

*P.C. Gazette*

Only Paper  
Printed in the  
Kootenay Lake Min-  
ing Districts.

# THE MINER

For Rates  
of Subscription and  
Advertising  
See Fourth Page.

NUMBER 32.

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

\$4 A YEAR.

## A SILVER MINE WITH MILLIONS IN SIGHT.

Indolent prospectors and claim-owners frequently charge THE MINER with indifference to their interests, in that it does not boom every location on which stakes have been placed. THE MINER admits that it does not knowingly mention worthless locations, neither does it boom locations owned by men working them in good faith. It has aimed to give reliable mining news, and if it has failed in doing so, claim-owners themselves are in a great measure to blame for furnishing inaccurate data. The publication of mining news locally is of little advantage in attracting capital to a new district. To be of advantage such news must, as a matter of fact, be circulated in outside money centers—among men seeking investments in mining property. The question then arises, whether is it best to send these outside people reliable news or news based on vivid imaginings only. THE MINER has maintained that reliable news alone should be sent; that it is better to disappoint a man favorably than unfavorably. The result has been that no intelligent mining man or capitalist has visited the mining camps on Kootenay lake on the strength of representations made by THE MINER and been disappointed unfavorably. Every one of them said, on leaving, that the printed reports which induced them to come in were, if anything, too conservative.

When a good strike is made in any property in West Kootenay district, THE MINER will not be backward in announcing it; but until such a strike is made in a property, it will not weekly herald that property as a world-beater. Much has been said about the amount of ore in sight in the Silver King mine on Toad mountain and of the apparent value of that property as a mining proposition, but until last week these statements could not be verified. It was known that the ore-body in the bottom of the incline shaft was 45 feet wide, with but one wall exposed; but its length or depth was not known. Three weeks ago the same character of ore as that in the ore-body in the shaft was encountered in the floor of the tunnel, its size increasing as the tunnel was advanced. Last week the tunnel was in solid ore—ore, too, that assays higher if anything than that taken from the crosscut in the shaft. The face of the tunnel is now about 80 feet distant from the bottom of the shaft, and it is not unreasonable to maintain that the Silver King ore-body is at least 80 feet in length. If 80 feet in length and 45 feet in width, with an average depth of 20 feet, there is more money in sight in the Silver King mine than in any other mine in America at the same depth—162 feet. The ore is high-grade gray and peacock copper, averaging over \$200 in silver to the ton, and can be shipped without sorting. A careful estimate, based on 7 cubic feet to the ton, gives at least \$2,500,000 in sight, not estimating the value of the low-grade ore in sight on the surface.

The tunnel is in 370 feet, and will reach and drain the incline shaft in March. On the 1st of the month the shaft was full of water. Since then the water has fallen over 60 feet, which indicates that the water to contend with is scapage. Heretofore the tunnel was very wet, making the work of driving disagreeable; now it is as dry as a barn-floor.

### The Royalty Clause Must Go.

At a public meeting held at Ainsworth on Tuesday night, it is reported that resolutions were passed calling on Mr. Kellie to work and vote for the repeal of the royalty clause in the Railway Aid Act and to use every effort possible with the government to make it compel the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company to select its land grant from unoccupied lands. They also favored a separate appropriation for a trail up the Lardeaux from Kootenay lake to connect with one already built from the Columbia river.

Its advocates claimed that the trail could be made by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, and that it would make accessible a country known to be mineral in character.

### Prices of Real Estate Stiffening.

The mere fact of the Silver King tunnel being in solid ore, with walls nowhere visible, has stiffened the prices of Nelson real estate, owners claiming that the future of the town is assured because of its having at least one rich mine immediately tributary, to say nothing of other tributary properties like the Poorman, the Dandy, the Grizzly, the Iroquois, the White-water, and the Toughnut, all believed to be good, and undeveloped prospects at its doors like the Royal Canadian, Uncle Sam, Umatilla, Lizzie C., Jim Crow, Silver Queen, Evening, Wild Cat, Midas, and John Miles's Paradise. They argue that within a year hundreds of miners will be steadily employed in Toad Mountain district, and that Nelson is sure to be the place at which they will center. Vernon street 50 feet, that were held at \$350 to \$800 have jumped to \$450 and \$1000; while Baker street 50's are held at even higher figures. Baker Street 30 feet are in demand at figures ranging from \$250 for block 8's to \$650 for block 5's. Outside 25-foot lots have advanced from \$135 to \$200, sales being reported at the latter figure. Building operations, owing to the exceptionally fine weather, keep pace with the demand for lots, and lumber is on the ground for a number of residences and store buildings.

### Splendid Fishing at Cottonwood Smith Lake.

A fishing party, made up of William Hunter, Harry McMillan, and "Newt" Ashe, went up to the lake at the head of Cottonwood Smith creek, 6 miles from Nelson, on Friday, and report having fine sport. The ice on the lake was not more than a foot thick, and by the way they bite, the fish are not only hungry but plentiful. In about an hour the party caught a hundred trout, averaging about 8 inches in length, and report hauling them out almost as fast as the hook could be dropped into the water, 2 sometimes being caught on the same hook. On the open ground the snow was fully a foot in depth, but in the heavy timber the ground was bare in places. Mr. Hunter says that ice could be cut on the lake, but difficulties would have to be overcome in hauling it to town.

### Navigation Notes.

The Idaho is making preparations to tow logs from Crawford bay to the Davies-Sayward mill, her captain expecting to make daily trips with a 50,000-foot tow. The Midge manages to make a round trip a week between Ainsworth and Nelson, and if the travel justified it would make more. There is little danger now of the outlet being closed, and these boats will run all winter. In fact, even bets are made that the Galena's whistle will be heard at Nelson fully 2 weeks earlier than last year. Work on the new boat for the Mara line is well under way, considering the small force employed.

### Found Ditch-Digging Impracticable.

B. H. Lee and C. H. D. Bulteel, who own placer claims on Hall creek, returned from the creek last week after making an unsuccessful attempt to take out a ditch. The ground was frozen to too great a depth to allow of carrying on work to advantage; besides, the snow was nearly 3 feet in depth. They will be on the ground early in April, however, and expect to make the first cleanup on the creek.

### Metal Market.

At New York on the 17th bar silver was quoted at \$1.05½ an ounce, lead at \$4.50@4.65 a hundred, and copper at \$14.75.

## MINING NEWS FROM HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

The shaft on the Neosho is down 40 feet, with a good-sized body of high-grade ore in its bottom. The Neosho is one of the promising undeveloped claims of the district. The shaft on Sprague's Tenderfoot is down 34 feet, in ore all the way. Assays give returns of 38 to 45 ounces of silver to the ton. John Thompson, superintendent of the United, reports the working shaft on that property down 65 feet. Drifts on the ledge are now being run both ways from the shaft. Sinking will be resumed on February 1st. The 2-compartment shaft on the Skyline is down 100 feet, and it is expected that another hundred will have to be sunk before the ledge is struck. If not struck at a depth of 200 feet, a station will be put in and a crosscut run to the ledge. On the Dictator work is progressing favorably in the new tunnel, in 112 feet. The ledge is expected to be reached within another 50 feet, which will tap it at a depth of 100 feet below the old workings. In doing the assessment work on the Maggie a strong ledge carrying coarse cube galena was exposed. The Maggie is owned by Roderick McLeod and A. A. McKinnon.

