Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

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ONE MINE IN THE COUNTRY, AT LEAST.

"There is at least one mine in the Kootenay Lake country, notwithstanding the statements made by members of the Vancouver board of trade," remarked M. Mahoney on Thursday to a representative of THE MINER.

Only one? was the interrogative reply.

"Well, one that I have seen within the last 24 hours, and one that I do not believe has its equal in America today," answered mr. Mahoney.

You mean the Silver King on Toad mountain?

"Yes. Hearing that the tunnel had reached the old workings, I went up to the mine yesterday to satisfy myself as to the truth of the reports coming from the hill, and I found that they were in no way exaggerated."

What is the extent of the ore body exposed in the tunnel?

"It is fully 60 feet from the point where the solid ore was struck to the opening in the drift. The tunnel is wide enough for a double track and is from 7 to 8 feet high. There was not a shovelful of waste dumped in running the 60 feet. In that distance not less than 200 tons of ore was taken; ore, too, that will average $200 to the ton."

What is the extent of the ore body in the drift?

"I did not measure the drift, but from statements made to me by the boys at work in the mine, it is fully 45 feet in length. Like the tunnel, it is in solid ore."

Then, according to that, the ore body in the Silver King is exposed for a distance of fully 100 feet?

"Yes; and I do not believe they have even got farily into the main ore body. I believe that the Silver King is on a mountain of ore, the richness and extent of which is at the best but mere guesswork."

You have had considerable practical experience as a miner in other camps, mr. Mahoney, and how do the Silver King and adjoining claims compare with mining properties on which you have worked?

"To be candid, I have not seen any better prospects for mines in any camp on the other side—and I have worked in the best of them. I believe that Toad mountain will turn out to be like Leadville's Carbonate hill; that ore will be found in almost every shaft sunk. I have been on the mountain off and on since 1888, and have been all over the Silver King and Kootenay Bonanza ground. You can hardly stick a pick in anywhere on part of the ground without uncovering ore."

How many men could be profitably employed on the Silver King?

"That depends on how large a scale the work was carried on. If machinery was on the mine, fully 250 men could be worked to advantage, even though the present depth is but 150 feet. As it is, 50 men could now be employed at stoping ore alone."

What would be their probable output?

"Fifty men in the Silver King could extract 100 tons a day."

What is the value of the ore in sight?

"The ore body is exposed for a distance of 100 feet; in one place it is shown to be 45 feet wide and neither wall struck; the shaft shows this body or deposit to be 35 feet deep with solid ore in the bottom of the sump. Estimating that it is only 100 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, would give 157,500 cubic feet of ore, which at 13 feet to the ton is 12,115 tons. The lowest value placed on the ore would give over a million dollars in sight in this one place alone. There is also a large quantity of lower grade ore near the surface."

Rather a right smart mine?

Yes; it will stand the sneers of the Vancouver crowd. And it is not the only mine in the Kootenay Lake country, either."

Is work being continued?

"Yes; both in the tunnel and in the shaft. The tunnel will be run straight ahead towards the Kootenay Bonanza ground, and the shaft sunk another 50 feet."

STRIKING BACK AT THEIR ENEMIES.

There comes a time in the history of every man's affairs when he needs to put forth an unusual effort; when every faculty must be on the alert, and by long and arduous work a successful passage is at last made of the Rubicon. The road to success is thereafter easily traversed. Thus it is with communities. There comes a period in their history when the united and decisive efforts of a few resolute and determined men raise them from obscurity, bringing their advantages and resources to the notice of capital, energy, and brains, drawing these elements within their borders, and with this added power increase the momentum of progress to a point of irresistibility.

The action of the Vancouver board of trade, in protesting against charters being granted for railways though southern Kootenay, and the statements made in the speeches of members that there was not a mine in the Kootenay Lake country, has set the people of the lake country afire. They unanimously pronounce the action of the board of trade abject truckling to the Canadian Pacific—an action unworthy of a representatiue business organization of a progressive town. The statements that there are no mines in the Kootenay Lake country is looked on as the mere vaporings of ignoramuses, ignorant even of the location of the Kootenay Lake country. The people do not propose allowing these servile business men of Vancouver to get off with a curtain lecture and a kick; they propose to strike back at them in a way that will hurt. Hundreds of miners and laboring men proclaim that they will not purchase a dollars worth of supplies from a merchant that deals with Vancouver houses; and the merchants, equally indignaut that the business men of Vancouver are willing that the interests of the lake country be rendered subservient to the Canadian Pacific, have notified the wholesale dealers in Vancouver to cancel their orders and close their accounts. Notices similar to the following are also posted on all the leading stores:

NOTICE!

On account of the unjust action of the Vancouver board of trade, in petitioning the government to not grant charters to companies intending to build railways to connect southern Kootenay with American railway systems, and in endeavoring to injure our country by circulating statements broadcast through the press that there is not a paying mine in any of the Kootenay Lake camps, I have at the request of my patrons, and in order to protect myself from great loss, withdrawn my business from that city; and I do hereby give notice, that hereafter no goods supplied by Vancouver wholesale dealers or manufactured in that town will be sold in this house.

Building Operations at Nelson and Ainsworth.

At Nelson: Work is being pushed on Marks & VanNess's new Nelson house, and the building is already inclosed. When completed it will be quite an imposing structure for an inland town depending entirely on the whims of the Vancouver board of trade for its existence. Hanson & Johnson's building is also inclosed. Hill brothers are at work on a residence and an assay office for G. E. R. Ellis. Andy Wallace is crowding work on the Hume-Wallace building.

At Ainsworth: A. A. McKinnon is building a large addition to the Vancouver house; but is seriously thinking of changing the name of his hotel, because of the action of the Vancouver board of trade in petitioning against free railways.

Should Confine His Attentions to His Own Wife.

On Tuesday the hearing of the Perry-Riopel criminal assault case was resumed before justice-of-the-peace Selous. The evidence was contradictory, and the defendant brought a cloud of witnesses to prove that he was not in Nelson on the 9th of February, the day on which mrs. Perry claimed he assaulted her person. After giving both parties a deserved lecture, justice Selous imposed a fine of $25 and costs on Riopel.

AN ENLIGHTENED, BROAD-GAUGE MAN.

