

The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

# THE MINER

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

WHOLE NUMBER 766

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, October 21, 1893.

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*Should you wish to Secure  
any of the Bargains which  
his Big Stock of Groceries,  
Liquors, Hardware, and  
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**G. A. BIGELOW & CO.**  
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Carry Complete Stocks of all lines of  
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Liquors and Cigars handled to the  
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Agents for Anheuser-Bush (St. Louis)  
Beer, the best Made in America.

NELSON.

**HAVE YOU SEEN THE  
TEMPTING DISPLAY OF**

**Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,  
and Silverware, Shown in the  
Warerooms of**

**HUNT & DOVER**  
**The Jewellers.**

*Great Bargain can be had for Cash.*

BAKER STREET,

NELSON. B. C.

## HOUSTONIAN LAND POLICY

**HO! ALL YE THAT THIRST FOR TOWN  
LOTS IN NELSON, COME.**

**Partake of the Government Land Without  
Money and Without Price, for Behold the  
Voice of the "Prof! John" is Crying in  
the Wilderness.**

The auction sale of government lots last Saturday continues to furnish the chief topic of conversation in the town. It is safe to say that no single move on the part of the government has created more local dissatisfaction. It is a dissatisfaction which can be borne very philosophically, even by the government, for one half of the complaints are urged from diametrically opposite reasons from the remaining half. Complaints of such a nature, that to please both parties would have been impossible.

The sentiment of one half the kickers is voiced by the Tribune which says locally:

"The best thing that both the government and the Canadian Pacific can do, that is if they want to see Nelson a town is for them to offer 100 lots at auction, at an upset price of \$5, the purchasers to erect buildings within six months."

This is backed editorially by pointing out an evident mistake in the fixing of the upset prices on the lots on the east and west sides of Ward creek. The editorial comment then continues:

"The officials at Victoria act as if they want to 'couch' the man, who by living here, are improving the town and making property valuable. This, it is argued by the friends of these officials, is done in the interest of the speculators who have bought lots in Nelson. The question might be asked, 'What would be the value of the speculator's lots were no buildings erected?' And no buildings will be erected as long as the government demands as much for a lot from the man who must build, as from the man who is not required to build, and who only buys for speculation. It would be better for the town, better for the government, and better for the speculator, if the government would say to those looking for a location on which to build homes: 'Go to Nelson select two 25-foot lots, erect a home thereon within a specified time, and at the end of that time the crown grant will be delivered to you on payment of the usual fee of \$5.' In that way population would be centered at Nelson, and there would be a demand for business property. As it is now there is no demand for either business or residence property. Business men do not locate in towns in which there are no families; and men of family will not locate at Nelson for the reason that residence property is held at prices far beyond its value."

While it must be conceded that the editor of the Tribune is as well posted on real-estate transfers and prices, to say nothing of speculation, as any man in the Kootenay, the above must not be swallowed thoughtlessly.

In the first place, even if the government made a mistake originally in its town lots policy, the mistake was of such a nature that any attempt to remedy it along the lines suggested by the Tribune, would be a far greater injustice than following the present lines to the end.

Several years ago the government laid out a townsite at this point in connection with the C. P. R., the idea being that under ordinary circumstances this would become a central receiving and supply point for the region round about. This idea shared by others who purchased lots in good faith from the government at what was then the going price. These men endured the unavoidable discomforts attendant upon first settlement in a new country. They built homes and established business houses. These properties were given something of a permanent value by the faith of the owners, that the government who sold the real estate would protect the purchasers by pursuing such a course as would maintain the values. Certainly the throwing on the market of an unusual and uncalled for number of lots at uncertain intervals, and at merely nominal prices, would destroy whatever present value the property of the original purchasers may have, and leave the government open to the charge of obtaining their money under false pretences.

The question as to the value of the speculators' lots in case no buildings were erected becomes pointless when carefully considered. Town lots, however fertile the soil, do not furnish within themselves a means of subsistence. The mere act of giving a man a lot on which to build will not provide for his family, and a town can not be built unless it furnishes either within it, or in the vicinity employment for its inhabitants. Houses are built only as the owner is satisfied that his investment will be advanced by so doing. The speculations of the owner of the lot, therefore, concerns him very little.

