Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

For Rates of Subscription and Advertising See Fourth Page.

NUMBER 23. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890. $4 A YEAR.

MINING NOTES FROM HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

In Hot Springs district, the upraise from the tunnel on the No. 1 is rapidly nearing the bottom of the incline shaft. The latter being full of water, the shift that drills the last hole expect to get a bath that will not be after the Turkish style. On the Skyline dumps are thousands of tons of second-class ore that will not stand the present transportation rates to Montana or eastern smelters. All the first-class ore sacked was packed down this week, and will be hurried out to Bonner's Ferry, so that it can be got over the wagon road this fall. According to a recent survey, it was found that the tunnel on the Fourth was not being run in the right direction; accordingly, work was suspended until spring, mr. Trewarthen, the foreman, going out to Duluth, Minnesota, for the winter. The tunnel will have to be run about 20 feet farther before the ledge is reached. The Old Timer, a claim adjoining the United and owned by Ernest & Schroeder, is reported as looking satisfactory to its owners, high-grade ore being struck in an open cut on the ledge. Side by side with the Old Timer is W. W. Sprague's Tenderfoot. This is the claim which mr. Sprague bought for $1000, and by the way he is working it he may have $1,000,000 on the dump by spring. Sam Lovette is pushing the tunnel on the Dictator, and expects to strike its ledge sometime within the next 4 months. It is expected that the shrill whistle of the Krao, United, and Skyline hoisting engines will be heard within the month—a sound that will gladden the hearts and raise the spirits of every miner in the camp.

A Half Interest Sold for $10,000.

One of the best known claims in Hot Springs district is the Little Donald, on the wagon road about a mile and a half from Ainsworth. It is well known because it is said to have paid expenses from the grass-roots. Last year its ore shipments were exceeded by but one mine in the camp, and although low-grade galena netted a handsome profit. An incline shaft is down 132 feet, and an attempt was made this fall to sink it 50 feet farther. The attempt was abandoned, however, the owners considering the timbering of the old portion of the shaft unsafe. It was then decided to sink a new working shaft, the work to begin as soon as machinery could be brought in in the spring. At least this was the report when one of its owners, John C. Davenport, was last in the camp. Since that time, however, a deal has been made by which mr. Davenport disposed of his half interest to mr. Stevens, his partner in the claim. Mr. Stevens's representative, T. M. Munn, arrived from Spokane Falls by the Galena on Tuesday. Mr. Munn states that machinery will be brought in this fall if possible; if it cannot be got in, a working shaft will be started anyway. Mr. Stevens also purchased mr. Davenport's interest in the Black Diamond, the north extension of the Little Donald, the total consideration for both interests being $10,000. Mr. Stevens is at present chief locating engineer on the Great Northern railway, with headquarters at Spokane Falls, and is financially able to develop the property purchased.

Getting Even with the Canadian Pacific.

Last spring the ferry privileges at the crossings of the Slocan and Kootenay rivers were disposed of by the provincial government to the highest and best bidder, the Canadian Pacific getting both ferries. Tom Ward, who had operated the ferry at the Kootenay crossing during the summers of 1888 and 1889, thought it a hardship that he should be compelled to sell out to a soulless corporation at a time when the business was likely to return good dividends on the capital invested. After being awarded the privileges, the railroad people dickered with Tom for his ferryboat; but they could not agree on a price, and negotiations were broken off. The railroad people concluded that the crossing at Ward's was not a suitable point for their business, and they moved it 10 miles up the river, to a point near where the Columbia & Kootenay railway now crosses the Kootenay. A ferryboat was put in at the new crossing, and the rate of tolls reduced 500 per cent. Tom Ward vowed he would get even with the railway people before the year rolled by, and if reports reaching Nelson are true he is making his vows good. Tom has been on the Columbia long enough to know that a boat drawing over 2 feet of water cannot be run on it after November 1st. The boats belonging to the Mara line, with which the railroad company has a contract for forwarding material and supplies, draw over 2 feet and are now laid up for the winter. In the summer of 1889 captain Armstrong of Golden took the little steamer Marion under his arm and packed her from the waters of the upper Columbia at Golden to the waters of the lower Columbia at Revelstoke. She made a few trips that year, and 1 or 2 in the early spring time of this, but was laid up when Mara's Kootenay began running. In her Tom Ward saw the means of getting even with the railroad people, and he and a friend (Arthur Dick) chartered her for the fall trade. They made their first trip down from Revelstoke this week, having R. Marpole, superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific, as a passenger. Mr. Marpole did not travel on a pass, but paid the regular fare, $10; Tom, who acted as purser, saying as he collected it: "I think I will get even with you now on that ferry business. You lowered the ferry rate from 50 cents to 10 cents a head, and I have concluded to raise the steamboat rate from $5 to $10 a head, and no dead-heads at that. Every blanked man the railroad company sends out of the country will pay tribute to me, and at that rate, too!" It is understood the freight rate has also been raised from $10 a ton to $20, and that no railroad freight will be carried if private freight is offered. Tom says the mills of the gods grind slow, but that his turn has come and they are grinding his grist just now.

One Result of Smelter Competition.

If smelters were erected at points on Kootenay lake, and smelting charges placed at reasonable figures, but little ore would be sent out of the lake country for reduction. The reduction charges paid the smelters would alone support a large permanent population. The outside smelters are of use, of course, in that they help protect the mine-owner from the extortionate charges often levied by local smelters when they believe they have the cinch. A case in point: This summer a smelter was erected at Golden. Its promoters made fair promises to the mine-owners of the camps along the upper Columbia, promising to pay ruling prices for all ores delivered at the smelter. Wells, Pollock & Aylmer accepted their offer, and shipped 40 tons of galena ore to Golden, drawing a small sum of money against the shipment. The ore was sampled, but the returns were not satisfactory to the shippers. The smelter people said the returns were the highest they could pay for the ore. The shippers said if more was not paid they would refund the money advanced and ship the ore elsewhere. They were told to go ahead, and they did so, reshipping the ore to Revelstoke. After paying transportation and other expenses, the 40 tons netted $923 more to the shippers at Revelstoke than the price offered them at Golden. The ore was worth a little over $100 a ton.

Ore that Samples $119 a Ton.

M. S. Davys has received returns from the Rover creek ore sent to the Revelstoke smelter. The ore sampled $110 in gold and $9 in silver to the ton. The ore was from the Whitewater claim. Mr. Davys states he has had assays of over $100 from the Snowwater, the eastern extension of the Whitewater. Ore that will sample $110 a ton in gold will surely pay to work in the Kootenay Lake country.

THERE WILL BE A STAMPEDE IN THE SPRING.

