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THE MINER

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CHEERING REPORTS FROM HOT SPRINGS.

Superintendent Thompson reports the United mine looking as if it was sure to be one of the big bonanzas of the Kootenay Lake country. The 2-compartment working shaft is down 75 feet, and in ore from grass-roots to bottom. At 50 feet a drift was run on the vein for a distance of 50 feet both ways from the shaft. This work proved the ore body continuous and large, fully 200 tons of ore being extracted in running the 100 feet. At the bottom of the shaft the vein is 3 feet wide and in solid ore. As work progresses, the indications are that the next 25 feet will expose a larger ore body than either that on the surface or at the 50-foot level.

Development work continues on the No. 1, a mine owned by the same company that owns the United. During the winter a drift has been run on the vein for a distance of 100 feet. About 75 tons of high-grade ore was extracted, the character of the ore changing for the better as the drift is advanced. The ore is a carbonate, assaying from $80 to $600 to the ton in silver. The vein is about 18 inches wide.

Superintendent McGovern reports the shaft on the Skyline down 150 feet. If the ledge is not tapped at 200 feet a crosscut will be run.

Work was suspended on the Union shaft, at a depth of 90 feet, on account of water. The ore runs from $80 to $300 in silver.

The name of the postmaster-general of the United States is sure to be handed down in history now that it has been given to a mineral claim in Hot Springs district. Hector Tourigny and A. A. McKinnon are the joint owners of the Wanamaker. In doing the assessment work bunches of native silver ore were struck, and now the 2 owners honestly believe that they have one of the richest propositions in the lake country.

Summary of the News from Trail Creek.

The latest advices from Trail Creek district are that the Crown Point, owned by Oscar Runnels, shows 8 feet of ore that assays about $100 a ton in gold, silver, and copper. The Spokane company which purchased the Le Roi has a shaft down 30 feet in $100 ore. The St. Elmo, owned by a mr. Krause of the Cœur d'Alene country, has a 40-foot ledge. The ledge was tapped at a depth of 50 feet in running a 75-foot tunnel. Hoover's Lily May is looking well at the bottom of the shaft, now down 35 feet. The character of the ore has changed somewhat, and is now copper pyrites. The Center Star is owned by Joe Morris and others, and shows 15 feet of ore at a depth of 10 feet. The War Eagle looks equally as well as the Center Star. A tunnel is being run on the Idaho. Springer's No. 1 and Grady's Excelsior show about 6 feet of ore each. The Consolidated St. Elmo has a 12-foot and the Standard an 8-foot vein. The Zilor and Homestake, owned by Ed Stewart and Billy Perdue, look well for the work done. The Homestake is a galena claim and the Zilor copper. Charles Dundee and John McKinley are doing assessment work on 4 claims, all of which have good showings.

Claim the Road is a Public, not a Private, One.

The face of the tunnel in the Silver King is less than 35 feet distant from the shaft and is still in solid ore; the ore, if anything, improving in grade. It is not known in Nelson what the owners intend doing after connection with the shaft is made; in fact, they cannot do much until the wagon road is completed to the mine. The representatives of the owners here claim that the road from Nelson to the Silver King is in no sense a private one for, by the present survey, it passes a number of good claims before it reaches the Silver King ground. If completed the road would cross or be close to more than 25 mineral claims, among others the Dandy, the Iroquois, the Newmarket, the Grizzly Bear, the Silver Queen, the Daisy, the American Flag, the Kootenay Bonanza, the Venita Boy, the Silver King, the Jim Crow, the Victoria, the Ollie, and the Last Chance. The road is now within 6 miles of the Silver King, and could be completed by June 1st, provided work was commenced early in the spring.

OPPOSED TO MR. MARA'S RETURN.

While the people of the lake country take a great interest in all questions that concern the Dominion, they will not be able to take part in the election set for March 5th. They are not friendly to mr. Mara, and would not support him had they an opportunity to register and vote. THE MINER would not support him, for the one reason that he is not its ideal of a representative. It believes that he is a self-seeker before everything else. While not supporting him, it will treat him fairly, and will at all times give him due credit for any act he performs in the public interest. In his address to the electorate in 188,7 he said: "I should favor a reciprocity treaty with the United States that would include the products of British Columbia; but would oppose any modification of the tariff which would have a tendency toward free trade as long as our neighbors keep their markets closed against us by high protective duties." He is now said to be in favor of a fair reciprocity treaty with the United States, but opposed to commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity, either of which, he considers, means the framing of Canadian tariff laws at Washington. Mr. Mara will not get a vote at Nelson, which under the antequated Dominion law is the only polling place in the southern half of West Kootenay, for the simple reason that the ballot papers cannot possibly be received in time from Kamloops to be used on election day. While the electors of the Kootenay Lake country are denied a voice in sending a representative to Ottawa, that representative need not fear but that he will be reminded of their presence in the district should he neglect their interests to further his own. Mr. Mara's ribs will be prodded often during his next term in the Dominion house of commons, for he has a weakness for looking after mr. Mara first and all the time.

Will Expend $15,000 in Development Work.

The Pacific Bullion Mining Company of Spokane Falls, at a recent meeting, elected L. C. Dillman, president; John H. Stone, vice-president; Frank McCullough, secretary; John F. Wallgamot, general manager: and W. B. Cowgill, treasurer. It was also decided to expend $15,000 on the property this year in development work, and to ship all the ore possible. The company owns the the Spokane and Trinket claims in Hot Springs district and the Water Jacket and one other claim in Toad Mountain district. The ore in the Spokane and Trinket is galena, and several tons were shipped from the former claim in 1889.

A Hint to the Government.

The bridge across the Kootenay will be completed within a month, and as soon as the pile-driver frame can be put together, work will be commenced on the railroad wharf. The government could not do better than have contractor McGillivray build the Nelson wharf at the same time, as it could then be done much cheaper than by awarding a contract later on to parties who would have to bring in a new plant.

The Water not to be Granted Away.

Under date of Victoria, February 10th, J. M. Kellie, member of the legislative assembly for West Kootenay district, writes: "An effort is being made to introduce and pass a general railway act, modeled after that of Washington." He also states that the water of Ward and Cottonwood Smith creeks will be held in trust by the province for the people of Nelson.

A HALF INTEREST SOLD FOR $10,000.

On the 28th of July last M. S. Davys secured a half interest in the Whitewater mine on Rover creek for running a 200-foot tunnel on the property, building a trail, and making other improvements. At the same time he secured an option on the other half interest. The development work proved the property better than expectations, milling tests of the ore giving returns of over $100 a ton in gold. In fact, the return from the Revelstoke smelter company was $110 in gold and $9 in silver, with the "remark" that it was the best ore sampled by the company. Mr. Davys has succeeded in placing the property in Victoria, as documents now on record at Nelson prove. On the 4th instant John Francis Wallace and Howard Pearson Heacock sold their half interest in the Whitewater to William John Goepel of Victoria for $10,000, $2500 of the purchase money being paid in cash. Of the remainder, $2500 is to be paid on August 1st, 1891, and $5000 on October 31st, 1891, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. It is understood that work will be resumed on the property within 60 days. A new trail will probably be built up Rover creek, so as to shorten the distance for packing in machinery and supplies. The Whitewater is situated about 20 miles southwest of Nelson, and not more than 10 miles from the Columbia & Kootenay railway.

Can Mr. Fletcher Explain the Cause of the Delay?

Can postoffice inspector Fletcher explain why it is that letters postmarked "Victoria, February 3rd," do not reach Nelson until February 19th? Can he also explain why it is that Denver, Colorado, papers of February 11th reach Nelson as early as Victoria papers of the 7th? It is supposed here that the Nelson mail is made up and dispatched from Victoria on Wednesdays of each week. If this supposition is correct, why is it that the Victoria Colonist of Tuesday is not forwarded in that mail? Complaints are made to THE MINER that letters mailed at Donald and Revelstoke for Nelson are more than a month in transit. Mr. Fletcher, stir up the Victoria office. Evidently it is going to seed.