The term speculation is open to a question as to whether it should be applied any more to the man who in the ordinary course invests his money in a lot at the going price, than to the man who purchases a lot by a decline or advance, or an advance, than to the man who purchases a lot from the government. The man who erects a house,

knowing full well that local feeling will enable him to secure the lot at materially reduced figures, as compared with current prices, when the auction sale comes around.

The upset price placed on at least some of the lots was no higher than prices paid two years ago for adjoining property. Those who invested their money at that time in the belief that prices would advance will hardly agree with the statement that the government is acting in the interests of speculators.

If 100 lots were placed on the market at the present time, at an upset price of \$5 per lot, the result would be that half a dozen heads of families might secure lots and the rest would either remain unsold or fall into the hands of those who could afford to fulfill the building conditions on speculation, and wait till the government lots were disposed of.

One fact which should not be overlooked is that the government is not holding these lots in trust for the people of Nelson but for the people of the entire province. People whose taxes and whose property have gone to subsidize railroads to build to this point, and who have a right to expect a reasonable general return.

The question might be asked, "Why will the Tribune land policy not fit other localities? Why has not its editor the courage of his convictions?" In the town of New Denver for instance, he could furnish such an example of the force of his argument as would cover the government with everlasting confusion. Why not say to home-seekers "Go to New Denver, look over the McGillivray addition. Select two lots. Build on them, and hand over \$5 for a deed, and the lots are yours." In this way "population would be centered in New Denver, and there would be a demand for business property. Business men do not locate in towns where there are no families."

Is it possible that men of families are not locating at New Denver because "residence property is held at prices far beyond its value."

Come along Brer, John, let's see how the thing works.

## PAYING UP ON LOTS

**Those who Have Purchased Lots Consider it  
Advisable to Cash in.**

During the week a rumor was spread to the effect that the majority of those who had purchased lots at the sale had thrown them up. Inquiry developed the fact that all but two of the first payments have been made, and those two are expected in a few days, as a short extension of time was granted them.

In a conversation with regard to the matter it was learned that the government endeavored to base the upset price on a combination of the last prices and the present condition of the market. No intention was manifested to favor those who had squatted on lots, and such will at no time be the policy of the government.

While this may be true, there can be no doubt that some from the fact of their being squatters secured bargains. In certain circles a feeling exists that the government is too lax in dealing with these cases.

As to those who have squatted on government lots which they failed to purchase at the sale, nothing has as yet been definitely settled, and no official expression of opinion could be secured. In view of the tone expressed by the officials in Victoria it is not unlikely that squatters will be treated with scant courtesy.

## THAT KASLO MAYOR

**Makes a Judicial Skip in Entailing his  
Vagrants on Nelson.**

His worship, Mayor Green, of Kaslo, attired in his robes of office, seems bent on making "the punishment fit the crime," with offenders who come under his notice.

This week he sentenced Scotty MacDougall to three months imprisonment for vagrancy and bundled Scotty off on the steamer Ainsworth, bound for Nelson as he thought, for a three months sojourn with P. C. Miles.

The officials at this end did not see the joke in harboring and feeding the surplus population of Kaslo, so Scotty was given a return trip to Kaslo on Thursday.

As the new city proceeds with house-keeping it will have many things in municipal ethics to learn, which as yet neither she nor her sponsors have dreamed of.

## Reed and Robinson Bonded

The Reed and Robinson group, on Four Mile Creek was recently bonded by John Finch and Patsy Clark for \$40,000. A further bond of \$10,000 has been placed by the same parties on the Jenny Lind, an adjoining claim.

The Reed and Robinson was bonded by Messrs. Jowett and Chadbourne for \$10,000, on behalf of a London company, but it was dropped at the beginning of the silver slump.

