy's Wonderful Ride.

J. J. Halliday rode from Ervay to Casper, Wyoming, a distance of 70 miles, in 6 hours, changing horses but once. He went for a doctor to attend a woman who had dislocated her hip.

JOHN HOUSTON. CHARLES H. INK.

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Ho! For the Slocan Mines!

The undersigned is prepared to pack supplies for mine owners, miners, and prospectors

FROM KASLO CITY

TO THE SLOCAN MINES,

and to the mines on the headwaters and tributaries of Kaslo and Schroder creeks. Saddle horses will at all times be in readiness for travelers bound for the eldorados tributary to Kaslo City. All orders left at Green Brothers' stores at Kaslo City and Ainsworth will receive prompt attention. HUGH McLEOD.

Kaslo City, B. C., December 10th, 1891.

ELDORADO CITY

Slocan Lake at mouth of Carpenter Creek.

HUNTER & McKINNON

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND MINERS' SUPPLIES.

There is no need of prospectors or others bound for the Slocan district bringing in supplies. Our stock is complete and will be sold at reasonable prices. Eldorado City is not a boom townsite, but is situate within 5 to 9 miles of all the mines so far discovered in Slocan district, and is easily accessible from Nelson either summer or winter, being distant but 60 miles.

KASLO-SLOCAN

The EASIEST and QUICKEST ROUTE in to the SLOCAN MINES is by way of KASLO CITY. Pack and saddle horses for the conveyance of parties and supplies will be always on hand, as soon as it is possible to reach that district in the spring.

BREMNER & WATSON

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.

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

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

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

The government has introduced a bill to amend the Land Act, or, perhaps, to wipe out the present Act altogether. One of the provisions of the law should be a section making it impossible for the commissioner of lands and works to declare the Act inoperative at will. The charge has been made that favoritism had full swing in the land office, and THE MINER has pretty good evidence that all the favorites were not residents of Victoria.

And while the government is changing the Land Act, so as to make it impossible for any one to speculate in crown lands, it might, with wisdom, put in a section to prevent speculation in timber limits. Under the present law a few sawmill barons have a mortgage on all the accessible timber in the province.

THE MINER repeats a suggestion it made over a year ago, that is, withdraw from sale or lease all timber land, and instead allow timber to be cut as the necessities of the people demand, charging therefor a tax of so much per thousand feet of lumber cut. If this were the law of the province, it would not be a greater difficulty to engage in saw-milling or log-cutting than in merchandising or carpentering. The tax could be collected as easily as other taxes and at no additional expense. In the end, the result would be a larger revenue to the province, and no more logs would be cut than would be required for the uses of the people and the demands of commerce. And the needs of future generations would not be mortgaged to the heirs and assigns of the timber-limit speculators of today.

If the Mineral Act is to be amended at this session of the assembly, no attention should be paid colonel Baker's suggestion as to the boundaries of locations. The present method would in no way be improved by adopting the colonel's suggestions. The better plan would be to make all locations one thousand feet square, the location to be marked by a single stake only, instead of three as at present. In describing a location, the locator would simply claim five hundred feet due north and south and east and west from his stake. This would make all lines run due north and south and due east and west. If the stake was placed on the ledge, the locator would never be in danger of losing part of his ledge by reason of not knowing its trend; he would always have one thousand feet. There could be no dispute about end stakes, for the prior location would always govern. Again: The present law is too indefinite as regards ledges that cross or parallel each other. The locator of a mineral claim should be entitled to all the mineral found within the lines of his claim extended vertically downward, as he is within the end lines now. If this plan were adopted, an end would be put to litigation over the dip of ledges, which is one of the most fruitful causes of litigation in the United States today, and will be in British Columbia once our mines are opened up. The adoption of the plan outlined above would work a hardship on no one and would do much to simplify the location of mineral claims.