Rumors.

There are rumors and rumors. A late arrival from Vancouver (not Dan McGillivray), who claims to have the ear of the highmuckamuck officials of the Canadian Pacific, states to his friends that the railroad is dickering with the owners of the "Bogustown" townsite, and if given half the lots there the depot will be located at the land end of the wharf that Joshua Davies built. In that case, Nelson will not be even a whistling station on the Columbia & Kootenay. But as long as dr. Hendryx will run the old-stand-by Galena up to the Citizens' wharf, Nelson will be the metropolis of the Kootenay Lake country.

The Royalty Clause Doomed.

It is the general impression in Victoria that the royalty clause in the Railway Aid Act will be repealed. The repeal of that clause will go far to restore confidence on the outside, as many investors labor under the belief that every mineral claim in British Columbia comes under the provisions of that act. By repealing the royalty clause and striking out the mine laborer tax and remodling section 89, the legislative assembly will do much to put the mining business on a basis that will insure an influx of outside money to districts that are now much depressed.

Not a Low-Grade Proposition.

Ore from a claim on the north side of the Kootenay, and nearly opposite the mouth of 49 creek, is creating no little excitement at Nelson. The gangue is quartz and the ore iron pyrites, carrying gold and silver to the value of $180 to the ton. Corning and Conners are the owners.

Goods and Supplies Delivered at any Prospect, Claim, or Mine in the Hot Springs Mining District.

E. S. WILSON & CO.

CARRY FULL LINES OF

MINERS' SUPPLIES, IRON AND STEEL, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
STAPLE GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED, DRY GOODS,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING.

Drugs and Cigars in stock at Ainsworth. AINSWORTH, B. C., and REVELSTOKE, B. C.

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that assessed and provincial revenue taxes for 1891 are now due and payable at my office, Nelson, at the following rates:

If paid on or before the 30th June.

One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate;
One-third of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;
Seven and one-half cents per acre on wild land.

If paid on or after the 1st July.

Two-thirds of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate;
One-half of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property;
Eight and one-half cents per acre on wild land.

T. H. GIFFIN, assessor and collector.
Nelson, February 10th, 1891.

TIMBER LEASE.

Notice is hereby given, that thirty days after date we intend making application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease for lumbering purposes, for a term of twenty-five years, the following-described tract of land situate in West Kootenay district, British Columbia: Commencing at a post 10 chains south of north-east corner post of M. S. Davys's limit; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement; and containing 1800 acres, more or less.

NELSON SAWMILL COMPANY,
By M. S. DAVYS and J. W. TOLSON.
Nelson, B. C., February 2nd, 1891.

APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHT.

I hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the honorable chief commissioner of lands and works for authority to take three hundred inches of water from a spring of water now flowing in three branches through my preemption near Nelson, in West Kootenay district, at any point from its source or throughout my preemption, to be conveyed across the land reserved by the government and my preemption, to any portion of my said preemption or the town of Nelson, where water will be required for irrigation, manufacturing, milling, and household purposes; for a term of ninety-nine years. J. D. TOWNLEY.
Nelson, October 22nd, 1890.

APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHT.

I hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the honorable chief commissioner of lands and works for authority to take one thousand inches of water from Cottonwood Smith creek, near Nelson, in West Kootenay district; commencing at a point where the said Cottonwood Smith creek first enters my preemption or at any point where it flows through or at its exit from my preemption or thereabouts, to be conveyed through the lands reserved by the government and my preemption to any portion of the said town of Nelson where water will be required for milling, manufacturing, and household purposes for a term of ninety-nine years. J. D. TOWNLEY.
Nelson, October 22nd, 1890.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

Notice is hereby given that George W. Adrian, by his agent, Josiah Fletcher, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the John A. Logan, situated in the Warm Springs subdivision, Kootenay lake, which he desires to purchase.

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

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.
Revelstoke, December 22nd, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that John M. Buckley and Edward J. Roberts, by their agent, W. W. Sprague, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Portland, situated in the Warm Springs subdivision, Kootenay lake, which they desire to purchase.

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

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.
Revelstoke, December 22nd, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Sprague has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Tenderfoot, situated at the Warm Springs, West Kootenay district.

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

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.
Revelstoke, December 22nd, 1890.

THE NEW MINING ACT, BUT NOT YET A LAW.

The following are the principal sections of the quartz mining bill which is now being considered by the legislative assembly at Victoria. The sections omitted are of secondary importance. Suggestions as to changes or omissions should be sent direct to J. M. Kellie, M. P. P., at Victoria, and, no doubt, he will take pleasure in placing them before the mining committee of the assembly:

3. Every person over, but not under, eighteen years of age, and every joint stock company, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner, and shall be considered a free miner, upon taking out a free miner's certificate. A minor who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining property and liabilities contracted in connection therewith, be treated as of full age. A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable.

4. A free miner's certificate may be granted for one or more years, to run from the date thereof, or from the expiration of the applicant's then existing certificate, upon the payment therefor of the fees set out in the schedule of fees to this act. Only one person or one joint stock company shall be named therein.

8. Every person and joint stock company engaged in mining for minerals (other than coal) shall take out a free miner's certificate, and every person or joint stock company who mines or works as a miner in any mineral claim, mine held as real estate, or tunnel, or on any flume, drain, or ditch, without having taken out and obtained such certificate, shall, on conviction thereof in a summary way, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, besides costs: Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right to collect wages or payment for work done by any person who, through not being a free miner, has rendered himself liable to the above penalty.

9. No person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mineral claim, or any minerals therein, or in or to any water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, unless he or it shall have a free miner's certificate unexpired. And on the expiration of a free miner's certificate the owner thereof shall absolutely forfeit all his rights and interests, in or to any mineral claim, and all and any minerals therein, and in or to any and every water right, mining ditch, drain, tunnel, or flume, which may be held or claimed by such owner of such expired free miner's certificate, unless such owner shall, on or before the day following the expiration of such certificate, obtain a new free miner's certificate: Provided, nevertheless, that a shareholder in a joint stock company need not be a free miner, and though not a free miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any shares therein: And provided, also, that this section shall not apply to mineral claims for which a certificate of improvement or crown grant has been issued.

10. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, but not longer, have the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine upon any waste lands of the crown for all minerals other than coal, and upon all lands the right whereon to so enter upon, prospect, and mine all minerals other than coal shall have been, or hereafter shall be, reserved to the crown and its licenses, and also to enter, locate, prospect, and mine for gold and silver upon any lands the right whereon to so enter and mine such gold and silver shall have been, or shall be, reserved to the crown and its licenses. Excepting out of all the above description of lands any land occupied by any building, and any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any orchard, and any land for the time being actually under cultivation, and any land lawfully occupied for mining purposes other than placer mining, and also Indian reservations. Provided that in the event of such entry being made upon lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, such free miner previously to such entry shall give adequate security to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner for any loss or damages which may be caused by such entry; and provided, that after such entry he shall make full compensation to the occupant or owner of such lands for any loss or damages which may be caused by reason of such entry; such compensation, in case of dispute, to be determined by the court having jurisdiction in mining disputes, with or without a jury of not less than five.

11. Any free miner may enter upon any crown lands, or lands covered by timber leases, or any lands the timber whereon has been reserved by the crown, to cut timber for mining purposes.

12. Any free miner shall be at liberty at any period of the year, while actually prospecting or engaged in mining, to kill game for his own use.

