B. C. Gazette

The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

# THE MINER

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

NUMBER 152. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893. $4 A YEAR

## OUR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

### THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LISTEN TO INTERESTING FACTS.

**Messrs. H. J. Cannon and Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Nelson, Address the Meeting on the General Features of the Kootenay Camps and the Opportunities for Remunerative Mining Investments.**

(Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.)

At a meeting of the Mining Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at Botolph House, Eastcheap, on Monday, May 8th, Mr. H. J. Cannon, of Nelson, British Columbia, read a paper on the mineral development of the Province of British Columbia. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Thurlow Mr. Charles Clarke took the chair. The attendance, which was small, included Mr. Rankin Dawson, Mr. Phillips-Wolley, of sporting fame, owner and editor of the Kootenay MINER, and Mr. Bickmore, of the office of the British Columbia Agent-General. The chairman read a letter from Mr. H. C. Beeton, Agent-General of British Columbia, regretting his absence.

Mr. Cannon, in the course of his paper, said they were dealing with a country thrice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, which, not only for richness. but for diversity of minerals, would, when developed, prove unequalled by any country in the world. There were no mines in British Columbia, however; they had not come to that stage yet; and he was glad of it, for otherwise the cream would be off the milk. He made that statement because tunnels, shafts and addits had apparently become a sine qua non of a profitable mining investment to the British mind. They had heard a good deal in British Columbia about British energy and enterprise, but they saw very little of it when they came over here with their mining enterprises, He wished to disabuse the public mind of the idea that in western mining camps the men went about with a gun in each pocket and a knife in each boot. Not one man in a hundred carried anything but a knife to cut his tobacco with. That was one of the benefits of British rule. Enormous yields of mineral had been token out of the province, but far greater returns could be obtained, provided always that undertakings were run upon American lines and not upon the English system. In addition to giving them a wealthy country a bountiful Providence had placed them alongside the most energetic, enterprising and speculative race the world had ever seen. With the people of the United States, so far as he could see, rested the salvation of British Columbia, for Her Majesty's subjects in the Province had learned that the energy and enterprise of British capitalists was confined to the beaten track, and they must look to a foreign race to develop their minerals. Yet he doubted whether a better field could be found for the investment of British capital—a field which was new, and where large profits could be made in other businesses besides mining, and could be obtained with less risk than it would take in England to earn a 5 per cent. dividend. The country was easily accessible, and all it required was men and money, particularly money. The difficultv of getting British capital into the country was not because of any disbelief in the mineral resources, bvt the impossibility of producing properties from a new country which came within the range of the promoter's art. A comparison between English and American methods would explain the difficulty. In the United States there was a public which mined intelligently and as a scientific business; in England, as far as he was aware, that class did not exist. When the English investor put his money in mining stock, did he go in for mining o rgambling? The assurance that mining ventures in the Province had paid 30, 50 and 100 per cent. was of no avail. A great many of his mining ventures did not pay; therefore, said the British investor, mining could not pay. But mining paid the United States capitalist; why not, then, the English capitalist? Because of the latter's system.

Mr. Phillips-Wolley, on behalf of the Agent-General of British Columbia, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cannon. He (Mr. Wolley) had recent knowledge of the Province, and, as owner and editor of the principal mining paper there, was able to share Mr. Cannon's desire that English capital should be introduced. Mr. Cannon had said that United States capitalists were reapins a rich harvest. That was so; but they were not taking the whole of it. There were many Englishmen in the country, and he could instance several comparatively young Englishmen who had made considerable money there. He himself went up into the mining country last year to see what he could. He did not go in a high hat and as a prospector, for then he would have found out nothing. He put on a flannel shirt and lived with the miners, and from these men, who had been thirty-five years mining, he learned that they had never seen such fine surface showing nor ore that was richer in minerals than that of the Kootenay country. These men were experts of the particular class of mining that ought to be done in the Kootenay district. They had come from Montana—indeed the ceuntry was being filled with them—and they gave evidence of their faith by working in the winter in the mines of Montana so that they might come to Kootenay with their wages. The bankers and the railway men had already realized the importance of the country. Kootenay had suffered in the past from being unable to make an output. That was because they had no roads and no railways. In 1889 it cost $33 per ton to send minerals from the mines in the district, yet mines having to bear this cost for smelting had been able to pay handsome dividends. Now they had their roads. Railways were in sight, and smelters were being built on the spot, and now was the time to bring English capital into the Province. He begged to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Bickmore seconded the motion. He would like to remind them that a full representative mineral exhibit was on its way from British Columbia and would shortly be found at the Imperial Institute. The minerals had been thoroughly analyzed, and reliable information could be obtained at the Agent-General's office.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Cannon having replied, the Section proceed to other business.

### KASLO

The idea of having a Presbyterian church at Nelson has passed the condition of mere "talk" and is now beginning to send forth a ray of the light of assured fact. Rev. Mr. Martin, the Presbyterian minister here, is anthority for the statement that the committee in charge of the work have the necessary funds already in hand to begin the work, and that they will advertise for tenders some time next week.

The building will be located on Fourth street, close to Avenue A. A glance at the plans show a building 32x50 feet. The design, which is early Gothic, will be wrought out in frame. The roof is open Gothic, constructed with cross ties and hammer beams. A tower and spire will rise from the north-west corner.

The record office and jail will be completed some time during the month. The dimensions are 34x36 feet, and the building will be divided into a recording office, a police office and five cells.

## NEWS FROM THE DISTRICT

### A RICH STRIKE ON EIGHT MILE CREEK NEAR DUNCAN CIYT

**Frank McGuire Makes a Lucky Stake—Trail Building Being Actively Carried On—Miscellaneous Items Gathered by the Correspondents of the Miner in the Kootenay District.**

Frank McGuire recently found float in the bed of Eight Mile Creek where it joins the Duncan, and following up the indications struck the ledge about 1½ miles from the river. The width of the mineral-bearing rock is from 3 to 10 feet. Croppings the entire length of 1,500 feet of one lead and 800 feet on another are found. "It is the biggest and finest prospect I ever saw," said Mr. McGuire. The ledge lies at an altitude of 3,500 feet above the sea level, and is well placed for ore shipment. This is the first strike of the season of 1893. Its importance cannot be as yet fully appreciated. It is only the beginning of a series of astonishing finds. There are about three hundred prospectors waiting at Duncan City and the Log Jam until the snow leaves the higher levels. All believe that the months of July, August and September will eclipse in wonderful discoveries anything yet found in the Kootenay district. Gold and silver ledges are known to exist, and when these are thoroughly explored we may look for

"The days of old,
"The days of gold,
"The days of '49."

Mr. McGuire is an old miner, lately from Libby Creek. He has mined in Montana, Idaho and California, and is thoroughly reliable. The ore speaks for itself.

### DUNCAN AND ARGENTA

McKenzie's road party passed up the trail to put a bridge over Grizzly Creek and commence the construction of a wagon road.

