The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

The Ores are High-Grade in Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead.

NUMBER 91. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892. $4 A YEAR.

STRIKING OUT FOR THE SLOCAN.

Of the strangers that arrived in the several lake towns during the week, more than half struck out for the Slocan district after a rest of a day or two. The route generally taken was the one up Slocan river, as it has transportation facilities and stopping places. Some of the boys who built boats, intending to boat their supplies from the railroad to the mouth of Carpenter creek, had experiences that did not tend to either increase their good opinion of the country or of their skill as navigators of rapid-running streams. As a reward for wading in water up to their necks for days at a time their boats were swamped and provisions lost, and those who returned to Nelson for fresh supplies were not backward in advising other "tenderfeet" like themselves to hoof it up the trail rather than risk their lives in trying to boat it. Wilson & Perdue's pack train will be making regular trips between the railroad and the lower end of Slocan lake next week, and and Monaghan's line of bateaux is already in operation, and will make daily trips between the lower end of the lake and the mouth of Carpenter creek. John Sanderson, as foreman, started from Nelson on Friday to repair the trail along the river, and next week mr. Fitzstubbs, assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district, will make a personal survey of the trail with the view of straightening and completing it. A trail will also be built from the mouth of Carpenter creek to the mines. Stephenson, the Portland boat builder, arrived at Nelson during the week and will leave for the mouth of Carpenter creek on Tuesday. He has altered the plans for the new steamer—to the end that the boat will have larger freight capacity and more room for passengers. He says that, with ordinary luck, he can have her running in six weeks' time. There is a good stopping place at the forks of Slocan river and another is being erected at the lower end of the lake. Judging from the number of applications for licenses, there will be as many hotels at the town at the mouth of Carpenter creek as at Kaslo, the much-advertised "city" at the mouth of Kaslo creek. Several of the men who have gone in during the week are interested in claims, but as the claims are buried under several feet of snow, they might as well remain at their comfortable homes until the snow disappears. A few sales are reported, but at figures that are fictitious, for surely no sane man would pay 5 and 6-figure sums for properties that they have not seen, and perhaps, for that matter, were never seen by anyone else. Boys, take it easy until later on, and by first seeing what you buy you will save only not many regrets, but have a much higher opinion of your fellow-men.

What the Steamboats Are Doing.

All the steam craft on Kootenay lake are now in commission. The Spokane is making two trips a week between Bonner's Ferry and Nelson, touching at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Kaslo, and Balfour. The Nelson started on Thursday from Nelson for Bonner's Ferry. At the time of leaving manager Troupe had not fully decided on what routes she would run. The old reliable Galena and her equally reliable captain showed up at Nelson on time on Monday, and will so continue until the season closes. She will run between Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and Nelson, going up to Kaslo twice a week. The Idaho is engaged at towing logs. The little Surprise has a brand-new captain, named McMillan, direct from Scotland. Captain McMillan was one of the crew that brought out to the coast the new Clyde-built twin-screw steamer for the Dominion government. On the Columbia river, the only boat running is the Lytton. During the week she made three trips between Little Dalles and the mouth of the Kootenay, having little difficulty in making the rapids at Rock Island and Tincup. A line had to be used at both places, but the delay is short. She will continue to make three trips a week to Little Dalles until the stage of water will permit the running of boats through to Revelstoke.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

During the week, the arrivals at Nelson, via Little Dalles route, numbered 84; arrivals at all lake points, via Bonner's Ferry, numbered about 60.

The McDonald & Henderson building on Victoria street has been rented for a hotel by A. H. Rebsbech and S. Mills of Vancouver. Mr. Rebsbech was at one time in the same business at Yale.

J. E. Boss was in Nelson this week looking the ground over for a site for the Northwestern Sampling & Milling Company's works. It is understood the works will be erected at Nelson, provided the business men contribute toward the cost of building a side-track to the mill. This the business men are inclined to do, provided the railroad company will use the track so built for the receipt and delivery of freight without extra charge.

New advertisements: Joshua Davies, the Victoria auctioneer, will sell 121 lots in Nelson on provincial government account, on Wednesday, April 27th. None of the lots are so located that they can be used for business purposes. The terms of the sale can be learned by reading the "ad." which is printed on page 8. William Wilson announces that the Nelson Livery and Feed Stable is prepared to transact business. M. S. Davys has formed a copartnership with C. E. Perry and J. H. Gray, under the firm name of Perry, Gray & Davys, to transact a general surveying, real estate, and mine brokerage business. The firm will have offices at both Victoria and Nelson. R. C. Campbell-Johnston of Vancouver announces that he is prepared to make accurate assays of ores, having had practical experience in many countries. Lean & Parkin and dr. Arthur also make their business and wants known in this issue of THE MINER.

The commissioner of lands and works has reserved 40 acres on the north side of the outlet, directly opposite Nelson, for the use of the public as a place for the storage of powder and other explosives. Proper action.

Forrester Daly, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, returned from Spokane on Thursday, accompanied by mrs. Daly.

The tunnel on the Grizzly is in over 300 feet and that on the Lizzie C in 110 feet. The face of both tunnels are in "good" indications.

Another report: That the recorder and constable for the new Slocan division is to be a son of Gilbert Malcolm Sproat's.

On the last trip the Spokane's machinery got out of order and she is now laid up at Bonner's Ferry for repairs. She will probably be all right again by Thursday.

Manager Troupe of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company's lines of steamers says that Kootenay lake was as rough on Thursday last as he ever saw Puget Sound. Why, of course, this country is not to be surpassed in anything—not even rough weather.

Wants a Mine.

Among the arrivals at Nelson during the week was Robert C. Adams of Montreal, a gentleman who retired from active business some 10 years ago, but who now puts in his idle time working mines in the province of Quebec. Before leaving mr. Adams took a look at the Tenderfoot group back of Ainsworth and at the Tam O'Shanter on the east side of the lake. The latter he pronounced a good-looking prospect. Mr. Adams sort a hankers after a mine, and if one cannot be had by purchase, he believes it can be found by prospecting, and to that end will outfit a prospecting party to operate in the Slocan country. He will return himself later in the season.

THE DREAM OF THE PROSPECTOR.