In a speech advocating the closing of the Kootenay Lake country from the outside world, J. C. McLagan, member of the Vancouver board of trade, said, in effect: "Were I a resident of that district I might wish to see communication opened with the United States. As it is, however, the people of that section will have communication with the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke for 8 months in the year. The Canadian Pacific have spent about $750,000 in building the Columbia & Kootenay railway, and in building the road it was admitted the Canadian Pacific was gambling on the future, because it is not yet demonstrated that there is a paying mine in Kootenay. ["Yes, there is; the Hall mine!" interrupted a better posted member.] I am in a position to know that the promoters of the companies applying for railway charters intend to build up the city of Spokane. They do not care one cent for the remainder of British Columbia so long as Kootenay district trades with them. I know that the merchants of Victoria send their goods by way of the Northern Pacific rather than patronize the Canadian road. Goods can be sent by way of Revelstoke during 8 months in the year. If Vancouver is true to her own interests, her merchants will not sanction this trade to be diverted to American cities. I believe that the C. P. R. is as enterprising as an other company, and as soon as the mines in Kootenay are proved to be paying ones and permanent concerns lines will be built through the district by the Canadian Pacific."

Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that competitive transportation companies are a necessity—even to so small a place commercially as Vancouver? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that the business men of Spokane Falls are entitled to a share of the trade of a district in which they have invested thousands of dollars in developing resources considered of problemetical value by the Canadian Pacific and its friends in Vancouver? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that the bulk of the goods consumed in the Kootenay Lake country are purchased, not in Spokane Falls, not in Vancouver, but from wholesale dealers in eastern Canada? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that the duty on lead and copper ores imported into the United States made the shipment of such ores from British Calumbia to that country impracticable, except for ores carrying large percentages of gold or silver? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that the National Policy, the necessity of which he now so strongly maintains, is a bar to the importation and successful sale of any line of goods that is manufactured in Canada? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that the merchants of Victoria have at no time received favors at the hands of the Canadian Pacific, and in shipping goods by the Northern Pacific are merely acting in self-defence? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that 4 months in each year is too long a time for a country with large industrial enterprises to be closed to the outside world, and that these industrial enterprises are already in operation in the Kootenay Lake country? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that by the building of 40 miles of railway, from Nelson to the boundary line, that Vancouver and New Westminster would have an all-rail route to navigable water on Kootenay lake? Did it ever occur to mr. McLagan that people with enterprise and energy will not long submit to the exactions of a selfish railway company backed up by boards of trade sycophantic in their subserviency?

Yet, notwithstanding that board of trade speech, mr. McLagan is the manager of a daily newspaper and poses as an enlightened, broad-gauge man.

Work Resumed.

The owners of the Early Bird, a claim on the lake shore a mile above Ainsworth, have resumed work on the tunnel, and will run it 50 feet further.

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

E. S. WILSON & CO.

CARRY FULL LINES OF

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

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

ANCIENT SILVER MINES.

"The mines of Laurium" are still yielding silver, lead, and zinc. They give employment to 3000 men, and turn out thousands upon thousands of tons of ore annually. These are the mines from which Themistocles got the silver to fit out the fleet which whipped the Persians in the famous naval battle of Salamis, 500 years before the Christian era. And perhaps the mines were ancient when Themistocles saved Greece with them. It is thought those hustlers of the earliest times, the Phœnicians, got wealth out of them. Mr. Manatt, the American consul at Athens, has recently walked through these mines. Director general Cordella of one of the two big companies operating the mines now has been figuring on what the ancients must have taken out. The silver, he estimates, amounted to 8400 tons. That would be in the neighborhood of $250,000,000. This vast amount of silver was found with 1,100,084 tons of lead. The lead and the silver together were worth $800,000,000. In the palmy days of Greece these mines gave work to 15,000 laborers, almost exclusively slaves. No fewer than 3000 worked under ground at one time. Today the earthen lamps, water jars and picks are found in the narrow passages where they were thrown down 2400 years ago. Slave labor was cheap enough. A man worked his own slaves or he hired from other owners. For those he hired he paid an obol a day. This was 55 drachmas a year. A drachma is about 20 cents. So the cost of hiring a slave for 12 months was about $11. Slaves could be bought outright in Athens for from $9 upward. Nicias, the Grecian general, had 1000 slaves hired out in the mines of Laurium. Nicias was the pious old general who sacrificed the flower of the Greek army to the changes of the moon before the walls of Syracuse. And afterward the survivors of his army rotted as prisoners in the Sicilian stone quarries.

There came a time when the thousands of slaves in these mines of Laurium revolted against their cultured masters. Thucydides tells how 20,000 of them escaped and fled to the Spartan camp during the Peloponnesian war. The modern appliances for mining were unknown in those days. There was neither blasting or hoisting. These enormous masses of ore were chipped down and then carried out in goat skins on slaves' backs. The dangerous character of the work was shown in the contracts for labor. When an owner leased out his slaves for work in these mines he stipulated, not that the slaves should be returned safe and sound at the expiration of the contract, but that the same number should be forthcoming.

Two thousand ancient shafts are found. They have connecting galleries underground. These galleries open into chambers 30 feet high and 150 feet wide. The mines belonged to the state. Citizens obtained leases under which they were allowed to work. These leases could be transferred or could be willed like other property. For his lease the lessee gave up to the state one twenty-fourth of the output. The revenue thus derived was distributed to the citizens. It amounted to about $1.95 a year to each Athenian. But Themistocles induced his people to suspend the per capita dividend and to vote the money for a navy. With that navy the Persians were beaten at Salmis and Greece was saved. Upon this victory and its results, supplemented by the continued product of the mines of Laurium, Athenian supremacy was developed. The silver question in ancient Greece was a greater issue than free coinage is today in the United States. Mining was carried on at Laurium under Scartan, Theban, and Macedonian supremacy, and even into Roman times. Then came a period of centuries during which the mines were abandoned. But now a new harvest is beieg gleaned. The slag and refuse are being washed over according to modern methods. New mineral is being taken out from galleries and chambers adjacent to those which were worked 20 or 30 centuries ago.

The Records of Two Famous Ocean Racers Compared.

The statistics of steamers running during the year 1890 have now been made up, and as the steaming simultaneously of the City of New York and the Teutonic has been closely watched, and much comment passed, it may be interesting to point out that each of these two steamers have crossed the Atlantic 16 times—8 times west and 8 times east—in the months from May to December. The average time shown by the Teutonic's logs is 6 days 6 hours 5 minutes, and by the City of New York's 6 days 4 hours 55 minutes. The average distance run by the Teutonic on the 16 voyages is 2821 knots, and by the City of New York 2820 knots. Popular interest excited in the speed of the two racers reached its height last summer, and will probably continue in the summer of 1891. Both steamers will start out with practically equal records, the advantage, if any, being slightly in favor of the City of New York.