The trail is in good shape, and Al. Piper's pack train comes through in four hours from Argenta to Duncan.

Sweeney, with another party of twelve men, came up a day ahead of McKenzie's gang. They have already cut out and graded five miles beyond Duncan towards Healey creek. This is the sunny side of the Lardo valley, and the best ground for trail building. The distance from Duncan City to the Lardo stream is only 1¼ miles and the flat and pass from the Upper Kootenay Lake through to the Lardo is only 90 feet above lake level.

The distance from Argenta to Healey Creek by this route is 25 miles.

The distance to Trail Creek will be shortened five to six miles, with much better trail and grades than the old government trail.

Miners are rushing to the new find on Eight Mile Creek. There is much excitement at Duncan City. The ore that Frank McGuire is showing around looks very much like the Blue Bird or Washington ores in the Slocan. McGuire reports a strong lead. Perry's survey party disbanded, cook and all, except the Blandys and Albert Wylde, and lit out for the new Eldorado. There will be a go-as-you-please rush when the news reaches Kaslo and Nelson.

### NEW DENVER

Visitors to New Denver are compelled to wonder why it was that that admirably situated town stood still while a place like Kaslo was being built up on the strength of alleged advantages that really belonged to New Denver.

Of course everybody does not know that the greater part of the townsite has been practically tied up by the legal dispute in which the rightful ownership of the townsite was involved. This is settled. Before twelve months has marked the further progress of the Kootenay country New Denver will be one of the leading towns in the district. These much-needed improvements will be accomplished in the Gateway of the Slocan country :—A wagon road to Nakusp, 20 miles ; a wagon road to Three Forks, 5 miles ; a regular and efficient mail service, and some sort of telegraph or telephone connection with the outside world. Heretofore the place has been practically cut off from the outside world, but the new arrivals will join heartily with the pioneers in a strong combination of energy, agitation and tall hustling.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher is authority for the statement that a weekly mail service will be established from Nakusp as soon as the trail is prepared.

## REVELSTOKE.

The dining car which has run into Revelstoke left to-night and will be thrown off near Vancouver. Its western terminus will be about 50 miles from Vancouver. The change was made on account of the new time table which comes into force on June 1.

After the departure of W. C. VanHorne down the river on Tuesday Superintendent Marpole stated that work would be commenced immediately on clearing a town site at the upper town.

A gang of men have been set at work digging a ditch to drain the land near the water tank.

Among the improvements contemplated in connection with the townsite is a graded road from the Union hotel to the freight shed and saw mill. A small appropriation is expected from the Government to help in constructing the road.

W. E. Losee and J. M. Douglas, both well-known in Victoria, left for Big Bend on Saturday morning with three pack horses heavily laden. While here they were very guarded in what they said, and it is supposed they are in possession of valuable information.

## SAYWARD.

The clearing of the townsite is facilitated by the cutting of cordwood, for which a large order has been received from the steamboat company. J. F. Kitchie, D.L.S., of Kirk & Ritchie, Nelson, is now on the ground and will complete the laying out of thirty blocks.

Messrs. Hull & Leeson hace completed their corral at Sayward for the purposes of their meat contract with the railroad contractor.

Pat Welch and Mr. Stewart made the journey on foot along the right of way from Nelson to Sayward. They report ten feet of snow on the summit near Cottonwood Lake. If this railroad is to be completed by the time stipulated, the end of September, some vigorous action will have to be taken. No cross-sectioning has yet been begun three miles from Sayward, and the applications for stable work are not as numerous as was anticipated. Some considerable portions of the work will have to be sub-let.

Time check scalpers will have no show at Sayward. The men will be able to get their checks cashed by the most respectable parties in town.

Mr. Samuel Woods appointment here as constable is a satisfaction to everybody. The prohibition of saloons at Sayward and the restriction of licenses to well-conducted hotels only will tend to maintain order and repress lawlessness. There are five hundred men now in camp here and everything is business like and peaceable.

## LARDO

Improvements on the townsite of Lardo are progressing. The wharf is now completed and the townsite cleared. The foundation of the sawmill is laid, and as soon as the machinery arrives it will have all the work it can do to supply the building requirements of the district.

Among the new buildings at Lardo are Richardson & Bealey's office, J. Sucksmith's house, and a bath house and laundry. Morice & Lefergy will start on their large store just as soon as the lumber can be procured.

It is very difficult to form any correct idea at present of where the most important points in the Lardo country are located. The country as a whole is rich in mineral. Mining men express themselves as delighted with what they can see of it so far. It is attracting great attention this year, and in point of accessibility is marked out as the next district after the Slocan to be opened up. It is therefore a good country to get into on the ground floor.

The C. & K. S. N. Co. realize the importance which the Lardo country bears to their policy of centralizing the trade of West Kootenay around the Kootenay Lake. As soon as the steamer Spokane is made a British bottom she will trade regularly with Lardo. This will be no small boon, not only to the men who are in the Lardo country, but to the merchants of the Kootenay Lake. Too much cannot be said for the courtesy and accommodating spirit of the steamboat now running to the head of the lake.

A weekly paper will shortly be published at Lardo, the first number to be printed in Kaslo.

## THREE FORKS.

M. Grady and his partners have struck it richer than ever.

Jap King located a claim above the Grady's group, which is said to be a big thing.

Alex. Ross has been working on his Richmond and Eureka. These claims are on the Slocan Star lead and look first rate.

Three Forks hotel is nearly finished and will be ready for occupation in a few days.

A correspondent reports a whiskey famine in the mountain district.

C. Bowen, the Three Forks restaurant chef, has returned from Nelson, whither he has been laying in a supply of good things.

"Little Sammy" and his partners are quite jubilant over their Cumberland strike—eighteen inches of the very best ore showing in a 90-foot tunnel. There is consequent chagrin on the faces of some capitalists who had an option on the Cumberland at $22,000.

E. R. Hamilton is representing the Scott property on the Freddie Lee hill.

Travellers pass here every day, bound anyway from Kaslo.

E. C. Carpenter, proprietor of the Three Forks hotel, went to Nelson.

Carpenter Creek is rising fast. The Government bridges will certainly be carried away unless they are raised. A stitch in time saves nine, Mr. Gold Commissioner.

Several wan, pale-faced men are about Three Forks. They are wild cat locators whose occupation is gone.


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ALL DIMENSIONS OF
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**SAYWARD** is the Construction Headquarters of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, and will always be a splendid location for supply warehouses.

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At SAYWARD, to W. M. NEWTON
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At KASLO, to J. L. RETALLACK
At VICTORIA, Room No. 7, Board of Trade building

*JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager.*

TITLE CROWN GRANT


### A Handsome Pamphlet.

In "Routes to Chicago and the World's Fair" there comes to hand one of the handsomes pamphlets on that subject that one could well wish te see. It is issued with the compliments of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, whose reputation as manufacturers of power and mining machinery and a wide range of metallurgical appliances is too well known to need comment. A number of important points and famous bits of scenery east and west are made the subjects of photo engravings and half-tone etchings.