In discussing the annexation question, an Ontario paper makes the following sensible remarks: "It seems silly to kick up such a row "about annexation and swear by all the gods of "war that we shall all die in the last ditch before "throwing in our lot with Uncle Sam, while "thousands of Canadians cross the border every "year, find employment, and do well. Do any "of us think less of the young fellows who have "gone to the states and are making their way "in the world? Do we not, as a matter of fact, "think all the more of them for holding their "own in competition with the thousands who "are struggling along the same avenues of success, and pushing their way up the same "ladders of advancement? Can nothin be "done to keep our young men in our wn "country? It is not only those who have "gone to the states of whom we must think, "but of the thousands who are going every "year—of the thousands who will go this year, "just as certainly as the creeks in the hills find "their way to the rivers, and the rivers find "their way to the sea. We can well understand that Uncle Sam should be in no hurry "to annex Canada, when he is annexing our "young men by the thousand every year; but "ill fares the land whose young men cannot "find work in their own country, and who are "driven to seek employment in a foreign land. "Canada will never be the country nature destined her to be, if those of her sons who are "most anxious to make their way in the world "expend their energies in the up-building of "other lands."

W. F. Teetzel & Co.

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CLOTHING

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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 2.

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

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, DD, "	40 00
No. 1 common, D, "	25 00
" " DD, "	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.....2½@10c

Mills at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake.

S. C. Spalding, . . . Manager

R. F. PERRY, Agent at Nelson.
BREMNER & WATSON, Agents at Ainsworth.

EDWARD APPLEWHAITE.

W. GESNER ALLAN,
Coroner, Deputy Sheriff, and Notary Public.

APPLEWHAITE, ALLAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

Postoffice Box 69. S. E. CORNER BAKER AND JOSEPHINE STREETS, NELSON, B. C. Telephone 24.

Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.
Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission.

GREAT REDUCTION WORKS.

Merely to give an idea of the magnitude of the smelting business, a business that is yet in its infancy in British Columbia, the following account of the workings of a smelter at Kansas City is given. The day may not be far distant when works equally as large will be in operation at Pilot Bay, and perhaps at other points in the Kootenay Lake country:

The great works of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company at Kansas City, Missouri, which are among the largest works of the kind in the world, have experienced a year of healthy activity and of general prosperity. The output of this immense institution for the past 12 months is about 15 per cent larger than during the previous year, being approximately 25,000 ounces of gold, 8,780,000 ounces of silver, and about 50,000,000 pounds of lead. In the handling of this vast business, there has been a contribution to the resources of Uncle Sam on account of tax on lead ores of about $350,000, or over $400,000 since the McKinley bill took effect. On the whole, the year has been quite satisfactory, this enormous tax paid being offset by increased margins on dry ores of the United States, and while profits are not up to expectations, yet business is being adjusted to the changed conditions.

The works of the Consolidated Smelting & Refining Works, built about 10 years ago, are among the largest, if not the largest, in the world. The smelting grounds contain 18 acres. Six acres, or one-third of this tract, is covered with buildings. Every day, when working under favorable conditions, it handles about 40 carloads of material, including fuel, flux, ore, and other articles. The works have a capacity for handling about 23,000 tons per annum. The total refining capacity reaches the enormous amount of 50,000 tons of lead and 20,000,000 onnces of silver. The silver contains a quantity of gold. These ingredients have not been separated heretofore, being sent to the government mint for treatment; but the company has built a large separating plant to separate gold from silver, and now produces fine gold, fine silver, refined lead, and in 60 days will have a copper plant completed.

The copper plant which is now being built covers an area of 100 × 150 feet, and has cost to date over $100,000. It will have a capacity of 400 tons of fine copper monthly.

Since the smelting works were built their operation has been attended with great success, the extensive business transacted by the company and the regular employment furnished mechanics and laborers at high wages, has established one of the greatest industries in the country. They are located at the natural meeting point of all the ores and smelting materials from British America to the City of Mexico.