In her first voyage, made in August, 1889, the Teutonic ran the quickest westward voyage across the Atlantic ever made by an entirely new vessel, occupying 6 days 14 hours and 20 minutes. Her great rival, the City of New York, running at the same time, did rather better, going 10 miles farther and occupying 20 minutes less time. The weather was somewhat rough and both vessels were slowed down at times. Going back the City of New York occupied 6 days 3 hours and 18 minutes, while the Teutonic was 6 days and 16 hours. In November of the same year the City of Paris crossed from New York in 5 days 22 hours and 57 minutes, the quickest passage then made. The Teutonic continued to sail on the same day as the City of New York, and, after being fitted with new propellers, made a trip in 6 days 6 hours and 29 minutes. In August of last year the Teutonic is said to have made the fastest transatlantic run ever recorded, having accomplished the voyage from Rock's Post to Sandy Hook in 5 days 16 hours and 5 minutes. This is 8 minutes less time than was occupied by the City of Paris in making the trip across in the previous August.

An Obedient Husband.

One of the boys: "Did your wife listen to your excuses for staying out so late last night?"

Married man: "Oh, yes; she listened to me, and then—"

"Then what?"

"I listened to her."

BRITTLE ANTIMONIAL SILVER.

To the Editor of The Miner: I suppose we ought to feel grateful to The Miner for the attempts it made last week to enlighten us as to the nature of "brittle antimonial silver," but, for my own part, I can only sympathise with the paper for having incurred great trouble and no little expense in securing the information which it gave us. At the outset, I must decline to recognize any relationship whatever between The Miner's bylreaderite and my dyscrasite, or antimonial silver. The latter mineral has been known for at least 20 years; it can be fused in the flame of a candle; it possesses a silver-white color, a silver-white streak, a basal cleavage, and a hardness of 3.5 to 4. Its specific gravity varies from 9.6 to 10, and its percentage of silver from 77 to 85. Bylreaderite, on the other hand, is not even known to exist, and, therefore, can possesss no known properties, although The Miner gave us a whole string of them. Coming to the analysis, which cost The Miner so much, the presence of 9.5 per cent of N (nitrogen) requires explanation. What business has N, especially in such large quantities, in a mineral analysis? Regarding the mode of occurrence of this unknown bylreaderite, I will say nothing, save that prospectors, as a rule, do not know much about euphotide.

Coming to the last sentence, much might be said concerning the "many thousand tons of brongniardite," etc., but I do not consider it my business to do so; I will only draw attention to the fact, that, in the last line, we are told the bylreaderite goes from $8000 to $17,500—the latter being apparently the maximum. Now, the analysis, already referred to, gives 64.9 per cent of silver, which is the same thing as 18,928.7 ounces of silver per ton. Now, 18,928.7 less 17,500 leaves a difference of 1428.7 ounces—a small difference, of course, but still worthy of notice.

In conclusion, I would say that I have not failed to notice the remarkable resemblance between the name bylreaderite and the name of our fellow-townsman, mr. "Bill" Reade. Is this resemblance accidental or intentional?

Geo: E. R. Ellis: M.E: F.C.S.

Nelson, February 25th.

[The analysis made for The Miner proved that the ore which mr. Ellis claims is not known to exist is a combination of "brittle silver" and "antimonial silver," hence the name "brittle antimonial silver." Mr. Ellis would have the readers of his letters believe, that because he has no knowlege of brittle antimonal silver, it does not exist; yet he admits that antimonial silver was first discovered about 20 years ago. Does mr. Ellis wish to be classed among those who believe that the combinations of ore are all known and described in the text-books of the mineralogists? Brittle antimonial silver is not the only surprise in store for the expert that will closely study the ore bodies of Toad Mountain district.—Editor Miner.]

The Best Way to Get an Education.

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.

DO NOT USE POOR MATERIAL

in buildings when first-class

LUMBER,

MOLDINGS,

SHINGLES,

are for sale in any quantity by the

NELSON SAWMILL CO.

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

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

CORD-WOOD AND STOVE-WOOD

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

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

The Kootenay Lake Saw-mill is always ready for business. Lumber--good, bad, and indifferent--on hand or made to order.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

Nelson, January 15th.

HILL BROS.

BUILDERS.

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

SEASONED LUMBER

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

Shop: Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts.

J. A. MELVILLE, architect. R. J. HILTS, carpenter.

MELVILLE & HILTS,

CONTRACTORS
AND
BUILDERS.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished on all classes of buildings. Stair building. Store and office fittings a specialty. Call at, or address in care of, Nelson house, NELSON, B. C.

C. H. D. BULTEEL

will do all kinds of
CLEARING AND CONTRACT WORK
in and about
NELSON OR BALFOUR.

Estimates given on work. Postoffice address, Nelson.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINER: The above bill, to which reference is made in your last issue, will not, if enacted, be a new law. It differs from the act of the same name now on the statute book chiefly in this, that it excludes entirely from its benefits the people who furnish material. The present act gives to all laborers a preferential lien for 30 days wages, and the right after that to share pro rata with the material men. There is no particular reason why a laborer should not collect his wages from any employer of whose solvency he is not assured after he has worked a full month. If he chooses to leave his earnings in the hands of his employer, he becomes thereby a kind of capitalist, and can scarcely be held to need the special guardianship of the law.

The spectacle of a gang of carpenters, who had allowed their boss to retain for 3 months their wages on his hands, hopping with their liens upon a carload of lime and bricks just delivered upon the premises, and dividing the proceeds of an auction sale of the same among themselves, while the dealer in lime and bricks stood helplessly by, deprived of the right to share in any way in the plunder, would make an effective cartoon. The dealer in lime and bricks, if allowed to express himself dogmatically, would probably say "that such an act was a bad one and should not have become law."

Section 9 of the new act—requiring the filing with the government agent of full particulars of any undertaking involving an expenditure of $500 or upwards—is a novelty which, unless enforced by heavy penalty, will be seldom observed.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill, March 2nd.

A Way Out of the Difficulty.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts has undertaken to solve the problem of issue and use of railroad passes by public servants in the bay state. The governor recommends to the legislature the passage of a law compelling all railroads doing business in that state, to issue passes to the members of the legislature, good for their respective terms of office. He argues and not without reason, that efforts to prevent the giving of passes by the railroads to public officials have proved unsatisfactory, and that the enforcement of such laws is little short of an impossibility. Governor Russell thinks that such laws would only compel the railroad companies to do publicly what they now do half secretly, and that the compulsory issue of the passes would at once remove the cause of complaint against the practice and effect of secret understandings or implied favors. The right of eminent domain now forces unwilling landowners to grant, through condemnation proceedings, the right-of-way through their lands to railroad companies. In return it would be small justice to compel those common carriers to furnish free transportation as of right to the public servants of the people. Governor Russell's position is novel, and it is meritorious.

Why Women are Knock-Kneed.

