Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

For Rates of Subscription and Advertising See Fourth Page.

NUMBER 37. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891. $4 A YEAR.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Charters are being applied for for railways through the southern districts of the province. If built, these railways will do much to aid the development of the mineral resources of Kootenay and Yale districts, as well as make accessible large areas of land in every way suitable for farming and grazing. By no other means can these districts be changed from their present undeveloped state. The question as to whether these roads connect with systems in the United States or with systems in Canada is of no more importance than the question as to whether the people who will dwell in these sections come from the United States or from eastern Canada. The construction of the roads will increase the taxable property of the province; will give permanent employment to many people; and be directly the cause of adding thousands to the population of a section of the Dominion none too thickly populated. Other portions of the Dominion, situated adjacent to the United States, have prospered and thrived by being allowed the privilege of building railways to connect with the American systems, and there is no good reason to believe that a contrary effect will be the result to our people if permitted to do likewise. Scarce a month has elapsed since the oldest town on the mainland of the province was connected by railway with the Puget Sound towns in the United States; this too after years spent in overcoming the opposition of rival towns backed up by the same great railway corporation that is using all its great power and influence to prevent the opening of the southern portions of Yale and Kootenay districts by railways—unless the railways are branches of its system.

The people of the Kootenay Lake country are opposed to being compelled to give their trade to any one corporation or any one town in Canada. They believe they have a sort of inalienable right to trade where they see fit, and to have their goods and chattels transported over the most practicable route. This privilege is sought to be denied them by the people of interior hamlets like Revelstoke and Donald; a people who dare not openly oppose the behests of the great corporation that furnishes them with daily bread. But although these people do the bidding of their masters, their demands will have little weight if the free miners, mechanics, and business men of West Kootenay district give their moral support to the district's representative in the legislative assembly. Mr. Kellie is working hard to secure the people of the lake country a railway outlet to the south, and, while in doing so he is but redeeming the pledges made before and after election, he is justly entitled to all the aid our people can give him. He is the only man that Kootenay district ever sent to Victoria that has lived up to his pledges. Mr. Kellie is in favor of giving a free field to capitalists who wish to engage in railway building, so long as the capitalists ask for no special privileges from the province, and in advocating that policy he should be backed up by every free miner in British Columbia.

More Litigation over Valuable Mineral Claims.

A strong company has been organized at Victoria, with J. E. Boss as manager, to operate on Toad mountain. One of the properties on which the company expects to begin work in the early spring is the Grizzly Bear. And already trouble begins. The Grizzly Bear is, or was, owned by the Frys. They have complied with the law, as they understood its provisions. The annual assessment work was faithfully performed and duly recorded; but owing to the re-recording, in 1890, being made before the expiration of the year of holding, the claim was held to be open for relocation at the expiration of the year from the date of the re-record, and was so relocated by M. Kealey and William Ryan. These parties have, so it is understood at Nelson, disposed of a half interest in the claim to Dan McGillivray of Vancouver, in consideration of the latter fighting the Fry application for a crown grant. Toad Mountain district seems to be out of luck, in that so many of its valuable claims are thrown into litigation as soon as they are in a fair way of being developed. THE MINER is not a lawyer, and it does not wish to prejudge the case before it is tried on its merits, but it believes that any owner of a mineral claim who has performed the assessment work required by law should be entitled to the claim, notwithstanding any and all technicalities.

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE.

The following telegram was received at THE MINER office by Friday's mail:

VICTORIA, February 21st.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: The government announce the repeal of the royalty clause of the Railway Aid Act. Give the credit to Kellie and the mining commission. All 4-mile blocks embracing mineral claims and townsites will be given up by the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company.

HOT SPRINGS.

As the sender of the above was either ashamed of his name or afraid to use it, THE MINER cannot vouch for the reliability of the statements therein contained.

A Suggestion Likely to be Acted on.

The suggestion made by THE MINER that the government extend aid to any company that will erect large reduction works at the falls of Cottonwood Smith creek is likely to be acted on. The aid, as outlined by THE MINER, will not take a dollar from the provincial treasury; on the other hand, it will increase the revenues of the province. The unsold lots in the Nelson townsite belong to the government, and their value can be made much or little, according to the action taken by the government in matters that effect the town's future. If a liberal policy is pursued in the way of street improvements and wharf accommodations, and generous aid extended to reduction works, the unsold lots in Nelson will be a source of great revenue to the province; but, on the other hand, if a niggardly policy is pursued in local improvements, and aid in the way of land be given to a reduction-works company, the result will be that the unsold lots in Nelson will be a very poor asset on which to realize when funds are needed by the province. Give a reduction-works company one-third of the unsold lots in Nelson on condition that complete smelting, milling, and refining plants are erected at the falls of Cottonwood Smith creek; and in doing so, the gift would not be a jug-handled one, over the giving of which could be raised a howl that the province was being plundered for the benefit of speculators.

Smelter Prospects.

A well-known railway man, and one too that is doing much to attract capital toward the lake country, writes THE MINER as follows: "Two companies, or rather two parties with English capital, profess to be able to build a smelter at Nelson, and are negotiating with the provincial government for site, etc., but a good live Yankee concern would put them all to flight in the matter of expediency and expedition." THE MINER agrees with the railway man; at the same time a little English capital is a handy thing to have lying around loose.

The Outlet Closed.

The thermometer at the government office at Nelson registered 20, 24, 14, 15, 15, 3, and 8 degrees at 9 P.M., and 26, 26, 28, 28, 28, 16, and 28 at 4 P.M., for the 7 days ending tonight. The outlet was completely frozen over on Thursday night, and now presents a surface as smooth as glass.

ASSAYS RANGING FROM $193 TO $2400.

The tunnel in the Silver King is now within 14 feet of the incline shaft, and the noise of the work can plainly be heard in the crosscut at the bottom of the latter. The crosscut is free from water, and there remains only about 4 feet in the sump. When connection is made, sinking in the shaft will be resumed, and the tunnel will also be continued on towards the Kootenay Bonanza ground. The same favorable conditions exist in the tunnel—solid ore, carrying away up in silver. The lowest assay obtained this week was $193 and the highest $2400. The latter assay was obtained from ore that did not appear to be rich, and the result was quite a surprise to the boys. Every man in Toad Mountain district (except one or two) is satisfied that the Silver King is a big mining proposition, and that its development will prove that the international boundary line is not a dike, extending downwards and cutting off all mineral belts and zones that are known to exist on its southern side.