The reputed good placer ground over on the headwaters of Salmon river exists for a fact. Tom Collins and Isaac Lougheed have returned to Nelson, after prospecting the ground 3 days. They declare that the gold is there and in paying quantities. The ground is shallow and the boulders easy to handle and not too many. It is ground that can readily be worked without other preparatory work than making the necessary sluice-boxes. There is ample water in the creek. The distance from Nelson is not more than 16 miles by way of Cottonwood Smith creek, and about 12 miles by way of the Hall mines. While the former route is the longer, by taking it the climb over Toad mountain is done away with, as the diggings are on ground not more than 600 feet above the river at Nelson. Already ground has been located for 5 companies, namely, 600 feet for the Discovery company, 600 for the All Serene, 600 for the Ivanhoe, 2000 for the Make or Break, and 500 for the Delta. The latter company was located this week by Harry McMillan and James E. Dawson. A ledge carrying free gold has also been discovered on the creek, and 2 claims located. From samples broken off the croppings Ellis of Nelson got an assay of $4.20 a ton. The ledge-matter is quartz, the vein being fully 4 feet in width. Its locators consider it worth working in the spring, and being men of nerve will not stop when the assessment work is done. There will be a stampede to Hall creek in the spring, as the good ground is miles in extent.

To Be Graded to Nelson this Winter.

The railroad people and contractor Keefer have concluded to complete the grade into Nelson this winter. Mr. Keefer came in from Vancouver by the steamer Marion on Wednesday, and left shortly afterwards for Spokane Falls, by way of Little Dalles, to purchase the necessary supplies to carry his men through the winter. All men wanting to go out will be paid off in time to take the next boat to Revelstoke. About 80 men will be kept on the work, and C. L. McCammon, who remains in charge, expects to have the grade completed to Nelson by April 1st. At the Kootenay bridge, a trestle pier and a crib pier on the north side of the river are ready for the Howe truss, which is framed at Sproat and awaiting the laying of the track to the bridge site. Work on the crib piers is progressing as fast as the arrival of timber will allow. The end of the track is 8½ miles from Nelson, and will be at the crossing within 2 weeks.

The Wild Cat Bond Taken Up.

The tunnel on the Wild Cat is in 115 feet, and will be continued until frost makes the sinking of a shaft feasible. A shaft will then be sunk in the tunnel, and as the latter is on the hanging-wall, the width of the ledge will be ascertained in sinking—its width not being definitely known as yet. Winter quarters have been built, and a direct trail is being cut from Eagle creek, to avoid the steep climb at the Poorman. H. F. Keefer has taken up the bond, and now owns a half interest in what may prove one of the big gold properties of the Toad Mountain district.

Will Gladly Welcome Communications.

To the Editor of The Miner: I have been requested by the government to sit on a commission to revise the mineral laws of the province. The meetings are to be held in Victoria. I shall welcome very gladly any communications from miners or parties who are interested in mines, containing suggestions regarding necessary amendments or changes in the present code. For the next 2 weeks my address will be Ainsworth, after that time Victoria.

November 18th. G. B. Wright.

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

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MINERS' SUPPLIES, IRON AND STEEL, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
STAPLE GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED, DRY GOODS,
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BIRCHALL KEPT HIS NERVE TO THE LAST.

At 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, at Woodstock, Ontario, Reginald Birchall was launched into eternity for the murder of his fellow-countryman, F. C. Benwell. He partook sparingly of breakfast at 6, and then began to prepare for the final ordeal. He put on a white flannel shirt, with coat and vest, but asked the turnkey to see this replaced after the execution by an ordinary white shirt with a starched collar and tie. He would not wear a starched collar at the execution, he said, because it might interfere with the placing of the rope around his neck. At 7:30 the doors of the jail were opened and about 150 of the crowd admitted and passed through to the yard in which the scaffold was erected. The executioner appeared on the scene at 25 minutes before 8 o'clock, with rope in hand, and began to put things in order. The scaffold was made of 3 pieces of timber 6 inches square, 2 uprights sunk in the ground and the third timber crossed over the top. The rope ran over pulleys in this cross-beam, and a canister of iron, weight 350 pounds, was attached to the opposite end of the noose and held up by a cord to a staple. Cutting this cord releases the weight, which falls and jerks the condemned upward 4 feet. Having completed preparations outside, the hangman at 8:23 was beckoned to go up to Birchall's cell. He had been walking around the rotunda. In his hands were straps with which to tie Birchall's arms. Waiting for the signal he put behind his back and partially under the skirt of his coat the russet colored straps and went up stairs.

In a minute or 2 he undertook to strap the prisoner's arms behind his back and then the awful march to death began at 8:25. First came rural dean Wade in surplice and reading the Church of England service for the dead. Behind him dr. Chamberlain, followed by a servant and deputy sheriff Perry. The prisoner came next, deathly pale but resolute, his jaws locked with the fixity of death. His step was steady, his jet black hair and moustache made the pallor of his face like marble. He was dressed in dark colored tweed clothes and white flannel shirt with a black bow at the collar and light patent leather shoes. He looked so young and there was such an expression of unmoveable resolution and undaunted courage that men who knew him worthy of death in the eyes of the law forgot that he had shot his friend in the back in a lonely swamp. The faces of half the men there were as white almost as that of the doomed man. At the foot of the spiral staircase the procession formed and his friend Weetham walked on one side of him with day-guard George Perry on the other. Jailor Cameron followed them, and after the hangman came the aged sheriff, who was supported to the door of the corridor overlooking the west yard.

The march was slow along the corridor and out into the yard. Weetham walked close and held one hand of Birchall's in both of his with all the assurance of a friend's heart clasp. The principal actors in the tragedy stopped with their charge 15 feet from the gallows, and the solemn tones of the Anglican service thrilled everyone there with terror that hardly let them realize the tremendous importance of that in which they were taking part. They felt overpowering pity for the black-haired, white-faced young man standing on the threshold of eternity. His eyes had not a trace of the frivolity that lightened his imprisonment. As he stood listening to the low-toned dean they were fixed on the blue sky over to the north. There was not a haunted look nor was there any fear in his eyes, but a fixed purpose that seemed to consume his reason. It is not possible to imagine the expression of his face. He was living a lifetime in that hour, and no one there but would have shown the strain of this terrible ordeal. It was not dispair, but he had strung his whole being up to die game. At the utterance of the words "dust to dust" in the service, Birchall stepped firmly forward and took his place under the scaffold with his face to the south and turned up slightly. He took Weetham's hand in his and the friends kissed under the gallows. The executioner put the strap around the prisoner's legs just above the knees. When the clergyman took Birchall's hand and kissed him, the witnesses were sure that the end was near, and the suspense was terrible. Terrible on the witnesses. No human knowledge can say how terrible to the man standing there alone on the green sward. As the dean entered upon the Lord's prayer the executioner put the black cap over the head of the doomed man and adjusted the noose about his neck. Birchall had declared he would say nothing at the scaffold and the witnesses did not expect he would. His silence seemed, by the intensity of his purpose, to be silence concentrated a hundred times. He did not say a word after leaving his cell, except it might have been to mutter a word to Weetham or dean Wade when he bid them good-bye with a kiss. At 8:27, 6 minutes after the procession started from the corridor, the words "deliver us from evil" gave the signal, and a quick pull on the small rope by the executioner, who stood behind the law's victim, released the immense weight. It dropped with the rapidity of thought and sank 6 or 8 inches into the ground by the force of its weight. Birchall had been placed close to one of the uprights and the jerk of the noose drew the body first obliquely and then up. The body was jerked into the air about 5 feet and fell until the feet were within 2 feet of the ground. Convulsions commenced half a moment later, but were not at all violent, more resembling heavy breathing, with a slight twitching of the hands and legs. At 8:30½ dr. Chamberlain declared life extinct. He said the neck had been broken. The post mortem showed that death was caused by strangulation.