Of this section the book says: "The young but vigorous mining development of the Slocan and Kootenay districts is lying broad the foundations of 'nations yet to be.'"

### The Steel on Hand.

The steel cantilever bridge over the Pend d'Oreille river will be completed by the middle of July. All the steel required in the construction is now on cars between Colville and Northport, and tracklaying is being pushed from Northport to the boundary, and will be up to the bridge in two or three weeks at the outside, probably sooner.


$3500 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS DAILY Newspaper outfit, including power press, engine and boiler, 5 h.p.; used in Victoria in publishing a daily paper; original cost, $7,500. Particulars at THE MINER Office.

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50,000 Assorted Domestic and Imported Cigars,

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TERMS OF SALE CASH, or approved notes on cash basis. Purchasers will have the option of buying liquors "in bond" or "duty paid." Bond storage on premises at 50 cents per ton per month.

**JOSHUA DAVIES,**
AUCTIONEER.

Victoria, May 15th, 1893. 151-3

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# Keep Your Eye on

# NEW DENVER

A portion of the Townsite is being surveyed, and will be put on the Market shortly.

Those desiring Lots should communicate with the Syndicate having the Townsite in hand.

Address :

P. W. SCOTT,

Manager,

Hotel Phair, 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.

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.

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.

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ADDRESS THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B.C.

## *WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.*

No matter how well satisfied men may be with the condition of affairs in the locality in which their interests are centred it is always very comforting to have that faith strengthened by unbiased outside opinion. But few intelligent people have to any extent examined into the resources and general advantages of this section of British Columbia without coming to the conclusioh that here is one of the most promising fields for remunerative investments to be found in North America. Acting on this belief many have put money into this section and have become identified with its interests. To such it is interesting to note the many favorable notices which this country is receiving from outside sources. In a recent edititorial on the mining outlook, the Spokane Review concludes by saying :—" Great, how-" ever, as is the interest taken in this industry " in the state of Idaho, still greater is that " taken in the possibilities of the rich West " Kootenay district to the north. Not only " is the Kaslo-Slocan region attracting atten-" tion, but thousands of hardy fortune-hunters " are already on the way to the remote Lardo " and Duncan river countries, and this despite " the fact that the snow is yet many feet in " depth among those northern mountains and " that it will be weeks before any prospecting " can be done. While it is. of course, too early " to predict with certainty regarding the min-" eral deposits of the new country, there is " reason to expect that they will prove to be all " that has been claimed for them before the " summer is over. Even without the the north-" west and Britifh Columbia will this year " witness such development in this industry as " will dwarf by comparison the achievements " of any past season in the history of the com-" pany."

This coming from a well-known and representative Western paper cannot fail to carry great weight with those who are considering the advisability of becoming to some extent at least interested in this section.

While most of the American papers are fully alive to the importance of this region, Eastern Canada is also beginning to wake up to a realizing sense of the nature and extent of the mineral interests of British Columbia.

The following from the Canadian Engineer is apt and to the point :—" The people of the East " are aware of the unusual activity in silver " mining in British Columbia. The most strik-" ing phase of the question is the fact that " American smelters are beginning to look to " Canadian mines for the necessary fluxing ores " hitherto provided by the home and Mexican " mines. There are two reasons for this. " Owing to the low price of silver so many of " the American mines have closed down that " the home supply of fluxing ore is likely to be " wholly inadequate. The second reason is the " fact that the ores of Kootenay are very much " better for fluxing than are those of the United " States. This state of affairs may lead to " results that will astonish those who have " given no thought to this important subject. " That Canada may be the silver producing " country, par excellence, on this continent, " is within the range of possibilities. Suppose " silver to remain at the present low figures or " go even lower, what would be the inevitable " result? Our ores would become an absolute " necessity to the running of the immense " smelting plants across the lines. It has been " demonstrated that the ores of the rich " Kootenay mines will pay at prices for silver " far lower than it seems possible for it to go. " This is true even though the Kootenay ores " pay no less than $30 a ton duty on lead " exported to the United States. Once the " American smelters become dependent upon " Kootenay for the bulk of fluxing ores, we " have only to remember who now occupies the " Presidential chair to-day to readily anticipate " the removal of that duty (which removal has " been clamored for already by the smelter " interest, for two or three years past, and " almost expected even under the Harrison " administration) With the added advantage " of thirty dollars a ton—itself a magnificent " profit—Kootenay would have a most extra-" ordinary boom."

## *THE PRESENT MINING LAWS.*

IT is a well-known fact that it is far easier to find fault and point out errors in existing regulations than it is to originate means whereby satisfactory remedies may be arrived at. While this is undoubtedly true, still there sometimes come up In legislation for special ends errors so marked that those who are compelled to submit to their administration cannot refrain from a protest, even though they may feel themselves unable to suggest at the time any very improved measures.

In a country or region like this, where the general improvement and prosperity depend upon a certain industry the result is naturally a concentration of thought upon the various phases of that industry, and especially upon such legislation as may effect what are generally conceded to be its vital interests.

This is above all a mineral country, and mining must necessarily be its main industry. One of the most pertinent questions which can arise then becomes : Are our mining laws so framed as to cover in a satisfactory and equitable manner the circumstances which they are enacted to govern ?

The reply from those who have given any thought whatever to the situation is unhesitatingly " No."

The questions, Wherein are they wrong? and How could they be improved? are not so easily answered, but a few points may be here touched upon.

In the Unitad States a partner who refuses or neglects to do or pay for his share of the assessment work upon a claim may be duly advertised and sold out to satisfy the just debt against the property caused by the necessary work.

On this side the reluctant partner can throw all this burden upon the shoulders of another, who, not wishing to see the claim lapse, keeps up at his own expense the assessment work until such time as a discovery of something valuable is made, then the other party who has spent no money and taken no risk can step in and ask for and get his share of the find.

Why not adopt the American plan and advertise and sell out such a man ?

The finding of a surface indication of mineral is much like finding the end of a concealed ball of twine. The end must be followed in order to arrive at that which alone can make the original discovery valuable. The present method enables another to come along, snip off the end and claim the ball. If there is any right of proprietorship gained by the discovery of surface indications of a vein, those rights should extend to any depth or direction so long as it can be clearly shown that only the original discovery is being followed up.

The old law permitting the following of the " dips, spurs, angles," etc., was based upon an appreciation of this fact, and it is preferable to the new idea of " stopping at the boundary."

The present size of a mineral claim, 1500x1500 feet is too large for practical purposes, the old size, 600x1500 feet, being much better. It only needs a few days spent on the rough mountain side, climbing over bushes and fallen timber, in search of stakes, to convince one of this.