The disposition of the prospector is pretty well illustrated by the story of a man now lying ill in a hospital at Salt Lake City. He went to Alaska three or four years ago—went as high up as he could by boat, we believe, to a point which is only 30 or 40 miles from one of the sources of the Yukon river. A glance at the map shows that the Yukon at first runs in a northerly direction across for six or seven hundred miles to Fort Yukon, which is exactly on the Arctic circle, and then it bends west and flows 1500 miles to Behring sea. This man was working at placer mining up there and lived almost under the Arctic circle for two winters. He brought back with him $6000 in gold dust to San Francisco, intending there to buy a pump and some other machinery to enable him to reach deeper diggings than he was able to without the aid of machinery. On reaching Frisco, he concluded that $6000 was only half as good as $12,000 and so bought stocks when he thought they were low, with the intention of selling them when they were high. He bought at the wrong end of the list, and he struck out intending to go back to the Daly mine at Park City, Utah, and work long enough to get another stake to go back under the Arctic circle to pursue his mining.

He reports it a rich placer country; he is enthusiastic over its future probabilities and seems to confirm Humbolt's theory that the great center of the mineral deposits of the United States would eventually be found in Alaska. But just think of him! As far north from San Francisco as New York is east, alone in the most profound wilderness, under the Arctic circle, winter and summer pursuing his occupation of digging gold without the possibility of attention in case of sickness or accident, without the possibility of help, no matter what might come to him, and with the dead certainty before him that he never could get out except by floating 1500 miles down a mighty river and then landing on the seashore hundreds of miles above where any ordinary ships sail. And after going through that experience once, and losing the result of his work, returning to his old occupation of working by the day, in order to raise a stake by which to repeat that experiment.

There is nothing like the dream of the prospector. He gets his eye on the golden mountain and he follows the broken trail toward it week after week, month after month, year after year, and is never satisfied, until at last he wears himself out either under the tropic sun of the south or under where the northern morning lights the Arctic night, and the dream fades out into the other light which dawns beyond all the mountains of this earth.

Impracticable.

Mr. Kellie seems to be using his best efforts to defeat the residents of Nelson who are endeavoring to furnish the town with light and water. In so doing he imagines he is working for the public good, but at times his ideas are a trifle impracticable. As a sample: The Nelson Electric Light Company are asking for the right to take enough water from Cottonwood Smith creek to run the company's plant, the water to be diverted at a point above the falls. Mr. Kellie, solely in the public interest, wants the company to take the water from a point between the end of the Nelson Sawmill Company's flume and the falls and to return the water so taken back into the creek within the same points. In the distance named the creek falls about 10 feet, and the water privilege would be about as useful as a fifth wheel to a wagon.

Settled.

A report reaches Nelson today that the strike of the trainmen on the Canadian Pacific has ended, the company granting the demands of the men.

ST. PETER AT THE GATE.

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate
With a solemn mein and an air sedate,
When up to the top of the golden stair
A man and woman, ascending there,
Applied for admission. They came and stood
Before St. Peter, so great and good,
In hopes the City of Peace to win—
To ask St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin,
With a scraggly beardlet upon her chin.
The man was short and thick, and stout,
His stomach was built so it rounded out,
His face was pleasant, and all the while,
He wore a kindly and gentle smile.
The choirs in the distance the echoes awoke,
And the man kept still while the woman spoke.

"Oh, thou who guardest the gate," said she,
"We two come hither, beseeching thee
To let us enter the heavenly land,
And play our harps with the angel band.
Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt,
There's nothing from heaven to bar me out.
I've been to meeting three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise and speak.

"I've told the sinners about the day
When they'd repent of their evil way,
I've told my neighbors—I've told 'em all
'Bout Adam and Eve, and the primal fall,
I've shown them what they'd have to do
If they'd pass in with the chosen few,
I've marked their path of duty clear—
Laid out the plan for their whole career.

"I've talked and talked to 'em loud and long,
For my lungs fire good and my voice is strong,
So good, St. Peter, you'll clearly see
The gate of heaven is open to me,
But my old man, I regret to say,
Hasn't walked in exactly the narrow way,
He smokes and he swears, and grave faults he's got,
And I don't know whether he'll pass or not.

"He never would pray with an earnest vim,
Or go to a revival, or join in a hymn,
So I had to leave him in sorrow there
While I, with the chosen, united in prayer,
He ate what the pantry chose to afford,
While I, in my purity, sang to the Lord,
And if cucumbers were all he got
It's a chance if he merited them or not.

"But Oh! St. Peter, I love him so
To the pleasures of heaven please let him go!
I've done enough—a saint I've been.
Won't that atone? Can't you let him in?
By my grim gospel I know 'tis so
That the unrepented must fry below,
But isn't there same way you can see
That he may enter who's dear to me?

It's a narrow gospel by which I pray
But the chosen expect to find some way
Of coaxing, or fooling, or bribing you
So that their relation can amble through.
And say, St. Peter, it seems to me
This gate isn't kept as it ought to be.
You ought to stand right by the opening there,
And never sit down in that easy chair.

"And say, St. Peter, my sight is dimmed,
But I don't like the way your whiskers are trimmed.
They're cut too wide, and outward toss,
They'd look better narrow, cut straight across,
Well, we must be going, our crowns to win,
So open, St. Peter, and we'll pass in!"

* * * * * * * *

So St. Peter sat quiet, and stroked his staff,
But, spite of his office, he had to laugh,
Then said, with a fiery gleam in his eye,
"Who is tending this gate,—you or I?"
And then he arose in his stature tall,
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell,
"Escort this lady around to hell!"

* * * * * * * *

The man stood still as a piece of stone,—
Stood sadly, gloomily there alone.
A life-long, settled idea he had
That his wife was good and he was bad.
He thought if the woman went down below
That he would certainly have to go;—
That if she went to the regions dim
There wasn't a ghost of a show for him.

Slowly he turned by habit bent
To follow wherever the woman went.
St. Peter, standing on duty there,
Observed that the top of his head was bare.
He called the gentleman back and said,
"Friend, how long have you been wed?"
"Thirty years," (with a weary sigh)
And then he thoughtfully added, "Why?"