### On the Gold Belt.

Considerable work is being done on the gold claims between Eagle and 49 creeks. The Poorman, the Wild Cat, the Pioneer, the Paradise, and the Royal Canadian, all have men at work on them. A tunnel is being run on the Poorman, and the same on the Wild Cat. On the Paradise, John Miles is still searching for the ledge. John Lodge is advancing the tunnel on the Pioneer, and the Royal Canadian owners are doing likewise on that property. All these claims have ore in sight, and their owners hope, by spring, to have enough in sight to justify the erection of reduction works somewhere near the junction of Eagle creek with Kootenay river.

### Was a People Ever so Blessed?

Old-time southern coast men resident at Nelson state unreservedly that such weather as the people of Nelson and Ainsworth are now enjoying was never before enjoyed by any people on the Pacific coast, not even by those of San Bernardino county, California. No snow, no rain, no cold winds; instead, cloudless skies, sunshine, bracing air. The days not too long; the nights not long enough. From temperatures taken by Mr. Giffin at the government office, Tuesday night was the coldest of the week, with the thermometer at 29. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the temperature ranged from 44 on Monday to 36 today.

### Not Unfathomable as Generally Supposed.

It has generally been supposed that Kootenay lake is thousands of feet in depth; but that supposition, like many others, is based on tradition. Kootenay lake, in the vicinity of Ainsworth, has been sounded by G. B. Nagle and James Slayton. The soundings were taken about one mile apart, between Ainsworth, the Blue Bell mine, and Queen's bay, and resulted as follows: 442, 440, 437, 438, 437, 439, 442, 440, 439, 442, and 368, the last sounding being made within 150 yards of the shore. The bottom is soft mud and apparently as level as a prairie.

### Reciprocity Means Annexation.

THE MINER favors reciprocity with the United States so far as an exchange of cereals and raw materials go, but no farther. The national policy, or protective system, has been mainly instrumental in upbuilding Canada, and if it is her destiny to be a free and independent nation among nations, that policy, or system, must be maintained. If Canada is to be merged into the United States, no one thing would do more to hasten that event than unrestricted commercial reciprocity between the 2 countries.



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.

## GOING HALVES WITH PROSPECTORS.

In British Columbia, where all waste land (except what has lately been granted to railway companies on paper) belongs to the province, prospectors for minerals are entitled to all they find, the province laying claim to no share of it. In Mashonaland, Africa, a large tract of country believed to be rich in minerals and owned by the British South Africa Company, the prospector for quartz is a sort of partner with the company, it claiming the right to float his "finds," giving him half. The following regulations of the company will be of interest to prospectors who are thinking of seeking pastures new:

Any person may take out a license on binding himself in writing to obey the laws of the company and to assist in the defence and maintenance of law and order if called upon to do so by the company—such license to bear a stamp of the value of one shilling. Every license-holder is free to peg off one alluvial claim and 10 quartz reef claims in block. When the claims have been marked off the same shall be registered and the license-holder shall receive a certificate of registration—such certificate to bear a stamp of the value of half a crown. Alluvial claims are in extent 150 feet by 150 feet. Quartz reef claims are in extent 150 feet in the direction of the reef and 400 feet broad. The claimholder may follow the reef in all its dips, spurs, angles, and variations. Every registered quartz reef claim is to be held by the prospector on joint account in equal shares with the company, and every transfer, hypothecation, or lien of his interest in such claims is subject to the rights of the company. Certificates of registration of an alluvial claim or portion of claim in any alluvial digging are to be covered by a stamp of £1 for each month for which such claim or portion of claim is registered, payable in advance; the company, however, claim no rights in respect to gold won from alluvial claims.

The discoverer of an alluvial digging, distant not less than 10 miles from any known alluvial digging, shall have the right to peg out 2 alluvial claims in addition to his other rights.

Every digger shall, within 4 months from the registration of the block of claims, under penalty of forfeiture of his claim license, sink upon his block of quartz reef claims either a shaft of a depth of 30 feet in the reef or a shaft of at least 30 feet outside the reef with a cross-cut through the reef. So soon as the claimholder has done the required amount of work and has given evidence that he has opened up a payable reef, he shall receive an inspection certificate to the effect that the required work has been done—such certificate to bear a stamp of the value of 15 shillings.

Prior to flotation the claimholder shall pay no license. After flotation the license shall be at the rate of 10 shillings per claim per month.

On claims being ascertained to be payable, the company have the right to float them into either a joint stock company or into a syndicate. The company shall therefore within a reasonable time either make a proposal or decline to do so. If the proposal is accepted by the claimholder, he shall on flotation be entitled to half the vendor's scrip in the shares of the company so floated. If the claimholder is not satisfied with the company's proposals he has the right within

one year to prove to the company that he is in a position to float on better terms, and he shall, on the flotation of the claims, give the company half the vendor's scrip.

Any claimholder shall be at liberty to peg out a fresh block of 10 claims when he shall have given notice of his abandonment of his existing block of 10 claims, or when he has received his inspection certificate from the mining commissioner. But no claimholder who has acquired his claim or claims as a prospector shall be the registered claimholder of more than 2 blocks of claims of 10 claims each.

An agreement, binding prospectors to abide by the laws of the company under penalty of forfeiture of rights, is to be signed by all the prospectors either at Kimberley or Tuli. Mashonaland is to the north of Kimberley 250 miles, and about 1000 miles from Capetown.

## A Good-Natured and Generous King.

King Kalakaua, who is now on a visit to the United States, is assuredly the most affable monarch that ever sat on a throne. He is as obliging as an American citizen running for office. While in San Francisco, the invitations which poured in on him to give the royal patronage to this, that, or the other charitable enterprise were all accepted. One evening he was seen sitting in state on a dias at the ball of the Ladies' relief society; the next he was lending the light of the royal countenance to a theatrical performance for the benefit of the orphans, and on the following day he was sitting on the bleachers out at the Haight-street grounds shouting with the rest of the crowd at the good plays made in a baseball game, the gate-money of which goes to ease the last days of the Lord's aged daughters. No delicacy was shown about asking his majesty to lend himself thus as an inexpensive popular attraction. Some very queer requests were made. He actually was asked to lecture on the moral and religious condition of his subjects for the benefit of a missionary fund. Before he gets out of the clutches of the people of San Francisco he need not be surprised to be solicited in the name of charity, to give at the California theater, his native war dance in the simple costume of his stark ancestors. Considering how the account stands between the Hawaiians and the English-speaking race the good-natured generosity of the king ought to make us blush. In return for their lands and the lives of two-thirds of the islands' population, we have given them plug hats, black coats, scrofula, and church-going privileges. The king told a reporter that he came to this country for the benefit of his eyes. As he brings \$600,000 with him to invest in poker-chips, he is likely to see some sights which will affect not only his eyes, but also his pocket.

## Mr. Beaven's Impracticable "Idea."

One of the "ideas" of Robert Beaven of Victoria, leader of the opposition in the legislative assembly, is that the province should build and operate the railways. The "idea" is not practicable, owing to the cost of constructing lines in a mountainous country like British Columbia and because of its sparsely settled condition. In France, where all conditions are favorable, state ownership in railways is unprofitable.