There are 5 general departments of work in the 6 acres of buildings comprising the smelter. They are the assaying, sampling, roasting, smelting, and refining. In each one of these there are numerous different processes to which the ore is subjected while being treated. In the assaying department, the value and component parts of the various ores are treated and determined. On the sampling floor the ores are mixed in the proper proportion for successful smelting. From the sampling department the ore goes to the blasting furnaces; there, with a mixture of charcoal, crushed stone, old tin cans, and other smelting and fluxing ingredients, it is shoveled into the furnaces, and bullion is seen pouring out at one point into receptacles and the slag or refuse matter at another. The slag is received into bowl-shaped barrows two feet in diameter and a foot and a half deep, and taken to the slag-yard. Some valuable material remains in this. It settles to the bottom while cooling and the part that is only fit for the ballast remains on top. The valuable portion is easily removed from the worthless portion of the cake of slag by a slight blow from a hammer. This is treated over again, while the slag is sold to the railway companies for ballast. The bullion which comes from the blast furnace contains silver, gold, lead, zinc, and a few minor ingredients. This is received in molds, and when cooled each moldful is called a pig. Each pig weighs 75 pounds and is worth about $15. The bullion is taken to the refractory department, where it is subjected to several processes which separate the gold and silver from the lead. The pigs of lead are loaded into cars at the smelter and shipped by express. This smelter produces one-fifth of all the silver and lead smelted in the United States.

Conversing by a Natural Telephone.

A marvelous story comes from Dakota of a discovery which has been accidentally made in the mountains northwest of Rapid City. It is stated that there is a natural telephone line between two mountains in the Black Hills range.

On each side of a valley 12 miles in width stand two peaks several thousand feet high, which tower above the other mountains and have long been known as landmarks. They have only on rare occasions been scaled, so but very little is known of their topography.

Some little while ago two parties started out, one for each peak, taking with them heliographs for the purpose of signaling to each other across the valley. The ascent was made, and when the top was reached one of the party on the north mountain was surprised to hear voices which apparently came out of the air.

By changing his position he discovered that a certain spot on the mountain he could hear the voices, but that in other positions he could not hear them. He called the attention of his party to the phenomenon, and when the attention of the other party had been attracted it was found that an ordinary conversation was plainly heard from one mountain top to the other.

This may be considered a rather tall story to hoist upon the intelligent reader of the day, but Electricity offers the following as an explanation: The form of the mountain might be considered as serving the purposes of elliptical refractors of sound, the speakers placing themselves in the foci at each end of the ellipse. The low density of the atmosphere at the altitude at which the observers were would also tend toward intensifying the sound.

The various whispering galleries in England and the continent can be quoted as showing how sound is magnified under certain conditions; another instance may be found in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City. This, the last, is of enormous dimensions, is built in the form of a true ellipse and a person standing in the focus at one end can carry on a conversation in a whisper with another person who places himself in the focus at the other end.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL (all paid up), $12,000,000
REST, ... 6,000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH,.....President
Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND,.....Vice-President
E. S. CLOUSTON,.....General Manager

NELSON BRANCH, 13 EAST BAKER STREET.

Branches in London (England), New York and Chicago, and in the principal cities in Canada;

Buy and sell sterling exchange and cable tranfers;

Grant commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world;

Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Rate of interest at present four per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (paid up), £600,000 . $3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE FUND, £220,000 . . 1,100,000

BRANCHES:
Victoria, B. C., San Francisco, California,
Vancouver, B. C., Portland, Oregon,
New Westminster, B.C., Seattle, Washington,
Nanaimo, B. C., Tacoma, Washington.
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HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, England.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
CANADA—Bank of Montreal and branches;
Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches;
Imperial Bank of Canada and branches;
Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and
Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents Bank of Montreal, New York;
Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

A Branch of this Bank will be established in the Kootenay Lake District (at NELSON, B. C.) as soon as the season opens in the spring of 1892, and will undertake collections, remittances (to and from all points), and a general banking business. WM. C. WARD,
Victoria, B. C., December 10th, 1891. Manager.

THE KOOTENAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

PIONEER FINANCIAL HOUSE OF NELSON.

Transacts a general financial business.
Interest allowed on deposits at best rates.
Money to loan on business paper and against securities.

GENERAL AGENCY

London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.;
Taylor's celebrated safes;
Accident Insurance Company of North America.
CHAS. E. TAYLOR, Manager.