14. Any free miner desiring to locate a mineral claim shall, subject to the provisions of this act with respect to land which may be used for mining, enter upon the same and locate a plot of ground, where possible, 1500 feet long by 600 feet wide, and, where possible, in rectangular form; Provided, however, that the end lines of every mineral claim shall be parallel. In defining the size of a mineral claim, it shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

15. A mineral claim shall be marked by three legal posts placed, as near as possible, at equal distances from each other along the center line. The posts shall be numbered 1, 2, 3. The center post shall always be numbered 2, and in determining the center line and length of the claim a line shall be run from 1 through 2 and be continued in the same straight line to the required distance, without reference, as to direction, to post 3, but, as to distance, such line shall not exceed the distance in a straight line between posts 1 and 3, and shall not exceed 1500 feet. On each post there shall be placed a legible notice in writing, stating the name of the claim, its length in feet, and the direction of the center line, with the date of the notice and name of the claimant of the ground. When a claim is located in a timbered country, where any one post cannot be seen from the next post, the locator shall blaze a line connecting all the posts. It shall be unlawful to remove or change the situation of any post unless the claim shall have been previously abandoned or forfeited.

16. Any location made upon Sunday shall not for that reason be invalid, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

19. Every free miner locating a mineral claim shall record the same with the mining recorder of the district within which the same is situate, within 15 days after the location thereof, if located within 10 miles of the office of the said mining recorder. One additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional 10 miles or fraction thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose in the office of the said mining recorder, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of each locator, the number of each locator's free miner's certificate, the locality of the mine, the direction of the center line, the length in feet, the date of location, and the date of record.

24. Any free miner having located and recorded a mineral claim shall be entitled to hold the same for the period of one year from the recording of the same, and thence from year to year: Provided, however, that during the first 6 months of such year and of each succeeding year, such free miner shall do or cause to be done work on the claim itself to the value of $100, and shall satisfy the gold commissioner or mining recorder that such work has been done, by an affidavit of the free miner or his agent, setting out a detailed statement of such work, and shall obtain from such gold commissioner or mining recorder, and shall record a certificate of such work having been done. If such work shall not be done, or if such certificate shall not be so obtained and recorded within such 6 months as aforesaid in each and every year, the claim shall be deemed vacant and abandoned, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the time for performing such work shall have been extended by the gold commissioner or mining recorder, in accordance with section of this act.

25. Upon any dispute as to the title to any mineral claim, no irregularity made previous to the date of the record of the certificate of work next preceding the then last recorded certificate of work shall affect the title thereto, and it shall be assumed that up to that date the title to such claim was perfect.

26. No free miner shall be entitled to hold, in his own name or in the name of any other person, more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode except by purchase, but such free miner may hold by location a claim on each separate vein or lode.

27. A free miner may at any time abandon any mineral claim by giving notice in writing of such intention to abandon to the mining recorder, and from the date of such notice all interest of such free miner in such claim shall cease.

28. When a free miner abandons a mineral claim, he shall have the right to take from the same any machinery and any personal property which he may have placed on the same, and any ore which he may have extracted therefrom.

29. No free miner shall be entitled to relocate any mineral claim or any portion thereof, which he shall have abandoned or forfeited, unless he shall have obtained the written permission of the gold commissioner to make such relocation; and he shall hold no interest in any portion of such mineral claim, by location, without such permission.

30. Should any free miner locate and record more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode, all such locations and records, excepting the location and record of his first claim on such vein or lode, shall be void, unless such first claim has been abandoned or forfeited.

31. The lawful holder of a mineral claim shall have the exclusive right and possession of all the surface included within the lines of his location, and of all veins or lodes throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins or lodes may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downwards as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such surface location; but his right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or lodes shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downwards as above described, through the end lines of his location so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or lodes; and nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another: Provided, always, that a prior location on the dip of a vein or lode shall have priority over a subsequent location on the same vein or lode, though such subsequent location may be upon the apex of the vein or lode; and provided, always, that in cases where the land in which such claim is situate is lawfully owned or occupied for other than mining purposes, the above section shall be read subject to the rights and interests of such owner or occupier. And it is hereby expressly declared that a location laid crosswise of a vein or lode, so that its center line crosses the same instead of following the course thereof will secure only so much of the vein or lode as it actually crosses at the surface, and the side lines of the location will become the end lines thereof, for the purpose of defining the rights of the owners. A location shall be deemed to have been laid crosswise when the smallest angle made by the center line falling on the general course of the vein or lode is greater than forty-five degrees.

34. The interest of a free miner in his mineral claim shall, save as to claims held as real estate, be deemed to be a chattle interest, equivalent to a lease, for one year, and thence from year to year subject to the performance and observance of all the terms and conditions of this act.

35. Any lawful holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to a crown grant thereof on payment to the government of British Columbia of the sum of twenty-five dollars per acre in lieu of expenditure on the claim. The intending purchaser shall cause a notice of his intention to purchase to be inserted in the British Columbia Gazette, and in one newspaper circulating in the district in which the claim is situate, for sixty days prior to the issuance of the crown grant.

36. Whenever the lawful holder of a mineral claim shall have complied with the following requirements, he shall be entitled to receive from the gold commissioner a certificate of improvements in respect of such claim:

(a) Done or caused to be done work on the claim itself in developing a mine to the value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of all houses, buildings, and other like improvements:
(b) Found a vein or lode within the limits of such claim:
(c) Had the claim surveyed by an authorized provincial land surveyor, who shall have made three plats of the claim, and placed one such plat on the No. 2 or center post of the claim, or on a post as near thereto as possible, and who shall have accurately defined the boundaries of such claim by placing monuments or legal posts at the angles or corners of such claim, and who shall have also examined the work, done on the mine itself for the development thereof, and made an affidavit setting out fully the particulars of such work exclusive of houses, buildings, and other like improvements, and to the best of his belief the value of such work, and that a vein or lode has been found to exist on the claim:
(d) Shall have posted on the same post as the said plat, and also on the outside of the office of the mining recorder, a legible notice in writing of his intention to apply for a certificate of improvements, and such notice shall contain:
   1. The name of the claim:
   2. The name of the lawful holder thereof:
   3. The number of such holder's existing free miner's certificate:
   4. His intention to apply for certificate of improvements at the end of sixty days, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant:
   5. The date of the notice:
(e) Inserted a copy of such notice in the British Columbia Gazette, and in one newspaper circulating in the district in which the claim is situate, for at least sixty days prior to such application, which insertions can be made at any time after the posting of the notice on the claim:
(f) Filed with the mining recorder:
   1. Affidavit of the holder of the claim, or his agent, in form in schedule of this act:
   2. Affidavit of the said surveyor in form in schedule of this act:
   3. Two copies of the plat of such claim:
   4. A copy of the surveyor's field notes.

37. Provided, nevertheless, that no certificate of improvements shall be granted in respect of a mineral claim the title to which is in litigation, and a certificate of improvements granted in respect of any such claim shall be null and void.

38. After the issuing and recording of such certificate of improvements, and while such certificate shall be in force, the claim shall not be deemed abandoned or forfeited on account of the holder thereof failing to take out a free miner's certificate, and it shall not be necessary to do any work thereon.

41. If the holder of a mineral claim, after applying for a certificate of improvements, shall sell and transfer such claim to another free miner, upon satisfactory proof of such sale and transfer being made to the gold commissioner, the new holder of the claim shall be entitled to a certificate of improvements in his own name. And if a sale and transfer shall be made to any person or company after a certificate of improvements shall have been issued, upon proper proof of such sale and transfer being made to the satisfaction of the chief commissioner of lands and works, the crown grant shall issue to the new holder of the claim.

46. Should there be an adverse claimant for a mineral claim, or any part thereof, such claimant shall, at some time prior to the granting and recording of the certificate of improvements, commence proceedings in some court of competent jurisdiction with a view to determine the matters in dispute, and he shall prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure to do so shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. And such claimant shall also give notice in writing to the gold commissioner or mining recorder of such adverse claim before the granting and recording of such certificate of improvements. After the granting of such certificate of improvements, no action shall be brought with respect to the title of such claim except on the ground of fraud.