Mrs. Birchall remained in the cell with her husband till 1 o'clock of the morning of the execution when she was led away weeping. Birchall slept little, but his demeanor during the night remained unchanged. He had the impression that some one would publish a bogus confession with him, so he prepared the following as his final statement:

"WOODSTOCK JAIL, November 10th, 1890.—If after my death, there shall appear in any press or in any other manner whatever, any confession that I had any hand in the murder of F. B. Benwell or any personal knowledge of said murder, with intent or malice aforethought, or any personal connection with the murder on the 17th of February, or any other day, or any knowledge that any such murder was likely to be committed, or any statement further than any that I may have made public previous to this date. I hand this statement to captain George Perry of Woodstock, Ontario, that he may know that any confessions, or partial confessions, are entirely fictitious and in no way ever written by me, neither did they emanate from me in any way whatsoever to any person, and are wholly fictitious and without a word of truth. This likewise applies to my story in the Mail, in which I have made no such confession or partial confession. This holds good throughout.

"REG. BIRCHALL."

BALFOUR

. . . . . .

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APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

For MINERAL CLAIMS require to be published nine weeks in a newspaper other than the British Columbia Gazette; their publication in THE MINER will cost the applicant FIFTY-FIVE CENTS a line.

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

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

Nelson, November 10th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that A. L. Davenport and Charles Hussey have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Poorman, situated on Eagle creek, West Kootenay district.

Adverse claimants, if any, are notified to file their objections with me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Revelstoke, September 24th, 1890.

JOS. WILSON

NELSON and SPROAT.

Will contract to deliver fresh meat at any mine in the district. Orders from lake points promptly filled.

PACK TRAIN

running between Nelson and Sproat, and between Nelson and adjacent mines. Will contract to deliver mining machinery on any mine in the district.

All Freight Shipped via Canadian Pacific to Sproat

promptly forwarded to destination.

CORRAL AND STABLING

at both Nelson and Sproat, where saddle animals can be hired and job wagons engaged.

NELSON OFFICE AND MARKET:

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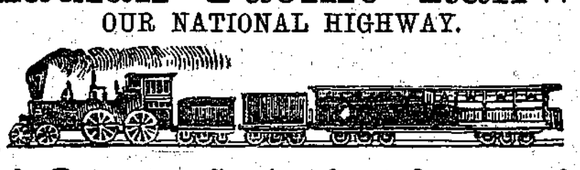
Canadian Pacific Railway

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.



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STEAMER "LYTTON"

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VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, VICTORIA, ALSO FOR MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

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

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

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THOMAS BARRETT,

BLACKSMITH.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty

All Kinds of Jobbing and Repairing Executed Neatly and Promptly.

Ward Street, opp. Government Office, Nelson.

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.

THREE HUNDRED SAILORS DROWNED.

The British twin-screw torpedo boat Serpent, 1770 tons, has been lost 20 miles north of cape Finisteere, on the coast of Spain. Advices from London, dated the 13th, state that at 11 o'clock of the night of the 10th, in the midst of an impenetrable darkness, the war-ship struck the reefs, bows on. She was hurled upon the rocks with such tremendous force that their jagged edges tore her keel as readily as a match might be split by the sharpest knife. A moment later the cruiser was lifted high above the reef, only to be dashed back upon its stony face the next instant, with a great hole stove in her bottom. With the next sea the unfortunate vessel slipped from the rocks into deep water. Through the awful gap in her hull, the water rushed in by hundreds of tons, and then in the midst of the awful blackness of the night, the howling of wind and roar of the waters beating against the fatal reefs the cruiser Serpent, with nearly 300 men, plunged to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean. At the moment of the fearful catastrophe the great majority of the ship's company were below the decks unconscious that death was all around them. They never reached the deck. On deck those whose duties kept them there found themselves so suddenly confronted with deadly peril that it was impossible for them to launch a boat. So overwhelming, so sudden, and so complete was the disaster that of the ship's company but 3 were rescued, they having clung to the rocks. The officials at the admiralty office in London state that when the wreck occurred the Serpent was trying to make either Corunna or the bay of Vigo for repairs, having been partially disabled in passing through a hurricane. Strange stories are afloat in London in regard to the ill-fated cruiser. It is alleged she was bungled in building and that her test trials under steam were farces. These allegations are now said to have been matters of common gossip among the sailors ever since the vessel was launched, but if so they never reached the general public in print. It is known the men complained of the brutality of the captain who threatened to repay them by severe chastisement. There were several desertions from the vessel during her last voyage. The admiralty are suppressing all details of this kind so far as possible, and a complete story will probably not be made public until the report of a board of inquiry into the disaster is made.

Do You Want Your Express Packages?

The Dominion Express Company, not having offices at either Nelson or Ainsworth, does not forward express parcels from Sproat until all charges are paid. A number of packages are now at Sproat, and if the consignees do not pay the charges at once, the packages will be sent back to the main Pacific coast office of the company. The following-named consignees are interested:

AT NELSON.—A. P. Steele, 1 package; J. E. Walsh, 1 cady tobacco, 1 box, 1 package; William Hall, 1 package; A. McLeod, 1 package; Max Waldon, 1 package currency, 1 package sundries; T. V. Thurburn, 2 boxes; Albert Barrett, 1 box; A. Daltle, 1 package; miss Mollie Smith, 1 package; miss Minnie McNally, 1 trunk; Marks & VanNess, 1 box.

AT AINSWORTH.—A. D. Wheeler, 1 package; J. L. Retallack, 2 trunks; N. Velnoweble, 1 package; D. A. McKinnon, 1 tub butter; Joseph Fletcher, 1 package; H. D. McLeod, 2 packages; G. B. Wright, 1 package.

OTHER KOOTENAY LAKE POINTS.—Dr. Hendryx, 1 package; J. W. Cockle, 2 boxes; Cockle Brothers, 1 bale.

Although not Strictly Fair, a Solution.

The puzzel printed in a recent number of THE MINER was a subject of much comment. In fact, it caused more discussion than any of the brain-racking editorials appearing in the same issue. Many claimed it could not be solved. Others, again, that it was easy of solution. A Sproat man writes: "The solution of the "problem is easy, and consists of a simple "arrangement of 6 of the numbers, thus: "It may be objected that the placing of "the 2 numbers so as to make '11' is not "strictly fair, but the problem can be "solved in no other way. In thus placing "them is the 'catch,' which is found in all "poblems of a like nature."

11
1
3
3
3
21

DO NOT USE POOR MATERIAL

in buildings when first-class

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MOLDINGS,

SHINGLES,

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NELSON SAWMILL CO.

Yard: At end of Flume in Nelson.
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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.

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

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100,000	feet	Lumber	on hand at	NELSON.
50,000	"	"	"	AINSWORTH.
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will be liberally dealt with in regard to lumber supply.

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

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Estimates given on work. Address, Balfour via Nelson.