The Neosho Mining Company, (Foreign).

Registered the 5th day of January, 1892.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that I have this day registered "The Neosho Mining Company, (Foreign)," under the "Companies Act, Part IV, Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the company is established are:

1. To acquire by purchase, or from the government of the United States, or of British Columbia, or of the sovereignty thereof, or otherwise; to take on lease or on license, to own and possess gold and silver mines and other mines and easements, licenses or other interests in the same, or either of them, wheresoever situated.

2. To acquire, build, lease, construct, own, and possess smelting works and reduction works for the reduction and smelting of gold ores, silver ores, or other ores.

3. To develop the several properties and classes of property hereinbefore named, and to acquire, build, construct, lease, own, and possess the works, plant, machinery, and apparatus necessary to or useful for the development of said properties and the enjoyment thereof, and also such easements, licenses, patents, patent-rights, and privileges as are or may be conveniently enjoyable for its business objects as the same are herein expressed.

4. To search for, get, work, raise, make merchantable, sell and deal in, gold and silver ores and other ores and other metals, minerals, and substances, and for these purposes or other purposes of the company, or any of them, (whenever deemed expedient) to construct, maintain, and improve, and to contribute to the expense of constructing, maintaining, and improving water powers, plants for the generation of electricity, railways, tramways, and other buildings, structures, and works calculated directly or indirectly to advance the development of the properties of the company or of the interests of the company.

5. To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise to acquire, and own real and personal property in the state of Washington, and in British Columbia and elsewhere, and interests in the same.

6. To borrow money or raise money at interest upon or by the issuance of its bonds, debentures, bills of exchange, promissory notes or other obligations, and to secure the payment of the same by mortgaging or otherwise hypothecating the real or personal property or other property of the said corporation.

7. To engage in a general mercantile business in the state of Washington and in British Columbia.

8. To do all such other things as are, or are reasonably believed to be incidental to, or conducive towards the attainment of the objects herein expressed, or of any of such objects, or of the general profit and advantage of said company, so that said corporation shall have as full, free, and ample powers of carrying on its said business or businesses, and every branch or part thereof, and such other lines of business as are necessarily or conveniently incident thereto, as a private partnership or person would or could have in the premises.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), divided into five thousand (5000) shares of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each.

The term of existence of said company is fifty (50) years.

The place of business of said company is located at Ainsworth, province of British Columbia.

SEAL. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 5th day of January, 1892, in the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia. C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar of joint stock companies.

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: Commencing at a stake placed near the outlet of Slocan lake, marked Alfred Hill's S. W. corner, about three-quarters of a mile from Slocan lake outlet and one-half mile from Slocan river, thence running east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less. ALFRED HILL.
Nelson, December 14th, 1891.

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 C. C. Sproue's N. E. corner post, placed on the Slocan trail about 4 miles from the forks of the Slocan river, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains following the meanderings of the river, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less. C. C. SPROULE.
Nelson, December 14th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply, within 60 days, to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, which is situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked E. Corning's northwest corner, planted on the shore of Slocan lake, running thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to Slocan river, thence north following meanderings of river to shore of lake, to initial post; containing 160 acres more or less.
Dated, December 17th, 1891. E. CORNING.

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 in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked Bert Crane and Duncan McRae's southeast corner on the north bank of the Kootenay river, about one mile below the Kootenay & Columbia railway bridge, thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 80 chains east following the shore of Kootenay river to place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less, except right-of-way of railway company in area claimed. BERT CRANE.
Nelson, January 18th, 1892. DUNCAN McRAE.

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 C. D. Kinnee's southeast corner about 40 chains west of Kaslo bay, thence running 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south; containing 160 acres. C. D. KINNEE.
Ainsworth, December 29th, 1891.

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 on the extreme north end of Slocan lake, marked E. A. Bielenberg's S. W. corner post, thence running north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence following the shore of the lake to initial post.
E. A. BIELENBERG.
Ainsworth, December 10th, 1891.