Stakes should be set and blazed or slashed between until there could be no such thing as locating over another claim, as may be done now and is done a dozen times over the quarter sections known as claims where a stake is lost forever.

The placer claims in this section are too small. In the old Cariboo days of an ounce to the pan, 100x100 feet was sufficient for a man to represent, but here the yield is much smaller, and a larger claim has to be staked to make it possible to pay to work it over.

Say one man owns five hundred feet along some creek bed which he and another might work to advantage and take wages from. There are not wages for the five men now necessary to hold the ground ; 100x300 feet would be a better placer claim for this region.

And so one might go down quite a list, but the above are some importants points to be considered.

Premier Davie, who is now in our midst, will no doubt be glad to hear any amount of discussion on this and kindred points. Get on your thinking cap and be prepared to ask him a few questions.

EXPERIMENTS are being made in California just now on a new phase of placer mining. The bed of the Sacramento river for some miles up stream from Reading is being dredged and good pay is found in the gravel taken up by the scoop. All the water courses in this vicinity were worked years ago for placer gold and the disturbanee this created has probably added much to the stock of dust already contained in the river bed.

**NEWSPAPER AND JOB PLANT FOR SALE**

A NEWSPAPER AND Job Plant that originally cost $1,800, and which is now on view in Victoria, will be sold for $1250, on easy terms of payment. A small expenditure would enable the purchaser to fit out a neat little weekly newspaper office with job plant.

This is a splendid opportunity for a good printer with small means. The plant consists of Colt's Armory press, 10x15 bed, with throw-off, patent ink disc, ink fountain, and steam attachments, and having cost laid down in Victoria $410. One small Gordon press. One 24-inch Sanborn paper cutter, 100 fonts job type, brevier body type, six fonts wood type, four imposing stones, cases, stands, cabinets, chairs, galleys, etc.

Will be sold en bloc on easy terms, or any single article for cash. For further particulars apply to or address

ALF. W. WOOD, The Miner Office, Nelson, B.C.

# THE PRESENT MINING LAWS

## HISTORY OF THEIR FORMATION AND SOME REASONS FOR THEIR PRESENT DEFECTS

**A Correspondent of The Miner Gives His Views on the Present Situation and the Causes Which Have Led to a Very Unsatisfactory Set of Mining Regulations.**

*Editor The Miner:*

Sir,—West Kootenay may be said to be a district of one industry—that of quartz mining—which is not very largely developed as yet, or much understood in this country. This, probably, is in some degree, the reason why the Mineral law is not satisfactory.

Yet the situation is, so far as I can judge, simple.

It is admitted that the attempt in 1891 to make a separate Mineral Act was a failure. There was no lawyer on the commission, and the members did not, and perhaps at that date could not very well be expected to understand the subject.

To repeal that Act wholly, as soon as possible was the only desirable course. Circumstances, including a change of government, operated, however, to prevent this being done. The case was partly met by the amendments of 1892, which removed some of the worst defects. Unfortunately, thrust in among these amendments, without any demand from the mining community, was an important new provision respecting the locating and the size of claims. The amendments "proper" in 1892, good as far as they went, did not go far enough. The questions to the use of the new-fangled "certificates of improvement," and the redtape procedure in getting them—as to forfeiture of interest from non-possession of a license, as to the prevention of deadlock when one or two equal holders will do nothing, as to the protection of the minority interest against the injustice or undue harshness of the major interest, and the protection of the latter interest against the incapacity or recalcitrancy of the minor interest, as to the meaning of the partnership provisions, and whether miners, recording a claim jointly, not located as a partnership, are co-holders or partners—these and other practical questions of great importance were, from want of time or information, left over in the necessary 1892 amendments, to be dealt with on a future occasion, which presented itself during the last session, 1893.

What was done then, as to these "left over" desired amendments?

The answer is that they were still left over, with the exception of the regulation of the methods of obtaining certificates of improvements and grants which, I think, is now in workable shape. But here comes a curious master, which illustrates the inveterate habit of our legislature in the introduction of large changes of policy into simple amendatory Acts, without any expressed wish or demand of the miners. I refer to the reservation in the 1893 Amendment Act, by the Government, of surface rights on claims—a momentous change.

The above, shortly, is the situation of to-day, but let it not be supposed that the enactment of the whole of the above list of amendments, would cure the 1891 Act.

No amount of patching can make a good boot out of one constructed on the bench of an amateur cobbler.

The multiplication of amendments was the alleged reason for the 1891 attempt at consolidation. A similar situation now already recurs.

My opinion is now and always has been that a good legal commission, including a district practitioner, with an assessor acquainted with mining, could make an intelligible Mineral Act in about seventy-five clauses. Their report might state reasons and include in the appendix the draft of a proposed Act. The circulation of the report in quartz mining districts, and the invitation of comment, would enable the Government to frame a Mineral Act before the session of 1894. Mineral mining is not, like land farming, pretty well known in its general conditions to everybody, and therefore capable of easy appreciation by the Legislature. It is also differentiated in many respects from the placer mining industry, with which many of us and legislators are more or less familiar.

It would be easy for me to recapitulate the popular arguments, pro and con, with respect to all the matters above mentioned, but that is not within the scope of this letter.

I wish, merely, by re-stating the general question, to contribute a little to the discussions which may attend the Premier's visit to the district, and to name the main points to which these discussions may probably relate. Mr. Davie will, no doubt, be there to listen and to gain information, like Mr. Blount in Hawaii, rather than to announce any policy. And, be it remembered that, unlike those who address him, Mr. Davie has to take the larger view, in all matters, of what may accord with the interests of the province at large, and that, though Premier, he connot, under any system of government, do everything. He has, behind him, or in some respects, beyond him, the Mining Committee. Year after year's experience shows that the vital matter for West Kootenay is to to be intelligently represented thereon.

That is the pivot.

Yours truly,
G. M. SPROAT.

May 26th, 1693.

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J. F. BLEDSOE,
EXAMINER OF MINES,
NELSON, B.C.
TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE AMERICAN CAMPS.
152-52

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W. PELLEW HARVEY,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
GOLDEN, B.C.
Appointed by the British Columbia Government to make all Assays and Analysis of Specimens sent to the World's Fair, Chicago, 1891-1893.

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# Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO noon on Wednesday, the 7th June next, addressed to the undersigned, care of Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., for the construction of this Company's railway from Nakusp to Forks of Carpenter Creek.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the Company's office, Victoria, B.C., and at the office of Messrs. Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd., Vancouver, and no tender will be considered unless made on such form.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. J. WEAVER-BRIDGMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Victoria, B.C., May 8tq, 1893. 150-3

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## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to warn the public against negotiating for Lots 25 and 26, Block 13, and Lots 1 and 2, Block 7, in the townsite of Four Mile City, the agreement of sales being made in the name of Benjamin H. Lee, as the same was obtained without the consent of the original owners of the townsite.