You cant get a woman to turn out her toes. Women toe in or they set the feet straight, parallel with the direction in which they are walking. A woman who toes out properly, that is at an angle of 60 degrees, is many times rarer than a white crow. The habitual turning in of the toes cramps the pelvis and tends to knock-kneedness, and by what is it caused? By skirt wearing, by the constant, gentle pressure of draperies against the limbs. All motion tends to take the direction of least resistance, and, without the constant intervention of the will, the feet are influenced insensibly by the skirt's touch; they form the habit of turning away from it, so planting themselves that it will not interfere with them, that is, toeing in.

A Real Good Man.

A milkman, says the Detroit Free Press, was driving up Second avenue the other morning, when a boy halted him, and said:

"See that barrel in the gutter up there? Please run over it and make it go smash!"

"All right, bub," replied the man; and he steered his bark in that direction, increased the pace of his nag, and struck the barrel to knock the tar out of it. But there was no tar there. It was packed full of sand, and as the wheel struck, the wagon went over and thirty gallons of milk softened up the soil on the pavement. When the man could get out of the wreck he looked for the boy, but the boy had gone home to ask his mother the meaning of the name "hayseed."

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

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

If paid on or before the 30th June.

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

If paid on or after the 1st July.

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

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

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

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

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

G. C. TUNSTALL,
Revelstoke, January 29th, 1891. Gold commissioner.

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

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

G. C. TUNSTALL,
Revelstoke, January 29th, 1891. Gold commissioner.

APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHT.

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

J. D. TOWNLEY.
Nelson, October 22nd, 1890.

APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHT.

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

J. D. TOWNLEY.
Nelson, October 22nd, 1890.

NOTICE.

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

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

CHARLES WILSON, solicitor for applicants.
MCINTYRE & CODE, Ottawa agents.

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.
Balfour, B. C., November 25th, 1890.

TIMBER LEASE.

Notice is hereby given, that thirty days after date we intend making application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease for lumbering purposes, for a term of twenty-five years, the following-described tract of land situate in West Kootenay district, British Columbia: Commencing at a post 10 chains south of north-east corner post of M. S. Davys's limit; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement; and containing 1800 acres, more or less.

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

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.

A charter is being applied for for a railway from Fort Sheppard to a point at or near Nelson. The parties making the application are believed to be friendly to the Corbin interest in the Spokane & Northern, and if the charter is granted and the road built, it will, no doubt, be operated in connection with mr. Corbin's road. The Canadian Pacific, very naturally, opposes the granting of the charter, for the reason that, if the road is built, the business of the Kootenay Lake country will seek the more natural outlet to the south, instead of the outlet to the north, via Revelstoke. The Canadian Pacific, by long practice, is an adept at working up public sentiment, and its officials have ordered employees at the towns along its main line in northern Kootenay to assemble in mass meetings, and pass resolutions protesting against the granting of charters to railways that, if built, will divert trade from the Canadian Pacific. These resolutions are telegraphed to the coast papers as expressions of the people of the "interior" of British Columbia, whose interests would be jeopardized by the building of railways to connect with the American systems, taking good care, however, not to name the "interests" that would be jeopardized. The only "interests" in that section of country are lumbering and mining, "interests" that could in no way be injured by the construction of railways through a section of country 150 miles to the south. While the employees of the Canadian Pacific have an undoubted right to assemble in mass meeting, and pass resolutions to their heart's content, the people of the towns in which these "mass meetings" are held should not allow these resolutions to appear as their expressions without a vigorous protest.

Is it not just a trifle illiberal for the people of one section of the province to deny the people of another section adequate railway facilities, and all the more so when the railways are to be built entirely without aid from the province? What would the people of Northern Kootenay say if the people of Ainsworth and Nelson passed resolutions protesting against the granting of charters for railways from Donald or Revelstoke through adjacent mineral and timber districts? If THE MINER does not underrate the character of the people of these towns, they would denounce such action as intermeddlesome, and as narrow-minded as intermeddlesome. And they would be right.

The people of Nelson are not blind to the fact that the promoters of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway are unfriendly to their town, and would, if they could, build up a rival town; yet they can see no good reason to deny these capitalists the right to build railways where they choose, so long as they ask no aid in land or money from the province.

The organization of a miners' union at Nelson will result in good, in that it will have a tendency to attract skilled miners to the lake country, to say nothing of the influence it will exert in keeping wages at a fair rate. No towns are more prosperous than those in which labor is well paid, and there is but one way by which to secure that end,—that is by organization. The miners at Ainsworth should take prompt action, for it is in their camp that the "I-will-run-my-business-to-suit-myself" mine owners is likely to first appear.

If Canada goes to the devil in the next few years, as the result of bad government, no share of the blame can attach to the people of the lake country, for the good reason that they were not allowed to take any part whatever in the election on the 5th instant. They did not even know whether mr. Mara was returned unopposed or compelled to contest the election. In all that portion of British Columbia known as "Kootenay" but 2 polling districts were designated by returning officer Frederick Hussey of Kamloops, namely, "Polling "district No. 15, bounded as follows: Com-"mencing at the northeast corner of Priest's "Valley division; thence east to 117th degree "of longitude, near the upper Kootenay lake; "thence north along the 117th degree of longi-"tude to its intersection with the eastern boun-"dary of the province; thence in a northwest-"erly direction along said boundary line to the "northeastern corner of Kootenay district; "thence westerly and southerly along the west-"ern boundary of Kootenay district to the point "of commencement. Polling place, the court-"house, Donald. And polling district No. 16, "bounded as follows: All that portion of Koot-"enay district not included within the boun-"daries of the upper Kootenay division. Poll-"ing place, the government office, Nelson." If mr. Hussey is responsible for the creation of these two districts, he should never again be given a chance to disfranchise the electors of Kootenay. If mr. Mara is responsible for their creation, he is unfit to represent a free people in parliament. As proof that these strictures are based on facts, the provincial government has divided "Kootenay" into 16 polling districts, with polling places at McCullough's Creek, Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Glacier House, Rogers Pass, Beaver, Donald, Golden, Field, Windermere, Wild Horse Creek, Cranbrook, Kootenay Lake Custom-house, Ainsworth, Nelson, and Sproat. Within the boundaries of the districts as designated by mr. Hussey, the voters of the Big Bend country, of Revelstoke, of Illecillewaet, of Glacier House, of Rogers Pass, and of Donald are required to cast their votes at "the court-house in Donald," and the voters of Golden, Field, Windermere, Wild Horse Creek, Cranbrook, Kootenay Lake Custom-house, Ainsworth, Sproat, and Nelson at "the government office in Nelson." Was ever the electors of a district so brazenly disfranchised?