48. If an adverse claim shall only affect a portion of the ground for which a certificate of improvements is applied, the boundaries of such portion shall be shown by a plat of the entire adverse claim, and the applicant may relinquish the portion covered by the adverse claim, and still be entitled to a certificate of improvements for the undisputed remainder of his claim, upon complying with the requirements of this act.

50. Every conveyance, bill of sale, mortgage, or other document of title relating to any mineral claim, mine held as real estate, or mining interest, shall be recorded within the time prescribed for recording mineral claims: Provided, always, that the failure to so record any such document shall not invalidate the same as between the parties thereto, but such documents as to third parties shall take effect from the date of record, and not from the date of such document.

51. No transfer of any mineral claim, or of any interest therein, shall be enforceable unless the same shall be in writing, signed by the transferrer or by his agent authorised in writing, and recorded by the mining recorder; and if signed by an agent, the authority of such agent shall be recorded before the record of such transfer.

53. In case of the death of any free miner, his mineral claim shall not be open to location by any other person, either during his last illness or for the period of 12 months after his decease.

55. A free miner may locate any unoccupied or unreserved crown land not known to contain mineral, and not exceeding 5 acres as a mill site. No free miner shall at any one time hold more than one mill site obtained by him under this section. Such mill site shall be as nearly as possible in the form of a square.

60. A free miner who is the holder of a mineral claim, or mine held as real estate, or of any mill site, may, at the discretion of the gold commissioner, obtain a grant to a water right in any unappropriated water, for any mining or milling purpose, for any term not exceeding 20 years upon such terms and conditions as the gold commissioner shall see fit.

82. A mining partnership shall, unless otherwise agreed upon, be deemed to be a yearly partnership, renewable from year to year by tacit consent.

89. Any partner making default in payment after receiving a notice specifying the amount due by him, shall, if such amount be correct, be personally liable therefor to the partnership, and his interest in the partnership property may be sold by the partnership for the payment of the debt, and any further assessment which may have accrued thereon up to the day of sale, together with all costs and charges occasioned by such default; and if the proceeds of the sale be insufficient to pay off the several sums mentioned, the court having jurisdiction in mining disputes upon being applied to, shall issue an order directed to the sheriff to seize and sell any other personal property of the debtor. Notices of sale shall, in either of the above cases, be conspicuously posted 30 clear days prior to the day of sale, in the vicinity of such mining or other property, and on the court house or mining recorder's office nearest thereto. But if such partner be absent from the district such notices shall be posted as aforesaid 60 clear days before the day of sale, and a copy of such notice shall be published in some newspaper circulating in the district wherein such mining or other property is situate. Such sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder. The purchaser shall be entitled to possession of the property sold, and to a bill of sale therefor, signed by the auctioneer; such bill of sale shall confer such title upon the purchaser as the owner had.

105. Where mineral land is discovered in a part of the province so situate that the provisions of this act as to free miners' certificates and records of mining property cannot be justly applied or enforced by reason of there being no gold commissioner or mining recorder in the locality, it shall be lawful for the miners of such locality to hold meetings at such times and places as may be agreed upon, and at such meetings, by a two-thirds vote, to appoint one of their number to issue free miners' certificates and to enter records of mining property; and such certificates and records shall be valid, notwithstanding any informality therein. * * *

125. Upon receipt of an affidavit from any lawful holder of a mineral claim, that from stress of weather, or other good and sufficient reasons, it will be impracticable to perform the annual work within the six months specified in section 24, the gold commissioner or mining recorder shall have power to extend the time for performing such work for a further period not exceeding six months.

139. The gold commissioner shall have power to allow a free miner holding adjoining mineral claims to perform upon any one of such claims all the work required to entitle him to a certificate of work for each such claim, and upon being satisfied by an affidavit setting out fully the particulars of such work, he shall direct the mining recorder to issue a certificate of work for each such claim.

140. The gold commissioner may in his discretion permit a free miner to re-locate a mineral claim, or any part thereof, which may have been abandoned or forfeited by such free miner: Provided that such re-locations shall not prejudice or interfere with the rights or interests of others.

FURNITURE

JAMES McDONALD & CO.

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

MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

PIANOS ORGANS

MADDEN HOUSE

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

T. & H. MADDEN Proprietors.

The Madden is Centrally Located,

with a frontage towards Kootenay river, and is newly furnished throughout.

THE TABLE

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

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST

brands of beer, ale, wine, whisky, and cigars.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

ONLY TWO-STORY HOTEL IN NELSON.

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

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED

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

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

JAS. DAWSON B. CRADDOCK

PROPRIETORS

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Corner of Vernon and Ward Streets,

NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,

PROPRIETORS.

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

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.

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.

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.

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.

8. Every person and joint stock company engaged in mining for minerals (other than coal) shall take out a free miner's certificate, and every person or joint stock company who mines or works as a miner in any mineral claim, mine held as real estate, or tunnel, or on any flume, drain, or ditch, without having taken out and obtained such certificate, shall, on conviction thereof in a summary way, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, besides costs: Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right to collect wages or payment for work done by any person who, through not being a free miner, has rendered himself liable to the above penalty.

The above is a section of the mining law drafted by mr. Kellie of Illecillewaet, mr. Wright of Ainsworth, mr. Wilson of Victoria, and mr. Cowen of Barkerville, and introduced in the legislative assembly by the minister of mines, mr. Robson. Mr. Kellie and mr. Wright were opposed to inserting the section in the bill, but they gave way to mr. Cowen's and mr. Wilson's pleas, that it would not do to interfere with the revenues of the province. The bill is now being considered by the assembly.

Why should a miner working in a quartz mine be taxed $5 a year, if a like tax is not required from a miner working in a coal mine? Why should a man employed at digging a drain ditch on mining ground be taxed $5 a year, if a like tax is not required from a man employed at digging a drain ditch on a farm? Why should a bookkeeper or clerk in the employ of a mining company be taxed $5 a year, if a like tax is not required from a bookkeeper or clerk in the employ of a railway company whose traffic is derived from that mining company? In what way is the miner or drain-digger or bookkeeper or clerk employed at mining for the precious minerals specially benefited by the laws of the province? Are they not required to pay all taxes paid by other residents? Is the quartz miner paid higher wages than the coal miner? Is mining not a hazardous calling? If hazardous, does the province intend using the money received from this special tax to provide free medical attendance or hospital accommodations for the men who pay the tax? Is it not unequal taxation? If unequal, is it not then contrary to the spirit of the age? The government that insists on such taxation is unworthy of confidence and should be relegated to back seats.

The parliament of Canada has been dissolved. Thursday, February 26th, is announced as nomination day, and Thursday, March 5th, as election day. This allows candidates but little time to stump their respective districts so as to enlighten voters on the issues which brought about the dissolution. Yet it is called an appeal to the people. Canadians may be slow to adopt new business methods; but Canadian politicians are not slow-geared in adopting questionable methods to retain themselves in office and power. An appeal to the people which allows a candidate or party just five days (exclusive of Sunday) in which to define his or its position, before the people, on questions that affect the country is mere demagogy. Voters should have ample time to select nominees, and nominees should have sufficient time to canvas their districts. As proof that such appeals are farcical, we cite the district of Yale-Kootenay: Owing to the remoteness of many of its polling places, hundreds of voters will, on election day, not even know the names of the candidates placed in nomination. And Yale-Kootenay is not the only district in the Dominion so situated. Another reason for calling such suddenly sprung appeals farcical is that, under the antiquated registration regulations of the Dominion, thousands of citizens are disfranchised because unable to get their names placed on the voters' list. THE MINER predicts that the result of this snap-judgment appeal to the people will be the return to parliament of a majority who will vote as sir John A. directs—as long as they are allowed to pocket the crumbs that fall from the treasury table—and 7 of that majority will turn up from British Columbia.