The Elements Combine to Stop Work.

Water and snow are elements that can not well be handled in mines without the aid of either machinery or Nature. While the Dandy is well situated in being an extension of the Silver King; yet, where the development work has been done, the ground is comparatively level, the surface being but a few feet above the bed of Giveout creek. While the ledge is well defined and the ore of good grade, the owners are not able to bring other machinery to their aid than an old-fashioned windlass. This they find is inadequate to handle the water that seeps into the shaft, and 2 weeks ago the work of sinking had to be stopped. The force was transferred to the tunnel; but snow had to be contended with there. Owing to recent heavy falls it was impossible to keep the cut leading to the tunnel open, and work had again to be suspended. It will be resumed as soon as the weather permits.

Progress on the Gold Belt.

The tunnel on the Wild Cat is in 170 feet. Work is now confined to cross-cutting the ledge at a point about 70 feet from the tunnel face and to sinking a shaft at a point about 50 feet from the tunnel entrance. John Lodge's Pioneer has a 2-foot vein of ore that shows free gold, and next week he will put on an addition to his working force. It is now known that the ore of the Poorman, Royal Canadian, Wild Cat, and other Eagle creek gold properties will give a return of over an ounce a ton in gold in actual milling operations. Last year the Poorman yielded $28 to the ton in free gold, to say nothing of the sulphurets saved by the vanners.

The Discovery of a New District Reported.

A report is current in Spokane Falls that a party of prospectors from the Cœur d'Alene country have made rich discoveries on Salmon river, about 15 miles from old Fort Sheppard, and directly on the line of the projected Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. The ore is said to be grey copper, carrying high in silver. From the description of the location given, the new find is not more than 15 miles distant from the Hall Creek placers and less than 30 miles south of Nelson.

Expects it to be Another Anaconda.

On the north side of the Kootenay, and about 9 miles from Nelson, George H. Keefer has a copper claim which he expects will turn out to be an Anaconda one of these days. He is running a tunnel on the property, expecting to tap the ledge at a depth of 100 feet in running 110 feet. The ledge is about 10 feet wide on the surface. The ore assays 15 per cent copper, and carries a little silver. The claim is known as the U. S.

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

E. S. WILSON & CO.

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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.

THE PROVINCIAL VOTERS' LISTS.

To the Editor of The Miner: The Dominion and provincial franchises although they amount to the same thing in the end, namely, manhood suffrage, are very different in the details of their operation. A British subject who has resided 12 months in British Columbia may file with the government agent (in our case, G. C. Tunstall of Revelstoke,) an application to have his name placed upon the provincial list. A form of application, which must be filled up and signed by the applicant personally, is furnished at any of the government offices. A supply may also be found at the store of G. A. Bigelow in Nelson. The form is printed upon a sheet of blue paper, of foolscap size, and any qualified person who has no distinct recollection of having signed one of these forms may take it for granted that his name is not on the list. This application is exposed to public inspection in the government office for 60 days, and if no valid objection is offered within that time, the government agent may put the name upon the voters' list. It is important that each man look out for himself. Some of us who had complied with all the forms and supposed that our names had been upon the list for months or years were (when the election came off last year) confronted with the fact that we were not on it. A regulation which would require copies of the list to be periodically exhibited in some accessible place in each polling division would involve little cost and be a great convenience.

The ordinary life of a British Columbia parliament is 4 years; but there is good reason to believe that the present one will be an exception. At a public meeting in Vancouver last spring premier Robson explained that, owing to the recalcitrance of some members of his cabinet and some of his followers, he had been unable to pass an equitable redistribution bill. In order to give us a representative in West Kootenay, he had been compelled to create the new district of Alberni (in which 41 votes were cast) to keep the balance between the island and the mainland even. Mr. Robson also stated that, after the census had been taken, he would bring forward a redistribution bill based strictly upon population, and that upon this measure he would stand or fall. As it is assured that upon this question the 17 island members will be arrayed against the 17 mainland members it is quite likely that a deadlock and dissolution will result. This would give us a provincial election in about one year from now.

By sweeping proposals "to tax Chinamen $500 per head," "to make a day's work consist of 8 hours instead of 10," "and to prevent saw-mill men collecting their lumber accounts," the three parties seem to be vieing with each other in courtship of what they think to be the largest class of the electors. Unluckily for some of us, the latter of the three proposals seems to be the only one that will become law. But the introduction of such measures indicates a new election in prospect, and hence the advisability of every man getting ready to vote.

G. O. Buchanan.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill, February 19th.

Mechanics and Contractors vs. Material Men.

Mr. Buchanan calls the Mechanics' Lien Act introduced by mr. Brown in the present legislative assembly "a sweeping proposal to prevent saw-mill men from collecting their lumber accounts." To allow mechanics and contractors to judge whether mr. Buchanan's statement is correct, the main sections of the act are given below. The Miner disagrees with mr. Buchanan as regards the act. It is not an act to prevent material men from collecting the price of materials used in a building, but simply an act to enable mechanics or contractors to collect wages or the contract price from dishonest owners who stand in with material men to defraud the mechanic or contractor. The material man does not need protection. He is not compelled to deliver a dollar's worth of material to irresponsible owners or contractors until such material is paid for. On the other hand, the mechanic cannot well demand his wages in advance, and if he performs labor it is only right that he should have a lien on the material on which he works to secure him his pay. The act is a good one, and should become law.

AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

4. Unless there is an agreement in writing to the contrary, signed by the person claiming the lien, every contractor, sub-contractor, and laborer doing or causing work to be done upon the construction, erection, alteration, or repair, either in whole or in part of, or addition to, any building, erection, wharf, bridge, or other work, or doing or causing work to be done upon or in connection with the clearing, excavating, filling, grading, draining or irrigating land in respect of a railway, mine, sewer, drain, ditch, flume, or other work, or improving any street, road, or sidewalk adjacent thereto, at the request of the owner of such land, shall, by virtue of such work, have a lien or charge, for the price of such work, upon such building, erection, wharf, machinery, fixtures or other works, and all materials furnished or procured for use in constructing or making such works or improvements, so long as the same are about to be in good faith worked into or made part of the said works or improvements, and the land and premises occupied thereby, or enjoyed therewith, but limited in amount as hereinafter mentioned: Provided, such lien shall affect only such interest in the said land as is vested in the owner at the time the contract, is made, or any greater interest which the owner may acquire during the progress of the works or improvements.