Query: If the 451 voters of Kootenay county are entitled to but 2 polling places, why is it that the 650 voters of Yale are entitled to 14 polling places? Mr. Hussey and mr. Mara can, no doubt, answer the question. Will they?

A reader of THE MINER at Donald writes, under date of February 15th: "The Dominion "election is now on. Curiously, the Conserva-"tive platform on the question of reciprocity is "exactly as advocated by you—restricted re-"ciprocity—and I for one am heartily in accord "with it. I dont suppose mr. Mara will be op-"posed. I do not know anyone who can do so "successfully; any ordinary man will be "snowed under, if he tries at this late day to "do so. Besides, taking all into consideration, "mr. Mara has not done badly for the con-"stituency as a whole; and he can, if re-elected, "do a great deal more, now that the require-"ments of the country are being understood." We agree with the writer of the above, that the time was too limited to successfully oppose mr. Mara's candidacy; but we have grave doubts of mr. Mara's willingness to do much for the Kootenay half of the district, merely from the fact of his neglect to provide its people with either adequate mail facilities or polling places at which to deposit their votes. His neglect proves him either an incompetent or a trickster. Surely there can be found a man in the district that is neither.

The rank and file of the Democratic party in the United States are, to say the least, inconsistent. They are clamorous for the passage of a free coinage bill, and equally clamorous for making Grover Cleveland their presidential candidate in 1892—a man who would be sure to veto a free coinage bill, if one was passed during his term of office.

Word comes from Victoria that THE MINER'S scheme of re-dividing East and West Kootenay into two districts, to be known as North Kootenay and South Kootenay, is not favorably received, for the reason that it is not satisfactory to the people of Fort Steele and Cranbrook. No better argument could be used for re-division than the opposition of the people who hang to colonel Baker's coat tails. They are the men who, at the last election, would support colonel Baker on one condition only. That condition could only be complied with by robbing the southern half of West Kootenay. It is needless to say that the southern half of West Kootenay was robbed.

If Kootenay was re-divided on the lines suggested by THE MINER, the result would be two compact districts. North Kootenay would embrace all the territory north of the fiftieth parallel, and South Kootenay all the territory between the fiftieth parallel and the international boundary line. The population of North Kootenay is, with the exception of a dozen miners in the Big Bend country and the miners and ranchers between Windermere and Golden, in the towns along the line of the Canadian Pacific. Donald would be the center of the district. To reach Donald, no one in the district would be compelled to travel more than 150 miles, and but few that distance. The population of South Kootenay is, with the exception of the settlers between Fairmont Springs and Tobacco Plains, centered in the mining camps around Kootenay lake. The population of South Kootenay is in the neighborhood of 1000, of which fully 900 live within 75 miles of Nelson. Yet these 900 will be compelled to travel from 150 to 250 miles to Revelstoke, merely because the 100 over at Fort Steele and Cranbrook object to being compelled to travel 150 miles to Nelson. Of course, at present, the tail wags the dog, but the day is not far distant when the dog will wag the tail.

THE MINER cannot understand how the debts of the United States, amounting to the enormous total of $5,000,000,000, can be paid in gold, when the total amount of gold in the country is less than $500,000,000. Yet thousands of well-meaning people in the United States argue that the business of that country would be dis-

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

organized, if not absolutely ruined, should silver be placed on an equality with gold as money. Somehow or other, the business of that country did not seem to be demoralized to any great extent in August and September last, when silver was worth from 15 to 20 cents an ounce more than it is today.

Fully two-thirds of the business that will come before the gold commissioner of West Kootenay district will originate in the mining camps on Kootenay lake. If so, is it fair to compel mine owners to travel from 150 to 250 miles to transact business with a gold commissioner at Revelstoke? Either a gold commissioner should be appointed for the southern half of the district or the present official be ordered to locate his office so as to accommodate the greatest number of taxpayers.

Until Revelstoke is made a polling place for Dominion elections, THE MINER must decline to enter into any controversy with the Star as to the relative commercial importance of Nelson and Revelstoke.

The Revelstoke Star is "forninst" granting charters for railways in the Kootenay Lake country, and one of its strong arguments is that all ore in the province should be smelted at Revelstoke, because "the smelter was built here that "the ores from the various mining camps in the "province might be successfully treated." THE MINER disagrees with the Star. The smelter was built at Revelstoke because its promoters had "valuable mines in the Big Bend country," and because "the sale of town lots [from the "land granted the promoters by the Dominion "government] would realize the company over "$200,000—more than enough to erect the plant." If the Star would know the reasons that induced the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Company, Limited, to erect a smelter at Revelstoke, it had better hunt up the first prospectus issued by the promoters of that company. In time, the smelter at Revelstoke will be blown in and run continuously, but the time will not be hastened by attempts to deprive the people of the Kootenay Lake country of railway facilities to the south.

The business "interests" of the men in the "interior" who oppose the granting of charters for railways in southern Kootenay will, no doubt, suffer if the charters are granted. John Hamilton, agent of the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke, would be compelled to work for less wages, because of the smaller amount of business transacted at his station; Frederick E. Hobbs, the Canadian Pacific's locomotive foreman at Donald, would be out of a job altogether, for in order to make both ends meet the company would be compelled to "lay-off" all superflous help; and Arthur G. M. Spragge, all-round legal adviser for the C. P. R. at Golden, would, in the general wreck and ruin, lose his entire yearly income—a deadhead pass over the Pacific division. It would be a burning shame if the "interests" of these men of the great "interior" were sacrificed to the insatiable greed of the free miners of southern Kootenay.

In replying to the statement made by THE MINER, that the provincial government was partial in the distribution of its advertising patronage, the Kootenay Star says "the Don-"ald Truth was never looked upon as a news-"paper at all, or a journal representative of "Kootenay, but the vile production of a journ-"alistic pole cat, not fit to be read in the home "circle or for general circulation." That is rather hard on the 400 and odd subscribers that Truth had along the line of the Canadian Pacific, many of them the husbands and brothers of good and pure women. Evidently the new editor of the Star is not admitted in the homes of respectable people at Revelstoke and Donald, hence his scurrilous and ill-natured remarks.

"Give us Liberty, or Give us Death!"