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.,
Agents Original Owners.

Nelson, May 12th, 1893. 149-4

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## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Gold Commissioner of West Kootenay District for permission to lease 1,000 inches of water for a period of 99 years, the water to be taken from Carpenter Creek at a point 2½ miles from its mouth. The water is to be used to supply the town of New Denver and any additions thereto.

New Denver, April 20, 1893. 149-8 ARTHUR C. DICK.

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A YOUNG MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEAR'S EXPERIENCE in business, and now manager of a first-class general store in the N. W. T. wishes to communicate with some live man who is willing to furnish half the capital required to open up a store in some important town of Kootenay, B.C. Address J., care of THE MINER.

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## LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIRTY DAYS from date I intend to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a license to sell liquor at my hotel, known as the Denvnr Hotel, situated on lot 16, o ock 8, in the town of Kaslo.

EDWARD CORNING.

Kaslo, May 18, 1893. 150-4

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## LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIRTY DAYS from date I intend applying to the Gold Commissioner, for a license to sell liquor in my hotel, known as the Sayward Hotel, situate at Sayward, B.C.

Sayward, B C., May 8, 1893. W. R. POULTON.

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## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

CITY OF KOOTENAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited Liability)

Intend to apply at the expiration of three months from the first publication of this notice for an order-in-Council changing the name of the said Company to "THE KOOTENAY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited Liability."

Dated this 11th day of April, A.D. 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited Liability. 146-13

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# NOTICE OF SALE.

**To Augustus Carney, of the Town of Kaslo, in Kootenay District, of British Columbia, and Albert Barrett, of the Town of Nelson, in said Kootenay District, and the Bank of Montreal, at the said Town of Nelson, and all Others Whom it May in Anywise Concern:**

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and duly registesed in the office for the Registration of Deeds at the City of Victoria, in said Province of British Columbia in Charge Book, Vol. 12, Folio 11, and numbered 13890, and made between the said Augustus Carney and Albert Barrett, therein described as of the saip town of Nelsod, merchantf, of the first part, and Malcolm McInnes and Patrick Burns, of the town of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, one of the Territories of the Canadian North-West, cattle dealers, parties therein of the second part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at the premises herein described, on THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JUTY NEXT, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said indenture and mortgage as follows:

"Those lots of land situate in the said town of Nelson, "and numbered lots two and three in block twelves as "said lots and block are marked out on the official map or "plan of the said town of Nelson," together with all houses, buildings, edifices and privileges thereto belonging.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1893.

MALCOLM McINNES,
PATRICK BURNS,
Mortgagees.

F. McLEOD, NELSON, B.C.,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.

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EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, May 3rd, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL examination for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Tuesday, July 4th, at 9 a.m.:—

Victoria.....In High School Building.
Vancouver.....In Central School Building.
Kamloops.....In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be examined must be accompanied with a testimonial certifying to the moral character of the candidate.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be satisfied before their applications can be filed.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

149-4

# FEDERATION OF THE MINERS

## DELEGATES REPRESENTING 50.000 MINERS THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN STATES

**A Constitution Adopted Which Clearly Sets Forth the Objects of the Federation—An Organization Which Will Have Great Weight in the Labor World—Wages and Hours Discussed.**

The convention of delegates from tht Miners' unions of the various Western mining states recently held in Butte City, Montana, resulted in the federation of all the unions and the putting on a better working basis all their interests. It was estimated that nearly 50,000 miners were represented by delegates at the convention. The federation is now on a solid basis and will no doubt bring to bear a great amount of influence on the labor world.

The question of wages, after thorough discussion, was left to individual unions.

When this has been decided the entire federation will stand solidly by it, and any attempt to cut wages will result in a general strike of the entire body, unless the existing differences are satisfactorily adjusted by arbitration within a reasonable time.

The aims and objects of the federation are fully set forth in the constitution, the first ten sections of which are as follows :

Since there is scarcely any fact better known than that civilization has for centuries progressed in proportion to the production and utilization of the metals, precious and base, and most of the comforts enjoyed by mankind are due to this progress, the men engaged in the hazardous and unhealthy occupation of mining should receive a fair compencation for their labor, and such protection from the law as will remove needless risk to life and health. We therefore deem it necessary to organize the Western Federation of Miners of America for the purpose of securing by education and organization, and wise legislation, a fair compensation for our labor, and the right to use our earnings free from dictacion by any persons whatsoever. We tderefore declare our objects to be :

First—To secure earnings fully compatible with the dangers of our employment.

Second—To establish as speedily as possible and forever, our right to receive pay for labor performed in lawful money and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous system of spending our earnings where and how our employers and their officers may direct.

Third—To procure the introduction and use of any and all suitable efficient appliances for the preservation of the life, health and limbs of all employes, and therefore preserve to society large numbers of wealth producers annually.

Fourth—To labor for the enactment of suitable mining laws, with a sufficient number of inspectors, who shall be practical miners, for the proper enforcement of such laws.

Fifth—To provide for the education of our children, by lawfully prohibiting their employment until they have obtained a satisfactory education, and, in every case until they shall have reached 16 years of age.

Sixth—To prevent by law any mine owner or mining company from employing any Pinkerton detectives or other armed forces for taking possession of any mine, except the lawfully elected or appointed forces of the state, who shall be bona fide citizens of the county and state.

Seventh—To use all honorable means to maintain friendly relations between ourselves and our employers and to endeavor by arbitration and conciliation to settle such differences as may arise between us, and thus make strikes unnecessary.

Eighth—To use all lawful and honorable means to abolish the system of contract convict labor in states where it now exists, and to demand the enforcement of the foreign contract labor law, and the protection of our American miners and mechanics against imported pauper labor.

Ninth—To demand the repeal of all conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the rights of labor organization.

Tenth—To procure employment for our members in preference to non-union men.

Among the many resolutions was one favoring eight hours as a day's work and asking for legislation to that effect.

Salt Lake was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting, which will convene on the second Monday in May, 1894. Organizers will be sent out at once and the work of increasing the membership actively pushed.

In addition to the general amalgamation of the miners in a union sense throughout the United States there comes the news by cable of a far greater organization and its doings across the water. A despatch from Brussels reads as follows :—

The Miners' International Conference has adopted a resoluion in favor of an eight hour day. The supporters of the resolution represent nearly a million miners, and the opponents only a hundred thousand.

The conference discussed the question of a universal strike to enforce the demand.

When the question was put to a vote the delegates, representing 900,000 miners, voted in favor of it. The delegates representing 120,000 members, voted against the strike.

*THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STOCK*
*or en route from the Coast :*

*1 Carload Glass, Paints and Oils.*
*2 Carload Sash and Doors,*
*2 Carload Dry Clear Fir Flooring, 4 inch,*
*1 Carload Dry Clear Fir Ceiling, 4 inch,*
*1 Carload Factory Cedar,*
*An Immense Stock of Common Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Mouldings, Etc., as usual.*

*G. O. Buchanan,*
*Kootenay Lake Sawmill,*
*NELSON AND KASLO.*

J. A. KIRK J. F. RITCHIE

KIRK & RITCHIE,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Office over Bank of British Columbia, Nelson, B. C

P. O. box 69. Telephone 24.

Edward Applewhaite & Co.

S. E. corner Baker and Josephine streets,
NELSON, B. C.

REAL ESTATE,

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.

Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.

$3500 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS DAILY Newspaper outfit, including power press, engine and boiler, 5 h.p.; used in Victoria in publishing a daily paper ; original cost, $7,500. Particulars at THE MINER Office.

INDISPENSABLE TO PROSPECTORS

Messrs. KIRK & RITCHIE, Dominion & Provincial Land Surveyors, Nelson, B.C., Have published in pocket form an

ABSTRACT OF MINERAL CLAIMS

Many claims were taken up past year by parties unable to make the improvements required by law. These will lapse one year after date of record. Doubtless many of these claims will be found to be very valuable, and there will be a rush to restake them when they lapse.

The publication gives the date of record, name of locator and a description of each claim.

The cost of getting the above information respecting one single claim from the Slocan Recorder's office would be greater than the price of this book.

THE PRICE HAS BEEN LOWERED TO $2.00.

Apply to Messrs. GILKER & WELLS, NELSON,
Or to Messrs. RICHARDSON & BEALEY, KASLO.

W. P. ROBINSON

(Deputy Sheriff.)

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

NELSON, B. C.

Auction sales made at any point in West Kootenay District. Town lots and mining claims bought and sold on commission. A general real estate business transacted. Office for the present at residence, corner of Carbonate and Kootenay treets. 134

FISHING TACKLE

Split Cane, Greenheart and Steel rods. Devon Minnows Oiled Silk and other Lines, Casts and Traces, Bait Hook (plain and on gut), Fly Books Spoon Baits, Single Action and Multiplying Reels, Willow Baskets, Flies and Pearl Spoons, expressly made for the Kootenay Rivers.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHARLES E. TISDALL

GUNMAKER,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNTER

Meals at all Hours of the Day and Night.

Cold and Hot Luncheon. Now ready for business. One and all, call and see me.

15-4-tt BEN EDINGTON, Proprietor.

POODLE DOG—
RESTAURANT—

COR. BAKER AND WARD STREETS.

NOW OPEN—

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT

MRS. W. C. PHILLIPS, Proprietress.

ALLAN LEAN

Plasterer and Bricklayer

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 quantity. Address P.O. box 47, Nelson.

*THE PROSPECTOR'S SOLILOQUY.*

To sink or not to sink—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better in the prospector to sell
The highly metalliferous cropping for a song,
Or, using muscle, dig her down
And thus by perseverance strike it. To sink, to work
No more; and by that sinking strike o lead
Of gold or silver, or the finest copper glance
That luck is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To sink, to blast;
To blast, perchance to "bust"; aye, there's the rub;
For at the depth of ten feet what base may come
When we have shovelled off the uncertain top,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
Which makes calamity of a prospect hole;
For who can tell what "pinch" may come below
The argentiferous stuff? Component parts of lead,
The metalliferous, decomposed. conglomerate
Corruption of nature, all broken up, perchance;
The insolence nf luckier blokes; and then the chance
The miner tnkes by shafting,
When he himself might be much better off
By simply waiting. What would we not do
But that the dread of something yet unseen—
The undiscovered pay streak (perhaps not there)—
The argentiferous conundrum puzzles the will
And makes us rather raise the monument we have
Than open up the ground we know not of.
Thus prospecting doth make cowards of us all;
And thus the prospects of a big bonanza
Are sickened with some dark end cussed doubt,
And speculators in a surface prize
With their regard their interest turn aside
And lose, perchance, a million.

[Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review.

**FOR SALE.**

A HALF-INTEREST IN THE MINERAL CLAIM "London," on Toad Mountain, with improvements, including licensed hotel; cheap. Apply to
150-4 T. B. MAY, Nelson.

There is no law against wearing

Good Clothes

Spring Suitings,
Overcoatings
Pantings,

We carry a complete stock. Prices moderate. And you will get a good fit, which you seldom get when you purchase Readymade Clothing from Eastern dealers who profess to make your Suits to order.

**FRED. J. SQUIRE,**
Merchant Tailor, Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.

**GEO. N. TAYLOR**
*ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,*
Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings Furnished.
Josephine Street, near Baker Street, NELSON, B.C.

Nelson Hotel Restuarant
**NOW OPEN.**
A carefully prepared menu, under the supervision of a first-class chef. Sunday dinner at six o'clock.
DURKIN & LYALL, Proprietors.

**E. C. ARTHUR, M. D.**
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
Telephone 45. Office: Stanley and Victoria Streets

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.

# TROUT LAKE CITY

## WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

The above Townsite is now placed on the market. It is situated on the north end of Trout Lake, in the famous Lardeau country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of country. It is the only level land on the north end of the lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake runs through this townsite. For 30 days from date One Hundred Lots will be Sold for

**CORNERS, $150. INSIDE, $100.**

For Further Particulars Apply to

*H. ASHBY & CO.*

*Offices at Nelson, and Kaslo, B. C.*

*Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.*

# -DUNCAN-CITY-

## SITUATED ON UPPER KOOTENAY LAKE

### 34 MILES FROM KASLO

The Distributing Point for the Duncan Gold Fields and Great Silver Ledges of Lardo District. A Wagon-Road to Argenta at Head of Kootenay Lake is under Construction. A Trail will shortly be Constructed from Duncan to the centre of the Lardo Mines. Beautifully Situated. Level Land. The Only Point on Upper Kootenay Lake.

*Get in on the GROUND FLOOR!!*

*Another Advance in 10 Days.*

GOLD x x x x x x SILVER x x x x x x x x LEAD x x x x x x

# ARGENTA

## AT THE HEAD OF KOOTENAY LAKE, ON EAST SHORE.

The only Point of Shipment for Duncan City and the Gold Fields. A Wagon-Road is Under Construction from this Point to the foot of the Upper Kootenay Lake, Connecting Duncan with this Town. Thus avoiding the Dangerous Navagation of the Lower Duncan and shortening the Distance to Upper Kootenay Lake seven Miles.

**BUY NOW ON THE GROUND FLOOR**

**ANOTHER ADVANCE IN PRICES IN 10 DAYS**

*For further Information as to Prices for Lots, Terms, etc, Apply to*

# H. ASHBY & CO.

NELSON AND KASLO.

## THE BASE OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY

**Work Progressing Favorably Upon the Farming Lands Now Being Reclaimed on the Kootenay.**

Good progress is being made on the Kootenay river in the work of reclamation by the Alberta and British Columbia Exploration Company, and they will soon have many thousand acres of the richest land in the province to place on the credit side of their ledgers.