## KASLO'S CITY OFFICIALS

**RECEIVE THEIR APPOINTMENTS ON  
WEDNESDAY.**

**The New Municipal Engine will be Directed  
Against the Theatre Comique.—The City  
Council will Endeavor to Secure a  
Refund of Government Taxes.**

The Kaslo City council held its second meeting on Wednesday evening. The various standing committees were appointed, and the council proceeded to the selection of city officials.

Harry Anderson, formerly of Retallick & Anderson, of Ainsworth, was appointed city clerk.

Arthur Sherwood, formerly employed by the management of the Comique as constable, in accordance with the terms of the license, was appointed Chief Constable. Cole Marchison was appointed Assistant Constable.

C. W. McCann, as city solicitor, will steer the civic barque through the troubled legal waters.

The Council then considered a lengthy petition re the Theatre Comique. This place was designated as a standing menace to law and order, and a disgrace to the town. This petition was engineered by the saloon-keepers, and quite extensively signed by the citizens. The petition was discussed at some length, and was referred to the police committee for report.

It was resolved to take steps to secure and furnish quarters for the holding of future meetings of council.

Steps will be taken to secure a rebate on the licenses and other taxes collected from the town by the provincial government. It is hoped in this way to gather some funds for the immediate carrying on of the affairs of the city until such time as the local revenues begin to come in.

After some informal discussion of the situation, the council then adjourned.

## WANTS HER CHILDREN

**Mrs. Lynch Will Have them or Send her  
Husband to Jail.**

During the week a sad-eyed woman clothed in widow's weeds, waited on Commissioner Fitzstubs and poured into his sympathetic ear the old, old story of man's duplicity. The details of the story are about as follows: She was married to Frank James Lynch some years ago, and two children were the result of the union. While residing in Portland, Oregon, the couple separated owing to a series of difficulties, and Mrs. Lynch assumed the charge of the two little girls, then only infants. They were placed in a home for children, and there remained until Lynch, who had permission to visit them, succeeded in carrying them off under the eyes of the astonished nurse.

Since that time they have remained with Lynch. About this time Lynch became acquainted with a woman called Neta Parker, and the children were placed under her care where they have remained since last spring. Lynch was engaged in the saloon business during the summer at Ainsworth and Kaslo. A few weeks ago he came down to Nelson and married Miss Parker. After this the newly wedded couple left for Revelstoke just in time to avoid meeting wife number one, who is making a determined effort to secure the custody of her children.

In concluding her story Mrs. Lynch stated that the only excuse that could be urged for the second marriage was the fact that divorce proceedings have been instituted, and are now pending, which Lynch evidently intended to let go by default and which he may have supposed were completed.

Mrs. Lynch was given a requisition for the children, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Lynch on a charge of bigamy. The mother will proceed to Revelstoke and give the father the alternative of giving up the children or going to jail.

## FAILED TO FORK OVER

**The Bond on the Majestic for \$16,000 Let go  
By Default.**

Constable P. Miles is considerably better off now than he was this morning. He had the Majestic claim bonded to a Mr. Pierce, and he failed to take up the bond. The Majestic is a free-milling gold property located about three-fourths of a mile west of the Poorman mine. The lead shows 2 1/2 feet of clean quartz, and is strong and well defined. It has been traced for a distance of 1300 feet and stripped at various points. Average assays give the ore a value of \$25 per ton. Pierce drove the tunnel in to 140 feet, and left 250 tons of ore on the dump but his eastern backers failed to come to time, and so now Paddy considers himself \$10,000 ahead by the fact.

**A BROKEN LEDGE**

"Turns them to shape and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.—Shakespeare." That scientific men are not able to escape from the common fate of their less informed brothers, and fall into grievous errors, is proved by the career of the great Darwin. He came upon his evolution theory, and astonished the world by boldly declaring that our beloved though remote ancestors were in the habit of swinging from bough to bough in their native forests. In casting about in the animal world for the probable ancestor of man, Darwin appears to have entirely overlooked the claims of that humble but useful animal—the mule. In this animal there certainly appears quite as many of the characteristics usually called "human" as can be found in any ape, notwithstanding any closer resemblances in the mere physical outlining. Chief among the points of resemblance between man and the mule is the inherent tendency of both to kick. Kick they must and will. If there is nothing much to kick at, a shadow will do quite as well as the substance.