The Kootenay Lake country is not without orators, as the following extract from a speech made at a mass meeting at Nelson on Saturday night will show: "The tocsin is being sounded throughout the rugged mountains of southern Kootenay for a call to arms! The free miners are at last awakened to the fact that an attempt is being made to wrest the dearest right of men from them: the right of freemen to have a say in the management of their own affairs! Base and unscrupulous hirelings of that grabbing monopoly, the Canadian Pacific, have been holding packed meetings in the railroad towns and demanding that the legislative assembly deny us the right to build railways through our own country with our own money! We have borne with many vexatious and oppressive acts in the past! Shall we continue passive, or shall we become actors? I for one am in favor of raising the slogan, "Give us liberty, or give us death!" so that it can be heard from the summits of the jagged snow-clad peaks of the Rockies to the ocean-laved shores of Vancouver Island! Let it not be said that the folds of the cross of St. George waves over cowards! Free miners, whether from the rugged mountain side or the smiling plain, rally and assert your rights! Free railroad charters, or the result be on the heads of our oppressors!" We'll run that man for parliament one of these days—when there's more polling places in Kootenay district.

DENTISTRY

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

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

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

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

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DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything usually kept in first-class drug stores.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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

MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

PIANOS ORGANS

BALFOUR.

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

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

FOR SALE

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

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

$275

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

HOW TO GET DRUNK FOR FOURPENCE.

Dr. Norman Kerr contributes an interesting article to an English review upon the growth of ether drinking in the north of Ireland. More than 2 tons of ether are carried every year on the railways in one district of the north of Ireland. The headquarters of ether drinking is Draperstown. A population of a hundred thousand persons is more or less etheromaniac. On market and fair days, wherever there is a crowd, the atmosphere reeks with the fumes of ether. Dr. Kerr says that the smell is overpowering, nauseating, and loathsome. Persons of both sexes and of all ages have become slaves to this degrading and intractable disease. Women drink as much as men. One great advantage of ether from the point of view of the etheromaniac is this: you can get drunk and get sober again so much more rapidly.

The drinker of ether can become intoxicated and regain sobriety before the drinker of alcohol has really become properly intoxicated. I have known an alcoholist get thoroughly drunk twice in 24 hours, though this rarely happens; but the educated etherist can, at a pinch, get drunk and sober again six times in the same space of time. I have seen a man sober as a judge at noon, offensively drunk on ether in 25 minutes, and as sober as before by a quarter past 1 o'clock. The phases of an ether outbreak can all be exhibited in even less time. The rapidity with which the phenomena pass before the vision is truly astounding. The inexperienced can be drunk and sober again before he has any idea of being drunk.

At first it seems to produce very little serious effect, but if persisted in it brings on premature old age, and many disorders. Chronic and distressing inflammation of the stomach, impairment of the digestive functions, trembling melancholy, and suspicious, lividity, coldness, and intermittent pulse, with persistent wasting, have not infrequently been the penalties paid by the excessive ether-taker. Dr. Kerr says he has seen an etheromaniac at 41 a wizened, bent, decrepit old man. There have already been nearly a dozen fatal cases, perhaps more. The most terrible influence of ether indulgence is, however, on the morale. The ether inebriate, with a morbid and ever-growing craving for larger doses of the deadly drug, which he hates but must devour, sinks into a loathsomeness of falsehood, deceit, and cunning.

You can get drunk with ether for fourpence, but when you are a seasoned vessel it costs you as much as a shilling. Dr. Kerr proposes that naptha should be added to ether as it is now added to methylated spirits from which the ether is extracted. He would abolish the retail trade in ether and confine the sale to druggists, who would be compelled to register the name and address of the purchaser, and the object for which the ether is applied. In every other way he would do his utmost to stamp out the nefarious and pestiferous traffic.

Remarkable Memories.

There was a Corsican boy who could rehearse 40,000 words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeat them in the reversed order without making a single mistake. A physician about 60 years ago could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost," without a mistake, although he had not read it for 20 years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind, could repeat the whole of Virgil's Æneid, and could remember the first line and the last line in every page of the particular edition which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind. One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer work, a determination towards one particular achievement without reference either to cultivation or to memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in humble life in regard to the Bible. An old beggar man at Stirling, Scotland, known 50 years ago as "Blind Alick," afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart, insomuch that if a sentence was read to him he could name the book, chapter, and verse; or if the book, chapter, and verse were named, he could give the exact words. A gentleman, to test him, repeated a verse, purposely making one verbal inaccuracy. Alick hesitated, named the place where the passage was to be found, but at the same time pointed out the verbal error. The same person asked him to repeat the 90th verse of the 7th chapter of the Book of Numbers. Alick almost instantly replied, "There is no such verse. That chapter has only 89 verses." Gassendi had acquired by heart 6000 Latin verses, and in order to give his memory exercise he was in the habit daily of reciting 600 verses from different languages.

Not Entirely Satisfied.

"Goin' fur, mister?"

The question was asked by a long-nosed, thin-lipped man, with pointed chin whiskers, a slouched hat, and a hungry expression of countenance. He was resting his elbows on the seat in front of him, which seat was occupied by a passenger in a gray check suit.

The passenger addressed turned partly around, took a look at his questioner, and sized him up at once.

"Yes, I am going to Nashville," he replied, "down in Tennessee. My business there is to sell 4 shares of bank stock, dispose of my interest in a farm of 80 acres 10 miles from the city and invest the proceeds in a clothing establishment on North Cherry street. I am from Beardstown, Cass county, Illinois. I got on the train there at 9:35 this morning. It was 45 minutes behind time. My ticket cost me $11.65. I shall take the sleeper when the sun goes down. Had my dinner about an hour ago. Paid 75 cents for it. This cigar cost me 10 cents. I have been a smoker for about 13 years. My name is Chauncey McConnell. I am 39 years old, have a wife and 4 children; came originally from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and am a member of the Congregational church. I was formerly a druggist, but sold out to a man named Treadway, and I am not in any business now. I am worth perhaps $10,000. My father was a cooper and my grandfather was a sea captain. My wife's name was Carr before I married her. Her father was a surveyor. That's all I know about her family. We live in a 2-story frame house, and the children have all had the mumps, chickenpox, and measles. When I reach Nashville I expect to stop at the Maxwell house.

He stopped. The long-nosed man regarded him a moment with interest, and then asked, in a querulous, dissatisfied way, "What did yer great-grandfather do fur a livin'?"

A Schoolgirl's Essay on Dreams.