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

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS: THE MINER, NELSON, B. C., (with "via Kootenai, Idaho," added if mailed in the United States.)

AUTHORIZED AGENTS: HENRY ANDERSON, AINSWORTH; James Delaney and James Gibson, Spokane Falls; J. H. Matheson, Donald; E. S. Topping, Trail Creek; F. B. Wells, Revelstoke.

The mining commission called to Victoria to frame a mineral act, or acts, should not engraft experiments on their work. The mining industry is yet too young in British Columbia for any chances to be taken in legislation that will require time to determine its value. The commission should adhere closely to the lines now followed in this province and in the neighboring states of the republic to the south. Plain provisions are required regarding the size of claims, and how they shall be staked and recorded; the amount of annual assessment work, and the time in which it shall be performed; the right of the locator to all ledges whose apexes are within his side lines, giving him the sole right to follow them through to China; the end lines of a claim to be parallel and to extend downward vertically; fractional claims to be bounded by the lines of prior locations. The commission should not endeavor to embrace in one act provisions defining gold commissioner's and mining recorder's duties, provisions relating to water rights and privileges, provisions relating to quartz claims, and provisions relating to placer claims. For no matter how plain they are made, officials will construe them as applicable to this or inapplicable to that branch of the mining business. The local gold commissioner should be the final arbitrator in all disputes as to records and boundaries. He is an official in whom the miners have confidence, as he generally understands the bottom facts of all local disputes. If allowed this power, there could be no long delays in settling the ownership of claims. If the provincial government has the power to appoint mining recorders, under the British North America Act, it certainly has power to appoint gold commissioners, whose duties are no more judicial than are those of a justice of the peace. The members of the commission are reported to be a mr. Mason of Cariboo, William Wilson of Victoria, J. M. Kellie of West Kootenay, G. B. Wright of Ainsworth, and a legal gentleman not yet named—probably judge Spinks of Kamloops.

The attention of the provincial government is called to the need of uniform record books. The books used by the recorders in East and West Kootenay are not at all suitable for the uses to which they are put. They are of every grade of poor paper, not properly ruled, of all sized pages, and in all styles of binding. This is not as it should be. The province has a printing office of its own, which prints the blanks used in the transaction of provincial business. These blanks are uniformly gotten up, and being printed in large quantities, cost merely a nominal figure. The same system should be adopted as regards record books. They should be gotten up of a uniform sized page, on good paper, ruled for the uses to which they are put, have printed headings, and bound substantially in leather and cloth. Books gotten up in this way would cost less than those now in use, as the latter are purchased as wanted from local dealers, who invariably charge 100 per cent profit on the first cost of the goods.

It is reported that Nelson is to be made the county seat of West Kootenay district. If the change should be made, it would work no hardship or cause no inconvenience to the people of the district, as the business that comes under the head of "county" business can be transacted as well by local deputies as by the government agent. But it is doubtful if such change would not be met with considerable opposition from the men engaged in mining in the north half of the district. It would be as unfair to compel them to travel to Nelson to transact business with the gold commissioner as it is now unfair to compel the mining men of the south half of the district to travel to Revelstoke. While it will be admitted by all people in the north half, that the mining interests of the south half are as 3 to 1 in comparison with those of their section, and that the south half is therefore entitled to a resident gold commissioner, they will not be likely to take kindly to a change unless a gold commissioner is also appointed for their section. While the people of the south half of the district do not much care whether the seat of government is at Nelson or at Revelstoke, they will use their best efforts to secure the location of a gold commissioner at some point on Kootenay lake, and their efforts will be backed up by THE MINER'S influence with the Robson government, which, judging from results in the past, is a potent factor.

The recent election in the United States should teach one thing. It should teach all people who believe in the perpetuation of republican institutions that a party around whose standard flocks a foreign priesthood is not one to be trusted with governmental affairs. In all contests, whether for the personal freedom of the negro or for the perpetuation of free education at public schools, the Republican party—and not the Democatic—has been the champion of that which all real lovers of liberty believe to be right. At times the Republican party has been dominated by unscrupulous and demagogic leaders, but its rank and file have never yet bowed down before a foreign potentate, either civil or ecclesiastical. As a rule, members of that party are, first and foremost, Americans, and understand the language in which the laws of their country are printed. They are firm believers in religious as well as civil liberty. They would not have a foreign priest sit in the public school-house, teaching alone his religious creed and the language of the country from which he came. The Republican party has always maintained that English must be the official language of the country, and that while parents had the right to teach their children any language they saw fit, English should be the language of the free public school. In Wisconsin, at the late election, that alone was the issue. The Republican party maintained that all children in the state should attend a school in which English was taught for at least 12 weeks in each year. In that state, as elsewhere, the Roman Catholics are opposed to state education, and send their children to parochial schools, in which the national language of the members of the parish supporting the school is alone taught. A Protestant sect, called the German Lutherans, also oppose any legislation that will compel their children to learn the language of the country in which they live and must necessarily be citizens of. Canadians should be in sympathy—but they are not—with the party in the United States that is not only progressive, but in favor of a government free from the dictation of foreign priests and foreign politicians; for Canada has within its borders an element that would not only do away with every free public school within its boundaries, but, in doing so, do away with the English language as well.

Opposition to the claim made by the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company for 4-mile-square blocks covering lands already occupied is taking practical shape, as the petition printed below will show. The act granting the company 200,000 acres of land plainly states that every land warrant except one, which may be issued for 5440 acres, shall be for not less than 10,240 acres, or, in other words, the company is entitled to 19 blocks of 10,240 acres each and 1 block of 5440 acres. The act also specifies that on surrender of the land warrants the holder or holders thereof shall receive crown grants for the lands applied for in pursuance of the said warrants. The act, also, specifies that no crown grant shall issue except for unoccupied, unreserved, and unrecorded crown lands. Under the provisions of the act, the commissioner of lands and works, at the request of the railroad company, has placed a reserve on 19 blocks, the reserve not yet being placed on the one fractional block. As samples of the blocks reserved the following are given: Block 5 covers the townsite of Nelson and surrounding lands. Of the surrounding lands, the title to more than 1000 acres has already passed from the province to individual purchasers, and fully 2000 acres more are held as recorded mineral claims and under timber leases. By the act the railroad company could in no event obtain title to more than 7000 acres in block 5. Is it the intent of the law to allow the railroad company to place a 10,240-acre block on a 6000-acre tract? Or is it the intent of the law to require a 10,240-acre block to be taken from 10,240 acres of unoccupied crown lands? The people of the Kootenay Lake country believe the latter is the intent of the law, and will endeavor to compel the railroad company and the government to conform to that intent. Block 10 is located "in the vicinity of Hot Springs," and, no doubt, is intended to cover what is known as Hot Springs mining district. There is not 100 acres in the block that is valuable for other purposes than that of mining for the precious metals. Yet it is a recognized principle in law, that the right to the precious metals found in agricultural, pastoral, or timber lands does not pass from the crown to the purchaser on the issuance of a crown grant for such lands. It is also a recognized principle in law, that title to mineral lands can only be acquired in one way, that is by the location of mineral claims 600 by 1500 feet in size. If the above is a correct position to maintain, the fact that over 6000 acres of the 10,240 included in block 10 have already been taken up as mineral claims, is pretty good evidence that the land included in the block is mineral, and not adapted for agricultural, pastoral, or timber purposes. Block 11 is on the east side of Kootenay lake, and covers what is locally known as the Hendryx camp. The land is valuable for no other pur-