One of the 7 will be mr. Mara from Yale-Kootenay district, as it is understood he will be placed in nomination—if not elected by acclamation. Mr. Mara has served one term in the house, and might be useful to the district if less a self-seeker and more independent. If ample time was allowed for a canvas of the district, it is doubtful whether he would be returned, for he could not get a solid vote in Yale and he certainly would have almost a solid vote against him in East and West Kootenay.

The Chinese question is one that directly concerns the people of the Kootenay Lake country; and it is a question that should be considered now that there are but few Chinese resident among us. If Chinese migration is of doubtful benefit, means should be at once taken to discourage or prevent such migration. It is generally admitted that sections of country or towns whose population is largely made up of Chinese are not attractive sections or towns for white migration. This is accounted for by the fact that whites cannot successfully compete with Chinese in the labor market. No matter what the wages paid the white laborer, the Chinese are always willing to go a notch lower, and by these tactics they soon virtually have the field to themselves. If by the employment of Chinese as laborers in mines and in saw and planing mills and in hotels capitalists can make larger profits, Chinese will be employed to the exclusion of whites. Such has been the result in other countries, and such is not unlikely to be the result in the Kootenay Lake country at no distant day. The people can prevent it if they will. Will they?

It is not necessary to use force to get rid of the Chinese already here or to prevent others from coming here. If force is used, the whole force power of the government will be brought in action to force these people upon us, as was done at Vancouver. Chinese, under the land laws of the province, cannot purchase town lots or lands of any description from the province; then why should private owners sell them real property? If not allowed to purchase lands or lots, why should they be permitted to squat on government lands and lots? If ordered to remove from lands and lots owned by the government, and refused the purchase or rental of lands and lots and buildings by private owners, the Chinese occupation question would not be difficult of solution. The Chinese should be paid for their improvements, but with the distinct understanding that their room is what is desired, not their company. The people of Nelson should take the initiative in this lawful way of ridding themselves of an undesirable people. Will they do it?

The Star of Revelstoke says "it is most important, and in fact absolutely necessary for "the welfare of the district that the amounts "asked for in the Revelstoke petition be expended on the works mentioned." As that petition asked for the expenditure of $7000 on a court-house and jail at Revelstoke and $2000 for improving the Big Bend trail, it is questionable whether the welfare of the district was the motive governing the signers of the petition. The majority of the people of West Kootenay do not ask for the expenditure of $7000 for a court-house and jail anywhere in the district, for the good reason that they do not know whether the center of population will be at Revelstoke or at some point on Kootenay lake. At present, Nelson, and not Revelstoke, is the center of population. As proof of this statement: Buchanan's saw-mill, Balfour, and Pilot Bay saw-mill, with a combined population of 75, are distant 16, 20 and 24 miles respectively from Nelson. Ainsworth and Hot Springs district, with a population of 200, are 28 miles distant from Nelson. Hendryx's great Blue Bell mine is but 32 miles distant. Goat River mining district and Rykert's custom-house, with a population of from 25 to 30, are from 60 to 75 miles distant from Nelson. The great Silver King and other mines of Toad Mountain district are all within 12 miles of Nelson. Sproat with a population of 50, is 30 miles from Nelson. Trail Creek mining district, with a population of 50 to 100, is less than 60 miles from Nelson. It is safe to state that Nelson today is the most central point in the district for fully 800 people, a number far in excess of the population of Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, and Big Bend. Yet the people of Nelson do not ask for an appropriation for a court-house and jail. As to the necessity for an appropriation of $2000 for the Big Bend trail, THE MINER is willing to leave the question of the expenditure of the money to the assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district, in the belief that he will not expend $2 on that trail, to say nothing of $2000.

The Behring Sea question has virtually been settled by a 15-line decision of the United States supreme court. The Victoria seal poachers will view with alarm the quiet ending of a dispute that gave them much notoriety, even if they did suffer an occasional loss.

When two or more persons enter into partnership to prospect for mineral, the partnership is nearly always an informal one; no papers are drawn up, and the general understanding is that they are partners in all mineral locations made by the respective members. It often occurs that one or more of the members of these informal co-partnerships become disgusted at continued poor luck, and quit the combination without giving reasons or even leaving a post-office address. Others, again, refuse to pay their share of the expense of doing the annual assessment work. Under the present mining laws of British Columbia, the partners who remain are unable to either collect the departed partner's share for the annual assessment or give title to the claim should they be so fortunate as to find a buyer. The mining commission, whose work is now being considered by the legislative

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

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

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

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

assembly at Victoria, made an attempt to provide a remedy; but it goes too far. It virtually forces the remaining partners to take in another partner to replace the delinquent one; which is unfair, as no firm, especially an informal one, should be compelled by law to take in a partner that might in every way be obnoxious to the members of the firm, merely because he had money to purchase an interest offered at public auction. Again: The members of the firm should not be put to any unnecessary expense to acquire title to a claim which is their property by right. They should not be compelled to bid against outsiders for property they alone created; and they should not be put to the expense of paying an auctioneer, and the fees of a sheriff and other provincial officials. Again: By the wording of the section drafted by the mining commission, partners who wished to freeze out a partner could easily do so by making improvements on such an extensive scale that the partner sought to be frozen out would be unable to pay his share. All that is required is a plainly worded section that will enable partners to compel delinquent or absconding partners or co-owners to pay their share of the assessment work required by law. The following is an illustration as to how it is done under the mining laws of the United States, the notice being clipped from a newspaper printed in Shoshone county, Idaho:

NOTICE TO CO-OWNER.

TO THOMAS DUGAN: You are hereby notified that in accordance with 2324 of the revised statutes of the United States, we, your co-owners, have expended in labor and improvements on the Champion mining claim, located on Shields' gulch, Placer Center mining district, one and a quarter miles east of Osburn, three and a half miles west of Wallace and one mile south of the Northern Pacific railroad, the sum of $100 for the year 1890, and if within ninety days after the expiration of this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion as co-owner, amounting to $33.33 for one-third interest, together with cost of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned. OLE MARTENSEN, JOHN SHANAHAN.

First publication January 31st, 1891.

On October 2nd, 1890, Thornton Fell, clerk of the legislative assembly, caused to be published in the British Columbia Gazette a notice regarding the introduction of private bills. The notice is plainly worded, and requires that all applications for private bills shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published in the British Columbia Gazette and in one other newspaper for a period of at least 6 weeks during the interval of time between the close of the last preceding session and the consideration of the petition. There is not a word as to the time being limited for receiving such petitions. But along on January 3rd, 1891, clerk Fell causes a notice to appear for the first time in the Gazette that the time limited for receiving petitions for private bills will expire on Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1891. Why did not clerk Fell insert the limit of time in his first and original notice? If he had, all applicants for private bills would have been placed on the same footing. As it is, applicants in Victoria had fully 2 or 3 weeks the start of applicants in an out-of-the-way place like Nelson, where the Gazette of January 3rd was received on the 15th. The assembly would act wisely if they wiped out the private bills statute altogether, and substituted therefor a general act, whereby companies could be organized to carry on any business, railroading as well as salmon canning. Do away with special legislation, and save the time now devoted to the consideration of such measures to framing statutes that will prevent "members" paying their election expenses out of monies appropriated for needed public works.

Mr. Ellis Enlightened as to a "Rare" Ore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: In the last issue of THE MINER I notice the sentence: "Much of the ore (viz. the Silver King ore) is brittle antimonial silver," etc. Possibly others besides myself are in doubt as to what mineral is referred to, inasmuch as the name "antimonial silver" is reserved for an alloy of silver and antimony, known as dyscrasite. The name is sufficient to indicate that the mineral is of rare occurrence. Assuming that this mineral is not referred to, is ruby silver ore (pyrargyrite) meant, or brittle silver ore (stephanite), or miargyrite, or polybasite? Unless the ore has completely altered in character of late, I believe it will be found that peacock copper ore (bornite) and grey copper ore (tetrahedrite)—the latter in particular—are chiefly responsible for the high silver contents of the Hall ore. Faithfully yours.