8. Every lien upon any such building, erection, mine, works, or improvements, or land, shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of 31 days after the work shall have been completed, or after the claimant has ceased to work thereon from any cause (provided, however, that any laborer shall not be held to have ceased work upon any building, erection, mine, works, or improvements, until the completion of the same, if he has in the meantime been employed upon any other work by the same contractor) unless in the meantime the person claiming the lien shall file in the office of the government agent in the city, town, or district wherin the land is situate an affidavit, sworn before any person authorized to take oaths, stating, in substance, the name and residence of the claimant, and of the owner of the property or interest to be charged: the particulars of the kind of work done: the time when the work was finished or discontinued: the sum claimed to be owing, and when due: the description of the property to be charged: which affidavit shall be received and filed as a lien against such property, interest, or estate.

9. When any works, buildings, or improvements upon any lands, mine, or premises are about to be done, erected or made, and the contract price or estimated cost thereof shall exceed $500, the owner and contractor (if any) shall file or cause to be filed in the office of the government agent in the city, town, or district, wherein the land is situated, a statement setting forth the particulars of the works or improvements to be done, erected or made, the name and address of the owner, the nature of his interest in the land, the name and residence of the contractor (if any), and the estimated cost or contract price of the works or improvements, which statement shall be signed by the said owner and contractor (if any), or by some person duly authorized to sign the same by him or them.

12. No contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled to demand or receive any payment in respect of any contract, where the contract price exceeds $500, until he, or some person in charge of the works or improvements, shall have delivered to the owner, or other person acting on his behalf, a receipted pay-roll containing the names of all laborers doing work upon such works or improvements, with the amounts paid to them set opposite their respective names, and no payment made by the owner without the delivery of such pay-roll shall be valid for the purpose of defeating or dimishing any lien upon such property, estate or interest in favor of any such laborer. No assignment by the contractor or any sub-contractor, of any moneys due in respect to the contract shall be valid as against any lien given by this act. As to all liens, except that of the contractor, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, offset or counter-claim in favor of the owner against the contractor.

23. Every mechanic or other person who has bestowed money or skill and materials upon any chattle in the alteration and improvement of its properties, or increasing its value, so as thereby to become entitled to a lien upon such chattle or thing for the amount or value of the money, skill, or materials bestowed, shall, while such lien exists, but not afterwards, in case the amount to which he is entitled remains unpaid for three months after the same ought to have been paid, have power to sell the chattel in respect of which the lien exists, on giving two weeks' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the city, town, or district in which the work was done, or in case there is no newspaper published in such city, town, or district, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, stating the name of the person indebted, the amount of his indebtedness, a description of the chattel to be sold, the time and place of sale: and after such sale, such mechanic or other person shall apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the amount due him, and the costs of advertising and sale, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto on application being made to him therefor, and a notice in writing of the result of the sale shall be left at or posted to the address of the owner at his last known place of abode or business.

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

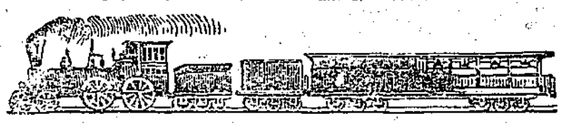
also, job wagons and saddle animals.

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

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The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company's

STEAMER "LYTTON"

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

VANCOUVER,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
VICTORIA,

ALSO FOR { MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

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

ROBERT KERR, Gen'l Fr't and Passenger Ag't, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

BALFOUR STORE.

THOMAS & SANDERS,

DEALERS IN

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AND

SUPPLIES FOR PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.

BALFOUR,

located as it is at the outlet of Kootenay lake, will be easily accessible during the winter to all the mining districts on the lake.

PRICES REASONABLE AS AT AINSWORTH OR NELSON.

FLETCHER & CO.

Ainsworth, Hot Springs District, B. C.

Miners' Supplies, Provisions, Tools,

Crockery, Clothing, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

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

CHARGED WITH A GRAVE OFFENSE.

On Monday mrs. Alice Perry swore out a warrant, before justice-of-the-peace Sclous, charging Nelson Riopel with criminal assault. The charge was heard on Tuesday.

MRS. PERRY'S TESTIMONY.

On January 21st, mr. Riopel came to my house and started to fool with me. He at last threw me on the bed. I got away from him and mr. Lamotte came in. The excuse he had for coming was that he had brought back some books. I said, "it is a good thing you came in, Lamotte, for this man has me pretty nearly pulled to pieces." Lamotte turned around and laughed, and went out and took my little girl, who was at the door, in his arms and went off with her. After Lamotte left Riopel caught me and threw me on the bed once more. I got away from him again, and asked, "what did Lamotte take away that child for?" Riopel said he did not know the meaning of it, and I went outside and called the little girl 5 or 6 times. She did not answer, and Riopel said she was all right; and so I came in again. I went in, and he said that he would not touch me after that, because I told him I wanted to get my husband's supper. Then he caught me up in his arms and pushed me into the bedroom, and threw me on the bed for the third time. He had me right there pinned to the bed, right under him. I tried the best way I could to get away from him. My breath was gone. I could not move. I caught him by the hair of the head, and with my other hand I caught the boards of the bed at my side, and by that means I drew myself from under him and slipped to the floor. My side was sore for nearly 3 weeks afterwards, and every bone in my body was sore from it. He tried to catch me again when I was on the floor; but I got outside. He also came outside and sat at the door. My husband then came home. He asked me what was the matter with me, as I was all tossed up. I told him I was glad he had come, "for this man has me pretty nearly dead." I did not tell him at that time what Riopel had done to me. My husband did not say anything; neither did Riopel.

On the 9th of February I was at home in the morning when Riopel came in. It was about 10 o'clock. He sat down, and asked if I had anything to drink. I said, "Yes; I guess there's a little in the bottle." I then gave him the bottle and a glass, I sat down a little way from him. He said, "You are afraid to sit near me, aren't you?" Then he got up and got me into a corner and tried to get the upper hand of me, but I got away from him. He jumped after me, and caught me and tried to do what he wanted with me. I got down on my knees and told him he would be sorry for this if he did anything. He put his hand under my dress. He then told me to send the child up town. I refused. Riopel was in the house nearly an hour. The child was there all the time. I did not tell my husband until Saturday; I did not like to. I finally told him because I heard them talking about it.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Messrs. Lamotte, Gravel, Morise, and Jacques were examined on behalf of mrs. Perry; but their evidence was not to the point and was ruled out.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday of next week, Riopel being liberated on his own recognizance in the sum of $100.