Taking the survey lines of the marshes as drawn by Keefer & Smith, the civil engineers, the company will have reclaimed 47,000 acres of arable land when the work is completed, and this at a cost of less than $10 per acre.

They will have no trouble in selling it, either en bloc, or in parcel, for ten times that amount per acre.

It is thought that some of the land will be be ready for occupation next spring. The entire work will not be completed for three or four years.

H. B. Smith, C.E., who has had a party at work surveying the lines, staking, securing elevations and other necessary data ahead of the construction party, has returned to Victoria. The water had risen too high for any further progress in that work. This would not delay the workmen engaged on the dredging and dyking contract.

Mr. Smith says that the acres they are saving will make A1 farming lands, and when the work is completed it will be the cereal and vegetable base of supply for the Kootenay mining country. In fact, it will be the only land fit for cultivation in or near the mining centres.

The shareholders of the reclamation company are principally English capitalists, and there is no doubt that they will reap a rich reward for their enterprise.

## THE CITY WATER SUPPLY

**The Water Works Company Have Left Undone What They Ought to Have Done.**

"What have you done about your water works?" was the query that greeted a MINER reporter this week.

The question was referred to H. B. Smith, of the civil engineering firm of Keefer & Smith, Victoria, it having been stated that they had received a commission to report upon the entire water works system. He said that no arrangement of the kind had been made either with Mr. Keefer or himself.

Unless something is done this summer there will certainly be a repetition of last years' pipe freezing and main bursting when the cold weather comes.

What is wanted is an eight or ten inch main, laid at a depth of at least five feet, with a continuous connection and a pipe for a surplus vent. There are some who question the sanitary effect of the pipes as they are now laid.

The question that will meet President Frank S. Barnard, M.P., is "What have you done with your water works?" And many cold and icy remarks that were rather warmly uttered last winter will not be repeated again if the remedy is applied before Christmas.


# THREE FORKS HOTEL

E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

All the principal mines in Slocan District can be reached in from two to seven miles from this hotel, which is located at Three Forks on Carpenter creek.

The Dining Room is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. C. Bowen, formerly of Windsor hotel of Butte, Montana, and the Rogers' hotel, Missoula who will see to it that the cuisine of the Three Forks is not excelled by that of any other hotel in West Kootenay.

**Special Rates for Weekly Boarders.**
**Private Rooms for Transient Guests.**



# CAFE POODLE DOG
# NELSON

MRS. W. C. PHILLIPS, PROPRIETRESS.

## COOKED TO ORDER.

### OYSTERS

### FISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon, or Salmon Belly | 40 | Salmon Tips | 35 |
| Cod Fish, Stew | 35 | Cottonwood Lake Trout | 50 |
| Cod Fish, Family Style | 50 | Kootenay Lake Trout | 50 |
| Half Mackere | 40 | Kootenay Lake Salmon | 50 |
| Cod Fish Balls | 35 | | |

### STEAKS, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Steak | 35 | Fried Tripe | 35 |
| Sirloin Steak | 50 | Stewed Kidney on Toast | 35 |
| Porterhouse Steak | 65 | Boiled Kidney on Toast | 35 |
| Tenderloin Steak | 75 | | |
| Pork Tenderloin | 50 | **EGGS** | |
| Hamburger Steak | 50 | Three Poached Eggs on Toast | 50 |
| Family Porterhouse, for 2 $1 00, for 3, $1 | 50 | Three Fried Eggs | 35 |
| Any of these Sauces as follows: French Peas | 25 | Three Scrambled Eggs | 35 |
| Mushrooms | 50 | Three Eggs Boiled | 35 |
| Spanish | 25 | Three Eggs Shirred | 50 |
| Onion | 25 | Ham and two Eggs | 40 |
| Cream | 15 | Bacon and two Eggs | 40 |
| Boston | 10 | Two Fried Eggs and Coffee | 35 |
| Anchovy | 20 | | |
| Liver and Bacon | 40 | **OMELETTES** | |
| Fried Apples and Bacon | 35 | Tomato Omelette | 50 |
| Scrambled Brains | 40 | Spanish Omelette | 50 |
| Fried Brains | 50 | Rum Omelette | 75 |
| Corn Beef Hash and Poached Eggs | 50 | Ham Omelette | 50 |
| Calves Liver | 35 | Brains Omelette | 50 |
| Stewed Tripe, Spanish Style | 40 | Omelette Soufle | 75 |

### CHOPS AND CUTLETS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mutton Chops | 40 | Veal Cutlets, Plain | 40 |
| Lamb Chops | 50 | Veal Cutlets, Breaded | 50 |
| Pork Chops | 40 | English Lamb | 50 |
| Sausages | 40 | English Mutton Chops | 50 |

### DELICACIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicken Hash and Eggs | 75 | Sweet Breads Fried | 65 |
| Chicken Liver Bronchetta | 50 | Stewed Breads | 50 |
| Chicken Liver Saute | 40 | Spanish Breads | 75 |
| Chicken Liver Mushrooms | 75 | Welch Rarebit | 50 |
| Sweet Bread Saute | 75 | Buck Rarebit | 75 |

Coffee or Tea, Bread and Butter go with all the above orders.
Chocolate, 10c. extra. Pot of Tea, 10c.

### POTATOES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saratoga Chips | 15 | Stewed in Cream | 20 |
| St. Julien | 15 | German Fry | 15 |
| Mince Lyonnaise | 15 | | |

| CEREALS | | HOT CAKES | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milk Toast | 20 | Hot Waffles with Honey | 35 |
| German Toast and Jelly | 25 | Corn Cakes | 20 |
| Boston or Dip Toast | 20 | Buckwheat Cakes | 20 |
| Triticum and Cream | 25 | Flannel Cakes | 20 |
| Oatmeal Mush and Milk | 20 | German Pancakes and Coffee | 40 |
| Cornmeal Mush and Milk | 20 | Dry or Buttered Toast | 20 |
| Boston Cream Toast | 25 | French Pancakes | 35 |

With above orders—Coffee, 5c. Tea, 5c. Chocolate, 10c. Glass of Milk, 10. Pot of Tea, 10c.

Any mistakes made by the Waiters please report to the Cashier at the Counter.

Get Your Check from Waiter and Pay at the Counter.

**REGULAR MEALS, 50C. TWENTY-ONE MEAL TICKETS, $7.00.**

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## LITTLE LOCAL CHAPTERS

**In Which Everyone is Made Acquainted with the Movements of Everybody Else.**

Two new houses are being built on Stanley street.

Dan McGillivray, the Vancouver contractor, is in the city.

W. Melville Newton, of Sayward, was in the city this week.

P. E. Seysler, of the Kaslo Examiner, came down on Thursday.

The water in the Kootenay Lake has about reached high water mark.