St. Peter was silent. With head bent down
He raised his hand and scratched his crown.
Then seemed a different thought to take.
Slowly, half to himself, he spake,
"Thirty years with that woman there?
No wonder that man hasn't any hair!
Swearing is wicked. Smoke's no good.
He smoked and swore,—I should think he would!

"Thirty years with that tongue so sharp?
Ho! Angel Gabriel! Give him a harp!
A jewelled harp with a golden string!
Good sir, pass in where the angels sing!
Gabriel, give him a seat alone,—
One with a cushion—up near the throne!
Call up some angels to play their best,
Let him enjoy the music and rest!

"See that on finest Ambrosia he feeds.
He's had about all the hell he needs.
It isn't hardly the thing to do
To roast him on earth and the future too."

* * * * * * * *

They gave him a harp with golden strings,
A glittering robe and a pair of wings,
And he said as he entered the realm of day,
"Well, this beats cucumbers, anyway!"
And so the scriptures had come to pass
That "The last shall be first and the first shall be last."

The Profits of a Grub-Stake.

In the January number of the Great Divide, H. A. W. Tabor relates the story of his life as a miner, from his arrival in California gulch, Colorado, in 1860, to the discovery of the Little Pittsburg mine in 1878. For the first two years he worked placer claims and cleared about $15,000. After that he kept a general merchandise store and postoffice, but always had prospectors out whom he grub-staked, though for many years they found nothing for him. Finally, April 15th, 1878, he grub-staked August Rische and George F. Hook, who at once began to dig on Fryer hill. The whole camp laughed derisively, for the opinion had for years prevailed that one might as well expect to gather figs from thistles as find mineral in Fryer hill. But they were getting three meals a day and they kept digging. At a depth of only 27 feet they struck carbonates running 200 ounces of silver to the ton—and in that moment was born the Leadville of history, the greatest mining camp the world has ever known. Tabor and Rische bought Hook's one-third interest for $90,000 in cash; in November of the same year Tabor and others formed a syndicate and bought Rische out for $262,500, which was cheap; and the camp had in those few months, stimulated by the strike, grown to a city of 30,000.

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

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BALFOUR,

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

KASLO CITY

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

BUY EARLY

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

LOTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

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

Ho! For the Slocan Mines!

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

FROM KASLO CITY

TO THE SLOCAN MINES,

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

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

ELDORADO CITY

Slocan Lake at mouth of Carpenter Creek.

HUNTER & McKINNON

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND MINERS' SUPPLIES.

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

KASLO-SLOCAN

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

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The owners of 320 acres, including hay meadow, wish to let the same, under an improvement lease for a number of years. Good dwelling house and buildings. Particulars may be had from Green Bros., Ainsworth, or from Cockle Bros., Crawford's Bay.

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Will open with a complete stock of Bui'der's, Shelf, and Heavy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Doors, Windows, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc. Miner's Tools a specialty. Full lines in every department.

Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts., Nelson. H. BYERS, Manager.

WORSHIPING THE GOLDEN CALF.

A large gathering of eminent Presbyterian ministers recently broke into applause at the voice of Jay Gould when he announced that "after many years' deliberation he had become convinced that the Presbyterian church was the best and truest religious organization in the country," and then subscribed $10,000 to the cause of church extension. Rev. dr. John Hall told how mr. Gould had once given him a free pass for a returning missionary, and one of the clergymen who spoke on the duty of generosity and the dangers of selfishness which beset the rich, closed with an apology for venturing to treat of such a subject in such a presence. One of the causes of the decline of respect for the church is the religious sanction given by great metropolitan pulpits to vulgur toadying to ill-gotten wealth, says an editorial writer on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Of this class of wealthy men, whose ship is loaded to the gunwale with pirate spoils, Jay Gould is the most notable living representative. Everybody knows, including rev. drs. Paxton, John Hall, Alexander, Parkhurst, Henry M. Field, and Briggs, that Gould robbed the Erie railroad; that from from a dividend-paying road it ceased to return anything; so that the poor investors in its stock were frozen out of it by the combination of the Erie ring and the Tweed judiciary. Everybody knows that Gould illegally over-issued thousands of shares in his fight with Vanderbilt and that after the "ring" judges were impeached and removed that Vanderbilt made him disgorge; everybody knows that Gould came out of the Erie road with twelve millions of dollars, pure plunder that this great robber was permitted to carry away by the English stockholders in order to get him out of his position, entrenched as he was behind a venal judiciary and a corrupt legislature.

Gould has been able, with his twelve millions stolen from the Erie road, originally owned to a considerable extent by comparatively poor and humble persons, to amass an enormous fortune. There are a number of smaller fry who have done the same thing with equal success, and this is perhaps the most dangerous class in this country, because they are corporate rascals and pirates who threaten by their banded millions to capture congress, as they have more than once state legislatures, and make the laws of the land. It is but a few years ago that Jay Gould, through his lawyer, Wager Swayne, persuaded a United States district judge to appoint one of his confederates receiver of the Wabash road, that Gould had robbed. Judge Gresham, of the United States circuit court, promptly reversed the proceeding, throwing Gould's tool out of the receivership with words of stinging denunciation of all the parties to this corrupt conspiracy to defeat justice.

When the body of that great scoundrel "Jim" Fisk was borne to his New England home to be buried, it was received with larger honors than if he had given his life for his country in its hour of bitter need and agony. When Fisk's monument was dedicated in 1874, on Memorial day, in the presence of thousands of people, a clergyman holding a reputable position delivered an address. And this was the way that a quiet country town in New England celebrated a day sacred to the memory of national self-sacrifice, by worshiping the memory of a man who died as the fool dieth, the victim of a long quarrel which began in rivalship for the favors of a courtesan, who was fairly described as the most reckless robber and most dazzling and dangerous example of a successful knave the country has seen; a man who has made his name infamous in two hemispheres. This man Fisk was the confederate in all Gould's conspiracies to rob the Erie railroad; was the executive hand of all the fraud of which Gould's brain was the fertile source. Gould and Fisk from 1867 until Fisk's murder in January, 1872, were the Castor and Pollux of corrupt conspiracies to wreck and rob railroads and fill Wall street with fraudulent issues of stock. The infamy of Fisk and Gould is as historically inseparable as the infamy of pope Alexander VI. and his brother Cæsar Borgia. There is no more historical doubt that Jim Fisk and Jay Gould were the successful robbers and dismantlers of the business trusts that they administered than there is that Benedict Arnold was a traitor. And yet when Fisk was buried not a local paper protested against the extravagant pulpit honors paid to a life of social shame and unbroken business villainy.