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pose than for mining, and is already covered by a number of mineral locations. Block 12 is situated on both sides of the west arm of Kootenay lake, and distant about one mile west of the main lake. It has been the invariable ruling heretofore in acquiring land that the boundaries of a tract should follow the meanderings of a river, and not be extended so as to include the river itself within the tract. Should the preemptor of 320 acres of land ask for a tract that included both banks of a river within its boundaries, how long would it be before he would be notified by the surveyor-general that his claim was preposterous and could not be allowed; yet the surveyor-general of British Columbia reserved for the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company block 12, which includes within its boundaries 4 miles of the west arm of Kootenay lake (Kootenay river), a navigable stream, whose waters are under the sole control of the Dominion of Canada. Block 13 includes within its boundaries 4 miles of the Columbia river, one of the largest navigable streams in the province. The Robson government, in placing Columbia & Kootenay Railway Columbia reserves on the blocks mentioned above, is either unacquainted with the character of the lands included in the blocks, or willing to trade the inherent rights of the people for the privilege of having its lease of life extended a few short months.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The petition of the undersigned residents of the southern portion of West Kootenay district showeth:

That your petitioners are engaged in or following occupations dependent on mining, an industry which if not hampered by unwise legislation will upbuild this section, making it in time second to none in the province in either population or wealth.

That at the last session of the legislative assembly much of the legislation affecting the mining interests was unwise, in that it has a tendency to promote litigation—that bane to speedy and successful mine development.

That while the granting of 200,000 acres of land to the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company may not be unwise in itself, the construction placed on the act by the railway company, and acquiesced in by the chief commissioner of lands and works, is the cause of much apprehension to your petitioners, in that the railway company has claimed, and the chief commissioner of lands and works seen fit to reserve, 4-mile-square blocks of land wholly mineral in character.

That the land is mineral in character is evidenced by the number of locations recorded before the passage of the act granting the aforesaid 200,000 acres to the railway company—and as proof that many of these locations are within the boundaries of blocks reserved, your petitioners respectfully cite blocks 5, 10, and 11:

Block 5 includes the townsite of Nelson, extending 4 miles southward from the outlet or river. Within its boundaries are some 20 mineral claims, several of them located as early as 1887. In this block are, also, a number of convenient mill-sites, which under section 66A of the mineral act may be acquired from the crown by free miners or mining companies. Block 5 also includes within its boundaries 160-acre purchases made by H. Anderson, J. F. Hume, J. F. Fell, Joshua Davies, A. W. Vowell, H. S. Mason, a preemption by J. D. Townley, and a timber limit acquired by M. S. Davys. It will be thus seen that of the 10,240 acres in the block, the title to fully 3000 acres is alienated either by direct purchase, preemption, timber lease, or recorded mineral claims.

Block 10 covers Hot Springs mining district, a tract of land wholly unfit for other than mining purposes. Within its limits are 309 recorded mineral claims, or a total of 6000 acres. That the land included in this block has not at any time since 1884 been considered non-mineral in character is proven by the fact that the chief commissioner of lands and works has since that year invariably refused applications for purchase of land in that neighborhood, basing his refusal on the fact that the lands being mineral were not open for purchase. The townsite of Ainsworth, acquired by its present owner in 1883, is also included within block 10.

Block 11 covers what is locally known as the "Hendryx camp," and probably does not contain within its limits 50 acres of land suitable for cultivation. A number of mineral locations have been made within its supposed boundaries, one of them being developed into a valuable mine, on which expensive machinery has been placed.

The land included in blocks 10 and 11 is not valuable for other than mining purposes, and ownership to its surface-rights should not be allowed to be acquired in other than the regular way, that is, by the location and working of the usual-sized mineral claims.

Other blocks could be mentioned, within the boundaries of which are navigable rivers, as well as lands already occupied by purchase and preemption, more notably block 12 on the outlet or river one mile west of Kootenay lake, and block 13, on the Columbia river, at the mouth of Trail creek. In no one of the 5 blocks mentioned above can the government find 10,240 acres of unalienated land on which to base the issuance of a land warrant, and the act specifies that no warrants (except 1 for 5440 acres) shall be issued for a less amount.

Your petitioners are in the belief that the railway company, in locating the above-mentioned blocks, had but a single object in view in acquiring shore rights on lakes, rivers, and creeks, that is, in order to monopolize the carrying trade of the district by exacting high tolls from competitors for all landing privileges.

Your petitioners are also in the belief that what lands yet remain unalienated in blocks 5, 10, and 11 should only be acquired under the provisions of the mineral or preemption acts.

Among the many serious objections to the granting of mineral lands to the railway company is the unsettled question of the ownership of base ores in unpatented claims—a question certain to cause much expensive litigation before it is finally settled; and your petitioners are of opinion that one of the objects of the railroad company in endeavoring to get possession of this known mineral land is to lay claim to all the base ores and metals which may be found hereafter on unpatented claims, and by vexatious law-suits endeavor to obtain possession of such ores and metals. Many of your petitioners have also resided in this portion of the district long previous to the time its value as a mineral country became generally known,—and by their perseverance alone have the valuable mineral discoveries been made.

We, therefore, strongly protest against the handing over to a railroad company of the remainder of the unrecorded known mineral lands in this section.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the reserve on all blocks heretofore regarded as mineral lands, and the sale thereof refused on that account, together with the reserves on all blocks having within their boundaries either mineral locations, preemptions, timber limits, or purchased tracts, be withdrawn and canceled, as being set apart contrary to the letter and spirit of the act, and that the government absolutely refuse to alienate any lands under said act other than in 4-mile-square blocks which shall not include within their boundaries a recorded mineral claim, or preemption, or purchased tract, or timber limit, or navigable stream.

A Nelson Pioneer Commits Suicide.

On the afternoon of the 12th, at Spokane Falls, William McK. Dennee, Nelson's pioneer merchant, sent a bullet through his brain. That morning he left home apparently in his usual spirits, going first to his office, then to the mining exchange. He returned to his office accompanied by a friend, whom he left there, saying as he went out, "I'll be back soon." He then proceeded to a building which he owned on the corner of Sprague and Madison streets, entered a vacant storeroom, and ended his life, leaving no written message other than that he wished E. L. Morrison & Co. to do the undertaking.

G. B. Wright of Ainsworth says he met mr. Dennee half an hour before he killed himself, and he appeared and spoke in his usual pleasant and affable manner. His wife could give no reason for the act, saying that their domestic life had always been happy, mr. Dennee seldom referring to business affairs at home, giving as a reason that he did not wish her to worry.

It seems that he was negotiating with eastern parties for the sale of a Colville mine, named the Daisy, hoping to make $10,000 by the transaction. A hitch occurred, and the deal was likely to fall through. Being considerably involved and hard pressed for money, he had tried to make a raise by gambling—not playing himself, but staking a gambler to play for him. In doing this, the night before, he not only lost several hundred dollars ready money; but had a check cashed for $150, drawing it on a bank at which he had no funds.