G. O. Buchanan is building a large store and warehouse on Vernon street.

Chas. Elliott, P.L.S., Victoria, passed through the Silver City on Wednesday.

Wm. Baillie and R. F. Green, Kaslo, wasted a few moments in Nelson this week.

Henry Croft, the Victoria real estate broker, now registers himself from Duncan City.

Geo. Whiteside, the Kaslo contractor, was in town this week figuring on the courthouse.

Thos. R. Simpson, Vancouver, representing the New York Life, is in town for a few days.

Premier Davie and Mrs. Davie have gone on to Kaslo, but will probably return this evening.

W. Jowett, the Nelson real estate and mining broker, is now on his way home from England. He sailed on May 23rd.

H. E. Newton, who is largely interested in quartz and placer claims and other investments in the Kootenay country, is in Nelson.

W. Jevons, Billings, Montana, who is interin several rich mining claims about here, returned to the Kootenay district this week.

The steamer Columbia brought down from Rrvelstoke this week seventy tons of sugar, which had been shipped direct over the C. P. R. lines.

F. C. Innes, of Innes & Richards, Vancouver real estate brokers, is in Nelson in connection with the Nelson townsite for which they are agents.

Messrs. Clark and Norman, two representative Spokane capitalists, left for home yesterday. They travelled with the VanHorne party as far as Kaslo.

The man Hughs who was brought down from Kaslo suffering from the result of self-inflicted giant powder explosion, is still alive, and it is just possible that he may recover to pay the penalty of his deed in another way.

J. C. Drewry, of the Toronto Globe, is in the city for the purpose of preparing an illustrated edition of the Globe, to contain photo views and reading matter about the Kootenay mines and the general outlook of the country.

W. R. Hull, of Hull Bros., Calgary, is in the city. The firm will very likely build a warehouse and storage room on Baker street, as it is their intention to make Nelson the headquarters of a permanent wholesale meat mart.

The many patrons of the C. & K. S. N. Co. will regret to hear that F. G. Christie has resolved to sever his connection with that company. The resignation, which will take effect shortly, was occasioned by ill-health and a desire to obtain more time to attend to personal interests in this section. Mr. Christie will remain in this part of the country, where he has made a host of friends by his ability and uniform willingness to oblige the patrons of his company.

The Poodle dog restaurant order bill of fare appears in another column. Mrs. W. C. Phillips keeps this popular place up to the usual high standard, and patrons of the Poodle Dog always come away content with themselves and the world.

Several prominent railroad officials are becoming interested in this section and have made personal investments in mining properties. As they are in a position to become possessed of inside facts regarding intended moves in their line, the above is, to say the least, significant.

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, preached to a very large congrgation on Sunday evening last on "Religion in Business." On Monday evening he delivered a lecture to a fair-sized audience in the Carney-Barrett hall.

W. C. VanHorne, J. H. R. Molson, W. B. Scarth, R. Horne Payne, J. A. Mara, F. S. Barnard, P. G. Peterson, H. Abbott, R. Geddes and E. Alexander were the members of the railway party who passed through Nelson this week en route to the Crow's Nest Pass.

W. S. Drewry, who will arrive to-day, will commence work at once to make a photographic eurvey of the Kootenay district and prepare a map of the same for the Lands and Works Department at Victoria. Mr. Drewry is a brother of the well-known Toronto journalist who is now in the city.

Dr. Titus expects to have his railway hospital tents in position during the next few days. The site has not yet been chosen, but it will probably be somewhere near the park. The doctor does not expect to handle many cases except those resulting from accidents, as this is an unusually healthy climate.

## SESSION OF SUPREME COURT

**List of Cases Heard before Judge Walkem—Court Adjourned Until Monday.**

An Assize of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer was held in the Carney block on Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. Capt. Fitzstubbs acted as Registrar. There were present at the opening the following members of the bar:—Messrs. C. Wilson, E. P. Davis, J. H. Bowes, F. M. McLeod, J. Elliott, J. H. Senkler and S. D. Schultz.

After the opening formalities Byrnes v. Hughes was called, which case occupied the rest of the day. Court adjourned at 6.30 p.m. and convened at 9.30 on Wednesday morning, when this case was proceeded with and finished at lunch time.

The grand jury brought in true bills in the cases of David and Lawrence, and no bill in the Perry case. The action of Perry v. Nelson Land Improvement Company was heard in the afternoon. Below is a short epitome of cases hearn or otherwise disposed of:

Byrne v. Hughes, et al—Mineral claim; partnership; grubstake contract; account. Wilson for plaintiff. Bowes and McLeod with him for defendants. This was an action brought by P. S. Byrne against G. W. Hughes and E. H. Hughes for a declaration that the plaintiffs were trustees for the plaintiff of an undivided one-quarter interest in the "Best" mineral claim, situated in the Slocan mining division, and for an account of the partnership dealings since the location of the Best. This claim, with severa others, was located under a grubstake contract entered into in Spokane in February, 1892, whereby G. W. Hughes and Lee A. Agnew contracted to stake E. H. Hughes and David Porter, none of the parties thereto at the time being free miners. At the time the Best was staked Agnew, from whom the plaintiff bonght, was not a free miner, and the question arose as to whether section 9 of the Mineral Act, 1893, did not then prevent specific performance of the agreement. His Lordship held that under the circumstances the section did not apply, and ordered specific performance by the defendants upon payment by the plaintiff of whatever should be found to be his share of the expenses in connection with the mineral claim for working and developing same. W. J. Goepel was appointed by consent to take the accounts as between the parties. Each party to pay their own costs.

Perry v. Nelson Land and Improvement Company—Contract to clear lands. Plaintiff in person. Wilson for defendants. The plaintiff claimed $2,800 against the company on an alleged contract to clear land in Nelson. After hearing the plaintiff's case, without calling on the defence his Lordship directed a non-suit with costs.

Reg. v. David—Manslaughter. Bowes for the Crown. Prisoner undefended. After hearing the evidence his Lordship directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, the prisoner having acted in self-defence.

Reg. v. Lawrence—This case was adjourned till Monday.

Reg. v. Perry—Embezzlement. No bill.

Reg. v. Haynes—Keeping disorderly house on Victoria street. Adjourned till Monday.

**Nelson's Railway Prospects.**

W. C. VanHorne and party returned to Nelson this afternoon and will leave on the train A representative of THE MINER was introduced to the geneial President at the Phair. Being too late for publication this week the full text of the interview is reserved for publication in the next issue. In substance it was to the effect that the Crow's Nest line is an assured undertaking. The resources of this region are wonderful. Nelson is undoubtedly destined to be the railroad centre of Kootenay. Nelson is past the mining camp stage. Endeavours should be made to attract tourist travel, which often leads to heavy investments. The C.P.R. proposes to keep abreast of the progress here.


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