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

Nelson, February 16th, 1891.

For the information of mr. Ellis and others who are in doubt as to the character of the ore now in the tunnel of the Silver King mine, THE MINER, at great trouble and no little expense, has had an analysis made of the ore which it last week called "brittle antimonial silver." Unlike brittle silver, or stephanite, it has a lateral cleavage, and is a dull grayish-black in color. Its specific gravity is 7.83; hardness 2.5–3. It is easily fusible on charcoal; but yields a silver globule only by cupellation with lead. When ignited it is yellowish-red in color and emits an alliaceous odor. Composition—Sb 16.2, As 3.8, Fe 2.1, Ag 64.9, N 9.5, O 3.4, Cu a trace = 99.9. It is a rare ore, as mr. Ellis says, and is only found in large fissures or spaces between layers of stratafied rock, which varies from euphotide having a granitoid texture in part through diabase and doleryte to scoriaceous basalt. The ore of the Silver King has completely altered of late, and instead of there being but a few thousand tons of $40 bornite, there are many thousand tons of brongniardite, polyargyrite, freieslebenite, pyrostilpnite, and schirmerite ores that go from $200 to $1400 to the ton, and not a few tons of "rare" brittle antimonial silver, or bylreaderite, ore that goes from $8000 to $17,500 to the ton.

DO NOT USE POOR MATERIAL

in buildings when first-class

LUMBER,

MOLDINGS,

SHINGLES,

are for sale in any quantity by the

NELSON SAWMILL CO.

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

Builders concede that the lumber from our mill is ALL OF FIRST-CLASS FINISH, both in the rough and dressed. Parties ordering any of the above material from us will have the same delivered promptly in any part of Nelson.

CORD-WOOD AND STOVE-WOOD

cut and run down the lumber flume, and sold at low prices.

M. S. DAVYS, J. W. TOLSON,
MANAGERS.

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.

HILL BROS.

BUILDERS.

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

SEASONED LUMBER

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

Shop: Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts.

A RADICAL CHANGE DEMANDED.

Next to the determination and settlement of land titles, the ownership of mining claims has been in California the most fruitful source of litigation, the greater portion of this litigation having grown out of the question of side lines or its equivalent. So generally has this been the case that a very radical change in the statute governing in this respect would seem to be demanded. Under the law as it now stands the claim-owner may follow and work any lode having its apex or croppings within his surface lines even though it extends in its downward course outside those lines. There has come to be developed a strong public sentiment in favor of substituting for this law one providing for square locations, and confining the rights of claim-owners within their surface boundaries. In other words, it is proposed to make our mining laws conform in this respect with those of all other civilized nations, bringing them at the same time into harmony with our practice as regards placer, coal, stone, agricultural and other land claims, the owners of which have no right to go outside their surface lines. Within these lines they may go downward without limit, but laterally not a hair's breath over them. With a law like this the doubt and obscurity would disappear, and all would be rendered plain, fixed, and certain. Instead of having recourse to legal proceedings, involving a necessity for lawyers, bailiffs, courts, and juries to settle disputes about ore bodies, the service of an expert surveyor would suffice to determine a question of this kind at little cost and in a very short time.

It might be thought that a law enacted so many years ago, and which has been the subject of so much adjudication, would by this time have become so well understood that its workings would give rise to but little controversy. But this is a misapprehension. It has been, as already remarked, a prolific source of litigation. Scores of suits have grown out of it, and they continue to multiply year by year. The court calendars are crowded with them, and not always have the findings of the various courts been in harmony. The opinions of the several judges have sometimes been in conflict, leaving the law in such particular cases unsettled and doubtful. Even in the supreme court of the United States a minority have at times dissented from the findings of their brothers on the bench. And so this very uncertain law has on occasions been rendered still more uncertain by the acts of its ablest interpreters.

If the judiciary, perplexed and in doubt, has called to its aid the learned geologist, the mining expert and others skilled in rock formations, vein systems, slips, faults, dips, spurs and angles, these specialists have not infrequently been found so divided in opinion that the judicial mind has, through these helps, been only the more bewildered where it sought for guidance, and the judicial vision only the more obscured where it sought for enlightenment. The truth of this statement is well exemplified in the manner in which we find these authorities arrayed against each other in the suit now on trial in Los Angeles.

Here we have 6 professionals, all honest, capable, and experienced, pitted against each other, 3 on a side, their testimony being, presumably, entitled to equal weight. What is the court and the jury to do in a case of this kind? Of course find for the side on which there seems a preponderance of evidence, which is hardly more than making an intelligent guess or striking in the dark.

Now, clearly, much of this obscurity, perplexity, and doubt would be obviated were the plan of making square locations and restricting all within their surface limits adopted in place of the present apex theory, which in all these legal contests constitutes the principal element of uncertainty. To continue this apex clause in the law governing mining locations will be but to perpetuate these costly feuds and bequeath to coming generations a heritage of enmity and strife.

Two Thousand Dollars to the Pan.

Judge Leonard of Orville, California, gives the following account of the largest pan of gold ever taken out of a California placer claim: In the first part of the month of October, 1857, H. B. Lathrop, now dead, and myself took out of the Cape claim, on Yuba river, a pan of gold containing 104 ounces and 4 pennyweights of pure clean metal that sold for over $2000. We found the shining stuff in the middle of the river bed under a large boulder. It was some distance above bed-rock, and we did very little stripping of the surface dirt before finding it. The gold was in small pieces, the largest of which was not worth more than 25 cents—it was all fine scale gold. When we found it it had settled in a crevice of the rock, where it had washed by a natural riffle.

What Is a Horse-Power?

When men first become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power, they often speculate on where the breed of horses is to be found that can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is more familiar to some mechanics, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse-power, it is natural that people should think that the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on what horses could really do. But the horse that can do this work does not exist. The horse-power unit was established by James Watt, about a century ago, and the figures were fixed in a curious way. Watt found that the average horse of his district could raise 22,000 pounds one foot per minute. This, then, was the actual horse power. At that time Watt was employed in the manufacture of engines, and customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial inducements were necessary to induce power users to buy steam-engines. As a method of encouraging them, Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds to a horse-power. And thus he was the means of giving a false unit to one of the most important measurements of the world.

BALFOUR.

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

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a line of electric telegraph and telephone from Sproats Landing on the Columbia river, in Kootenay district, to the boundary line of the province of British Columbia, together with all necessary powers, rights and privileges.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of January, 1891.

CHARLES WILSON, solicitor for applicants.

McINTYRE & CODE, Ottawa agents.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act extending the powers of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Company, and enabling the said company to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a line of railway from a point on the lower Kootenay river, at or near its junction with Goat river, thence to the Columbia river in the neighborhood of Fort Sheppard, with a branch line to Nelson, via Salmon river, and from the Columbia river by way of Osoyoos lake and Similkameen river to Hope; thence following the south side of the Fraser river to a convenient point for crossing to New Westminster, and a convenient terminal point on Burrard Inlet, with power to build branch lines not exceeding 30 miles in length. And that sections 6, 7, and 18 of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Company act, 1888, may be amended by increasing the capital and borrowing powers of the company, and to change the name of the said company to the "British Columbia Southern Railway Company." CHARLES WILSON,

Solicitor for applicants.

Dated the 11th day of December, 1890.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate the "Nelson Waterworks Company, Limited Liability," a company organized for constructing, maintaining, equipping, and operating waterworks at the town of Nelson, West Kootenay district, British Columbia, and for the purposes thereof, granting to the company the privilege of taking water from Cottonwood Smith creek or the east fork of said creek, at suitable places on said creek or creeks, with power to build flumes and aqueducts, lay pipes, erect dams, acquire lands, and do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

BODWELL & IRVING, solicitors for applicants.

Nelson, B. C., January 10th, 1890.