When the network of state railways was created in France, it was intended to serve as an example of economical management and efficient working for the great companies. Whether those expectations have been realized may be judged from the results obtained in 1889. By purchases of lines originally, and subsequent extensions, the state network forms a total of about 1650 miles. Their cost was about \$160,000,000, and the receipts last year exceeded the working expenses by \$1,651,739. The net revenue on capital was consequently a little over 1 per cent, and as the purchase-money was raised by the treasury at 4 per cent, including the sinking fund, the actual loss on the year was nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  millions. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while those of the great companies ranged from 44 to 55 per cent. It must be admitted that all the great trunk lines belong to the companies, but they have also a number of secondary lines, worked at 80 or 90 per cent, or at a loss, the construction of which was imposed on them. The companies, however, pay a large sum to the state in the form of stamps on their shares and debentures, taxes on transfers and dividends, etc., while the state lines yield nothing. The experiment can hardly be considered a success.

## Dancing the Cancan under Difficulties.

M. de Courville, a recent French envoy to the king of Dahomey, gives the following pen picture of a spectacular performance got up for his benefit by that west Africa potentate: "On the stage 20 women were leaping and dancing the cancan. The women were handsome negroresses evidently from the royal harem. I was received as an old friend by the king, who caused a stool to be brought for me to sit down on. I had hardly been seated when one of the dancers made a misstep. The king was swift to notice it. He said nothing, but with his right hand made a peculiar sign to the amazons. The 2 guards strode swiftly to the stage. They seemed to know by instinct who was indicated. Seizing a young, fine-looking woman among the dancers, they dragged her from the platform, and before she could utter a shriek, she was beheaded, the head rolling almost to the feet of the king. The dancing went on just as if nothing had occurred, the remaining dancers not daring even to notice the death of their companion. The king was educated in France and spent 2 weeks in Paris just before his return to Dahomey. While there he visited almost nightly the jardin Mabille, and when he was not there he was at the opera. On his return to Dahomey he appears to have forgotten everything he learned in civilization except his French, the opera, and the jardin Mabille."

## A Whole Town in the Same Fix.

The other day a Sproat man and a Nelson man were shaking dice for the drinks at Sproat's only temperance hotel. The Sproat man threw "dutch flush" after "dutch flush," and quit the game disgusted, remarking as he tossed the dice-cup at the bartender, "If I could win Dutch blishes as easily as I can throw 'dutch flushes' I would be the happiest man in Sproat." The Nelson man scratched his head and dryly said: "You are not the only man in Sproat who is anxious to win another man's property."



**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. DAVES, 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.

**HANSEN & HILTON,  
CONTRACTORS  
AND  
BUILDERS.**

Will contract for the erection of any size wood building. Plans and estimates furnished and bills for material made. Job carpentering attended to promptly. Leave orders at Kootenay hotel, East Vernon street.

**C. H. D. BULTEEL**will do all kinds of  
CLEARING AND CONTRACT WORK  
in and about**BALFOUR.**

Estimates given on work. Address, Balfour via Nelson.

**A GREAT SELF-SEEKER, NOT A GREAT STATESMAN.**

Mr. Froude's monograph of lord Beaconsfield (Benjamin Disraeli) leaves the man brilliant and enigmatical and unfathomed as before, but he strikes a true note in the eloquent passage in which he denies him the title of "great" because he never forgot himself in his work, and in the first place looked only for himself. But if he was not great absolutely, at least he was a great self-seeker. Mr. Froude says:

"Thus it was that perhaps no public man in England ever rose so high and acquired power so great, so little of whose work has survived him. Not one of the great measures which he once insisted on did he carry or attempt to carry. The great industrial problems are still left to be solved by the workmen in their own unions. Ireland is still in the throes of disintegration. If the colonies have refused to be cast loose from us their continued allegiance is not due to any effort of his. From Berlin he brought back peace with honor, but if peace remains the honor was soon clouded. The concessions which he prided himself on having extorted are evaded or ignored, and the imperial spirit that he imagined that he had awakened sleeps in indifference. The voices which then shouted so loudly for him shout now for another, and of all those great achievements there remain only to the nation the Suez Canal shares and the possession of Cyprus, and to his queen the gaudy title of empress of India. What is there besides? Yet there is a relative greatness as well as an absolute greatness, and Lemuel Gulliver was a giant among the Lilliputians. Disraeli said of Peel that he was the greatest member of parliament that there had ever been. He was himself the strongest member of parliament in his own day, and it was parliament that took him as its foremost man and made him what he was. No one fought more stoutly when there was fighting to be done; no one knew better when to yield, or how to encourage his followers. He was a master of debate. He had perfect command of his temper, and while he ran an adversary through the body, he charmed even his enemies with the skill with which he did it. He made no lofty pretensions, and his aims were always perhaps somewhat higher than he professed. If to raise himself to the summit of the eminence was what he most cared for, he had a genuine anxiety to serve his party, and in serving his party to serve his country; and possibly if among his other gifts he had inherited an English character he might have devoted himself more completely to great national questions; he might have even inscribed his name in the great roll of English worthies. But he was English only by adoption, and he never completely identified himself with the country which he ruled. At heart he was a Hebrew to the end, and of all his triumphs perhaps the most satisfying was the sense that a member of that despised race had made himself the master of the fleets and armies of the proudest of Christian nations."

"But though lord Beaconsfield was not all which he might have been he will be honorably and affectionately remembered. If he was ambitious his ambition was a noble one. It was for fame and not for fortune. To money he was always indifferent. He was even ostentatious in his neglect for his own interests. Though he left no debts behind him in his life he was always embarrassed. He had no vices, and his habits were simple; but he was generous and careless, and his mind was occupied with other things. He had opportunities of enriching himself if he had been unprincipled enough to use them. There were times when he could set all the stock exchanges of Europe vibrating like electric wires in a thunderstorm. A secret word from him would have enabled speculating capitalists to realize millions, with no trace left how those millions were acquired or how disposed of. It is said that something of the kind was once hinted to him—once, but never again. Disraeli's worst enemy never suspected him of avarice or dishonor. As a statesman there was none like him before, and there will be none hereafter. His career was the result of a combination of a peculiar character with peculiar circumstances, which is not likely to recur. The aim with which he started in life was to distinguish himself above all his contemporaries, and, wild as such an ambition must have appeared, he at least won the stake for which he played so bravely."

**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 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 at its next session to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining, and operating either aerial or other tramways in West Kootenay district, from the Hot Springs mining camp or any point within five miles of same, to any point or points on Kootenay lake; or from the Goat River mining camp to any point or points on Kootenay river, for the purpose of transporting ores or other commodities.

C. DUBOIS MASON, solicitor for applicants.

Victoria, B. C., 16th December, 1890.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislature of British Columbia, at its next session, for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railway from some convenient point on the outlet of Kootenay lake to a point on or near the southern boundary of the province. With power to construct and maintain branch lines, and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway.

BODWELL &amp; IRVING, solicitors for applicants.