John S. Atchinson of the Spokane National bank, an old friend of mr. Dennee's, says he first met Dennee at Virginia City, Montana, in 1864. He was then engaged in general merchandising, the firm being known as Rockfell & Dennee. They were well known in that region. Mr. Dennee sold out, and going to Deer Lodge entered into business with mr. Osborne, the firm's name being Osborne & Dennee. They were for some time the leading business house of the town. In 1876 mr. Dennee went to the Black Hills, Dakota, and became the most prominent merchant in Deadwood, his trade extending well over the Black Hills. He left that region and started on a round of the whole country, reaching many corners of it. In 1884, at the heighth of the gold fever in the Cœur d'Alene's, mr. Dennee arrived at Eagle City. He was broke, and did not have a quarter, but he started in business at Eagle City, and went after the end of the craze from that point to Murray. He was in business in Murray until the discoveries on South Fork, when he followed the throng over there, setting up business in Wardner, where he remained until he came to Spokane.

"I don't think any financial trouble," continued mr. Atchinson, "led him to suicide. He had made a half-dozen fortunes in business, and then lost them in speculation. Why, he could have set up a grocery store here, and made more money than any man in town. Whether he was broke or had plenty of money he was the same. Without a quarter or a place to keep one he was never down in the mouth. No; it was some other cause, but what it was I cannot comprehend."

Mr. Dennee and "Sandy" Divine started the first store at Nelson, in the spring of 1887, selling out in the fall of that year to R. E. Lemon and J. Fred Hume. He returned to Spokane Falls, and engaged in mining speculations, which invariably turned out bad.

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is acknowledged the best in the mountains.

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MOST OBSCENE WORD IN THE LANGUAGE.

"Bob" Ingersoll lectured in Philadelphia on October 21st on Walt Whitman and his poetry. The following are extracts from his address:

In the year 1855 the American people knew but little of books. Their ideas, their models were English. Young and Pollock, Addison and Watts, were regarded as great poets; some of the more reckless read Thomson's "Seasons" and the poems and novels of sir Walter Scott. A few, not quite orthodox, delighted in the mechanical monotony of Pope, and the really wicked—those lost to all religious shame—were worshipers of Shakespeare. The really orthodox Protestant, untroubled by doubts, considered Milton the greatest poet of them all. Byron and Shelley were hardly respectable—not to be read by young persons. It was admitted by all hands that Burns was a child of nature, of whom his mother was ashamed and proud.

At this time a young man—he to whom this testimonial is given—he upon whose head have fallen the snows of more than 70 winters—gave to the world a book, "Leaves of Grass." The book was, and is, the true transcript of a soul. The man is unmasked. No drapery of hypocrisy, no pretense, no fear. All customs were forgotten or disregarded, all rules broken—nothing mechanical—no imitation—spontaneous running and winding like a river, multitudinous in its thoughts as the waves of the sea—nothing mathematical or measured.

His book was received by many with disdain, with horror, with indignation and protest—by the few as a marvelous, almost miraculous message to the world—full of thought, philosophy, poetry, and music.

In the republic of mediocrity genius is dangerous. The heart of nature beats and throbs in his lines. The respectable prudes and pedagogues sound the alarm, and cry, or rather screech, "Is this a book for a young person?"

The provincial prudes, and others of like mold, pretend that love is a duty rather than a passion—a kind of self-denial—not an overmastering joy. They preach the gospel of pretense and pantalettes. In the presence of sincerity, of truth, they cast down their eyes and endeavor to feel immodest. To them the most beautiful thing is hypocrisy adorned with a blush.

They do not walk the streets of the city of life—they explore the sewers; they stand in the gutters and cry, "Unclean!" They pretend that beauty is a snare, that love is a Delilah; that the highway of joy is the broad road, lined with flowers and filled with perfume, leading to the city of eternal sorrow.

Since the year 1885 the American people have developed; they are somewhat acquainted with the literature of the world. They have witnessed the most tremendous of revolutions, not only upon the fields of battle, but in the world of thought. The American citizen has concluded that is hardly worth while being a sovereign, unless he has the right to think for himself.

And now, from this height, with the vantage ground of today, I propose to examine this book and to state in a general way, what Walt Whitman has done, what he has accomplished, and what place he has won in the world of thought.

Walt Whitman stood, when he published his book, where all stand tonight—on the perpetually moving line where history ends and prophecy begins. He knew something of song and story, of philosophy and art—much of the heroic dead, of brave suffering, of the thoughts of men, the habits of the people—rich as well as poor—familiar with labor, a friend of wind and wave, touched by love and friendship.

Walt Whitman announced the gospel of the body. He confronted the people. He denied the depravity of man. He insisted that love is not a crime; that men and women should be proudly natural; that they need not grovel on the earth and cover their faces for shame. He taught the dignity and glory of the father and mother; the sacredness of maternity.

Maternity, tender and pure as the tear of pity, holy as suffering—the crown, the flower, the ecstasy of love.

People had been taught from Bibles and from creeds that maternity was a kind of a crime; that the woman should be purified by some ceremony in some temple built in honor of some god. The barbarism was attacked by his "Leaves of Grass."

The glory of simple life was sung; a declaration of independence was made for each and all. And yet this appeal to manhood and to womanhood was misunderstood. It was denounced simply because it was in harmony with the great trend of nature. To me, the most obscene word in our language is celibacy.

It was not the fashion for people to speak or write their thoughts. We were flooded with the literature of hypocrisy. They cried out, "He is a defender of passion—he is a libertine! He lives in the mire. He lacks spirituality!"

Whoever differs with the multitude, especially with a led multitude—that is to say, a multitude of taggers—will find out from their leaders that he has committed an unpardonable sin. It is a crime to travel a road of your own, especially if you put up guide-boards for the information of others.

We cannot measure Shakespeare by a few lines, neither can we measure the Bible by a few chapters, nor "Leaves of Grass" by a few paragraphs. The trees of the forest are not all of one size. On some of the highest there are dead and useless limbs, and there may be growing beneath the bushes, weeds, and now and then a poisonous vine. If I were to edit the great book of the world, I might leave out some lines and I might leave out the best. I claim the right to choose. I give that right to all.

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NELSON

There will be at least 2 towns of importance in the mining districts adjacent to Kootenay lake, although others may be built up as the resources of the country become developed. In the the district known as Toad Mountain, NELSON is at present the only town. The site is owned by the Province and by the Canadian Pacific, and is situated at the head of navigation on the outlet or west arm of Kootenay lake. NELSON will be the eastern terminus of the Columbia & Kootenay branch of the Canadian Pacific. When that branch is completed to a connection with the main line at Calgary on the east, and through to Hope on the west, NELSON will be the chief division point. At present it is the main commercial town in the Kootenay Lake country, and every effort will be made by its people and its owners to maintain that lead. In Hot Springs district, where over 300 mineral locations have been made, several of which are already developed past the prospect stage, AINSWORTH is the only town to which they are all directly tributary, its site being less than 6 miles distant from any and but 3 from most of them. The townsite is owned by George J. Ainsworth, a California capitalist, who will make every endeavor to improve it. Already general merchandise stores, hotels, and other businesses are established, and the future of the town is assured. Business and residence lots in both Ainsworth and Nelson for sale by HOUSTON, INK & ALLAN, Nelson.