If Jay Gould should die today he would be sure to get the same honors paid to his old partner Fisk, whose death excited a greater sensation of noisy local regret than that of Sheridan or Sherman.

One day we take off our hats when the mighty pall of Grant is borne to the tomb, and the next we are applauding a Fisk or bewailing a prize-fighter and gambler. We are a queer people, surely. As a rule the real heroes go to their rest unwept, unhonored, and unsung, compared with the coarse-haired, red-necked ruffian who has raved and fought, or some cool, plausible, foxy knave who has cheated or stolen his way through life. And the priesthood are largely responsible for this worshiping of false gods.

A Wise Interpretation of Law.

Under New York law a man can not contract to pay his wife wages for any service she may porform either for him or under his direction. The New York court of appeals has decided that although a married woman can make a contract to work for a stranger and enforce that contract and have her earnings for her own, she can make no such contract with her husband. The husband can not compel the wife to do any unusual or extraordinary work for him, but if she does such work she cannot compel him to pay her for it, no matter what the contract may be between them. "Such service as she renders him," the court says, "whether within or without the strict line of her duty, belong to him, and if he pays her for them it is a gift." The right to contract with husband or wife does not exist in New York state, because, as the court says, "an unlimited right on the part of the wife to contract with her husband would afford an easy cover for fraud, and would be a perpetual menace to creditors."

The Nelson Exchange,

WEST BAKER STREET.

Mining STOCKS and PROPERTIES Negotiated.

Orders Taken for Colorado Stocks.

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NELSON, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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.

As predicted, the question of freight rates was not the only one affecting the mining industry of the Cœur d'Alene country. It seems, now the freight rate has been adjusted, that the question of wages looms up, and will not down. Last fall the miners' unions demanded that all men working underground, whether skilled or unskilled, receive not less than $3.50 a day, the amount then paid miners. This demand was resisted by several of the mining companies. However, the men won; but their victory was a barren one, for within a few weeks the mines were closed down because of the railroad companies increasing the rate for transporting ore to the smelters in the east. While many of the mine owners are willing to pay the old scale of wages, that is, $3 a day for unskilled and $3.50 a day for skilled labor, none of them appear willing to pay the rates prevailing at the time of the close down. In statements to the press, they claim that unskilled labor should be content with less pay than skilled, and if that reason was not alone a good one, the low price of silver must of necessity cause a cut, and if the cut is made it will be one that will affect both classes of workers. The men, on the other hand, seem determined to make an effort to maintain the $3.50 rate. They claim that the unskilled man underground must of necessity be a handier and more intelligent man than his co-laborer on the surface, and that, besides, the underground work is the more hazardous; that being the case, he is entitled to the same pay as the skilled miner. Under the circumstances, the men would be wise to concede a point, at least until the price of silver is again above the $1-an-ounce notch. Moreover, they would be wise if they agreed to a sliding scale, the rate of wages to be governed by the price of silver.

In this conflict, many of the mine owners are not naturally antagonistic to the men or the labor organizations; but, as business men, they do not care to carry on their enterprises at a loss. If the men and the employers would meet each other half way, the class of employers who are antagonistic to labor organizations would be compelled to join the procession. The signs of the times are that both the fair-minded employer and the fair-minded laborer will soon be in bloody conflict with the classes that antagonize every effort that is being made to better the condition of the man working for day's wage.

No better thing could happen the United States than what the Seattle Post-Intelligencer fears will happen unless the Chinese exclusion laws are repealed. Says that paper: "It is re-"ported that China threatens to prohibit the "citizens of the United States from visiting that "country, and is seriously thinking whether it "is not time for her to cancel her treaties with "our country, to recall her subjects, to expel "all Americans from her borders, and to cease "all relations and intercourse, diplomatic and "commercial, with the United States. If "China ever, because of our needless acts of "international insolence today, closes her ports "against us, we will not be permitted by "England to blow them open, if we could afford "to make the attempt. If our missionaries are "expelled and our mechanics sent home and a "state of non-intercourse proclaimed by China "against the United States we shall deserve it." In what way are the people of the United States benefited by having either diplomatic or commercial relations with China? Certainly not by the presence in their midst of the thousands of Chinese scattered throughout the states and territories of the west; certainly not by the customs and vices introduced by the Chinese; certainly not by their industry and thrift, for the accumulations of that industry and thrift are sent to China for investment. Their presence has made a few rich men richer, but for every man so benefited a thousand young men and women have been ruined or polluted. Of what advantage to the United States is the trade of China? The volume of trade is now so small that a steamship sailing once a month from San Francisco has hardly business enough to pay expenses. If China should close her ports to the people of the United States, a few missionaries would alone be forced to seek other fields of usefulness, and they would not need go far from Seattle to find them.

While from 75 to 150 miners were steadily employed in the quartz mines of this section of West Kootenay district during the year 1891, no mention is made of the fact in the annual report of the minister of mines. Probably the gold commissioner of the district—being an old Cariboite—does not consider mining for quartz as pertaining to the business of mining.

The annual report of the minister of mines and the reports of newspapers do not agree as to the mineral wealth of West Kootenay. The one is as meagre as the others are copious.

The strike of the train men on the Canadian Pacific extends from Montreal to Vancouver. The grievances of the men were considered by the officials of the road, and of course rejected, as all grievances are nowadays—rejected, too, by upstarts who gain position because of their lickspittle proclivities. The men will be defeated, for the whole force power of the Dominion will be used to protect the scrubs who will go to work, a class that can only get employment when decent men are forced into idleness by having their reasonable requests ignored.

The seal poachers of the coast will yet embroil Great Britain and the United States in war. When the war is ended the poachers will be under a flag the number of whose stars will be increased as a result of the new territory over which it will float.

The Long-Distance Telephone and Induction.