The government sale of lots occasioned the latest and most vigorous kick in the vicinity of Nelson. A number of people grew tired of waiting for the uncertain and widely separated sale of lots by the government, and squatted on the government lots, and after building anything from shacks to houses, waited. After several vigorous demands had been made for a sale of lots, the government fell into line and the sale was held. While it is true that it is a difficult and almost impossible task to please everyone, still it is usually almost as difficult to displease on every side. This, however, was accomplished by the recent sale. And accomplished with a completeness of detail worthy of a more important cause.

In the first place the government was dissatisfied. It felt that the mere act of squatting was an injustice from the known fact that in all cases, competitive bidding is shut off when the time comes for the squatter to buy. No one will be mean enough to bid against a home which a man has built in good faith. The result is that such lots never bring more than \$5 above the upset price. To place this price at anything like the going figures for real estate is to call forth a howl of indignation from those interested, and to fail to do so is to take their wares to a poor market. The custom has been to give these squatters a number of privileges not usually accorded to the ordinary purchaser, and several attempts to cut these privileges down have not met with success. The government has grown weary of playing the short end of the game, and now has solemnly registered its kick and says: "This is the last time."

Then the real estate men are kicking. They say that government sales are invariably held at a time when times are dull and there is little doing. They also say that the upset price is placed away below the going market price of similar lots held by others. This has, so they claim, a tendency to keep the market depressed, and from the uncertainty of the times when the sales will be held, encourage people to hold off for an auction, instead of buying in the regular way as they ordinarily would.

The squatters come in to swell the chorus of kicks. They say that without people a town cannot be built, and that those who are willing to come in and make homes here should be treated with much more consideration than the government has shown them. They kick at the upset prices, saying that they were generally too high considering the state of the market, and in support of this point out the fact that very few lots were sold outside of those held by persons compelled to buy or lose their homes. Finally everyone joins hands in a grand combination kick. The government methods of disposing of lots is contrasted with those of the C. P. R. From the latter company a lot can be purchased at any time and a definite contract entered into. Those desiring a government lot must await the slow process of a public auction sale, or run the chances of a squatter.

Anyone who imagines that the propensity to kick is confined to those who deal in real estate, is very much mistaken.

# NELSON LOTS

Also Lots for Sale in *NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.*

The business man has his moments when he lays aside his "cash customer" smile and give vent to his feelings in language more picturesque than poetical. When times are bad he kicks because they are bad and trade is dull. When things shift a point or two for the better he kicks because they are not better yet. Those whom he is owing show a grim determination to have their money at once, and those against whom he is holding accounts show an equal firmness in avoiding the evil hour of settlement. Pet stocks, laid in during a moment of weakness fail to sell, while the stock which goes astray on a railway line, is demanded in an impatient manner not at all soothing to his feelings. The carelessness of clerks and the crankiness of customers, all furnish themes for his eloquence and his kicks.

The rich man kicks because values are tumbling about with the most appalling recklessness. Investments counted perfectly safe, suddenly take on a shaky look when his funds are wrapped up beyond all hope. Vicious of the poor-house wander in his bewildered brain, as one disaster after another is reported with a regularity quite exasperating. The poor man kicks. If he is out of work he kicks because he cannot find anything to do, and dozens of little bills are pressing. If he is at work, he then has just cause of complaint in the smallness of his wages, the number of his hours of labor and the hard nature of his task.

The miner kicks because after spending months, or even years of toilsome search after mineral, the market slumps just at the time when he makes a good location, and a sale is almost impossible. The investor kicks when he finds the prospect which he regarded as promising, suddenly deprived of its immediate value, and he is forced to await the slow process of "better times" to even up.

And so it goes. Man kicks when he is born; kicks as he lives; and kicks when he comes to die.