AINSWORTH

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First-class work guaranted. Particular attention paid to mail orders from mining camps.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Shepherd, Seims & Co. have been awarded the contract for building the Great Northern railway from the summit of the Rockies to the Columbia river, the line passing within 7 miles of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. The point at which it will cross the Columbia is not known to outsiders, nor is it known as to whether Spokane Falls will be on the main line or on a branch.

A wreck on the Southern Pacific near Salem, Oregon, on the 12th, resulted in the death of 5 people, and the serious injury of about 50 more. While crossing a 600-foot trestle, the engineer felt it give way. He gave a short whistle and set the brakes. The train moved ahead about 50 yards as it went down, and the wreck was the work of less than a minute. A coroner's jury has since brought in a verdict that the accident was the result of an unsound, unsafe bridge, and that the Southern Pacific Railway Company is guilty of criminal negligence in allowing such a structure to stand and be used for the passage of trains.

On the night of the 11th a special passenger train of 4 coaches on the Great Western railway of England, while running at the rate of 50 miles an hour, ran into a freight train at Fitzwarren station, near Taunton. The force of the collision was such that the first coach of the special was literally smashed into matchwood. Immediately after the collision sparks from the engine set on fire the debris, and before anything could be done 6 occupants of the first coach were slowly burned to death. The accident is the first on that road since 1874, and was caused by the failure of a signal man to display the proper signals. About 50 people were aboard the special, being passengers who had arrived that day at Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

The United States supreme court has decided that a citizen has not the inherent right to sell intoxicating liquors by retail, and that municipalities have the right to designate whom to grant and whom to refuse liquor licenses. Justice Field of California delivered the opinion.

It is now positively certain that Jay Gould has secured control of the Union Pacific railroad; at least that is what he himself says. Those interested in the deal with him which led to the acquistion of this property, or rather to the re-establishment of his power in it, are, according to his own statement, William and John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company.

The official recount of the votes polled in the New Westminster district election gave Sword 470, Ladner 275, Thompson 145, and Greer 57. The 2 latter will lose their deposit of $200, they not having received half as many votes as the successful candidate.

H. B. Roycraft, absconding superintendent of the provincial police, is now living in a little town on the Columbia river in Oregon. He is nearly dead, and would not be recognized by his former friends. Consumption is the disease that will soon end his career on earth.

Residents of Aberdeen, a town in west Washington, have forcibly removed all Chinese from the place. Since their forced exodus, all branches of business carried on by the Chinese are conducted by whites.

The latest purchases of silver made by the treasury department of the United Statet were at figures ranging between $1.02 and $1.03 an ounce.

Many people along the Canadian Pacific remember "boodler" McGarigle, who made Banff hot springs his headquarters during his enforced stay in Canada. On his return to Chicago he paid a fine of $1000, and all criminal suits pending against him were quashed. At the time of his escape from Chicago, C. R. Matson was sheriff of Cook county, and he had it in for McGarigle ever since. The men met for the first time, not long since, at a political meeting, and McGarigle walked up to Matson, held out his hand and said, "How are you, Matson? It is a long time since I met you last." Matson's face flushed, and without deigning to take notice of the proffered hand, he drew back his mighty arm and smote his former prisoner a hard blow on the tip of the nose, breaking that shapely organ. McGarigle fell to the floor, and as soon as he recovered hastened away.

A Mountain of Mica in British Columbia.

Kamloops Sentinel, 15th: On the 6th Louis Victor and a party of Indians returned to Kamloops from a 7-week prospecting trip up North Thompson river. They had 25 horses with them, and although they had difficult work, made the up journey of 300 miles in less than 2 weeks. The country around the headwaters of the river and the Tete Juane Cache was covered with a foot of snow. Notwithstanding this impediment to the work of prospecting, they located the mica mines which they were in search of, camping at the mines 3 weeks, staking out claims. The ledge located shows a width of 40 and a height of 40 feet on the side of the mountain and the indications are that they have struck a mountain of mica. Some fine samples were secured and brought in, the largest of which was about 10×18 inches surface, and almost as clear as crystal. Cubes of almost 2 feet were exposed in places, a slice from one of which was broken in two in being brought to town. The mica splits readily to any thickness desired, and is undoubtedly of as good quality as can be obtained anywhere, and its locators have evidently struck it rich.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His honor the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to make the following appointment: 31st October, 1890.

Gerard B. Nagle, of Hot Springs, esquire, to be mining recorder for all that portion of the district of West Kootenay which lies to the east of the 117th meridian, vice Henry Anderson, esquire, and a collector under the "Provincial Revenue Tax Act" for the said district.

HAMBER & THYNNE,

REAL ESTATE AND MINING BROKERS

AND

INSURANCE AGENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE

We now represent a company prepared to take risks in the Kootenay Lake country on buildings, stocks, saw-mills, mining machniery, etc., at low rates.

FIRST-CLASS COMPANY

Offices—105 West Baker Street, **Nelson, B. C.,** and McConnell Block, Water Street, **Vancouver.**

FURNITURE

JAMES McDONALD & CO.

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

MAIN STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

PIANOS ORGANS

Geo. E. R. Ellis, F.C.S.

Member of Society of Chemical Industry; Author of "Practical Organic Analysis," of "The Iron Ores of the World," Etc., Etc. Expert in the "Bluebird" Mining Suit.

MINING EXPERT AND CHEMIST

NELSON, B. C.

REVISED ASSAY CHARGES.

Silver, Gold or Lead	$1 50
Copper	2 50
Silver and Lead	2 00
Silver, Gold and Lead	2 00
Silver and Copper	3 00
Silver, Gold and Copper	4 00
Silver and Gold	2 00
Three samples for Silver or for Lead	3 50

Mineral properties managed and reported upon. Interests of non-residents attended to.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

For MINERAL CLAIMS require to be published nine weeks in a newspaper other than the British Columbia Gazette; their publication in THE MINER will cost the applicant FIFTY-FIVE CENTS a line.

Notice is hereby given that Duncan Gilchrist, Charles Rossiter, and Frank Leslie Fitch have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the "Union," situated in the Hot Springs sub-division, Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, are notified to forward their objections to me within sixty days from date of publication. G. C. TUNSTALL, gold commissioner.

Revelstoke, October 8th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the Revelstoke Mining Company has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the United, situated in the Hot Springs camp, Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections to me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Revelstoke, October 23rd, 1890.

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

Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within 60 days from date of publication.

G. C. TUNSTALL, gold commissioner.

Nelson, November 10th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that James M. Buckley, Edward J. Roberts, and William H. Jackson have filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Arkansas, situated in the Hot Springs subdivision, Kootenay lake.

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

G. C. TUNSTALL, government agent.

Revelstoke, October 23rd, 1890.