The Electrical World records the fact that a gentleman in Buffalo who was recently conversing through the long-distance telephone with a friend in Cambridge, Massachusetts, distinctly heard the starting and stopping of the electric cars on the street in Cambridge, in front of the office of the friend with whom he was conversing. The same person who communicates the above refers to a still more remarkable circumstance, in that instance, however, illustrative of electric induction. The incident occurred in Paris, when certain noises produced at the electric light station in London were heard through the telephone in Paris. The wonders of electricity appear to be so rapidly accumulating that thinking and observing men are at a loss as to where their credulity should cease. The possibility suggested by Telsa and his friends in regard to the newly discovered powers of induction, seem almost beyond human belief; but the facts coming to light from day to day lead us on from one point to another, until we are completely lost in astonishment, and don't know where to stop. The events of the last year appear to point most conclusively to the fact that we are as yet just upon the threshold of still greater triumphs than any which have yet been met with in the study of the wonderful possibilities of electricity.

Observe the Customs Regulations.

No goods shipped by way of Bonner's Ferry to Nelson, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, Balfour, or Kaslo, will be passed Rykert's custom-house unless invoices accompany the goods and the captains of steamers are given power-of-attorney to enter same for duty. If shippers and consignees will conform to the above rules, unnecessary delays and much "kicking" will be avoided.

ANGUS McINTYRE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

PIONEER

CORRAL AND STABLE

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

Will undertake any work or contract in which pack animals or teams can be used. Will furnish

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS

to parties who wish to examine mines and claims in Toad Mountain district.

WILL CONTRACT TO CARRY PASSENGERS

and baggage to and from hotels; also, freight to and from steamboat wharves and railway depots.

CONTRACT TO GRADE LOTS IN NELSON.

Stove and Cordwood for Sale.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

NELSON AND AINSWORTH.

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

PACK TRAIN

between the railroad and Slocan lake, and will contract to forward prospectors' supplies from Nelson to the mouth of Carpenter creek.

Nelson Office and Market, 11 East Baker Street.
Ainsworth Market, Sprague Street.

AXMEN WANTED.

Fifty axmen wanted at Pilot Bay to cut wood and clear land. Apply on the ground to CAMERON & BLACK.

HAY FOR SALE.

All the hay on Yuill's ranch, 12 miles above Nelson, is for sale. Address or apply to Houston & Ink, Nelson.

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

APPLEWHAITE, ALLAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

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

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

MR. KELLIE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

If mr. Kellie has not succeeded in obtaining as large appropriations as he deemed his district entitled to, he certainly has succeeded in gaining for himself the disfavor of the members of the government. Probably no other member has had more denunciation hurled at him, and much of it without cause. While mr. Kellie is an enthusiast as regards the resources of the district which he represents, and, like all enthusiasts, goes to extremes in his demands, the members of the government were unwise in taunting him because of the failure of some of the mining ventures in which he was interested. Thousands of men, in the last decade, have been unsuccessful in mining ventures, and the chances are that the failures will largely outnumber the successes in the next decade. Mr. Kellie, since his election to the legislative assembly, has not only been untiring in his efforts to attract the attention of mining men to West Kootenay district, but has been zealous in his endeavors to make the district accessible. In his zeal he has trod on the toes of several hangers-on of the government and their especial favorites. For this he has been roundly abused during the session. While mr. Kellie has been unwise in advocating visionary measures and asking for appropriations beyond the district's needs, his constituents do not question his honesty of purpose. With the knowledge that can only be gained by experience, mr. Kellie might take rank with some of the more polished members of the government who have so mercilessly ridiculed him. Of one thing his opponents should not be too cocksure, that is, that mr. Kellie is not backed up by the people of his district. If an election was held on the adjournment of the present session, mr. Kellie would be returned against any of his detractors, whether resident of the district or of Victoria, and that, too, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Kellie stands well with the classes who elected him—the miners, prospectors, and mechanics—classes that have increased largely since the election of 1890.

Must Report Both Bad and Good.

As the faithful chronicler of passing events, the journalist must report both the bad and the good, but he is bound editorially not to confuse and disregard the distinction between right and wrong—that is, between the eternal verities and the eternal fallacies and depravities. What sort of information is proper for publication and what is improper is well understood by all newspapers of any potential influence or consequence and the distinction is generally sharply drawn. The so-called vulgarisms of society have as genuine a place in a newspaper as they have in the immortal literature of the world, its history, its poetry, its drama, and its fiction. No great newspaper could ever be a tea-table organ, a Sunday-school book, or a literary "Dude's Own," without being utterly false to its functions, to present a map of the life of the world for the day, not only its sanctified and sanctimonious life, but its unsanctified life, and volcanic eruptions of evil. Any other rule would make a newspaper as false and half-faced a mirror of human nature as Shakspeare would be without any shapes but moral heroes for men, and portraits of women save those who are altogether lovely and inflexibly chaste. Human nature is as full of clowns, bawds, villians, hypocrites, sinners, and saints today as when Shakespeare painted it in all its forms, high and low, that stand for life. A tea-table newspaper is like "Don Quixote" without Sancho Panza; like the play "New Way to Pay Old Debts" without sir Giles Overreach. This liberal theory of the province and scope of jurnalism is sometimes bitterly denounced by men who ought to know better as responsible for what is termed the Satanic press. To refuse to make a public journal as austere and didactic as a religious tract or a Sunday-school book does not make the newspaper a Satanic press, any more than all literature is Satanic that impartially acknowledges the presence and power of evil as well as good in this life, and describes the daily march of human life as conscientiously as it would that of a great army, with its heroes and its poltroons, its true soldiers and its stragglers, its great commanders and its abject camp followers that cozen the living and plunder the dead.

Widows Had no Blushes to Conceal.

The bridal veil had its origin in a piece of cloth which was anciently held over the bride to conceal her maiden blushes. In the case of widows this canopy, which was called the "care cloth," was considered quite unnecessary.

H. SELOUS, J. P.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE AND MINES
CONVEYANCING.

Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission. Conveyancing documents drawn up.
Correspondence solicited.

Office: No. 13 East Baker Street, NELSON, B. C.

Representatives at Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria.

C. HAMBER,

(NOTARY PUBLIC)

Real Estate, Mining Broker,
AND
Insurance Agent,

WEST BAKER STREET,.....NELSON, B. C.