**SAYING FAREWELL**

The Friends of Rev. Thos. H. Rogers Present Him with a Purse.

Rev. Thos. H. Rogers, who enjoys the distinction of being the first Presbyterian missionary located in the Southern Kootenay district, took leave of his many friends in Nelson, on Wednesday morning.

On the evening prior to his departure a large number of his friends assembled at the residence of Capt. McMorris to tender him a farewell. When the refreshments were served, a neat little purse, which would assay well in kind wishes and gold, was placed beside his cup, as a token of the esteem in which his friends held him.

The clergyman's lot in the western mining town is no sinecure. There are so many opportunities for natures of the "good samaritan" stripe, and stipends are not so large. Mr. Rogers was never backward in this respect. By personal solicitation and endeavor he has assisted many a deserving as well as undeserving case of distress, and even those who never listened to his preaching have some idea of the extent of his usefulness. Mr. Rogers goes to Nanaimo. The vacancy caused by Mr. Rogers' resignation will be filled by a young missionary, Mr. Black.

Capt. Duncan and J. Dunlop arrived from Hall creek to-day. They located the Fern claim, a gold property, last spring, and the summer's work has shown satisfactory results.

The Perry Mining Map continues to make friends with those who require anything like authentic information concerning the different mining divisions of West Kootenay. Commissioner

Law writing from Chicago, regrets that the map was not entered in the arts competition at the Columbian exhibition.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

NELSON, WEST KOOTENAY, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. BY VIRTUE OF a warrant of execution issued at the suit of A. J. Marks and Charles Van Ness, issued and to be directed against the goods and chattels of E. D. Ainsworth. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest, of the said A. D. Ainsworth, in a certain mineral claim known as the "Buffalo," which is an undivided one-sixth interest in the said claim, as on record in the mining recorder's office at New Denver, District of West Kootenay, Province of British Columbia, situate three and one-half miles up Four-Mile Creek adjoining the North Star mineral claim, in the "Slocan" mining division of West Kootenay District, Province of British Columbia, to recover the sum of \$275.37, amount of said judgment besides sheriff's costs, and charges authorized by law. All of which I shall expose for sale at the court-house, Nelson, on the 20th day of October, A. D., 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon. W. P. ROBINSON, Deputy-Sheriff. Nelson, Oct. 13, 1893.

This sale is adjourned till Saturday, 28th day of October, 1893, at the same hour and place. W. P. ROBINSON, Deputy-Sheriff. Nelson, Oct. 18th, 1893.

**TENDERS.**

**NOTICE.**

THE HALL MINES, LIMITED.

TENDERS for hauling ore in sacks from the Silver King mine, to a point in or near Nelson, will be received up to noon, on 27th Oct., at the office of the company, Nelson, B. C.

Tenders must state the rate per ton on ore, and the number of tons that the tenderer will be prepared to haul within a period of 14 days from the date of contract. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted. H. E. CROASDAILE, Agent.

## Building Materials.

**Lumber,  
Brick,  
Sand.**

Get quotations on these Materials from

**Geo. H. Keefer.**

**NOTICE.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. S. FARWELL, as agent for the Josephine Mining Company, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown grant in favor of the "Josephine" mineral claim. The "Josephine" is a northerly extension of the "Highland." Lot 258, Group 1, and is situate about 2 1/2 miles north-west from Ainsworth. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication. N. FITZSTUBBS, Gold Commissioner. Nelson, B.C., July 20th, 1893.**

**NOTICE.**

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements. Wellington Mineral Claim. **TAKE NOTICE THAT I, AS AGENT FOR the Kootenay & Columbia Prospecting and Mining Company Limited, free miner's certificate No. 44,298, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. EDWARD WATTS Dated this first day of August, 1893.**

*A new Railway under Construction.  
Buy before the Market rises in the Railway  
Centre and Seat of Government of  
West Kootenay.  
Choice Building and Residence Property.*

REBATE ALLOWED FOR THE ERECTION OF GOOD BUILDINGS

Apply for Prices, Maps, etc., to **FRANK FLETCHER**, Land Commissioner C. & K. Ry. Co., NELSON, B.C.