The following essay, or composition, is the effusion of a little girl in attendance at a poor school at the East End, London. The subject for composition was "Dreams:"

"Dreams are those queer short tales which come into your head when you are asleep. The boys have them as well as girls and women. They are not true. If you have had a good supper, they are rather longer and not quite so true. Meat or fried fish makes them very long. When you have no supper at all, you either do not dream, or else you cant remember them. We genelly dream some dreams over and over again. I have two short dreams which I have had a many times, but my brother has more which he can remember, and my mother has one nightmare, she says. I do not know why my father never says he has any dreams, except it is because they are so long he hasn't the time to remember them. I often dream that I am a baby, and that my mother is tyetying me up and down in her arms, and singing chicachick chuck to me. Then I always say, 'Why, mother, hark! that's the school bell ringing!' and she always says, 'So it is, chuck off to school with you quick! I forgot as you wasn't a baby.' That is all I dreamt about that dream. The other is about dreaming, I am one of mr. Mason's pretty pigions. I sing chicachick, and then I fly on to mr. Mason's pigion house slates. As soon as I am nicely up there, and looking down over, I turn into a girl again. Then my mother always gets mr. Mason's ladder, and fetches me down, and smacks me on the arms for climing up. Them slaps always seems to stop my dreaming, else to wake me up. My brother says he is always on at dreaming that the poleceman is always taking him to the station, and he never can wake till they are just marching him up the steps to the inside."

JOS. WILSON

NELSON MEAT MARKET,

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

DURING THE WINTER

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

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS,

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

EXPRESS PACKAGES

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

CORRAL AND STABLING

also, job wagons and saddle animals.

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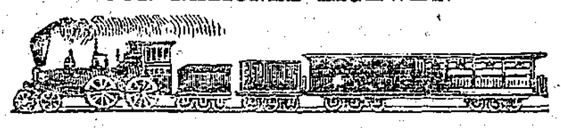

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STEAMER "LYTTON"

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

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

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

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

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BALFOUR,

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

PRICES REASONABLE AS AT AINSWORTH OR NELSON

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Ainsworth, Hot Springs District, B. C.

Miners' Supplies, Provisions, Tools,

Crockery, Clothing, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

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

MADDEN HOUSE

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

T. & H. MADDEN
Proprietors.

The Madden is Centrally Located,

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

THE TABLE

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

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST

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

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

ONLY TWO-STORY HOTEL IN NELSON.

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

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED

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

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

JAS. DAWSON B. CRADDOCK
PROPRIETORS

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

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

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

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

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The leaders of the Liberal party predict that their party will return a majority of 8 members to the Dominion house from Ontario, 15 from Quebec, and enough from the other provinces to make a total majority of 32.

Charles Foster of Ohio has been appointed secretary of the United States treasury, vice Windom, deceased.

Michael Carroll, superintendent of the Anaconda mine at Butte, died on the 21st of February, at the age of 43.

The bill making 8 hours a day's work in all mines in the state was defeated in the Montana house of representatives by a vote of 30 to 21.

A disastrous explosion occurred in a coal mine at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, on the 21st of February. The scene of the explosion was in the immediate vicinity of shafts No. 6 and 7. Some of the bodies taken out were fearfully mutilated. The dead who were beyond recognition were identified by their clothing. Ninety-four bodies had been recovered at midnight of the 22nd; a number of other are still in the pits. Fire damp was the cause of the explosion.

At San Francisco, on the 20th of February, Johnnie Harget, better known as "Young Mitchell," knocked out George La Blanche, "The Marine," in 12 rounds. After the fight the board of directors of the California Athletic club decided to make no award in the fight, as the circumstances proved that La Blanche threw the fight.

A bill has been introduced in both houses of the California legislature to exclude Chinese from the state and compel those who remain to register so that it may be known what becomes of them. The bill is said to have the sanction of the federal officials at Washington and has been passed upon as constitutional by the attorney general of California.

Mr. Powderly, grand msster workman of the Knights of Labor, is a very sick man. He has never rallied from the attack of acute heart disease which he had a couple of weeks ago. It is said that at the next meeting of the Knights of Labor executive committee mr. Powderly will resign his office and retire to private life. He has property in Scranton, Pennsylvania, valued at $15,000.

A Paris dispatch says that the German emperor is to have Bismarck appear before a court martial and state upon his honor his connection with certain articles reflecting on the government. The spectacle of the "man of blood and iron" before a court martial, submitting to the questions of those whom he could once have crushed by a word, will be a reminder of cardinal Wolsey's fate.

Golden and Railway Connection South.

To the Editor of The Miner: As it was felt an erroneous impression of the proceedings of the meeting held here on the evening of the 14th instant would get abroad, another was called and held at the Queen's hotel on the 16th. The meeting was representative and well attended. A petition to colonel Baker, M. P. P., was read, requesting him to use his influence to induce the government to assist and encourage any corporation, or company, desirous of constructing a railway between Golden and the boundary line; and to draw the attention of the government to the fact that any action taken liable to obstruct railway construction would be prejudicial to the interests of East Kootenay, and that what is wanted is a road—no matter by whom built, or from whence it comes, so long as a good service is obtained throughout the valleys of the upper Columbia and Kootenay rivers. The following suggestions were added to the petition after being passed unanimously by the meeting, and both have been signed by every resident of Golden and vicinity:

1. That a liberal land subsidy should be offered by the provincial government to any company, or corporation, desirous of obtaining a charter to construct a railway between Golden and the boundary line; but that the lands when granted shall be open to settlers upon the same conditions as government land in the district.

2. That survey of line should commence within 6 months from time of granting of charter; that construction should be commenced not less than 18 months from time of granting charter; and that not less than one-third of whole distance should be constructed during third year, two-thirds by end of fourth year, and that the whole distance should be completed and equipped by end of fifth year from time of granting of charter.

3. That the maximum passenger and freight rates should be determined by charter throughout the whole distance or portions thereof.

J. C. Greene, chairman.

Golden, February 20th.

The Monarch Mine at Field.

On February 7th The Miner printed a paragraph to the effect that work had been suspended on the Monarch mine at Field, for the reason that the ore body had pinched out. The paragraph was based on statements made The Miner by a gentleman who had arrived in Nelson directly from Field. It now appears that the secretary of the company owning the mine is much worked up over the report, and characterizes it as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false in every particular." He writes The Miner as follows: "Our contract with the Revelstoke smelter is being complied with in every particular. The ore body, instead of pinching out, is constantly increasing and is now apparently unlimited, and from low-grade galena carrying a large percentage of zinc has developed into carbonate ore carrying a higher percentage of precious metals." If the mine is as described by the secretary the paragraph printed in The Miner will do no harm; but, on the other hand, if the mine is as described in the paragraph, the statements of the secretary will only tend to bolster up a worthless property.

A Question and Its Answer.

On the 19th of February, mr. Kellie asked the minister of mines the following question: "Would the government be willing to grant a land or cash subsidy to assist the establishment of reduction works at Nelson, or some other convenient point on Kootenay lake?" In answering the question, mr. Robson said: "It is the policy and earnest desire of the government to promote the erection of such reduction works as will enable our ores to be treated in the province, and any sound and meritorious scheme having that object in view, and seeking a subsidy either in land or money, shall receive the best consideration of the government."