Victoria, B. C., 12th December, 1890.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to be called "The Kootenay Lake Telephone Company," for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining, and operating telephone lines within the townsites of Nelson, Ainsworth, and Balfour, and the district between said townsites; also lines connecting these towns with the mines in Toad Mountain and Hot Springs mining districts.

BODWELL &amp; IRVING, solicitors for applicants.

Dated December 26th, 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 &amp; IRVING, solicitors for applicants.

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

**NOTICE.**

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

CORBOULD, MCCOLL &amp; JENNS.

Solicitors for applicants.

Dated this 1st December, 1890.

**NOTICE.**

This is to give notice that there will be a meeting of the directors of the Nelson Water Works Company, Limited Liability, on Monday, the 26th day of January, at 7 o'clock in the evening, in the office of R. E. Lemon, Vernon street, Nelson, B. C. Agenda: election of provisional officers, consideration of secretary's report, and other matters.

W. GESNER ALLAN, secretary.

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

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having accounts collectible from the estate of John T. Pettus, deceased, are required to forward me a detailed statement of such indebtedness within 60 days of the date of publication of this notice.

W. GESNER ALLAN.

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



THE MINER IS PRINTED ON SATURDAYS, AND WILL BE mailed to subscribers at the following cash-in-advance rates: Three months \$1.50; six months \$2.50, one year \$4.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED AT THE rate of \$3 an inch (down the column) per month. A special rate for advertisements of over 2 inches.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED FOR 15 cents a line for the first insertion and 7 cents a line for each additional insertion. Twelve lines of 9 words each make an inch. All advertisements printed for a less period than 3 months considered transient and must be paid for in advance. Advertisements of less than 12 lines will be counted as 12 lines.

BIRTH NOTICES FREE IF WEIGHT OF CHILD IS GIVEN; IF weight is not given \$1 will be charged. Marriage announcements will be charged from \$1 to \$10—according to the social standing of the bridegroom.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ONLY APPEAR OVER THE writer's name. Communications with such signatures as "Old Subscriber," "Veritas," "Citizen," etc., etc., will not be printed on any consideration.

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

#### EDITORIAL REMARKS.

In the camps on Kootenay lake public opinion is strongly against making appropriations for specified roads and trails in West Kootenay district. The men who have lived in East and West Kootenay since 1886 know the results of the system; they know that money so appropriated is expended carelessly on useless roads and trails that are never completed. Now they favor a change of system; they favor a lump appropriation, and holding the assistant commissioner of lands and works responsible for its disbursement on needed, not useless, roads and trails. They not only favor a lump appropriation, but strongly favor the commencement of work on the needed roads and trails as early in the spring as possible, so that they can be completed in time to be of use during the summer. They argue that the business men of the district are, at present, compelled to purchase time-checks issued by railway and other contractors, and hold them several months before they are paid, and that they can equally well afford to cash time-checks issued to men employed on government roads, and hold them until the appropriation is available, in July. The government in power will act wisely by making a lump appropriation, and expend the money to the best advantage by ordering the needed roads and trails built as early in the spring as work can be done profitably.

The Revelstoke Star, as was expected, takes up the cudgels in defense of its owner, J. A. Mara. It denies that mr. Mara's steamboat line is part and parcel of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company. Well, if not a part of that company, what is it? Mr. Mara is in an awkward position in being so closely allied to such a scheming corporation and defended by such a weakling.

The constituency of the Star is largely made up of men engaged in mining—men greatly interested in the outcome of the effort now being made to bring about a repeal of the royalty clause of the Railway Aid Act and of the effort to compel the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company to live up to the letter and spirit of the act granting it 200,000 acres of land as a bonus for completing and equipping a railway and steamboat line. Will the Star define its position on these live questions. Does it oppose the repeal of the royalty clause? or favor the placing of 4 mile blocks over townsites and located mineral claims?

"The Morning Ledger with which is Incorporated the Daily Truth" is now the full name of the New Westminster Truth, a half-column salutatory giving the reasons for the re-

christening, and William Baillie & Co., instead of the Truth Printing Company, are its poor but honest parents. For merely changing the name and the position of the "plate" matter on the third page so lengthy and labored a salutatory was hardly necessary, and its readers will wonder why it was penned.

It is all very well for the people of the Kootenay Lake country to "resolve" that mr. Mara shall, in the house of commons, vote to carry out their wishes on reciprocity; but a more effective way would be to ask him to resign, and stand for a re-election on that issue.

If the Robson government remains in power and carries out the promises made at the last session, a redistribution of assembly districts will be made at the present session. In creating new districts or re-forming old ones, due respect should be paid to the wishes of the people residing in the districts. Districts should not be created solely for the benefit of the party in power. As at present divided, much complaint is heard in Kootenay district because of the long distances between the outlying sections and the seats of government. The people of the Kootenay Lake sections of West Kootenay are compelled to travel hundreds of miles to Revelstoke, and the people of the "Upper Kootenay" are compelled to travel even farther to reach Donald. These long distances could be entirely wiped out by dividing the district into north and south divisions instead of east and west ones. The population of North Kootenay would be entirely on, or easily accessible to, the Canadian Pacific railway, and no resident on the line of that road would be compelled to travel 100 miles to reach the seat of government at Donald. The population of South Kootenay, except those in the neighborhood of Fort Steele and Cranbrook, would be centered in the mining camps on Kootenay lake and the lower Columbia river, and no resident, except of Fort Steele or Cranbrook, would be compelled to travel 100 miles to the seat of government at Nelson, or Ainsworth, or Balfour. A stately edifice, for governmental offices, was recently erected at Donald, and it can only be used to good advantage by making it an official home for the officials of a compact district—like North Kootenay. There is no government building, worthy of the name, in West Kootenay; and should one be built at Revelstoke, it would surely in time be removed to some town on Kootenay lake. Re-arrange old Kootenay, and give her representation according to her voting strength!

#### Solid for Reciprocity with the United States.

A public meeting to consider matters concerning Dominion legislation was held in R. E. Lemon's store on Vernon street on Thursday night. Most of Nelson's representative men were present; and shortly after 8 o'clock the chair was taken by G. E. R. Ellis, R. A. Winchells acting as secretary.

G. O. Buchanan delivered a speech in favor of reciprocity with the United States. That question, he thought, was of interest to every voter. "At the present juncture," he said, "we are, in the near future, going to be confronted with another election. A revision of the voters' list will have to be made before that election, and when that list is being revised we should look out for ourselves." He then gave a lengthy exposition on the former trade relations between Canada and the United States, and explained how it was the 2 nations had in the first place become so hopelessly commercially antagonized, and how the trade barriers and restrictions had been originally raised and imposed. Canada's trade relations with the world had, he said, by this

time, become so intricate in themselves and so tangled up in other considerations, that even those willing to do so would find it almost impossible to completely straighten them out for many years to come; and the first step in that direction, he thought, should be made with our nearest neighbors—the great republic to the south. It seemed to him absurd that peoples living on the same continent, under very similar conditions, with just about the same advantages and disadvantages, and divided only by an imaginary line 4000 miles long should have to cry out for protection, one against the other. The provinces of eastern and western Canada might as well call for protection, one against the other. But they do not, and still they manage to get along very well together; and this, in the speaker's opinion, would prove an analogous case with that of reciprocity with the United States. He thought it would be just as beneficial for the United States and Canada to have trade reciprocity as it was for the provinces of Canada inter se. The people of Canada, he believed, were against trade barriers; but their representatives, for motives of their own, supported a restrictive government. "Take mr. Mara," he said, "and see what he is doing. Before the last election an enterprising reporter telegraphed to sir John Macdonald and asked him how mr. Mara was to be classed. Sir John's reply was that he did not know mr. Mara; but that mr. Barnard had told him he was sending his son-in-law (mr. Mara) to support his government." In mr. Buchanan's opinion mr. Mara had done what he was sent to Ottawa for, but the interests of the district had had rather meagre attention; and he thought we should see that the men we send in future were men who would give our interests at least one-tenth as much attention as their own. He moved that a resolution advocating reciprocity be forwarded mr. Mara—not that he supposed it would receive any attention, but merely as a matter of form. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Selous followed with a few remarks to the same effect. "With mr. Buchanan," he said, "in this matter I am entirely at one. I should think, however, we should have reciprocity with the world."