**CROWN GRANT APPLICATION.**

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION.**

BLUE JAY MINERAL CLAIM. New Denver Mining District. **TAKE NOTICE THAT WE, R. E. LEMON, free miner's certificate No. 43,312, and Scott McDonald, free miner's certificate No. 46,425, intend sixty days from date hereof to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this first day of August, 1893.**

**NOTICE.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Frank Fitch, as agent for Maxwell Stevenson, has filed the necessary papers, and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the "Highlander" mineral claim. The "Highlander" is situated about half a mile south of Ainsworth, and one-quarter of a mile from Kootenay Lake. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within sixty days from the date of this publication. N. FITZSTUBBS, Gold Commissioner. Nelson, B. C., Aug. 23, 1893.

**NOTICE.**

MINERAL ACT, 1893. Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements. "Jay Gold" Mineral Claim. **TAKE NOTICE THAT I, as agent for the Shafer Gold and Silver Mining Company, free miner's certificate No. 43,610, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. THOMAS JOHNSON. Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 23**

**NOTICE.**

MINERAL ACT, 1893. Notice of application for Certificate of Improvements. "Shafer" Mineral Claim. **TAKE NOTICE THAT I, as agent for the Shafer Gold and Silver Mining Company, free miner's certificate No. 43,610, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements. THOMAS JOHNSON. Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 23**

**NOTICE.**

MINERAL ACT, 1893. Notice of application for Certificate of Improvements. "Bobtail" Mineral Claim. **TAKE NOTICE THAT I, as agent for the Shafer Gold and Silver Mining Company, free miner's certificate No. 43,610, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. THOMAS JOHNSON. Dated this 18th day of August, 1893. Aug 23**

**NOTICE.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY** days from date hereof I intend to apply for a Crown grant to the "Etina" mineral claim situated on Toad Mountain, West Kootenay District. This application will be made under clause 35, "Mineral Act, 1891." Copies of the field notes and plat can be seen at the office of the Government agent, Nelson. **CHARLES VAN NESS. Nelson, B.C., July 10th, 1893. 158-8**

**NOTICE.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. S. FARWELL, as agent for Oliver Durant and Alex H. Turbot, has filed the necessary papers, and made application for Crown grants in favor of the "Centre Star" and "Idaho" mineral claims, situated about five miles west from the Town of Trail. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication. N. FITZSTUBBS, Gold Commissioner. Nelson, B. C., Sept. 6th, 1893.**

**TRANSPORTATION TIME TABLES.**



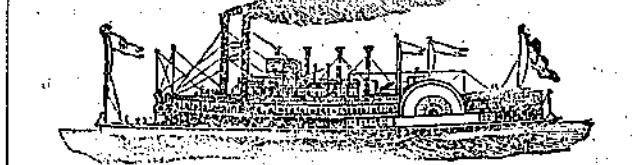
The Cheapest and Most Direct Route, From **NELSON, KASLO** and all Kootenay Points To the **PACIFIC COAST** and to the **EAST.**

**TRAINS TO AND FROM NELSON DAILY.** Direct Connection at Robson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening. With Steamer for Revelstoke, where connection is made with Canadian Pacific Eastbound and Westbound through trains. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED. BAGGAGE CHECKED TO DESTINATION, NO CUSTOMS DIFFICULTIES. Equipment unsurpassed, combining Palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars. For information as to rates, time, etc., apply to nearest agent. **J. HAMILTON, Agent, NELSON.** Or to **Geo. Mel. Brown, District Passenger, Agent, VANCOUVER.**

**COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO.**

(LIMITED)

**TIME CARD NO. 8.**



INTO EFFECT SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1893

**REVELSTOKE ROUTE.** STEAMER COLUMBIA connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke for all Eastern and Coast points. Leaves Robson—Tuesdays, and Fridays at 7 p.m. Leaves Revelstoke—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 a.m. Passengers from Nelson should take the C. & K. train leaving at 3 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays.