Sir John's Rallying Cry not Original.

We always thought sir John A. Macdonald was an original old cuss, but we were mistaken. His rallying cry in the late short campaign, "A British subject I was born, and a British subject I will die!" is simply an adaptation from the Methodist camp meeting hymn, "I am a Methodist, Methodist, and will be a Methodist till I die; I was baptised in the Methodist church, and I live on Methodist pie!"

A Rule that Will Work Both Ways.

From this time on, the business men of the Kootenay Lake country will purchase but few goods in Vancouver, in fact, they have resolved to boycott the business houses of that city. This resolve is the direct result of the action of the Vancouver board of trade in petitioning the legislative assembly to grant no charters for railways in southern Kootenay.

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SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

While skating on Monday evening after dark, W. Gesner Allan of THE MINER fell, striking the side of his head on the ice. When picked up he was conscious, but fainted before he could be got to a cabin on the bank of the river. While the fall produced no apparent fracture or bruise, it is thought the contusion bursted a vein, causing blood to coagulate on the brain, as he is unable to talk rational more than a minute or two at a time. He is under the care of dr. Arthur, who reports his condition slightly improved today.

A letter from Seattle, Washington, dated February 18th, states that captain Hayward was then there, and that he expected to make the first trip with the Galena from Bonner's Ferry to Nelson about the 1st of April. The letter also stated that "several people are here from Colorado and California, who intend going to Nelson and Ainsworth as soon as the boats start running, and they are men with capital, too."

The Hume-Wallace building on West Baker street has been rented by Johnson & Mahoney for a hotel. When fitted up it will have 10 rooms, and be opened for business by the first week in April.

A business man of Revelstoke writes THE MINER, under date of February 16th: "Mr. Kellie came up from Victoria on Saturday and called a public meeting to discuss the needs of this part of the district. The C. P. R. thought it best to take advantage of Kellie's presence to protest against admitting American railways into Nelson. They would not have been able to pass their resolution had they not mustered their employees in full strength. Kellie spoke strongly against the resolution."

During the week ending today the thermometer has ranged from 3 degrees on Monday night to 32 this afternoon. The ground is bare in spots at Nelson, but there is about 10 inches of snow on the bench back of the town.

The salary of the postmaster at Nelson is $30 a year. He handles 200 pounds of mail weekly, sells hundreds of dollars worth of stamps yearly, and is required to receive and forward thousands of dollars in registered packages—no less than 17 of the latter being received in Thursday's mail. The office is considered so unimportant that our people are required to pay more than half the cost of the service out of their own pockets. Yet mr. Mara and mr. Fletcher claim they have done and are doing all that is in their power to give the people of Nelson an adequate mail service. Their influence, apparently, is not overpowering.

Dan Dunn writes THE MINER from Templeton, Quebec, that the weather is very stormy and rough in that section, with much snow and signs of more. He says he will start for the lake country in time to take the first or second boat down from Revelstoke.

Another month will see all the rock work finished up on the Columbia & Kootenay. Grading will be re-commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The weather has just been cold enough to require vigorous exercise to keep warm, hence the rapid progress reported by mr. McCammon, who has charge of the work.

The ice on the outlet at Nelson was strong enough to bear up stock on Wednesday, T. C. Collins crossing a span of horses to the north side, so as to drive them up to Buchanan's logging camp.

"Dave" Morton, who ran the engine on the construction train of the Columbia & Kootenay last summer and fall, writes that he does not expect to be back in this section for some months. He is now down in the agricultural district of Surrey, and his postoffice address is Clover Valley.

Perils of Midwinter Travel.

If the members of the Vancouver board of trade who oppose building railways in southern Kootenay were compelled to make the trip from Nelson to rail communications in midwinter they would have a better appreciation of the situation. R. S. Williams, a mining man from Minneapolis, could, no doubt give them a few pointers as to the difficulties to be overcome and risks to be run. His experience came very nearly resulting fatally. In making the stretch between Ward's crossing of the Kootenay and Sproat he became bewildered in a blizzardy snow-storm, and was nearly frozen to death before reaching shelter at a camp below Sproat at midnight. At the camp he was cared for by the men who are at work removing obstructions from the Columbia river, and to them he returns heartfelt thanks for their many acts of kindness. Mr. Williams accompanied Dan McGillivray and Charles Whitehead from Sproat to Spokane Falls, making the trip from Sproat to Little Dalles in a boat, covering the distance by 6 p. m. of the day they left the former place, and reaching Spokane Falls the next day, February 24th.

Favor Chartering Railways.

On last Saturday night a mass meeting was held in Lemon's hall at Nelson to take prompt action regarding the opposition against granting charters for railways in southern Kootenay. George A. Bigelow was called to the chair and William Hunter chosen secretary. Speeches were made strongly denunciatory of what was termed the intermeddlesomeness of the Canadian Pacific employees at Revelstoke and Donald and the narrow-mindedness or cowardly subserviency of the Vancouver board of trade. It was clearly shown that the proposed roads were needed, not simply because they would give us an outlet to the south, but because their building would give the business men of the coast towns competitive freight routes to the Kootenay Lake country. It was also made clear that but a small percentage of the trade of the lake country would go to Spokane Falls in any case, the duty on imported goods preventing large purchases in the American towns. One speaker said: "What we want, and what we are entitled to, is a railway that will give us communication with the outside world during the entire year, and not for 8 months." "Then," he continued, "how would the members of the Vancouver board of trade like to be compelled to contribute more than half the cost of their mail service during 4 months in the year, as we have this winter, and in all likelihood will be compelled to do the same next winter if a road to the south is not built." Resolutions praying that the legislative assembly grant charters for all railways, no matter where they were to be built, so long as aid from the province was not asked, were passed unanimously, and a copy ordered forwarded to premier Robson. A petition, signed by 108 free miners, mechanics, and business men, was attached to the original resolutions and forwarded to mr. Kellie, with a request to lay the document before the assembly.

Stock Reported in Good Condition.

William Perdue and Albert Barrett returned to Nelson on Thursday from Kootenay valley, Idaho. They report making the trip from the head of the lake to Thompson's ranch (33 miles) in 2 days, and the return trip with 18 head of cattle in 2½ days. The cattle were slaughtered at the head of the lake, and the dressed beef brought to within 11 miles of Nelson, the ice preventing the Idaho from bringing it through. The beef is reported first-class in quality. There is about 18 inches of snow in the valley, and the ice on the river is strong enough to bear up stock. Owing to the lateness of the heavy snowfall, all stock in the valley appear in fine condition and have been fed but little hay.

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