Representing—
CITIZENS (Fire.)
QUEBEC "
CITY OF LONDON "
EQUITABLE (Life.)

REAL ESTATE and MINING INTERESTS in the district handled to the best advantage.
Correspondence solicited.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

The undersigned have for sale the following desirable residence property:

One-story cottage and stable, corner Silica and Ward streets; ground 50×120 feet; price $2000.

One-story cottage on Victoria street; ground 25×120 feet; price $1000.

One-story cottage and stable, corner Victoria and Ward streets; ground 50×120 feet; price $3000.

Two-story cottage on Victoria street; ground 25x120 feet; price $2000. Now rented for $25 a month.

HOUSTON & INK,
Real estate agents, Nelson, B. C.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

NELSON BRANCH, 13 EAST BAKER STREET.

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

Buy and sell sterling exchange and cable tranfers;

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

Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Rate of interest at present four per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

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

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

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

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

THE KOOTENAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

PIONEER FINANCIAL HOUSE OF NELSON.

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

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

MADDEN HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN,
Proprietor.

The Madden is Centrally Located,

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

THE TABLE

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

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST

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

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Vernon Street, near Josephine,
NELSON, B. C.

AXEL JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

THE HOTEL OVERLOOKS THE KOOTENAY

its guests thus obtaining splendid views of both mountain and river.

THE ROOMS

are comfortable in size and newly furnished.

THE TABLE

is acknowledged the best in the mountains.

THE BAR

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

THE TREMONT

East Baker Street, Nelson,

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.

The Table is not Surpassed by that of any Hotel in the Kootenay Lake country.

At the Bar is Dispensed Fine Liquors and Cigars, and the bed-rooms are newly furnished.

MALONE & TREGILLUS.....PROPRIETORS

TRAIL HOUSE,

TRAIL, B. C.

TOPPING & HANNA.....PROPRIETORS

Good Table; Good Beds; Hyas-Close Liquors.

A KOOTENAY EVANGELIST.

The following lecture was recently delivered in Montreal by that well-known hardware evangelist, Hamilton Byers junior, one of the most eloquent missionaries sent from this section to eastern Canada. It is copied from the Montreal Gazette:

The Kootenay district of British Columbia is coming to the front as the great Eldorado of the Dominion. Its gold and silver bearing stretches are attracting the attention of the capitalist, and the day is not far distant when it will rival Colorado in its yield of the precious metals. Travelers from the far region of the west arriving in Montreal are full of stories of the great mineral wealth with which the district teems. Mr. Hamilton Byers of Nelson, who is in town on a purchasing trip for the Galena Trading Company of that lively city, told the Gazette last night something about the resources of the Kootenay valley. "The people of Canada," he said, "have not begun to realize what a prize they have in our valley. If it was not for American enterprise, do you know, it would never have reached its present stage of development. Five years ago W. A. Hendryx of New York saw its possibilities, and expended no end of labor and capital in nursing them, until today he has for his reward a section of country opened up which in the near future will be a star in the crown of the Dominion. Dr. Hendryx in the five years he has worked in the valley has sunk fully two hundred thousand dollars. His first act was to put steamers on Kootenay lake and river, and it is to his credit that in the early days he charged the same rate for freight as he does today, although now there is heavy competition. He was not afraid to risk his money, and the result has justified his judgment. An American company, of which the doctor is manager, is erecting a smelter at Pilot Bay, which will not cost less when completed than $250,000. This company had for three months an expert in the lake country examining the ores, and his report was most gratifying. This smelter will do the work of the entire district. It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that the greater number of the pioneers of the Kootenay are Americans. They were the first to see its capabilities and had pluck enough in them to put their capital and time in it. Now, however, I am happy to say, though somewhat late, Canadians are beginning to see what they are missing, and are turning their attention towards it. They are beginning to recognize that in the Kootenay they have something worth possessing, and that British Columbia holds in its eastern border one of the biggest pockets of the precious metals to be found on the continent of America. The mines consist of gold, silver, copper, and lead, and we only require to strike tin to make our happiness complete. Five years ago Kootenay district did not contain more than 50 inhabitants, while at the beginning of the present year there are fully 3000. We expect by July to make the figure 15,000. The area is about 160 miles square. What we want now is capital, brain, and sinew. Those who can work can make money in the district. The climate is simply delightful. There are no extremes of heat and cold. The country is well timbered, and although the general soil is of a character usual in a mining country, nevertheless, scattered through the valley are stretches of land on which can be raised crops of grain and vegetables equal with the best. The cost of living is higher than here, but you can procure good board for $7 a week. Schools are springing up in the more populated sections, and the little town of Nelson is being fitted out with the latest modern improvements. Wages for miners are $3.50 a day. It would not be advisable for anyone but workers to make a break for the Kootenay for some time to come. We expect a large immigration this year from Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. Even now they are coming in across the national boundary in prairie schooners, and on horseback, to take up free mining claims. If the people in the older provinces do not look out, they will not be in it at all. The Montreal and British Columbia banks have both established branches at Nelson, and the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific are each hustling to see which will first get into the district and do the business. We have a splendid waterway, six magnificent steamers plying on the Kootenay, and two more are to be added this coming summer. Before concluding, I would just like to say that Canada last year used 19,000 tons of lead. Now, this lead came from Mexico. Here in the Kootenay we have an inexhaustible supply at home, and this alone should prove the value of the tract of country I am talking about. Mr. Byers, before he goes back, will leave $40,000 with Montreal firms for his company, besides large purchases he has made in Toronto and the states. Among the items are 50 dozen miners' shovels. Mr. Byers is a Kootenay enthusiast, and he believes that its future will be of immense importance to the welfare of the Dominion.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Corner West Vernon and Stanley Streets, NELSON, B. C.
Telephone 43.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

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

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED

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

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

JAS. DAWSON B. CRADDOCK
PROPRIETORS

HEADQUARTERS FOR MINERS AND MINING MEN.

SILVER KING HOTEL

RATES $1.50 AND $2.50 A DAY.

Corner West Baker and Ward Streets.
NELSON, B. C.

The Silver King is in it for the Season of 1892. The Table will be Unsurpassed. Quiet and Well-Lighted Club Rooms.