Curative Use of Charcoal.

Charcoal is valuable as a fuel, but it has other uses which make it one of the most serviceable of articles. When laid flat, while cold on a burn, it causes the pain to abate; by leaving it on for an hour the burns seems almost healed when the wound is superficial. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened. Strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts or over dead animals, charcoal prevents unpleasant odors. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous that it absorbs and condenses gases rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an excellent poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoon of powdered charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves a sick headache. It absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach, pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.

Before the Baby Came.

There was a time when my discourse
Was wrenched not out of joint;
I did not shout till I was hoarse,
And point out every point;
Nor thrice the same joke try to tell,
And mangle it and maim—
My wife had time to listen well,
Before the baby came!

There was a time when here and there
I flitted like a bird;
My wife went with me everywhere
Just when I said the word;
We saw the boat race and the play,
We watched the baseball game—
We had a free foot, as they say,
Before the baby came!

There was a time when I alone
Was by my wife adored;
I sat on the domestic throne,
The sole and sovereign lord,
My crown is gone. Without a thank,
He takes my very name—
I've not a vestige of my rank
Before the baby came!

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

Mr. Beaven, who represents Victoria city in the legislative assembly, insists that sections providing against the employment of Chinese shall be inserted in all private bills granting charters for railways and other enterprises in which labor is required. Mr. Beaven maintains that it is strictly within the rights of the assembly to take such action, as companies asking for charters are seeking special privileges from the province, and for the granting of that privilege by the representatives of the people, the expressed wishes or sentiments of the people should be carried out on the Chinese question. There is little doubt but that public sentiment in British Columbia is, that the presence of Chinese in the province is detrimental, both morally and materially. The question then arises, shall the members of the legislative assembly be guided by the will of the people on this question or by their own wishes: provided, always, that the contemplated action is not in violation of law? Any action that has a tendency to decrease the avenues in which Chinese can be profitably employed will result in good to the province, and THE MINER hopes that mr. Beaven will succeed in inserting his anti-Chinese section in every private bill passed at the present session of the assembly.

Mining is not looked on as a legitimate business by the capitalists of Victoria and other provincial coast towns, for the reason that their ventures, so far, have not all been profitable. Of course, unprofitable results in a business have a tendency to discourage investments; but it is unfair to condemn an industry simply because a few first ventures turned out badly. Last year the value of Montana's mineral output alone was $40,000,000—an output directly the result of the investment of home capital. The census of 1890 concedes the state a population of 132,000. This gives a per capita production of $303, to say nothing of the live stock and ranch product values, which are enormous. What other section of territory in the world, of equal area, can make such a showing of original wealth in proportion to population? It argues nothing against the business of mining that not to exceed 25 per cent of this $40,000,000 can be counted as profit. The wealth is wrested from the earth, and if the greater portion goes to the people employed in producing it, so much the better. Money in circulation certainly does the greatest good to the greatest number. And what has been done in Montana can he done in British Columbia, if her people with money have but faith in mining as a legitimate business.

No doubt, mr. Kellie will succeed in getting a liberal appropriation—as much as the district is fairly entitled to—for roads and trails in West Kootenay. The amount of the appropriation will be known by April 1st. By the middle of that month, at the latest, the assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district should know where roads are absolutely necessary, and be in a position to begin active work on such roads. Heretofore no work was commenced on roads until the appropriation became available in July. This year a change should be made, and the work commenced as early in the spring as it can be carried on profitably. The government should have no more difficulty in standing off contractors and laborers for a month or two than the railway companies; and the businessmen of the district should be as accommodating to government contractors and laborers as they have been and are to railway contractors and laborers. If the government orders the work commenced in May, instead of in July, the financing can, no doubt, be arranged so as to be satisfactory to all concerned.

In organizing themselves into unions, or associations, for self-protection, working men should, in the selection of officers, give the loud-mouthed vaporers a back seat. They should select only men who are known to be conservative in their views, but who, at the same time, are firm in their adherence to what they believe to be right. In no case should men outside the craft that is being organized be selected; for employers, if a dispute arises, naturally object to treat with men in no way connected with the business in dispute. Another thing that should not be overlooked is the benevolent feature. Often men object to become members of a trade organization solely on the ground that no provisions are made by the organization for the care of the sick or disabled. An organization that places only its best men in the front ranks, and makes liberal provisions for its sick and disabled, will have not only the respect of the employers but the good will of the community in which it is formed.

Michael Davitt, writing on labor tendencies in Great Britain, lays down the following as a platform, on which the Labor party and the Liberals might unite with advantage: "The "cause of labor must be represented in parliament by a greater number of working men "than it has there at present. Nine members "out of a parliament of 670 are all it possesses "now. It lies with the Liberal party to make "that 9 at least 30 when the next parliament is "elected, and to have state payment of members adopted as a prominent plank in the Liberal program. To which should be added the "municipalization of the land; the abolition of "the 'breakfast-table duties;' free education for "the children of the laboring classes; 8 hours as "the limit of daily labor in government and "municipal employments; better and more "sanitary dwellings for the poor; and the rigorous enforcement of the factory acts with "respect to the workshops and sweating-dens "of the country."

Now that the mining and other resources of the Kootenay Lake country are in a fair way to be developed in the near future, what special effort is being made to bring banking capital into the country? While capital for mine development is an absolute necessity, its coming would only be hastened by the establishment of a solid banking institution at some point on the lake. At present there is not sufficient money in the country to carry on the limited volume of business now being done. This is because of the fact that all large employers of labor refuse to pay their employees in money, compelling the employee to accept a check on Spokane Falls or Victoria or Vancouver instead. To obtain the money to which he is entitled, the employee is often forced to purchase goods for which he has no immediate use, or lose a few cents on each dollar in discounting his check for cash. There is no good reason why wage-earners and business men should be put to inconvenience or loss in discounting or cashing checks for mining companies or other employers of labor, and if a bank was established here the latter would have no valid excuse for not keeping their funds where they would be available.