**NORTHPORT ROUTE.** STEAMER COLUMBIA, running in connection with the C. & K. Railway and the S. F. & N. Railway between Nelson and Spokane, making close connection at Spokane with Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific for all points east and west. Leaves Robson—Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 a.m. Leaves Northport—Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. Passengers for Spokane should take C. & K. trains leaving Nelson at 3 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Tourists from Spokane for Glacier, Banff and other C.P.R. resorts make close connection at Robson with boats for Revelstoke.

**KASLO ROUTE.** STEAMER NELSON Sunday—Nelson to Kaslo. Monday—Kaslo to Nelson and return. Tuesday—Kaslo to Nelson. Wednesday—Nelson to Kaslo, thence to Lardo and return to Kaslo. Thursday—Kaslo to Nelson and return. Friday—Kaslo to Nelson. Saturday—Nelson to Kaslo and return.

Steamer leaves Nelson for Kaslo on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m., and on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p.m.

Steamer leaves Kaslo for Nelson on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 8 a.m., and on Saturdays at 3 p.m., connecting with all trains on the C. & K. railway to Robson.

The Company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice. For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the Company's offices, Nelson, B.C.

**J. W. TROUP, Manager**

# The Miner.

**THE MINER** is printed on Saturdays, provided the staff is sober, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, for one year on receipt of two dollars. Those desiring sample copies will secure same on receipt of ten cents.

**CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted at the rate of \$3 per inch, (down the column) per month and as much more as patrons will stand.

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted at the rate of 15 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements running for shorter periods than three months is classed transient.

**QUACK, CURE-ALL, Private Remedy, and Next-to-Pure-Reading-Matter** advertisements are not wanted.

**JOB PRINTING** of high merit turned out in short order. Prices to match.

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

## RECORDS IN SPEECH-MAKING.

Those who have been laboring under the impression that the senate must be by this time exhausted by all the stream of talk, were evidently laboring under a big error. According to dispatches Senator Allen recently made a record for long wind which eclipses anything before heard in the senate.

The press reports state that probably never before in the history of the United States legislature was there seen such an exhibition of physical endurance as that shown by Mr. Allen. Commencing at 5.19 in the afternoon, he concluded his speech on the stroke of 8 o'clock the next morning, having thus been on the floor for 14 1/2 hours. During that time he occasionally sipped from a cup of tea but this was his only nourishment. When he finished his eyes were as clear, his voice was as strong, his gestures were as vigorous as when he took the floor. His respites were few, when he sent to the clerk to have read certain exceptions, but even then he remained upon his feet without the slightest evidence of fatigue.

Mr. Allen's speech breaks all previous records, and his powers of endurance won for him the admiration of those who were opposed to his tactics.

Prior to this Senator Faulkner was the holder of the highest record, he having held the floor for 13 hours during the long debate on the Force bill.

This brings to mind several other exhibitions of "wind and bottom" made by legislators. Australia is credited with a member who spoke continuously for 23 hours on a land measure in the local parliament, and by so doing won his point.

To British Columbia, however, must be given the doubtful credit of placing on record the longest speech the world has yet known. It is currently reported that Hon. Amor DeCosmos, then a member of the provincial legislature, had opposed a measure calculated to deprive some settlers of their land. By various processes the bill had been reserved until near the close of the session. At 10 a. m. of the day preceeding that on which the legislature must close DeCosmos took the floor and began to speak against the measure. The friends of the bill let him run on for a few hours thinking that he would tire and quit, after which they would pass the bill as they had a safe majority.

Evening arrived and DeCosmos produced a huge bundle of papers and a stack of books which he insisted on reading as evidence. Then for the first time the scheme dawned upon the house and the friends of the bill tried to drown his voice with cat-calls and shuffling. He only rested his voice. The members slipped out to dinner in squads, and came back to slumber, but the talk went on.