No Liquors and Cigars but the Best.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

HOTEL PHAIR

NELSON.

Rates $3 and $4 a day. Hot and cold water; electric bells; billiard and club rooms; baths. All appointments first-class. E. E. PHAIR, proprietor.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked Charles E. Taylor and and R. F. Perry's N. E. corner post, about two and one-half miles east of the town of Nelson, on the south bank of Kootenay river, thence south 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 20 chains to the south bank of Kootenay river, thence east following the sinuosities of the shore line of Kootenay river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less. CHARLES E. TAYLOR,
Nelson, February 24th, 1892. R. F. PERRY.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate, in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post placed upon the east bank of Slocan river, said post being about 4 miles from the mouth of Slocan river, thence running east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the meanderings of the river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less. RICHARD STUCKEY.
Nelson, January 19th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase a tract of land situated in West Kootenay district and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked Eli Carpenter's southeast corner post, near the junction of Carpenter and Seaton creeks, and about 6 miles east of Slocan lake, thence running north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to initial post; containing 320 acres more or less. ELI CARPENTER.
Nelson, January 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post on Queen's Bay marked Arthur E. Hodgin's S. E. corner, thence running west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less to the lake shore, thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.
ARTHUR E. HODGINS.
Nelson, December 15th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked Charles A. Sloan and Henry P. Jackson's northwest post, on the south shore of the west arm of Kootenay lake opposite the southwest stake of the town of Balfour, thence running south 40 chains, along the eastern boundary of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company's block 12, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west following the meanderings of the outlet to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less. CHARLES A. SLOAN,
HENRY P. JACKSON.
Balfour, B. C., 19th February, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked B. H. Lee's S. W. corner post, about high water mark on north bank of Kootenay river, about 6 miles east of the town of Nelson, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south to the bank of Kootenay river, thence following the meanderings of Kootenay river to the initial post; containing 450 acres more or less.
BENJAMIN HENRY LEE.
Nelson, February 20th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked W. N. Rolfe's S. E. corner post, on the Kootenay river nearly opposite the town of Nelson, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains more or less to the shore of the river, thence easterly along the shore of said river to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less. W. N. ROLFE.
Nelson, February 22nd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked T. Lee Peters's N. E. corner post, planted on the south side of Kootenay river, at the outlet, thence south 40 chains thence west 40 chains to the east line of the Columbia & Kootenay railway block, thence north 40 chains to the river, thence following the shore of said river easterly to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less. T. LEE PETERS.
Nelson, February 22nd, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a stake planted about half a mile east of Forty-nine creek, on south side of Kootenay river, marked "Neil McLean's northeast corner," running thence 20 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 20 chains north, thence east (following the banks of the river) to initial stake; containing 160 acres more or less. NEIL McLEAN.
Dated, February 20th, 1892. M. C. MONAGHAN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked J. D. Townley's northeast corner, planted on the south shore of the Kootenay river about 500 feet east of the bridge of the Columbia & Kootenay railway where same crosses the Kootenay rapids, thence 20 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 20 chains north, to the shore of the Kootenay river, thence in an easterly direction following the shore of the Kootenay river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less, excepting right of way of railroad company in area claimed.
Nelson, February 19th, 1892. J. D. TOWNLEY.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked J. Hamilton's northeast corner, planted 350 feet above the bridge of the Columbia & Kootenay railway where the same crosses the Kootenay rapids, on the north side of the river, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence following the shore of the Kootenay river to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less, excepting right of way of railroad company in area claimed. J. HAMILTON.
Nelson, February 19th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked F. G. Christie's southeast corner, on the north bank of Kootenay lake, nearly opposite the mouth of Cottonwood Smith creek, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains following shore of Kootenay lake to initial stake; containing 160 acres more or less. F. G. CHRISTIE.
Revelstoke, B. C., February 19th, 1892.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that W. M. Wallace, as agent for the Neosho Mining Company (Foreign), has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the "Neosho," situate in Ainsworth mining division of West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.
N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, B. C., March 10th, 1892.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as Lindsay & Aldous in the town of Nelson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership are to be paid to G. & N. Aldous at Nelson, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said G. & N. Aldous, by whom the same will be settled.
Nelson, March 12th, 1892. G. M. LINDSAY,
Witness: N. W. ALDOUS,
JAMES NEELAND. GEORGE W. ALDOUS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Nelson, British Columbia, under the firm name of Madden Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are payable to Thomas Madden, who will pay all debts owing by the firm.
Dated at Nelson, British Columbia, February 26th, 1892.
Witness: HUGH MADDEN,
JOHN HOUSTON. THOMAS MADDEN.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to make application to the licensing board, at its next sitting at Ainsworth, for a license for a hotel at Kaslo City, West Kootenay district. McANDREW & MURCHISON.
Dated, March 17th, 1892.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to make application to the licensing board, at its next sitting at Nelson, for a license for a hotel known as the Pioneer House, at the mouth of Carpenter creek West Kootenay district.
Dated, March 18th, 1892. AYLWIN BROS.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to make application to the licensing board, at its next sitting at Nelson, for a license for a hotel at the mouth of Carpenter creek, West Kootenay district. M. MALLOY.
Dated, March 21st, 1892.

NOTICE.

The business agreement heretofore existing between Hunt & Dover and Robert Strathern, as jewelers, is no longer in effect, the undersigned alone being responsible for debts contracted and to whom all accounts must be paid.
HUNT & DOVER.
Nelson, B. C., March 8th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that assessed and provincial revenue taxes, for 1892, are now due and payable at my office, Nelson. T. H. GIFFIN,
Nelson, February 13th, 1892. Assessor and collector.

MAKING THE BOOMERANG.

Three years ago I lived close to an aboriginal camp in New South Wales, writes Arthur Howlett Coates in St. Nicholas. This camp was only about two hundred yards from our settlement and it was my daily custom to walk over to the moorong, as they call it, and study the habits of the blackfellows, as the original natives of Australa are called.

I was naturally more interested in the boomerang than in any other of their weapons, and with a little practice soon learned to throw it. In the language of this tribe, the Wong-ei-bong, which is situated in the Bogan River region, the boomerang is called a womera.