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 J. H. Brownlee's northwest corner, at the center of the forks of Kaslo river, about 4 miles west of Kaslo City, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.
J. H. BROWNLEE.
Dated this 26th day of November, 1891.

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 in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post, marked "Hunter & Hume's southeast corner," planted 300 yards south of a creek about 2 miles south of the stream known as Carpenter creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains to the shore of Slocan lake, thence south 80 chains following the lake shore, thence east 20 chains, following the lake shore to initial post; containing 160 acres more or less.
WILLIAM HUNTER,
Nelson, December 9th, 1891. J. FRED HUME.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply within 60 days to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, which is situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post (marked M. Malloy and G. A. Bigelow, northwest corner) planted on the shore of Slocan lake at a point about 100 chains north of Carpenter creek, running thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains south, or to the north line of the land applied for by Angus McGillivray and by J. Fletcher and A. S. Farwell, thence 80 chains west, or to shore of lake, thence north, following shore of lake, to initial post; containing 320 acres more or less.
M. MALLOY,
Dated, December 16th, 1891. G. A. BIGELOW.

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 on shore of Slocan lake at a stake marked J. R. Cook's southwest corner, thence 80 chains north on east side of Hume & Hunter's purchase application, thence 40 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains west to place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.
Dated, December 6th, 1891. JOHN R. COOK.

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 J. Hamilton's northeast corner, planted 350 feet above the bridge of the Columbia & Kootenay railway where the same crosses the Kootenay rapids, on the north side of the river, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence following the shore of the Kootenay river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less, excepting right of way of railroad company in area claimed. J. HAMILTON.
Nelson, January 11th, 1892.

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 placed upon the east bank of Slocan river, said post being about 4 miles from the mouth of Slocan river, thence running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the meanderings of the river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less. RICHARD STUCKEY.
Nelson, January 19th, 1892.

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 stake near the outlet of Slocan lake marked David B. Bogle's northwest corner post, thence running east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains; containing 320 acres more or less.
Nelson, 31st December, 1891. DAVID B. BOGLE.

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 a tract of land situated in West Kootenay district and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked Eli Carpenter's southeast corner post, 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. ELI CARPENTER.
Nelson, January 5th, 1892.

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 J. D. Townley's northeast corner, planted on the south shore of the Kootenay river about 500 feet east of the bridge of the Columbia & Kootenay railway where same crosses the Kootenay rapids, thence 20 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 20 chains north, to the shore of the Kootenay river, thence in an easterly direction following the shore of the Kootenay river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less, excepting right of way of railroad company in area claimed.
Nelson, January 11th, 1892. J. D. TOWNLEY.

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 stake planted about half a mile east of Forty-nine creek, on south side of Kootenay river, marked "Neil McLean's northeast corner," running thence 20 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 20 chains north, thence east (following the banks of the river) to initial stake; containing 160 acres more or less. NEIL McLEAN.
Dated, January 23rd, 1892.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that J. L. Retallack, as agent for George C. Howe, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the "Fourth," situate in Hot Springs camp, West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.
N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, December 14th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that Scott McDonald, as agent for A. W. McCune, has filed the necessary papers and made application for for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the "Libby," situate in Hot Springs camp, West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication. N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, November 23rd, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 17th February, for the construction of a wharf.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office, Tolson building. T. H. GIFFIN,
For commissioner lands and works.
Nelson, B. C., February 3rd, 1892.

C. E. C. BROWN, L.D.S.

Special attention given to care and treatment of diseased teeth. Crown and bridge work of the most approved modes. Gold plates, as well as vulcanite, inserted. Teeth regulated. All work warranted. Will visit West Kootenay at the opening of navigation and spend the greater part of the summer. Due notice of visit will be given in THE MINER.
January 19th, 1892.

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.

HELL'S HEAVY MAJORITY.