When the hour of noon struck next day, it found a haggard man, with blood shot eyes, cracked and bleeding lips, with his voice only a hoarse whisper, but still talking, as he had been for 26 hours, without pausing, sitting down, or partaking of refreshment of any kind.

The house closed and the bill was defeated.

## STRUCK A SNAG.

The old-fashioned saying, "Like a young bear, with its troubles all before it," would fit the town of Kaslo quite nicely just now. Commissioner Fitzstubs a short time ago placed the cells

and kitchen of the Kaslo jail at the disposal of the new city. Judge of his astonishment when he returned from a trip, and found a 90 days "vag" from Kaslo under the tender care of Paddy Miles.

It had apparently not dawned on the newly fledged mayor that from now on that city must care for her own criminals and at her own expense. The vagrant was promptly treated to another lake excursion, and the town council are busy considering ways and means.

On the Commissioner's last trip to Kaslo a delegation, consisting of the mayor, council and some of the leading citizens, waited on him and requested that officer Graham be allowed to remain with them. The matter was made optional with the officer and he declined the honor.

The delegation was surprised and not a little crestfallen to learn that they would be expected to pay the wages of any officer of the peace stationed with them. By the time the rate payers of Kaslo get through with a police system, the jail maintenance, a fire department, lighting, water, and the general corps of officials necessary to carry on the business of the neg municipality, the emptiness of the honor will probably dawn upon them.

In the meantime the officials are almost daily running against little snags which make them pause and muse "There are more things in heaven and earth Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

## INTRODUCTORY.

In these days of hustle and bustle, when fortunes are accumulated in a night, and little legal documents with large imposing seals call mammoth wealthy corporations into existence in a breath, when millionaires jostle each other for a place at our restaurant tables its hard, very hard, to tell who's who.

Owing to the isolated position of some of the important mining points in the district, and the difficulty experienced by those immediately interested in the mineral properties in securing definite information respecting the foreign companies desiring to do business with them, test they should be entertaining angels unawares, the MINER proposes when at all possible, to look up the records of such companies and give its readers the benefit of these investigations.

It would be quite interesting to many at present to know something authentic of a company known as the American Development Company, which for the past year or so, has, under different generals been operating in the Kootenay district. Perhaps the best known representative of this company is W. D. Middaugh, who figured as the head of the mining department of the company's extensive speculations. The land interests of the company were looked after by General P. W. Scott, who was reputed to have almost untold thousands behind him.

The affairs of the company went along swimmingly until the depression cornered the loose change in the United States and then first one, and then another of the company slipped across the line to take the temperature and respiration of the financial invalid.

W. D. Middaugh returned and the mining interests are receiving his attention, though operations are not quite so extensive as some expected they would be. The General has not come back and the land interests are evidently taking care of themselves.

An eminent American Attorney reports as follows from the records of the State of Minnesota:—The American Development Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, on December 12, 1892. The capital stock is \$50,000. It does not appear how much has been paid in. Stock is to be paid as called for. The highest amount of the company's legalized indebtedness is placed at \$10,000. The incorporators are A. E. Humphries, president, Duluth, Minnesota; George E. Milligan, secretary-treasurer, Duluth, Minnesota; George J. Atkins, vice-president, Duluth, Minnesota. The stock is in 500 shares at par value of \$100 each.

Under the laws of the state, if a similarly incorporated company exceeds the amount of its legalized indebtedness, creditors can only hold their officers and stock-holders for double the amount of stock held by them, but in case of fraud the officers would be liable for the full amount. Any persons other than the

officers above mentioned, associated as members of the said company, must be simple share-holders.

T. J. Lendrum, mining recorder at Ainsworth, has resigned to pay a visit across the Atlantic. E. M. Sandiland the provincial constable, will succeed him as recorder.

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Winchester Rifles in 44 calibers either model of '73 or '72, price \$16.00 with octagan, or \$15.00 with round barrel.

Marlin Rifles, model of '89, with octagan barrel, 44 calibre, price \$18.00

Marlin Rifles, model '03, 38-55 calibre, octagan barrel, case-hardened mountings, price \$20.00.

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