Main Street, REVELSTOKE

R. E. LEMON

Railroad Avenue, SPROAT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Groceries, Clothing, Hardware

WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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

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

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

On Monday of last week miss Eska Butler, a former resident of Ainsworth, died of typhoid fever at Whatcom, Washington. Miss Butler was a great favorite in Hot Springs district, and leaves a father and mother to mourn her loss.

On the 12th instant at Tacoma, Washington, miss Ada V. Sutton, youngest sister of mrs. G. B. Wright and mrs. A. D. Wheeler of Ainsworth, was united in marriage to A. E. Bull, a Tacoma merchant. The ceremony took place in St. Luke's church, and is described by all the Tacoma papers as being a swell affair—the young couple having the assistance of 6 groomsmen and 7 bridesmaids in launching them on the sea of matrimony.

The owners of the Ainsworth townsite do not propose to let Balfour get away with the baggage of Hot Springs camp, and propose to construct a crib wharf, south of the present one, some 400 feet into the lake. It will be so built that landings can be made on either side, and will be large enough to accommodate the steamers of both the Hendryx and Mara lines.

Northern Pacific surveyors have run 2 lines from Kootenay station to the Kootenay river. One line strikes the river at Sinclair's ranch, 3 miles below Bonner's Ferry, and the other at Deep creek, 7 miles below the Ferry. The engineers are now retracing their steps, reducing the curves and grades on the located lines.

The most important station on the Northern Pacific between Missoula, Montana, and Spokane Falls, Washington, is Kootenay, Idaho, and nine-tenths of its business is to and from the mining camps in British Columbia.

Michael Driscoll, esquire, of the Palace hotel at the boundary line, is about starting a home for sea-sick female travelers. Mr. Driscoll is nothing if not public spirited, and his pity for suffering humanity is becoming so well known that even the down-trodden African does not hesitate to appeal to him for relief.

After putting in 6 months hard licks in dodging flying rocks and aiding H. F. Keefer grade the east end of the Columbia & Kootenay railway, Dan Dunn throws up the sponge and declares his intention of taking a short vacation back at Ottawa, the Dominion's capital city. Mr. Dunn says he intends returning to Nelson in February.

The saw-mill at Pilot bay has started up, and is sawing good lumber. Its owners have purchased 200,000 feet of logs from Charles Crossman of Bonner's Ferry, and will have them rafted from the head of the lake to the mill. D. P. Kane, one of the employes, had a finger badly injured in the machinery, and was taken to Ainsworth on Monday for medical attendance. Dr. LaBau amputated the finger.

Personals: Hugh Madden left today for his old home in West St. Gabriel, Quebec. After an absence of 20 years, Hugh will find that the only people to take a lively interest in him will be his father and mother, they alone remembering his good qualities and forgetting his bad ones when an urchin on the old farm. Henry Giegerich of Anaconda, Montana, came in this week to look at his mining interests in Hot Springs district. He is one of A. D. Wheeler's partners, and the Krao and Skyline are 2 of their best-known claims. Speaking of the wood business, mr. Giegerich says the wood company of which he is manager sent 85,000 cords of wood down a 15-mile flume this year, the yards of the company being 4 miles below Anaconda. G. B. Nagle is in Nelson on his way to Ainsworth to assume his official duties as constable, mining recorder, and collector of taxes. Mr. Nagle will make a competent official, as he has already had experience at Donald. Mr. and mrs. A. D. Wheeler of Ainsworth go out on the next trip of the Galena. Mr. Wheeler will return from Kootenay station, and will join his wife later on. They intend to spend the winter in the east. W. V. Hill of Winnipeg arrived in Nelson this week, merely to see how his brothers Alf and Wilson were getting along. The Hill brothers are owners of some of the best property in Winnipeg, as well as some good property in Nelson.

Revelstoke Star, 15th: P. M. Walker, Lochie McDonald, Jack Evans, and Charles Holton are placer mining on the Lardeaux. Two of them are sinking a shaft and the other 2 washing. They are believed to be doing well, and their long stay in that locality is proof of it. They have some nice coarse gold on hand. A mr. Stobart is washing by himself not far from the above-named parties.

A Constable Appointed at Ainsworth.

Revelstoke Star, 15th: "It will be seen by the official notice herein published that Gerard B. Nagle has been appointed mining recorder and tax collector at Hot Springs in place of Henry Anderson, removed. The Star congratulates that mining camp upon the change."

Evidently, the editor of the Star has it in for mr. Anderson for depriving that left rib of the Kamloops Sentinel of advertising patronage to which it was not entitled. Mr. Anderson was merely a commission mining recorder (that is, he received a percentage of the fees he collected), and was not a salaried official, as the Star would like to make it appear; nor was mr. Anderson "removed." The appointment of a constable was asked for at Ainsworth, and several candidates were in the field for the appointment, among them mr. Anderson. The people of Ainsworth could not, or would not, agree on a resident of the town, and the appointment went to mr. Nagle, an outsider, who was not a candidate, but who is in every way competent to perform the duties of the office. As the amount of business transacted at Ainsworth at present does not justify the appointment of a mining recorder and collector of taxes, mr. Nagle received these appointments also. Mr. Anderson can turn over the books to the new mining recorder with the satisfaction of knowing that the records are in good shape, and with the full knowledge that he did more than any other man in West Kootenay to rid the district of an official whose acts were not above suspicion. Mr. Anderson is building up a good business as conveyancer and mining broker, and no man in the province is more capable of giving claim-owners sound advice as to the provisions of the Mineral Act.

Reports from the Big Bend Placers.

Revelstoke Star, 15th: D. C. McGillivray and Frank Lang have come in from French creek. The Consolation company have been 4 days on their pay-streak, and were taking out about the same that mr. Goodwin did last year. They will not return this winter, Lang being troubled with rheumatism and McGillivray complaining that the air in the tunnel is becoming unhealthy for his lungs. Hunker McDonald and the China cook are still working. The Columbia River hydraulic company on Smith creek is in first-class condition, all parties satisfied with what the 7 men are doing. George Laforme started from Revelstoke for Big Bend last Sunday with his pack train and 5 head of beeves, which he brought in from Spallumcheen and will slaughter to supply the camp.

TIME CHECKS LOST.

Three time checks, issued by Whitehead & McLean to Charles Stewart, Robert Henderson, and —— Moore, were lost before presentation. Payment on the checks has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to The Miner office, Nelson.

W. F. TEETZEL,

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

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything usually kept in first-class drug stores.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

T. V. THURBURN,

(Late J. E. Walsh)

Has now on hand Medicines, Fishing Tackle, Stationery, Clothing, Hats, and Sundries.

15 East Baker Street, Nelson.

For Sale at THURBURN'S a double-barrel 12-bore FOWLING-PIECE—Damascus twist.

HOOVER & CRADDOCK,

Nelson, B. C.

Dealers in all kinds of Farm Produce

HAY AND GRAIN.

Consignments of Fresh Fruit will be Received Weekly from Spokane Falls.

GOOD CORRAL AND STABLING.

All accounts due and all bills against the late firm of Cook & Hoover will be settled by the above firm.

GILKER & WELLS,

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
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Fancy and toilet goods, patent medicines, fruits, tobaccos, cigars, stationery, etc.

Postoffice Store, Nelson, B. C.

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CONVEYANCING.

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