I shall therefore call it a womera. The womera is made from what is technically known as an "elbow" from the kurrawung tree, and sometimes from the yarran and myall trees. All of these trees belong to the acacia tribe and have sweet-scented wood.

The blackfellow, having found a suitable elbow, chops it out of the tree and, as it is generally too heavy to carry home, trims it on the spot into the rough outline of the forthcoming weapon.

After about two hours' labor the womera will be reduced to three or four pounds weight, but it is still a long way from being a finished weapon. As it now appears it is a flat, heavy club, longer and thinner at one arm than at the other. The black is a decidedly lazy specimen of the human species, and he will as often as not lay aside his uncompleted weapon for a week or perhaps a longer period. When he resumes work the wood will have become hard and dry, and consequently difficult to work upon, but it never once occurs to him that he is now paying for his former indolence. Time, however, is of little or no consequence to the black.

After some further paring down the weapon is charred all over, and this part of the work is quite skillfully done, no one part being more burned than another. The charcoal is chipped off, and the black fellow then licks the weapon all over with his tongue and places it in a smoky fire of green boughs, which warms it and makes it quite pliable.

The Wicked Outnumber the Righteous.

Political mountebanks and corrupt adventurers not seldom have a large following for a time, just as clerical acrobats not seldom preach and pray to crowded congregations. There is nothing very remarkable about it. The spirit medium frauds, who are exposed every month, find fools to gull and knaves to conspire with despite their exposure. The popular love of listening to a fluent rascal in politics, or a spotted Christian in the pulpit, is the same vulgar curiosity that makes many prefer whiskey to water, because there is nothing naughty in drinking water. It is the same passion for the night side and back side of nature that makes the crowd read with relish the obscene book or nasty newspaper; that makes persons who ought to know better admire a successful knave more than they do a successful honest man. There will always be vile books and vile callings with a large constituency, and this fact only proves that the "Devil's Opera" shows bigger houses sometimes than the non-sensational church of Christ, for the reason that the number of people of this world who seek to be simply amused or excited surpass those who seriously seek mental enlargement, moral instruction, and spiritual illumination.

A New Process for Treating Gold Ores.

A new electric amalgamating process has recently been given what is stated to be a successful working test at the Southern Cross Company's works in Butte, Montana. The process is the invention of four Butte mining men—the Hand brothers and messrs. Edwards and Merrill—and it was under mr. Edwards direct supervision that the tests were made. The process may be briefly described thus: First, dissolving the gold contained in the ore and thus getting it into solution; second, precipitating it by means of electricity into a body of quicksilver at the bottom of the pan—for it is a pan process. Quite extensive experiments have already been made upon Southern Cross ore with the process, though not upon what might be properly termed a working scale, and very satisfactory results have been shown. A 10-stamp mill has been equipped to give the process a thoroughly practical demonstration.

Instantaneous Photography.

The remarkable degree of perfection to which instantaneous photography has been brought is fully exemplified in the following paragraph: In order to photograph a flying insect, the exposure must last only 1-2500th part of a second. This the French photographer, M. Marey, claims to have accomplished by the aid of a new instrument invented by himself. He has also photographed the blood globules circulating in a vein.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Trainmaster Hamilton of the Columbia & Kootenay railway has issued the following temporary time-card for the running of trains on his road: Trains connecting with the steamer from Robson for Little Dalles will leave Nelson at 15 o'clock on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

The 30-foot lot on the southeast corner of Baker and Josephine streets was sold last week for $4000 cash to H. J. Scott, agent at Victoria of the Hamilton Powder Company. The improvements on the lot cost $1750. Houston & Ink were the sellers.

Work on the government wharf is about at a standstill, owing to the non-arrival of a raft of timber and lumber from Buchanan's mill. Contractor Dunn says the raft got down to a point within sight of Nelson, when the wind vered around and blew up stream, and has continued to blow in that direction for the last 8 days. Dan is beginning to believe that he is being punished by the Almighty for some of his early-day transgressions of divine law.

Mails will leave Nelson on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. No regular dates for arrivals can be announced.

The snow is less than 2 feet deep at the forks of the Toad Mountain road, and within a month teams will be able to get through to the Silver King mine.

The latest report from the upper country is that a party of engineers, in charge of A. Stewart, is in the field making surveys for the branch road south from Revelstoke.

William Kirkup has disposed of his interest in the Ward Ferry preemption of 160 acres.

R. C. Campbell-Johnston

(of Swansea, India, and the United States.)

METALLURGIST, ASSAYER, AND MINING ENGINEER.

Properties reported on. All assays undertaken. Furnaces and concentrating plants planned and erected. Treatment for ores given. Ores bought and sold. Box 731, Vancouver, B. C. Terms cash.

NELSON Livery & Feed Stable,

WILLIAM WILSON,
PROPRIETOR.

HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE.

Omnibus and carriages to and from all trains and steamboat wharves. Saddle and pack animals for hire. Freight hauled and all kinds of job teaming attended to.

Stable on Baker Street in rear of Postoffice; Office with Wilson & Perdue.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. J. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

Provincial Land Surveyors

Real Estate, and Mining Brokers.

Railway reconnaissance and location contracts taken Prospecting outfits organized, mines reported on, and assays furnished. Estimates prepared.

OFFICES: Victoria—Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government street. Nelson—Baker street.

LEAN & PARKIN,

Plasterers and Bricklayers

Will contract for all kinds of work, materials furnished and estimates given for work in any town in Kootenay Lake country.

LIME FOR SALE

at Nelson and Pilot Bay or delivered at any point on the lake in any sized quantities. Address P. O. box 47, Nelson.

WANTED.

An experienced lime burner wanted. Apply immediately to DR. ARTHUR, Nelson.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF 121 LOTS 121 IN THE TOWN OF NELSON

Under instructions from the chief commissioner of lands and works, on behalf of the province of British Columbia, we will sell by public auction, at 11 A. M.; at the town of Nelson, Kootenay district, on

Wednesday, April 27th

Particulars, with maps, will be issued on the 15th instant.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, one-third six months, one-third twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent per annum. Crown grants $5 each.

JOSHUA DAVIES, auctioneer.

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

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

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

EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON

TELEPHONE 8.