Is the volume of business of the Kootenay Lake country large enough to justify the establishment of a solid banking institution? THE MINER believes that it is. Last year fully $200,000 was sent out of the camps on the lake. This amount was for the payment of merchandise, machinery, and as savings deposits by working men. Our business men are all borrowers, and they are compelled to pay interest to outside banks. Many of our working men deposit a share of their earnings in outside banks. Many enterprises are unsuccessful merely because of a lack of capital—capital that a banking institution on the ground could furnish to advantage. The volume of business is increasing, and in 1891 will probably be double that of 1890. The attention of the great chartered banks of Canada should be directed toward the Kootenay Lake country as a field for the profitable investment of a portion of their idle capital.

In Australia there is said to be growing up what will soon be an entirely new variety of the English-speaking family—a race distinguished by many excellent qualities but sadly deficient in three of the most important, self-respect, self-control, and steadiness of purpose.

The following gives the reasons why Christian missions in the East are a failure, and why Christianity has never made conquests, except amongst races that were practically without a religion: "The Oriental is really detached from "inordinate love of ease, luxury, and wealth, a "detachment which the Bible commands, but "Christians do not practice. Then, give up the "vain and futile attempt, and concentrate at "home, and on your own people, your preachers "and your wealth and your energies. How "does Christianity in Europe contrast with "those religions of the East which you have "tried in vain to uproot? Has the East millions "of armed men daily trained in the best "methods of slaughtering each other at a word, "for an idea? Is drunkenness, except where "you have introduced it, known in the East? "Does unblushing vice publicly parade its "streets, as yours? Do its prisons overflow with an habitually criminal class? "Does it hunger and thirst after riches and "deify gold, as does the West? Do atheism, "and unbelief, and blasphemy swagger through "the East under the disguise of science? Is religion, of whatever kind it may be, neglected "and reviled there, as it is in France and in "Germany and in London? No! Many times "better in all these matters is the East without "Christianity, than the West with Christianity."

One of the strangest things in the whole history of the Behring sea controversy is the anger, real or pretended, of the Democratic politicians and newspapers at the action of the British and Canadian governments in the matter of the application recently made to the supreme court. A curious feature of the outburst is the fact that these politicians and newspapers have been fore-

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most in ridiculing mr. Blaine's pretensions, and assuring him that he has no case, are the hottest in their denunciations of the alleged insult to their diplomatists. It is surely in harmony with all precedents in civilized countries that anyone who believes himself to have suffered injustice or injury at the hands of the citizens or officials of any country shall have free access to the courts for redress. The application to the supreme court is simply the latest and most natural step in a regular and normal course of procedure, as the government of the United States has long declined to entertain the claims of aliens to damages for acts committed under the authority of the federal government, until a claimant has exhausted every remedy afforded him by the constitution and procedure of the federal courts. This is an eminently reasonable position for any government. But it is not the act of the owner of the vessel, but the intervention of the Canadian government which has given umbrage. It is true that the whole question, of which the capture and confiscation of this sealing vessel is but an incident, is, and has been for years, the subject of diplomatic correspondence. But it would be unfair, indeed, if after the claimant has waited so long in hope of a friendly settlement of his claim, or in consequence of inability to get it before a high court, the government of the country of which he is a citizen, may not come to his aid, in a strictly legal action, without stopping to consider what might be the effect of a favorable verdict upon the diplomatic negotiations. Those Democrats who believe that their own government is in the wrong, and consequently that the owners of the confiscated vessels have suffered injustice, should be glad to have that injustice remedied by a legal and impartial action. Can it be that the anger of those who are raising such an outcry about the insult offered to the Harrison administration may be accounted for on the ground that they fear least they may be deprived, in 1892, of one of their best campaign weapons? Seeing that the Harrison administration and its supporters have comparatively little to say about the matter, one might almost query whether they might not be pleased rather than otherwise to have the question taken out of their hands and settled by their own court.

During the year 1890 only 21 new mining corporations were formed to work mining properties in Australia as compared with 28 companies in 1889, 39 companies in 1888, and 52 companies in 1887; moreover, the capital thus embodied in 1890 was but $12,590,000 as compared with $15,240,000 in 1889, $22,815,000 in 1888, and $37,540,000 in 1887. Nevertheless the showing for increased product in the Australias is very promising, indeed, it is worthy of notice that both the largest and richest of silver as well as gold mines exist at present in Australia. We refer to the Mount Morgan gold mine and to the Proprietary Broken Hill silver property.

Influence of Light on Color.

Some years ago an English manufacturer of carmine, who was aware of the superiority of the French color, went to Lyons for the purpose of improving his process, and bargained with the most celebrated manufacturer in that city for the acquisition of his secret, for which he was to pay $5000. He was shown all of the process, and saw a most beautiful color produced, but he found not the least difference in the French mode of fabrication and that which had been constantly adopted by himself. He minutely examined the water and the materials, which were in every respect similar to his own, and then, very much surprised, said: "I have lost both my labor and my money, for the air of England does not permit us to make good carmine."

"Stay!" said the Frenchman, "don't deceive yourself; what kind of weather is it now?"

"A bright, sunny day," replied the Englishman.

"And such are the days," said the Frenchman, "on which I make my color; were I to attempt to manufacture it on a dark and cloudy day, my results would be the same as yours. Let me advise you, my friend, only to make your carmine on bright, sunny days."

The moral of this will apply quite as well to the making of many other colors used in manufactures and also in the fine arts, for it illustrates, in a practical way, the chemical influence of light upon certain coloring compounds or mixtures.

An Item of Interest to Men who Bet.

An almanac for 1891 just published by the Chicago News, among many other items of general or particular interest, recalls the fact that of the presidents of the United States John Adams Polk, Buchanan, Cleveland, Taylor, Lincoln (at his first election), Hayes, Garfield, and Benjamin Harrison did not receive a majority of the popular vote. The highest percentage was given for Jackson in 1828, when he received 55.97 per cent of the total vote. The lowest percentage received by any successful candidate was that of Lincoln in 1860, when there were 4 candidates, and he had 39.91 of the whole. The next lowest was that of the present incumbent, which was 47.83 per cent. He and Hayes were the only successful candidates who ever failed to obtain a plurality of the popular vote, except John Quincy Adams, and he was elected by the house of representatives. Tilden and Cleveland stand alone as defeated candidates who received a plurality of the popular vote over their successful competitors, yet they failed in having a majority of the popular vote.

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 TYPEWRITER WITH THE AIR OF A DUCHESS.