A rather discursive discussion followed. It was decided inexpedient to give mr. Mara any loophole for shirking the question. It was decided to insist on him advocating reciprocity and see if he attended to what they said.

Mr. Lemon started the question of the export duty on nickel. It was thoroughly discussed and considered as detrimental to the interests of the district that exported nickel should be taxed, and a resolution to that effect was carried.

Mr. Bigelow then protested against sending the resolutions to mr. Mara. "Mr. Mara," he said, "will no doubt be busy doing lobbying for the Canadian Pacific; he will need to rustle for an appropriation to make the Kootenay river safe for his new boat; [a voice: 'Tell him not to spoil the channel!'] and then, getting the mail contract for his company will probably keep him busy for a while. Mr. Mara has his own interests to look after, and it is not fair to bother him with ours. And besides, I guess it would be useless. We should send the resolution to the premier."

It was eventually decided to send a copy to both mr. Mara and the premier.

A committee of 3 (G. O. Buchanan, G. A. Bigelow, and Harold Selous) was appointed to attend to the voters' lists, and to see that every qualified person was registered as a voter.

The meeting was then adjourned until next Thursday night, when "any matters that may come up" will be discussed, mr. Lemon generously proffering the use of his store.

#### THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this meeting considers it the duty and interest of every citizen to seek by all honorable means the settlement of all matters in dispute between Canada and the United States with a view to the establishment of friendly relations between the 2 countries upon a permanent basis and the removal of all restrictions upon commercial intercourse.

Resolved, That a proposition which has been advanced in some parts of eastern Canada in favor of the levy of an export tax on nickel ore would in our opinion work great injury to the camps on Kootenay lake, where nickel mines of great apparent value have been discovered.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the premier of the Dominion and to our representative in the Dominion house of commons, with a respectful request that they use their influence in parliament to carry out our wishes in these matters.



# J. FRED. HUME & CO.

## MERCHANTS.

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

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

Main Street, REVELSTOKE.

9 and 11 East Vernon Street, NELSON.

### MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The trail along the Columbia & Kootenay grade below Nelson is not only a rough one to get over, but dangerous as well. It is not dangerous because of the precipitousness of the rocky bluffs along which the trail skirts, but because of the blasting operations carried on by the railway graders. Wednesday last Peter Walker, Jack Casey, and Mike Monaghan, 3 as intrepid mountaineers as can be found in the district, were making a flying trip to Nelson from the bridge at the crossing. So absorbed were they in their own reflections that they did not hear the warning shout, "Fire!" as they neared a high bluff, round the base of which runs the trail. When directly under the bluff the shots went off, blowing hundreds of tons of rock over their heads into the river. Peter Walker says Jack Casey, when the danger was over, knelt in prayer, and that he and Mike stood and reverently listened to Jack's earnest, if not eloquent, thanks to the Almighty for their miraculous escape from death.

### Indian Cunning.

C. H. Russell, an old resident of Arizona, was at the Palace hotel, San Francisco, recently. In speaking of the trouble among the Indians he asserted that in his opinion the most intelligent, and at the same time the most cunning, of the western savages are the San Carlos Apaches. To them, according to Mr. Russell, is due the invention of the center-fire cartridges. "During the outbreak some 8 or 9 years ago," he continued, "their arms were all Winchester rifles of the rim-fire pattern, and they soon exhausted their supply of cartridges. They had plenty of powder, bullets, and percussion caps, but they were not available for breech-loading guns. The cunning rascals had saved their brass shells, and, with surprising ingenuity, they altered the hammers of their guns, drilled holes through the center of the shells for the caps, loaded them and used them during the rest of the war. It was discovered when they were captured. They were, I believe, the first of the kind in use."

### Prefers the Solitude of his Mountain Home.

The first wanderer to return from the rapid whirl of gay life on the "outside" to the solitude of his mountain home at Nelson was Mr. Mahoney of the Lakeview house. Mr. Mahoney went as far east as Jacksonville, Illinois (his old home). He reports that section of Illinois as on the decline. Jacksonville, formerly one of the prettiest towns in the state, has now many dilapidated buildings, broken sidewalks, unhinged gates, and other sure signs of indolent old age. The fine farms of that section are mortgaged for more than their present market value, and their owners' only hope is congressional legislation that will give them cheap money, as they are unable to pay the present rates of interest. Mr. Mahoney also visited Chicago, and reports more business apparently transacted in that city than in all the towns and cities between here and there combined. On the return trip, a few days

were spent in looking Spokane over. That town is reported as having 6 and 7-story buildings where 1 and 2-story ones were only required—the buildings are away in advance of the requirements of the place. Although a Democrat, Mr. Mahoney is a close observer of the conditions prevailing in the country through which he traveled, and does not attribute all the ills of the people to politics.

### Dr. Koch's "Hoosier" Rival.

A physician of Wingate, Indiana, has invented a simple method of curing consumption, which has produced the results claimed in a series of experiments. The preparation used is any of the modern anti-septic, disinfectant, or germicide agents, except toxic substances or noxious gases. An alcoholic lamp is placed in a block of wood, and surrounding this lamp is a galvanized iron cylinder covered with asbestos, so as to retain heat. Inside the cylinder and immediately above the flame is a can from which the rubber tubes extend. Within this can the preparation chosen is placed, and, with the tubes inserted in his nostrils, the patient inhales the fumes. By this method it is claimed that the lungs of a pulmonary consumptive may be disinfected, cicatrized, and rendered completely aseptic. As this is simply a method of application, it need not be said that it is equally effective in any germ disease for which a germicide has been discovered. It simply arrests disease, but does not restore tissue already destroyed.

## Canadian Pacific Railway

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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,  
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ALSO FOR  
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AND ALL POINTS EAST.

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ROBERT KERR, D. E. BROWN,  
Gen'l Fr't and Passenger Ag't, Ass't Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r Ag't.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. VANCOUVER, B. C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

Notice is hereby given that S. H. Cross, G. W. Coplen, and E. E. Alexander have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Morning, situated on Toad Mountain. Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, gold commissioner.

Nelson, November 10th, 1890.

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

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

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Nelson, November 10th, 1890.

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.