Some writer on the New York Sun has been taking what he calls a "speculative census" on the population of hell. This self-appointed superintendent of the census proceeds in a manner as arbitrary and uncompromising as can well be imagined. From Adam's time to Christ he estimates the entire population of the earth at any given time to be about a billion. Estimating 3 generations to the century, there were, therefore, 120,000,000,000 people who lived after Adam and died before Christ, and who, therefore, have no hope of salvation, but who are condemned to wear out the Good Intentions Paving Company's work for the rest of their natural lives—or deaths. In the same ratio, the 19 centuries which have elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era have furnished 57,000,000,000 original package. But from this number the writer deducts 18,000,000,000 persons (including himself) who have been saved from eternal fire by Christianity. But even with this number deducted there are 159,000,000,000 souls in various stages of the baking process, some, perhaps, somewhat browned and crisp by this time, who are condemned to inhabit a region from which the fire department has been permanently banished and where Fourth of July is at a discount. This grand total is offset by only 18,000,000,000 who have been saved, giving the winter resort a warm majority of 141,000,000,000.

Favorable to the Abbott Government.

The Dominion bye-elections, so far, have resulted favorably to the Abbott government. On January 28th, Kingston was carried by Metcalfe by 97, and Halton by Henderson by 462 votes. Gibson, "Grit," was returned from Lincoln by 150. Sir John Thompson predicts that the "Grits" will lose 3 seats in Nova Scotia.

WENT TO SEE A LEG SHOW.

"The smallest and most unappreciative audience I ever saw," said Tagliapietra, the baritone, "was in Weatherford, Texas, 15 years ago. It consisted solely of 12 cowboys, and they stayed in the house just 2 minutes. At the end of that time they showed their want of approval by shooting out the footlights and leaving the hall. The stage was a rude platform in one end, raised on horses so that one could see clear under it. Not more than 4 or 5 people could go on at once, but we had to have the $300, and I decided to give the show. I asked the manager if he had any scenery, and he replied with great dignity that he most certainly had. When we came around at night I was dumfounded by discovering that the scenery consisted of common sheets tacked up at the rear and sides of the stage. There was no curtain, and a dozen kerosene oil lamps served as footlights. There was no use kicking, so we got ready to produce 'La Favorita' under these conditions.

"There was not a soul in the house when we commenced, but we were told the audience was across the street getting a drink and would come over after we got to work. In a few minutes they came—12 tall, lank-looking cowboys, with their trousers in their boots, broad sombreros, clanking spurs, pistols in their belts, and a lantern in the right hand of each man, stalked noisily in and sat down on the frame benches. Poor Litta, who was on the stage, nearly fainted, so I hastened on the first chorus and rushed as many people on the stage as we could. The rest stood around on the floor. The cowboys listened patiently until they could make themselves heard, when the leader sang out:

"'Say muncher, ain't there no legs in this show?'

"I replied very deferentially that we were wedded to music and that Tagliapietra's Grand Italian Opera Company was not a leg show. A look of great disgust spread over the leader's face as he said:

"'Thunder! Boys, let's mosey,' and drawing out his pistol, shot out the lamp nearest without spilling a drop of oil. Each man followed suit, till the lights were all extinguished; then gravely picked up their lanterns and courteously invited us all over to take a drink. They stalked out as gravely and silently as they came in."

An Engineer's Premonition.

A telegraph operator on one of the single track roads leading out of Philadelphia had an experience last week that will last him a lifetime. The young man became careless, as dispatchers sometimes will, and he gave orders for a freight and passenger train, moving in opposite directions, to go to a certain station. When the trains had started the operator suddenly remembered that they couldn't reach the place without a collision. It was too late to countermand the order, and in his agony cold drops of perspiration ran down his face. In describing his feelings afterward he said he lived years in the few short minutes which should decide the fate of the trains. He was startled and relieved by seeing the engineer of the freight walk into the tower. The engineer had received his orders, but when he reached a switch he had a premonition there was something wrong and he turned in on the side track. His train was scarcely out of the way when the express thundered by.

The next day the operator went to the superintendent of the road and told him what had happened, at the same time handing in his resignation. The manager looked at him for a moment and then said:

"Go back to your work, my boy. This experience has been a lesson for you. I don't think it will occur again in the future."