Henry Bulles, a New York stock broker, had a new typewriter. He made his head clerk try the different applicants and test their skill, and engage the best one. The one the head clerk engaged was a large, impressive-looking woman of much beauty, and with the haughtiness of a duchess. She dressed well and richly, and her manner when sitting before a machine was that of a grand woman of society who condescended to play occasionally on the piano. She had much the air of a woman who was employing the men in the office to take care of her millions and make out her accounts. Mr. Bulles always felt as though he ought to ask her permission to smoke, and was almost afraid to ask her to take down any of his correspondence. What work he dared to give her she did as well as it could be done, so he had nothing against her except her pride. He determined finally to break down her pride. He had been uncomfortably impressed with her dignity, now she should learn what it was to feel that way toward him.

So the next morning he called her in and, after dictating a few business letters, he said: "Now, on the smaller paper, please. Are you ready? Let me see," he mused, as he bit carelessly at the top of his cigar and gazed out of the window.

DEAR JIM: Thanks, very much, but it will be quite impossible. I have positively refused to go into political life in any capacity, and though the position of minister to so important a city as St. Petersburg to succeed Smith is highly complimentary, I could not leave New York and my work. Tell the president in the proper official language that he is very good, but that he must look for some one else. Give my best love to mrs. Blaine and accept my condolence at the loss of your house. Yours,

The Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.

The typewriter girl took this down with a calm, unruffled countenance; her severity of demeanor was absolutely unchanged. "Is that all?" she asked. "Yes," said Bulles, weakly—"yes, I believe that is all." He was not to be put down by a little thing like that, and called her in again during the afternoon and dictated the following note:

DELMONICO'S: Will you reserve one of the largest private dining rooms for me this evening and prepare supper for 100? I find my rooms are too small and will have to have one of yours. Serve the same supper as ordered, and prepare floor for dancing. You can go to any length in the matter of decoration, but keep the cost of the flowers down to $1000. Yours truly,

The other note was:

DEAR OLD MAN: I should be very glad to accept, but Tuxedo never did agree with my digestion. Certainly, you have all the horses you want. The two leaders are in town but I will have them sent out to you. I think the price you offer for the coach is reasonable, and I will let you have it for that, as I am going to give up coaching and get a yacht. Yours,

The third note was:

DEAR MR. BURGESS: The designs arrived yesterday and were beauties. I am sure, if looks go for anything, that she should beat anything afloat. I hope you are right in what you say about her being a better boat than the Mayflower, and I will certainly follow your suggestion and enter her, when completed, for the cup. Yours truly,

Mr. Bulles said: That will do. When they are finished let me see them." He thought he detected a slight unbending in the superior manner of the young woman, but he was not too hopeful. "If those don't impress her," he said, "I'll write a letter of regret to the queen tomorrow and one to Gladstone, telling him I can't come over this summer to spend August with him." When the girl brought in the letters finished and ready for his signature he tossed them carelessly aside and said: "I will sign them later and post them myself." He signed them and slipped them in their envelopes under his other papers, where the clerks might not see them, and planned more for the future. The day following he refused three invitations to dine with distinguished people, ordered an architect to call and see him about building a country house at Newport, and wrote to order a diamond necklace.

The typewriter girl began to take a little more interest, and said "Yes, sir," instead of simply "Yes," which was something. He felt that he was getting on.

But on the fourth day she appeared with even a colder and more haughty air and laid three letters down upon his desk. She always opened his mail for him and divided the private notes from the business letters. "Here," she said "are three notes which I did not know whether to hand to you or to the clerk." Bulles glanced at the bottom of one of them and read the name "Charles Burgess." The note ran:

HENRY BULLES—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a note signed by you and bearing the number of your office, which refers to a yacht and to an imaginary correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of such a yacht. As I do not know you or anything of any such yacht, I can only imagine that some one is imposing upon you, and return you your letter. Yours truly.

CHARLES BURGESS.

Mr. Bulles grew exceedingly red and dared not look up, he wondered how far the girl had read. The second note said:

The private dining room and supper ordered for you for Tuesday evening were prepared and in readiness for you as directed, but no one appeared. Are we to understand that there has been a mistake, or is your letter, which we have retained, to be considered in the nature of a hoax, or has some one forged your name? Awaiting your reply, etc.

DELMONICO'S.

Mr. Bulles sank still further into his chair. He opened the letter with a trembling hand. The girl still towered above him like an avenging spirit.

The letter was from a friend and contained a clipping from a newspaper.

"Dear Hen," the note ran. "Have you seen this Associated Press clipping, and what in heaven's name does it mean? Some one has evidently been playing a practical joke on you, and one that must strike you as a most unpleasant one."

The clipping reads as follows:

IS HENRY BULLES INSANE?

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BROKER GIVES HIS FRIENDS GREAT CONCERN.

WASHINGTON, January 5th.—The secretary of state is in receipt of a most remarkable communication from Henry Bulles, the New York broker, in which that gentleman refuses to act as minister to St. Petersburg with much haughtiness. He is quite unknown to either the president or mr. Blaine, and it is supposed here that his mind is unsettled or that he is the victim of a practical joke.

Mr. Bulles laid the clipping down and gazed desperately at the typewriter girl. "Did you post those letters?" he asked.

"Yes," said the duchess, severely, "I found them on your desk after you had left and supposed you had forgotten them, so I posted them myself. Wasn't that right?"

"I guess," said mr. Bulles, "that I won't need you any longer. You know too much."

"That," said the typewriter girl calmly, "strikes me as the very reason why I should remain. Don't you think so? You can say you have been made the victim of a practical joke; but if I lost my position, I might say you had not. Don't you think you had better raise my salary a little and let me stay?"

Mr. Bulles gazed gloomily at the newspaper clipping on the desk before him. "Yes," he said grimly, "you had better stay.

Canadians in the Late American War.

Speaking of Canadians, major Edmond Malet, now of Boston, remarked that they made the best soldiers physically that he ever saw. In his company, the Eighty-first New York volunteer infantry, in the late war, he said he had 45 of them, and no hardships could dampen their gay spirits nor toil exhaust their hardy frames. In those terrible forced marches of the army of the Potomac in the peninsula, with the thermometer far up in the nineties, and the dust a foot deep, when thousands of men fell out by the road-side, many of them never to march again, these Canadians trudged along cheerily, beguiling the weary way with joke and song. They could not understand the wastefulness of their American comrades, who would hurl aside overcoats, blankets, and other impediments, on a hard march without a thought, so they would carefully gather them up, add them them to their own load, and bring them into camp. "One evening, I remember," said the major, "a Canadian soldier came into bivouac, after a fearful march from early dawn, with 12 overcoats piled on his knapsack, which he had carried all day. He sold them back to their original owners for $1 each.