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

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

JOS. WILSON

NELSON MEAT MARKET,

Will contract to deliver fresh meat at railroad camps, mines, and all towns on Kootenay lake.

DURING THE WINTER

(having the contract to carry her majesty's mails)

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS,

for the convenience of travelers, will be kept on the trail between Nelson and Marcus.

EXPRESS PACKAGES

promptly forwarded from Marcus to Little Dalles, Trail Creek, Sproat, Nelson, Balfour, and Ainsworth.

CORRAL AND STABLING

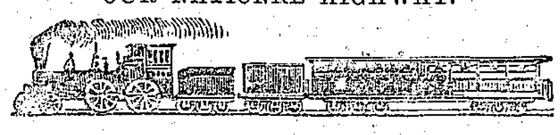
also, job wagons and saddle animals.

OFFICE AND MARKET:

NO. 11 EAST BAKER STREET

Canadian Pacific Railway

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.



Through Passenger Service from Ocean to Ocean.

NO CHANGES.

LOWEST FARES TO ALL POINTS

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

C P R

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company's

STEAMER "LYTTON"

leaves Sproat's Landing for REVELSTOKE every Tuesday and Friday, making connection with trains for

VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, VICTORIA, ALSO FOR MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO,

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CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

On the 13th, in New York, silver was quoted at $1.01¼ an ounce and lead at $4.25@4.40 a hundred.

A great ratification meeting was held at Kingston, Ontario, on the night of the 7th by the Conservatives to indorse the candidature of sir John Macdonald. Sir Charles Tupper stated that the United States dreaded the development of Canada's resources under a Canadian protective tariff, and referred to the McKinley bill as a measure passed to coerce Canada and "prompted by unworthy men in our land for the purpose of handing over Canada to the United States." He felt that the attempt would meet with such indignant response at the hands of Canadians as to prevent it ever being made again.

Whalen, who shot and killed Fee in Victoria last month, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life by chief justice Begbie.

An enormous crowd thronged the house of parliament to listen to Gladstone's advocacy of his bill to enable Catholics to hold the offices of lord chancellor of the united kingdom and viceroy of Ireland. Gladstone was in fine form and throughout his speech advocated a second reading of the bill. He showed no signs of weakness or wavering, and apparently was as fresh when he sat down as when he began. Later, Gladstone's motion was rejected by a vote of 256 to 223.

In the legislature of Idaho, the anti-Dubois members passed a resolution declaring Dubois's election to the United States senate illegal; they then elected W. H. Claggett as senator.

The Irish parliamentary party leadership difficulty is still in a badly muddled condition. Dillon and O'Brien have surrendered to the police, and will probably be required to serve their 6-month jail sentence.

The Output of one Mining Company Alone.

For the benefit of capitalists on the coast who believe there is no money in mines or mining in the Kootenay Lake country, merely because an "expert" they employed last summer reported unfavorably on several properties he examined, the following is given regarding the Anaconda company's operations at Butte and Anaconda, Montana. Many mining men claim that the Silver King mine near Nelson is a more valuable mining proposition than the mines owned by the Anaconda company, and base their belief on the fact that the ore in the Silver King is a higher-grade copper ore than that from the Anaconda mine and that the ore-body is equally large: "It is learned from a trustworthy source, says the Butte Miner, that the output of matte from the Anaconda company's smelter during the year 1890 was 104,358,757 pounds, which, placing the copper contents at 57 per cent of the total, would make the output of fine copper about 59,200,000 pounds. Figuring the copper at 14 cents per pound, this would amount to $8,330,000 for copper in the matte alone. As to the silver output for the year very little is known, but it is estimated at 300,000 ounces per month. This would make the value of the total output for the year about $11,930,000. In addition to this, the amount of gold saved would be sufficient to bring the grand total to at least $13,000,000. This will give an idea of the almost incalculable output of one mining company alone, although, it must be added, the largest producer among the many big companies operating in the neighborhood of Butte."

Good News for Hussey's Creditors.

Spokane Spokesman, 13th: It is now established beyond doubt that the Morning mine at Wardner, Idaho, will change hands. The only delay there will be, if any, will be the time required for a satisfactory distribution of the shares of the property among the individual members of the purchasing syndicate, and for the adjustment of the minor details of the deal. It is understood that the principal provision of the transaction is, that the first payment made will be made at once, and will be sufficient to square up all the indebtedness of the Spokane National Bank.

Chinese Slavery in San Francisco.

Slavery in the strongest and most literal sense of the word exists in the Californian metropolis. The Federal government knows it, but makes not the slightest effort to eradicate the evil. I refer to the hideous traffic in Chinese women. There are thousands of these women in San Francisco, and except the wives of a few of the higher-grade Chinamen, there are none who are not bought and paid for. These slaves are all brought into the United States on fraudulent certificates, and several Americans holding official positions have at various times been arrested for complicity in the forgeries, but in every instance the matter has been hushed up. The girls are all young when brought over, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years. The San Francisco slave dealers have agents in China, who purchase the girls, paying from $500 to $1000 each, according to the degree of attractiveness. Most of them are contracted for before arriving in this country, yet they will often be put up at auction in some secret den in the Chinese quarter and knocked down to the highest bidder. All this would be bad enough if the girls were simply sold into slavery, but it is a fact that they are sold to masters who compel them to lead lives of shame in order that their gains may be increased. The awful truths of Chinatown depravity may some time be told.

"Papa, Mamma is Dead."

A party of men were sitting in the back room of a Cincinnati saloon playing poker a few nights ago. There were 5 in the game, and the limit was 50 cents, made small because the players were working-men who had dropped in to pass the evening over beer and cards.

Things went on slowly for the first hour, when the beer commenced to get its work in, the winners shoving their chips out more boldly, which made the losers play more desperately.

So far the biggest loser was a red-faced, burly sort of a man, known as Jim Robertson, who lives with his family not a great distance from the stock-yards. He is a heavy drinker, and the more beer he drank the more reckless he played and the deeper he got into the hole. At the loss of every pot he swore and cursed his luck and the good luck of others.

The clock struck 10 when a thin-faced boy of 10 or 12 years approached the table and, stepping up to Robertson, said:

"Pa, ma wants you."

"All right; I'll be there soon," was the gruff answer, and with that the boy left and the game went on, the players hardly noticing the interruption.

Quick and often went the drinks and livelier than ever went the chips. An hour later 2 of the players were in the hole to the extent of $8 to $9 each, while Jim was in deeper than any of them. The winners were quite merry over their luck and rushed the jack-pots with considerable vigor. Then, as the hands of the clock were edging toward the midnight hour, one of the players said:

"Let's play 10 50-cent jack-pots and quit."

"That's me," said Jim; "I think I can win out if you do."

"It's a go," echoed the others.

Two red chips each 50 cents, $2.50 in the pot and only 50 cents to draw. What a temptation to the loser seeking to get even.

And the loser was in every pot, before the draw, after the the draw, in everything save in raking down the chips—that pleasure was left to the winner only.

Five minutes to 12 o'clock, and now comes the last pot.

"Let's make this $1 each?"

"A dollar it is and $1 to open it."

"It's a go," with a hurrah.

And Jim opens the pot.

He is raised.

Perhaps it's only a blind to keep the others out. If so, it doesn't work, as the pot is too big, and the others drop in with $2 each. Then Jim scans his hand like a true sport, looks at his chips, and, seeing that he has only 2 reds and a few whites left, goes into his pocket and brings out a V, the remainder of a twenty that he had brought in early in the evening, his whole week's earnings, and with the grace of an old-time winner, says:

"Play for three."

"Play for four," says the next, the man who made the original raise.

The others thought it best to drop out. They were not in it. Shook hands. Had no business there.

"Play for five," says Jim.

"Six," says the other.

"Play for the balance in the bill," says Jim, calling sight.

"Yes."

"Well, cards?"