The telegrapher, in telling the story, remarked that another such fright would drive him crazy. He added that this is only a sample of what narrow escapes people have on railroads. There is something in luck, but few understand how intelligent trainmen often avert disasters.

An Interesting Discovery of Mining Tools.

A peninsula called Keweenaw point, jutting into lake Superior from the southern shore toward the northeast, is famous as the center of a vast copper mining industry. Last year the mines produced no less than 105,586,000 pounds of renned copper, and it is estimated that during next year production will be increased by at least 20 per cent. E. B. Hinsdale, who contributes to the latest bulletin of the American Geographical Society an article on the subject, has much that is interesting to say about the numerous prehistoric mines which have been found in this region.

These ancient mines, judging from their extent, must have been worked for centuries. Who the workers were no one can tell. They seem to have known nothing of the smelting of copper. What they sought were pieces that could be fashioned by cold hammering into useful articles and ornaments. They understood the use of fire in softening the rocks to enable them to break away the rock from the masses of copper. They could not drill, but used the stone-hammer freely.

More than 10 cartloads of stone-hammers were found in the neighborhood of the Minnesota mine. In one place the excavation was about 50 feet deep and at the bottom were found timbers forming a scaffolding, and a large sheet of copper was discovered there. In another place, in one of the old pits, was found a mass of copper weighing 46 tons. At another point the excavation was 26 feet deep.

In another opening, at the depth of 18 feet, a mass of copper weighing over 6 tons was found, raised about 5 feet from its native bed by the ancients, and secured on oaken props. Every projecting point had been taken off, so that the exposed surface was smooth. Whoever the workers may have been, many centuries must have passed since their mines were abandoned. The trenches and openings have been filled up or nearly so. Monstrous trees have grown over their work and fallen to decay, other generations of trees springing up. When the mines were rediscovered decayed trunks of large trees were lying over the works, while a heavy growth of live timber stood on the ground.

THE JOHN DOTY ENGINE COMPANY, LTD.

OF TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MARINE AND STATIONARY

ENGINES AND BOILERS

British Columbia Branch: 520 Cordova Street, Vancouver.

O. P. ST. JOHN, Manager.

Keep in stock a full supply of engineer and mill supplies, such as pipe and fittings, brass goods, sheet and other packing, rubber valves, rubber and leather belting, Dodge wood split-pulleys, oils and lubricants, etc.
Estimates for boilers and engines made on application. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

HOISTING ENGINES AND SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES.

ARTHUR E. HODGINS,

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

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

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

E. C. ARTHUR, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

Telephone 45. Office: Stanley and Victoria Streets.

J. R. WILLIAMS,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Corner Silica and Ward Streets, Nelson. Telephone 40.

WM. H. WHITTAKER,

Barrister at Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Office, Victoria street, Kamloops, B. C.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

....AT....

NELSON AND AINSWORTH.

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

CORRAL AND STABLING

AT NELSON,

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

EXPRESS PARCELS AND LIGHT FREIGHT

will be promptly forwarded to and from Colville, Trail, Nelson, Balfour, Pilot Bay, and Ainsworth.

NELSON OEFICE AND MARKET,

NO. II EAST BAKER STREET

Telephone 32.

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.

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.

Telephone 27. 7, 9, and 11 East Vernon Street, NELSON, B. C.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Among the arrivals this week were M. J. Brown of Demersville, Montana, J. M. Yates of Seattle, Washington, and E. T. Barnette of Moscow, Idaho. They came in by way of Little Dalles. They are all of the opinion that the people on this side of the line are disposed to accord travelers fair treatment, and not only show a willingness to be accommodating, but are reasonable in their charges. Mr. Yates remarked that if this country was on the south side of the line, instead of travelers paying 50 cents a meal at stopping places, they would be charged at least a dollar. Mr. Brown is recently from the line of the Great Northern, and gives it as his opinion that the track of that road will be laid from the east to Bonner's Ferry by May 1st and from the west by April 1st. He says that much of the grade along the Kootenay river is of sand and loam and not above high-water. To prevent its being washed out it will have to be riprapped, and that can only be done after the track is laid. Hence, the track will be laid to Bonner's Ferry as early as possible.