### 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.

### TIMBER LEASE.

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

M. S. DAVYS, for Nelson Sawmill Company.

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



**GAMBLING AND LOVE-MAKING.**

Who that was in New Mexico in the 50's, when the "Santa Fe trail" was the highway of travel and commerce between the sparsely-settled counties of western Missouri and the military posts at the base of the Rockies, and bull and mule trains the only modes of conveyance, does not remember with pleasure the beautiful black-eyed señoritas? Mother Nature was most kind to them; for their pretty little hands and feet, luxuriant long black hair, and their gay-colored dresses, so neat and tasty, displaying not too much of Nature's bounty, yet enough to make the beholder sigh for more, and to crown all, that indescribable coquettish prettiness, so becoming, yet of which they seemed so ignorant.

A mining man now in Nelson was only an overgrown boy of 22 when he first visited Santa Fe. Having a business acquaintance with all the merchants and traders, he was speedily introduced to society as it was there then. Seen from an orthodox eastern point of view, that society was barbarous; yet to him, frankness, easy courtesy, and the absence of pretensions seemed preferable to prim dignity and abundance of cant. Yet, if the truth be told, those fascinating and beautiful señoritas were as false as beautiful. At that time gambling was one of the chief industries of the native Mexicans and the chief pastime of the army officers, traders, trappers, and teamsters who made Santa Fe their home or abiding place.

After 2 weeks in Santa Fe he found himself \$10,000 winner at monte, and, using his own words, "I found myself almost desperately in love with señorita Ermina Arota, who, strange to say, represented the goddess of Fortune—in other words she was the monte dealer. She was also the reputed mistress of don Jose Sardobal, the owner of the monte bank." Continuing, he said: "I have never seen a more beautiful woman in my life. Lighter in complexion than most Mexican or Spanish women, yet with that beautiful clear skin through which every pulsation of the blood could be seen; her hair nearly auburn; eyes black as midnight, with long, drooping lashes, so soft, so timid, that rose and fell with your glance; added to this a perfect hand and foot and a form exquisitely round and full, not gross, and the description is complete. I cannot tell whether the features were regular or not. Even now, after nearly 40 years have elapsed and my blood has cooled, I can only remember her as a marvel of beauty."

Born in old Spain, she came with her parents to Mexico when a child. Soon afterwards her father died, and her mother married old Sardobal, the uncle of Jose, then the principal gambler of Santa Fe. He was one of the greatest scoundrels living, and was always ready to use his macheta when there was a small chance of danger. I have rarely seen since such an eye as that of young Sardobal, cold, gray, passionless, and hard as granite; a sallow, pale complexion, with a haggard, dissipated look that made his 30 years seem 50, and you have the picture of one of the rich men of Santa Fe in the olden times.

Don Jose was very attentive and courteous to me—as my winnings increased so did his attentions. But his voice and manner were too soft for those cold gray eyes; there were the terrible claws concealed beneath the velvet foot.

I was at that age when calico and satin are alike charming—a sweet face, a pretty form, a soft voice, and the clasp of a little hand would make me in one moment pagan or Christian, ready to worship at any shrine, but beauty's first. Is it strange, then, that I worshiped señorita Ermina, and was mad enough to have married her if I could? Taking advantage of the license permitted there, I had told her of my love and admiration in less than 10 minutes after being introduced to her. But now I had talked more seriously, and had urged her to go back to the states with me as my wife.

She seemed at first astonished at this proposal; but, after a while, became grave, almost sad, and for the rest of the night avoided me. This was at a ball. But once during the night she brushed past me and said behind her fan in a whisper: "Senor Giermo, you will not play any more at monte, for my sake;" and she had commenced dancing again before I had time to ask for an explanation. She might have asked a much greater favor with the certainty of its being granted; yet if I went to the house of don

Jose I was expected to play; if I did not go, I could not see señorita Ermina, and it seemed I could not live 24 hours without seeing her.

The next day old judge Donnelly said to me: "Young man, they say you have made a heap of money at monte. Ain't you afraid of the consequences?"

"What consequences, judge?" I asked.

"Well you have won Jose Sardobal's money and flirted with his lady—openly, too. If I know that man he'll try mighty hard to kill you himself, or hire some one else to do it. Maxwell's mule train will take you into Independence, Missouri, 2 weeks sooner than any other."

Just then a little rustle, and señorita Ermina flitted past the open door. The judge, stopping short, gave a little whistle. I wished to excuse myself and join the lady.

"No, you don't!" said he. "That cursed woman will be the death of you before you leave Santa Fe."

I laughed and told him I thought death at the hands of such a beautiful woman would be almost a pleasure.

"Other men have not thought so," he answered.

Then, asking me to step over to captain Marcy's with him, he explained to that gentleman—who was an army paymaster—that I had some \$10,000 in coin, which I wished to give him for his draft on the sub-treasurer at St. Louis. Just then Maxwell came in, and he made arrangements with him for me to ride in his private wagon in the train. All this the judge had done without consulting me in the least, and I felt my pride had suffered; yet I was satisfied he would not have taken such liberties with me without some very good reason. So I thanked him and went back to my own quarters to pack up.

Late in the afternoon I took my money—two buckskin bags of gold—from Read & Kincaid's store, and carried it across the plaza to captain Marcy's store. He counted it, sealed up the bags, and gave me his draft for the amount; then taking out his tobacco and wrappers (in New Mexico cigaritos are made of Havana tobacco, with the delicate inside husk of corn for the wrapper; and the cigaritos are never made until wanted for smoking), he offered them to me. I accepted, and was making a cigarito when a shadow came across the floor of the tent. I had forgotten to say that captain Marcy had erected a tent in front of his house, and most of his business was done in the tent—it being lighter and cooler than the adobe house. The shadow was followed by the person of señorita Ermina Arota. She was most elaborately dressed; and as she came in and gave me her hand, said, with a touch of sadness, "Ah, señor don Giermo, you are about to leave us; and you would soon forget your poor little friend Ermina."

"No, señorita, I shall never forget you. I have loved you so that God alone knows what it costs me to leave you."

Her eyes were full of tears and I was kissing her, utterly unmindful of the presence of Marcy. But he interrupted our love-passion most rudely.

"Pardon me, señorita," he said, "but I have some important business to settle with don Giermo."

She glared upon him a moment like a tigress; then turning again to me with her eyes still full of tears, said, with a sob, "Adios, señor don Giermo; do not forget your poor friend," and without a word to Marcy swept out of the tent. "The she devil!" said he. "I went through just such a course of love-making and gambling as you have done, and paid dearly for it, too; only I won hundreds where you won thousands of her money."

I was astonished, and asked for an explanation; and having made and lighted a cigarito, picked up a chess-board improvised from a shoe box, and placed it between my back and the tentpole against which I had been leaning. I was hardly settled in my seat before a sharp blow against the board at my back, with a pricking sensation in my side, and a faint "Car-amba!" from the outside, brought me to my feet with a bound. To Marcy's inquiry of what was the matter, I pointed to the chess-board hanging to the side of the tent. Upon examination we found a macheta driven through the chess-board, the sharp point of which had pricked my side, while the handle remained on the outside of the tent. When the macheta had been drawn out of the canvas and board, it proved to be a long, slender, Spanish-made

weapon, with a grooved ebony handle, mounted with silver, and on the top a silver crown surmounted by a cross. On each side of the cross was the letter E curiously engraved.