"Dont want any," says Jack.

"Nor I. What have you got?"

"King high straight."

"No good; ace high flush here."

"H——and d——!"

Just then a boy stepped up to the table. It was the same lad who had called before, but his face was ghastly white and his eyes were wet with tears. As he came up he touched Robertson on the shoulder, and in a low voice, but heard by every one present, said:

"Papa, mamma is dead!"

The Elopement.

I was in the depot in Louisville, in the doorway of the waiting-room, when a stranger beckoned me out and said:

"I want you to do me a favor. See if there is a woman about 40 years old in there, wearing a black silk dress, a brown wrap and a hat with 2 white feathers in it."

I sauntered in and looked around and reported her there.

"Anybody with her?" he asked.

"Yes; a man and a little child."

His face was pale and betrayed great emotion, and his voice had a queer sound as he considered for a moment.

"Take this pistol. I am her husband and she has eloped. I was going to kill the man but I have thought better of it."

He entered the room, and the guilty pair rose up and turned pale as he approached. He did not look at either of them, but walked straight up to the child, took her in his arms and went out, saying:

"We haven't any home now, darling, but we will go away somewhere and make one."

"Come, mamma!" called the child.

"Hush!" he whispered.

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APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

Notice is hereby given that Richard A. Fry and A. C. Fry have filed the necessary papers, and made application for a crown grant in favor of the Grizzly Bear mineral claim, situated at Toad Mountain, West Kootenay district.

Adverse claimants, if any, are requested to forward their objections to me within 60 days from the date of this publication. G. C. TUNSTALL,
Revelstoke, January 29th, 1891. Gold commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that Richard A. Fry and A. C. Fry have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Silver Queen, situated in the Toad Mountain subdivision, West Kootenay district.

Adverse claimants, if any, are requested to forward their objections to me within 60 days from the date of this publication. G. C. TUNSTALL,
Revelstoke, January 29th, 1891. Gold commissioner.

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SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

All men who are miners by trade or who favor the organization of a miners' union in Toad Mountain district are requested to assemble at R. E. Lemon's store on Monday evening, March 2nd, to take steps towards organizing a union.

The men engaged at removing obstructions from the Columbia river below Sproat are reported as making good headway. The obstructions in the first riffle or rapids are already nearly all removed.

Owing to the ice in the outlet, captain Davies and the Midge had considerable difficulty in making the trip from Nelson to Ainsworth on Monday. The ice cut a hole in the planking of the hull so near the water line that the boat could not be run on an even keel without danger of swamping her. Part of the cargo was removed into a rowboat and the run was made through to Ainsworth in safety. The boat was taken to Cockle's ship-yard at Crawford's bay and repaired.

The Frys are applying for crown grants for the Grizzly Bear and Silver Queen mineral claims. Both claims are located in Toad Mountain district and adjoin the Hall group.

The Idaho came in this week from the Pilot Bay sawmill. On the return trip she took a gang of men and a team down the outlet to a point near Balfour, where they will be employed in getting out trestle and bridge timbers for D. B. Campbell. W. A. Flager also took a team over to his firm's logging camp on Crawford's bay. Captain Fry reported towing 2 booms of logs from Crawford's bay to the mill at Pilot bay, and that 2 more would be ready on the Idaho's return.

Sheet-iron works have been established at Sproat, with Allan McPhee, a skilled blacksmith, as manager. He will make a specialty of shutters for doors and windows.

H. E. Leaycraft, one of the best known civil engineers on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific, died at Ontario, California, on the 7th. The cause of his death was consumption. A year ago last fall, when coming down the Columbia from Revelstoke to Sproat to engage in location work on the Columbia & Kootenay railway, he caught a severe cold, from which he never fully recovered. This spring he resumed work on the Sproat end of the railway, only to leave in the fall a very sick man. The trip to California was undertaken in the hope that the climate would prove beneficial; but, apparently, it hastened the end.

Roderick McLeod is maturing plans for a large 3-story hotel on the site of his old house at Ainsworth.

Billy Perdue and Billy Wilson are somewhere on the trail between Kettle river and Nelson with 25 head of beef cattle. Unless they arrive soon, Hanna's little red bull will have to be slaughtered, as the stock of tenderloin steaks is running very low.

Improvements for the week: The frame of Hanson & Johnson's Vernon street hotel is up; the Baker street water tank is in; and the tanks of several of our leading citizens are more than full.

The lake country is having a little wintery weather for a change, the sunshine and salubrity being in eclipse. Monday night was the coldest of the week, the mercury dropping down to 9 degrees; at 4 o'clock on Friday it registered 36. There is a foot of snow at Nelson, and about the same at Ainsworth. The outlet is free from ice today, a stiff breeze blowing from the northeast.

R. S. Williams of Minneapolis, who has been looking up some mining property for a Minneapolis syndicate, returns well satisfied with what he saw in the lake country. Mr. Williams will return to Ainsworth in April, with the intention of erecting a concentrator in the neighborhood of the Tenderfoot mine.

McLean & Flager will require about 2 weeks in which to complete the railway grade between Sproat and the new townsite. The work will not be done until spring. They now have a few men grading a site for a depot.

By the "nineteenth annual report of the public schools of the province of British Columbia," Revelstoke has the only organized school district in West Kootenay district. It cost the province $688.38 to run it for the year ending June 30th, 1891. The average actual daily attendance was 18 pupils.

Personals: John McNeil, the hotelman of Ainsworth and all-round real estate speculator, put in a day at Nelson this week. He was offered $650 cash for an East Baker street 30-foot lot, but loftily refused the liberal offer, saying that he expected to sell that lot within a year for $6500. A. J. Marks, wearied of the gayeties and pleasures of the outside, returned inside on Thursday. He makes his home at the Nelson house. John McLeod counted the ties between Sproat and the crossing of the Kootenay on Thursday. He reports none of them missing. Dan McGillivray arrived at Nelson on Thursday, making the trip through from Spokane in 4 days. He is one of Nelson's largest real estate owners, and immediately on his return to Vancouver will have plans made for a 40-room hotel, to be erected on block 13.

Dissatisfied with their Mail Service.

The people of the Kootenay Lake country only obtained a weekly mail service by agreeing to pay half the cost of such service, the government very generously contributing the other half. The contract was awarded the late Joe Wilson, but with the distinct understanding on his part that he was to be allowed a full week in which to make the round trip between Nelson and Ainsworth, because of the uncertainty of communication between the 2 points. He also stipulated that the mail must leave Nelson for Marcus and for Ainsworth on Mondays. The Wilson estate has lived up to this agreement to the letter. All towns on the route have received a weekly service. The inbound mail leaves Marcus on Mondays, Trail Creek on Wednesdays, Sproat on Thursdays, and Nelson on Mondays, arriving at Ainsworth on Monday nights or on Tuesday forenoons. Returning, the mail leaves Ainsworth on Fridays or Saturdays, Nelson on Mondays, Sproat on Tuesdays, and Trail Creek on Wednesdays, arriving at Marcus on Thursdays. By this arrangement the people at each point have ample time to answer letters, and know that the arrival and departure of mails will be on the same day each week. This does not suit the people of Ainsworth—they want the Ainsworth mail to leave Nelson the day after its arrival, returning from Ainsworth to Nelson on Mondays. The contractor claims that to do this will necessarily cause delays at every other point on the route, and he is unwilling to do it. He also claims that had it not been for the people of Nelson the lake country would have had but a semi-monthly service during the winter, and that Ainsworth has no just cause for complaint. As the present arrangement expires on March 31st, the people of Ainsworth will, no doubt, manage to get along, even if the service does not exactly suit them.

Goes out with a Good Opinion.

R. S. Williams, representing Minneapolis parties, passed through Nelson this week on his return from visiting Hot Springs district and the Crawford's bay neighborhood. He stated that his expectations were more than realized, and that the properties in which his friends are interested are up to representations.

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