Died, at Nelson, on the 9th instant, Godfrey Soulby, infant son of mr. and mrs. G. E. R. Ellis; aged 4 months.

There is no one thing more needed in Nelson than a first-class laundry. Such an enterprise would pay from the "grass-roots."

Fully a million cigars will be smoked in the Kootenay Lake country this year, and there is no good reason why the cigars should not be made in one of the lake's "commercial centers." Build up home enterprises.

The water works company is making arrangements to put in a mile or more new mains in the spring. The pipe used will be 6 and 8-inch, so that an abundant supply of water can be supplied residents who wish to irrigate garden plots, it being the intention of the company to supply water for that purpose free.

Frank Hughes, who is in trouble at Spokane over some real estate deals, is well known at Ainsworth, where he clerked for Green Brothers. He was for a time mr. Kane's agent in selling Kaslo City town lots, but it is understood his agency was cancelled before he left Ainsworth for Spokane, in December last. Judging from all the facts obtainable, the lots he sold were either his own or those of the boys who are making headquarters at Spokane this winter. The prices paid by J. F. King and others are out of all proportion to the value of the property; hence, the kick. The following lots stand in Hughes's name: Lots 18 in block 2; 19 and 20 in block 3; 25 in block 7; 22, 23, and 24 in block 12.

Jim Delaney, Mike Kealey, Al Read, and several others started for Slocan lake on Thursday. They all intended going to the mouth of Carpenter creek (Eldorado City), where Jim Delaney has a contract to erect a hotel building for Joe Fletcher, formerly of Ainsworth. They expected to make the through trip in 4 days.

One of the best known contractors on the coast writes THE MINER, under date of January 31st: "You are going to have a big boom in the Kootenay Lake country this year. Wherever I have been on the coast, mining men and speculators are all talking about Nelson and making inquiries as to the best routes to go in. I am also informed by friends in Montreal that a number of mining men there are making arrangements to go in by the first boat down from Revelstoke.'

LAND NOTICE.

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 on Queen's Bay marked Arthur E. Hodgin's S. E. corner, thence running west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less to the lake shore, thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

ARTHUR E. HODGINS.

Nelson, December 13th, 1891.

TIMBER LEASE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease for lumbering purposes the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked C. J. Dupont's N. E. corner, about 5 miles southwest of the town of Nelson, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 140 chains, to the point of commencement; containing 840 acres more or less.

February 1st, 1892. C. J. DUPONT.

KASLO CITY

One of the best points for investment in the Kootenay Lake country.

BUY EARLY

in order to obtain the full benefit of the coming season's rise in values.

LOTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

and on the best terms can be had of C. HAMBER, West Baker street, Nelson, duly authorized Nelson agent for the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company, Limited.

C. W. BUSK & CO.

BALFOUR,

desire to give notice to their patrons that they intend shortly to discontinue the GROCERY AND PROVISION department of their business, and devote themselves entirely to the ENGLISH CLOTHING and MEN'S FURNISHING department, which they will continue to offer as heretofore at prices that defy competition. A fresh consignment is awaiting the opening of navigation at Bonner's Ferry. Their stock of PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES still on hand will be sold at once on reasonable terms by private sale. All correspondence will be treated as confidential.

APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to make application to the licensing board, at its next sitting at Ainsworth, for a license for a hotel, to be known as the "Grand Central," at Kaslo City, West Kootenay district, the firm to be known as Condon & Co.

M. E. CONDON,
E. H. DAVIDSON,
JOHN McPHEE.

Kaslo City, B. C., February 11th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to make application to the licensing board, at its next sitting at Nelson, for a license for a hotel at the forks of Slocan river, West Kootenay district.

CHARLES BROWN.
R. K. EVANS.

Slocan River, B. C., February 11th, 1892.

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, and Gents' Furnishings. Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.---Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. AGENTS: Val Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee; Northwest Ærated Water Co.; Gooderham & Worts' Whisky.

EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON

TELEPHONES.