"It is her work," said Marcy; and taking the weapon he measured the width of the scar in the palm of his left hand. "It fits this well, too," adding "that lady has an unpleasant habit of stabbing her lovers when they win her money, and this scar came, no doubt, from that macheta."

He then told me that in his flirtation with the señorita one night he received this stab in the hand, when the señorita, giving a faint scream, fled, intending to produce the impression that it was the work of don Jose.

It was arranged that I should spend the night with captain Marcy, and before I slept, thanked God for the loss of "my castle in Spain."

The next day I left Santa Fe. After the usual tedious journey we reached Independence safely. From there home to St. Louis was but a day's journey by steamboat. It is not probable that I shall ever visit Santa Fe again, and the pretty señoritas of my day must now be old and ugly, not unlike myself.

**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 Colville.

**EXPRESS PACKAGES**

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

**CORRAL AND STABLING**

also, job wagons and saddle animals.

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

**MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.****PIANOS ORGANS****HENRY ANDERSON,**

NOTARY PUBLIC,

**Mining Broker, Conveyancer, Etc.**

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

**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.



# MADDEN HOUSE

Cor. Baker and Ward Sts. **H. & T. MADDEN**  
NELSON, B. C. Proprietors.

The Madden is Centrally Located,  
with a frontage towards Kootenay river, and is newly  
furnished throughout.

## THE TABLE

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

**THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST**  
brands of beer, ale, wine, whisky, and cigars.

# INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

**ONLY TWO-STORY HOTEL IN NELSON.**

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

**THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED**

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

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

**WM. HUNTER JAS. DAWSON**  
PROPRIETORS

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

# LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Corner of Vernon and Ward Streets,  
NELSON, B. C.

**JOHNSON & MAHONEY,**  
PROPRIETORS.

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

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.

## FITZSIMMONS KNOCKS OUT DEMPSEY.

The battle for the middle-weight champion-  
ship of the world between Jack Dempsey of  
Portland, Oregon, and Bob Fitzsimmons of New  
Zealand took place at the Olympic club, New  
Orleans, on the night of the 14th, and resulted  
in Dempsey being knocked out in the thirteenth  
round. Long before 6 o'clock crowds began to  
gather, and when the doors opened they crowded  
into the building. The men appeared in the ring  
at 9:05 o'clock. Both were in fine condition.  
Fitzsimmons weighed 150½ pounds and Dempsey  
147. Dempsey looked confident, and his appear-  
ance caused applause. Fitzsimmons looked un-  
concerned, and on appearing was greeted with  
deafening applause. Ex-mayor Guilotte, a mem-  
ber of the club, stepped into the ring shortly  
after 9 o'clock and welcomed the visitors. He  
then introduced captain Brewster as referee and  
John Duffy as timekeeper. Before the fight  
Dempsey offered to bet Fitzsimmons \$1000 that  
he would win, but he was not allowed to bet.  
Dempsey and Fitzsimmons engaged in a friendly  
handshake before time was called, at 9:07.  
From the start everything went Fitzsimmons's  
way. He got the first knock-down, the first and  
only blood, and won with ease.

First round.—Fitzsimmons began with rush-  
ing tactics at once, chasing Dempsey from corner  
to corner. He finally lead but failed, and Demp-  
sey countered on his stomach. The round closed  
slightly to Fitzsimmons's advantage.

Second round.—Fitzsimmons came up cau-  
tiously but soon began rushing. Dempsey  
landed on his shoulder, neck, and ribs. Fitz-  
simmons crowded him into a corner and swung  
for his neck. Jack dodged and caught it in the  
ribs. To the end of the round Dempsey clinched  
at every opportunity to avoid punishment.

Third round.—Dempsey appeared tired. Fitz-  
simmons continued rushing and fought Demp-  
sey to the ropes, and won the first knock-down  
with a blow in the neck. Regaining his feet,  
Dempsey rushed; but Fitzsimmons avoided him  
and crowded him back to his corner, pounded  
his ribs, and clinched. Dempsey then got a blow  
on an ear and one in an eye, and was groggy  
when the round ended.

Fourth round.—Not reported.

Fifth round.—Dempsey was pretty badly  
blown when time was called, but managed to  
get one in on Fitzsimmons's throat that winded  
him, and the round ended with furious fighting.

Sixth round.—Fitzsimmons threw Dempsey  
heavily, and the round ended in his favor.

Seventh round.—There was some terrific in-  
fighting, with the advantage in favor of Fitz-  
simmons. Dempsey played for wind.

Eighth round.—Dempsey came up groggy and  
bleeding, but fought savagely. He was driven  
to the ropes, and received hard punishment.

Ninth round.—Fitzsimmons landed often, but  
his blows lacked strength. He forced the fight-  
ing however, and inflicted some punishment.  
Hard fighting was indulged in.

Tenth round.—Fitzsimmons rushed and pun-  
ished Dempsey, who fought hard, but lacked  
strength. It was plain that Dempsey would not  
yield and would have to be knocked out.

The eleventh round was a repetition of the  
tenth. Dempsey was so weak that he could  
scarcely stand, and he went down often. Fitz-  
simmons had him at his mercy. In the twelfth  
round Fitzsimmons forebore to knock him out.

Thirteenth round.—Dempsey staggered to the  
center, and went down with a jab in the neck,  
and failed to recover.

Fitzsimmons was carried from the ring on the  
shoulders of his friends. He is over 6 feet in  
height, has a very small head, short neck, nar-  
row hips, and exceptionally long, crooked legs,  
with a pronounced disposition to be knock-  
kneed. In ordinary street dress he looks like a  
lanky countryman, angular, awkward, and  
weak. His ribs show too conspicuously, and  
there is a narrowness about his chest that would  
apparently rule him out of the prize-ring. How-  
ever, when stripped it is seen that he has an ab-  
normal wealth of muscle about his arms, legs,  
and back, but is thin everywhere else. His arms  
are phenomenally long, and give him a better  
reach than any other prize-fighter, while there  
is no superfluous flesh to hit—he is all skin,  
muscle, and bone. But despite his looks, he has  
been one of the most successful men who has  
ever entered the ring, and has never lost a fight.  
Jack Dempsey is the opposite of Fitzsimmons,  
being 4 inches shorter, with the ideal figure of a

prize-fighter. He has a large head, is stoutly  
built, has plenty of muscle, and is well developed  
throughout. He has been prominent in the ring  
a much longer time than Fitzsimmons, and has  
won many laurels and sustained but one previous  
defeat. His wife insists that he must now  
abandon pugilism, and he has promised her that  
he will return to Portland and attend to his  
saloon business.

## CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Because of the hanging of an Indian boy by the whites at  
Ruby City, Washington, an outbreak is feared, and acting-  
governor Laughton has been asked for military protection.  
The free-coinage-of-silver bill has passed the United States  
senate, and it is thought the president will not interpose a  
veto. The Parnell-O'Brien conference in France resulted  
in a compromise, by which McCarthy is to resign the lead-  
ership of the Irish parliamentary party and be succeeded  
by either Dillon or O'Brien. The Behring Sea dispute is  
likely to be settled by the United States supreme court, an  
action being filed in that court on the 12th by counsel of the  
British legation with the consent of that government.