What a Bad Boy Sir John A. Must Have Been.

Here is a delicious story of Disraeli told by an old lady. When a girl she used to dine with her parents at an annual Christmas dinner, given by mr. Murray of Albermarle street, London, to his literary friends. Disraeli, the elder, and his family were always there. After dinner the children were allowed to play a round game together; but after the first year they all refused to play with master Ben because he cheated so. Evidently at that early age he was determined to gain the mastery, and, of course, at that age had no scruples. He must then have foreshadowed what he is reputed to have said of his great political rival, Gladstone, viz., that he was undoubtedly a great man, but never could be a successful politician, because he was overburdened with principle and had not one redeeming vice!

W. F. TEETZEL,

Main Street, Revelstoke, B. C.
(Branch store at Donald.)

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything usually kept in first-class drug stores.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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

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.

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.

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 agen

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.

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 northeast 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.

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.

A POLITICAL ADDRESS BY MR. MARA.

To the Electors of Yale-Kootenay—Gentlemen: Owing to important proposals having been made by the Dominion government, through the imperial government, to the United States, with a view of forming a treaty covering trade and other relations between the two countries, and that the people may have an opportunity of expressing their views upon these proposals, parliament has been dissolved, and you are now called upon to select a representative to the house of commons. The most important question that has occupied the attention of the administration and the house of commons for several years past, and probably the most important one that will come before the new house is our trade relations with our neighbors. In seeking your suffrages at the last general election I stated: "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 should have a tendency towards free trade, so long as our neighbors keep their markets closed against us by high protective duties."

The question now comes before us in a definite form. Shall we adhere to the national policy, under which Canada has prospered, and endeavor to secure a treaty with the United States that will be fair to both countries, or shall we, on the other hand, accept unrestricted reciprocity as advocated by mr. Laurier and the Reform party?—a policy that can have no other meaning than a common tariff for Canada and the United States against the rest of the world, and one that will be framed at Washington and not at Ottawa.

I admit that high protective tariff falls more heavily on our province than any other portion of the Dominion, as we are consumers rather than producers, and, owing to the great distance from the manufacturing centers of Ontario and Quebec, transportation adds materially to the cost of goods laid down. But we must not forget that we are an integral part of the Dominion, and that no province has participated to so great an extent in the general prosperity of the last 5 years as ours. We must also bear in mind, that without a protective tariff Canada would not have had either the means or credit to push to completion within so short a time the Canadian Pacific railway, and without that work British Columbia would only be a member of the confederation in name. British Columbia covers an immense area, our population is small and scattered, our mining districts are in many cases almost inaccessible, and our mineral wealth will remain undeveloped until the mountain ranges are pierced with railways. The burden of railway building is too heavy to be borne by the province, and we must largely depend on federal aid. How can we claim that assistance unless we contribute our quota of taxation? The premier, in his recent address, states: We have by liberal grants of subsidies promoted the building of railways now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network."

This may be the case in the older provinces, but it is certainly not so in British Columbia, except on paper.

There is, I believe, an agitation in the eastern provinces in favor of an export duty being placed on nickel ore, and a feeling of alarm in a portion of this district, lest such a tax should be imposed. I do not apprehend any such danger, but should the government contemplate placing an impost of that description I will certainly oppose it. I would favor the duty on lead being increased, as soon as our smelters are running, being confident that before many years Kootenay will produce more lead than will be required by the whole of the Dominion.

In common with the other members from this province, I strongly urged upon the government the advisability of placing mining machinery on the free list, and pointed out the advantages that would accrue, not only to British Columbia but to the whole Dominion, if this encouragement were offered to the mining industry. Our efforts were so far successful that all mining machinery not manufactured in the Dominion is now admitted free, and I am glad to know that more than one mining company in East and West Kootenay has taken advantage of this concession.

In endeavoring to secure assistance for public works, I have at least been partially successful. During my term subsidies were granted to only 2 railways in this province, one in Yale, the other in Kootenay. The Columbia river above Golden has been improved so that a month and upwards in the season have been added to steamboat navigation, and work is now being done below the mouth of the Kootenay, which it is hoped will give navigation on the lower river all the year round. There is one experimental farm for the province, and that is located in Yale.

The government decided to establish 4 industrial schools for Indians in our province. Two of these are now in successful operation in this district. So thoroughly are these institutions appreciated by the Indians, that the principals and Indian agents have difficulty in selecting pupils, the number offering being so much greater than there is accommodation for.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction on account of delays that have occurred in extending post office facilities to outlying districts. I may say that I have not been idle in this matter, and though the postmaster-general has not acceded to every request as readily as I could wish, 22 new offices have been opened within the past 4 years, with an increase of about 600 miles of service.

Now, gentlemen, I hope I have placed the issue fairly before you. If you have sufficient confidence in me to re-elect me, I will, as in the past, give the present government a generous support, and I will endeavor at all times to carefully guard your interests. Yours faithfully,

J. A. Mara.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

On the 17th, in New York, bar silver was quoted at 97½ cents an ounce, and lead at 4¼ cents a pound.

General William Tecumseh Sherman died in New York city on the 14th. He will be buried with military honors at St. Louis, Missouri.

Admiral David D. Porter died in Washington, D. C., on the 13th.

A fire at New Westminster destroyed the Masonic-Odd Fellows block and all the frame buildings on Columbia street as far east as the American house. The loss will amount to fully $250,000.

J. H. Kyle, a Congregational minister at Aberdeen, has been elected United States senator from South Dakota. He received the votes of the Farmer's Alliance and Independents, and is an independent Republican in politics.

The Illinois legislature, on the 17th, had its 101st ballot for United States senator, with the following result: Palmer 101, Streeter 75, Oglesby 23, and 5 scattering.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Vernon Street, near Josephine,

NELSON, B. C.

SODERBERG & JOHNSON,
PROPRIETORS.

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.

GLADSTONE HOUSE

TRAIL CREEK, B. C.

W. R. POULTON.....PROPRIETOR

The Gladstone is the best kept hotel in the Trail Creek mining district, its proprietor being a caterer of experience. The table will always be supplied with the best of everything obtainable. The bar is stocked with choice liquors and cigars, including Hiram Walker & Sons pure rye whiskies. Good stabling for animals.

Main Street, REVELSTOKE

R. E. LEMON

Railroad Avenue, SPROAT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Groceries, Clothing, Hardware

WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Agent for the Hamilton Powder Company and Hiram Walker & Sons' Whiskies.

Cor. Vernon and Josephine Streets, NELSON, B. C.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

A question that is being asked: "Who has the authority to grant hotel licenses in West Kootenay district?" THE MINER cannot answer, unless it is the stipendiary magistrate for the district, G. C. Tunstall of Revelstoke.

W. F. Whichello, lately employed at Keefer's camp, Columbia & Kootenay railroad, is earnestly requested to communicate with John Creighton, Alexander, Manitoba, who has important news from England for him; or any information respecting him will be thankfully received by mr. Creighton.

Charles Molsen, the oldest white inhabitant of the Kootenay Lake country, says that during the wind-storm on Sunday and Monday the lake was rougher than he had ever before seen it. He claims that no craft now plying on its waters could have lived through the storm.

Because of the unwillingness of cattle owners to accept checks in payment for cattle, Billy Perdue and Billy Wilson had to return to Nelson from Kettle river without the beeves they had rounded up and driven some distance. The cattle owners of the Kettle River country are either Indians or half-breeds, and the only money that passes current with them is the Bland silver dollar.

By "An Act Relating to Licenses," every person selling opium, except chemists and druggists when using the same in the preparation of medical prescriptions, is required to pay a license fee of $250 for every 6 months. How many Chinese dives are there in Nelson where opium is openly sold?

The railroad wharf at Nelson will be 2500 feet below the Citizens' wharf, and about 600 feet below the mouth of Cottonwood Smith creek. The piles are being hauled on the ground.

The building adjoining the Nelson meat market has been leased for a hotel. An addition of 30 feet will be made to it, which will give it a total length of 70 feet. Nelson will not be lacking in hotel accommodation in the spring—when the "boom" hits it.

Instead of going to the Lardeaux, to survey timber limits for G. O. Buchanan, the McVittie survey party stopped at Balfour, where they are now engaged in surveying that townsite into lots.

Ground was broke on Friday for an addition to the Nelson house. The addition will be 2 stories high, with a frontage of 24 feet on Baker street, and have a depth of 70 feet. Thirty feet will also be added to the present building. This will make the hotel 50 by 70 feet, 2 stories high. There will be 28 bed-rooms, beside parlor, billiard, and club rooms. Marks & Van Ness, the owners, claim that they intend to keep fully abreast with the requirements of Nelson, and do not purpose allowing any hotel in the lake country to lead the "Nelson." W. Hilts was awarded the contract for the improvements.

If Nelson is to be a trade center, every respectable man who wishes to embark in busines within its limits should be welcomed. No town grows around which the barb-wire fence of faction is raised. Nelson is bound to grow, for its people will not permit the barb-wire fence to be put up—even if official heads must be decapitated.

The wind-storm of Sunday night blew down the frame of Hanson & Johnson's new hotel building. The studding and rafters were somewhat damaged; but the frame is again up, and, to all appearances, as good as new.

Charles Whitehead accompanied Dan McGillivray to the coast. Before returning to the lake country, mr. Whitehead will probably take a run down to his farm, near Brandon, Manitoba.

Wants to Go into the Hotel Business.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: I am thinking some of going to your part of the world about the first of April to locate in the hotel business, and will be more than obliged if you will answer me the following questions: What is the population of Nelson? What are the prospects for a first-class hotel? Can a building be secured for one? Are hotels allowed to sell liquor? How many hotels are there in Nelson? E. E. PHAIR.

Richibucto, N. B., January 28th, 1891.

The resident and transient population of Nelson is between 400 and 450; by transient we mean railroad laborers and miners who make Nelson their trading point. That the prospects for a first-class hotel are good is evidenced by the fact that the owners of the Nelson house are erecting a large addition to their building, and, also, by the fact that Dan McGillivray and others will begin work on a 40-room hotel within 30 days. At present no suitable building for a hotel can be rented in Nelson; but it is understood that the McGillivray hotel will be rented to any first-class hotel man applying in time. Hotels are allowed liquor licenses. Nelson now boasts of a Lakeview, a Kootenay, a Madden, an International, and a Nelson house. Another is being built by Hanson & Johnson.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."

Captain Davies of the Midge is a strong believer in the adage, "competition is the life of trade." On learning that beef cattle would not be brought in from Kettle river, he determined that he would bring in fresh beef from the valley of the Kootenay. He secured the assistance of Jack Oates, a butcher of great repute, and started on Monday for Ainsworth, intending to go thence to the head of the lake. Captain Davies has a few head of cattle at his own ranch and knows where others can be purchased. He intends driving them to the head of the lake, and there do the slaughtering. The captain, before he gets through with the job, will find Billy Perdue and Albert Barrett close on his trail, as they also left Nelson on Monday, bound for the same valley, with the same object in view.

$275

Will purchase lot 3 in block 14 (the lot is between dr. Arthur's drug store and mr. Ellis's assay office). Terms: $195 cash; balance, October 15th, 1891. Apply to Houston, Ink & Allan, 14 East Baker street.

FOR SALE

The undersigned will sell an undivided one-fifth interest (120 feet) in the Ivanhoe mining claim, situate on Hall creek, 16 miles from Nelson. JOHN HOUSTON.

Nelson, B. C., February 28th, 1891.

DENTISTRY

The undersigned is prepared to do operative dentistry at his office, on Stanley street, from 2 to 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted). All work guaranteed for one year. Terms strictly cash.

E. C. ARTHUR, A. M., M. D.

Nelson, B. C., February 27th, 1891.

C. H. D. BULTEEL

will do all kinds of

CLEARING AND CONTRACT WORK

in and about

NELSON OR BALFOUR.

Estimates given on work. Postoffice address, Nelson.

HUDSON'S BAY

4-POINT BLANKETS

AND

MACKINAW JACKETS

AT

THURBURN'S

(Late Walsh's)

15 EAST BAKER STREET.

GILKER & WELLS'S

Postoffice Store, Nelson, B. C.

CLOTHING

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ALSO, FULL LINES OF

PATENT MEDICINES

Toilet Articles and Stationery.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission. Conveyancing documents drawn up. Collections made and returns promptly remitted.

Correspondence solicited.

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HENRY ANDERSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mining Broker, Conveyancer, Etc.

Agent for mineral claims; crown grants obtained for mineral claims, and abstracts of title for same furnished.

Office at Ainsworth (Hot Springs), B. C.