# 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 every-  
thing obtainable. The bar is stocked with choice liquors  
and cigars, including Hiram Walker & Sons' pure rye  
whiskies. Good stabling for animals.

# BALFOUR STORE.

**THOMAS & SANDERS,**

DEALERS IN

## GROCERIES

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.

# N. HOOVER

Nelson, B. C.

Dealer in Hay and Grain, and all kinds of Farm Produce.

**CONDENSED MILK,  
SINCLAIR'S SIOUX CITY LARD,  
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,**

in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, a good corral and  
stable run in connection with the store.

## FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire business interests at Nelson,  
together with pack animals, teams, wagons, and all equip-  
ments. A responsible buyer can get easy terms of pay-  
ment. N. HOOVER.

Nelson, B. C., January 15th, 1890.



Main Street,  
REVELSTOKE**R. E. LEMON**Railroad Avenue,  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Groceries, Clothing, Hardware****WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

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

Cor. Vernon and Josephine Streets, **NELSON, B. C.****SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.**

Nelson has now but one justice of the peace, J. E. Walsh having sent in his resignation.

Lot 6 block 6 has changed ownership, William Wilson and Fred Richardson purchasing it from S. H. Cross of Colville; consideration, \$325.

An excavating plant, consisting of barrows, shovels, picks, and cooking utensils, can be purchased cheap by applying to J. E. Walsh, Nelson.

Beginning on Monday, captain Davies and the Midge will carry the mails between Ainsworth and Nelson.

Having completed a trestle on which to run lumber from the mill to the yard, the Davies-Sayward Lumber Company will start up their mills at Pilot bay next week. Mr. Mercer, the company's business manager, reports everything in first-class shape for turning out lumber.

Getting too much of Sproat's good whisky aboard, a Siwash named Jim became ugly, quarreled with his wife and attempted to kill her. He fired 2 shots at her and cut her on the wrists. The party who sold the whisky is said to be known, and will be arrested.

Thomas Mulvey and Joseph Mellor have faith in Nelson's future, and proved their faith by purchasing lot 11 block 10 for \$200.

Excavation on the reclamation scheme at the rapids below Nelson will be resumed on Monday by contractors Selous & Lewis.

Although diligent search has been made by the people of Ainsworth, the body of William Kidder has not yet been recovered. Mr. Kidder was drowned in Kootenay lake on the night of the 5th.

Ainsworth will have a meat market as early in the spring as practicable. W. J. Wilson and William Perdue of Nelson will run it; they will also run one at Nelson.

If Alec Currie and Juan Pluma keep up their record for promptness as mail carriers they will both be entitled to the freedom of the "city" in the spring. Alec carries the mail from Marcus to Trail Creek and Juan from Trail Creek to Nelson.

Indians now encamped at Buchanan's mill report the river open from the head of the lake to Bonner's Ferry and little snow in the valley.

Nelson's only midwife, Mrs. Foster, is making a professional visit to Trail Creek.

It is an open question which is the handsomer residence, A. D. Wheeler's at Ainsworth or Ed Corning's at Nelson.

G. O. Buchanan is the Erastus Wiman of the Kootenay Lake country.

**Porcupine Billy Makes a Prediction.**

"The ice crop is going to be a failure, sure," remarked Porcupine Billy to the editor of THE MINER the other day in discussing the agricultural resources of Toad Mountain district over a tough joint and a small bottle at one of our leading hotels. "I know it," continued Billy, "for I saw a swan and a wild goose flying northward yesterday." The silence that followed the finishing of the small bottle was broken by Billy saying he believed he would go and see his friend Van Ness at the Nelson house, and put him on to how to manufacture ice. Says Billy: "I will suggest that 100 empty barrels be placed on the banks of Cottonwood Smith creek, and 4 inches of water be poured into each barrel daily. The water freezing during the night will form a solid cake of ice the size of the barrel within 10 days; then the hoops of the barrels can be cut, which will allow the staves to fall away from the ice. The plan will work sure, and I think Van will give me the job of filling the barrels." Billy paid his reckoning and went off to broach the scheme to the genial proprietor of the Nelson house.

**Fine Cedar and a Fine Yard.**

In clearing the Columbia & Kootenay right-of-way and yard at Nelson thousands of dollars

worth of cedar will be destroyed; cedar that would be worth a farm back in Ontario. When the yard is cleared, the railway company will have room for a dozen tracks—half a mile in length on ground as level as a floor. If the Canadian Pacific does not do business at Nelson, it will not be because of having a cramped yard.

**A Prospector Seeking Information.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: Please let me know what is your subscription price yearly and half yearly in American money. I follow prospecting a good deal and think your paper will give pretty true accounts of what I believe is an out-of-the-way country. I would also like information on placer mining, and the rules of your government as regards Americans prospecting in your country.

JOHN RENAHAN.

Castle, Montana, January 1st, 1891.

The subscription price of THE MINER is \$4 a year, \$2.50 for 6 months, and \$1.50 for 3 months. American money taken at par, and glad to get it. The Kootenay Lake country can no longer be considered out-of-the-way, as it is easily accessible from the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, as well as from Spokane Falls by the Spokane & Northern. The mining laws of British Columbia make no distinction on account of nationality, an American not being obliged to forswear his allegiance to Uncle Sam to own ground. The laws are similar to those in force in the United States, the only essential difference being a license requirement, that is, before a prospector can locate ground he must be in possession of a miner's certificate, which costs \$5 a year. There is considerable reputed good placer ground on creeks close to Nelson, prospectors being allowed to take up and hold 100-foot claims, provided they work them continuously during the open season. The mining laws are liberal, and the courts "dead square" in settling disputes.

**Has not Even Heard of "The Miner."**

TO THE EDITOR OF PAPER AT NELSON: I have been trying to find out something of Nelson, but cannot learn whether it even has a newspaper—that indispensable adjunct of a live town. If there is a paper, please mail me a sample copy.

W. F. BROOKS.

Fairhaven, Washington, December 30th, 1890.

Yes, Mr. Brooks, Nelson is not only a live town but a town backed up by the richest undeveloped mining districts on earth. It has a newspaper which is mailed to subscribers for \$4 a year, \$2.50 for 6 months, and \$1.50 for 3 months; sample copies free.

**Intend Coming to Nelson in the Spring.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: Will you please send me a copy of THE MINER, as we want to see what is going on at Nelson. A party of us intend leaving here for Nelson as soon as the Columbia river is open in the spring.

H. D. MCINTYRE.

Calgary, Alberta, January 8th, 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 to construct, operate, and maintain a line of telegraph from Sproat's 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, A. D. 1891.

CHARLES WILSON,

Solicitor for the applicants.

**HUDSON'S BAY****4-POINT BLANKETS**

AND

**MACKINAW JACKETS**

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**15 EAST BAKER STREET.****GILKER & WELLS'S**

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Toilet Articles and Stationery.

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Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission. Conveyancing documents drawn up. Collections made and returns promptly remitted.  
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**W. F. TEETZEL,**Main Street, Revelstoke, B. C.  
(Branch store at Donald.)**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,**and everything usually kept in first-class  
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