

The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

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

WHOLE NUMBER 166

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, September 16, 1893.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2 PER YEAR.

Ready Cash is the
Best Introduction
To Present to

R. E. LEMON,

Should you wish to Secure any of the Bargains which his Big Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, and Miners' supplies afford.

NOTICE

to our Customers.

We have adopted the Cash Basis, and have adjusted our Prices to this Rule.

No Goods, whether Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Clothing, Dry Goods, or Liquors and Cigars at wholesale will leave Our Store or Warehouse except for Cash.

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

Nelson, B. C.

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.

PICK OUT YOUR HOME!

AND MAKE A PURCHASE AT THE GOVERNMENT AUCTION.

The List of Lots, Selected by the Government for the Sale of Nelson Town Lots. The List has yet to be Approved of by the Land Commissioner.

R. E. Lemon and John Houston have selected a number of lots for the government auction which was promised by Premier Davie on the occasion of his last visit.

The lots have been well chosen but the list requires the confirmation of the Lands and Works Department at Victoria. The list is appended, those designated squatters lots referring to those lots upon which buildings have been erected:

- Block 16—Lots 15, 16, 21, 22.
 - “ 34— “ 1, 2, 11, 12.
 - “ 42— “ 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12.
 - “ 44— “ 3, 4, 7, 8.
 - “ 44(c) “ 3, 4.
 - “ 47— “ 1, 2, 11, 12.
- SQUATTERS' LOTS.
- Block 16—Lot, 20.
 - “ 26— “ 1, 2, 11, 12.
 - “ 44— “ 1, 2, 9, 10.
 - “ 44(c) “ 1, 2.
 - “ 93— “ 4, 7, 8.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

D. B. Bogle Discusses it and Outlines a Probable Solution.

A well filled hall greeted D. B. Bogle Thursday evening on the occasion of his lecture on the "Financial crisis, and its relation to the silver question."

The lecturer had prepared his subject carefully, and as it was general in its nature, was made to apply to every country in the world. The lecturer impressed upon his hearers the mistake usually made in attributing to local causes the presence of a depression which is in fact universal.

Respecting the silver question, the lecturer held to the theory that the trouble was due to limitations on its distribution, rather than to overproduction. He set up bimetallism as the solution of the silver question, but did not hold out any hope that such a system would be established until an international conference had decided in its favor.

KOOTENAY'S DRY ORES

A Colorado Man Makes a Trip Over the Belt North of Bear Lake.

E. P. Snyder of Denver Colorado was in town on Wednesday on legal business connected with some properties on Four Mile creek. Mr. Snyder had a grip full of ore from a group of properties near Bear Lake and in the neighbourhood of Colonel Russel's rich strike made last year. It appears that the Colonel having followed up the apparently blanket vein which he discovered has now got it dipping into the hill with every appearance of a strong vein. Among other claims located in the neighbourhood is the Miner Boy of which the principal owner is the redoubtable Micky Hayes of old time Nelson fame. Development work this year has disclosed a vein of the same quality of dry silver ore as the Colonel's. Micky is now sacking ore that will average 1000 oz. to the ton. Not so bad for an old Kootenay stiff. This is a group of properties that can ship ore with silver at 25 cents an ounce.

TALKING AGAINST TIME

The Silver Men in the Senate Will Worry Everyone till They Secure a Compromise.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 9.—The fifth week of the present extraordinary session of the senate closed today, and so far as outward appearances indicate, that body is no nearer a conclusion upon the question before it than it was the day after Voorhees reported his bill from the finance committee. The senators who oppose repeal of the Sherman law talk as bravely of continued opposition, though hardly so confident of success upon a voting test as when they were first called together, and as yet

show no signs of yielding to the majority which most of them confess there is against them upon the question of repeal.

They may be said to have fairly exposed their plan of operations through the prolonged speech made by Senator Stewart and that begun today by Senator Teller. It is evident that, for the present at least, they mean to talk indefinitely upon the financial question, with the hope of forcing some concession from the president and senate majority. There was a time this week when they seemed in a fair way toward securing general consent to a compromise but the fact that the president is holding out for unconditional surrender had the effect of solidifying his following and causing them to determine upon beginning the fight again next Monday upon the same old lines.

RICH GOLD LEAF LEDGE

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD SELL WELL ON THE "OUTSIDE."

A Ledge so Rich that the Discoverers Put a Fence around it to Prevent Envious Visitors from Carrying away Specimens of the Treasure.

The far-famed Kootenay country has become noted the world over for its rich properties. Vast ledges of silver-lead and copper-silver bearing ores abound to such an extent that the announcement of a new discovery along that line fails to awaken anything further than a passing interest.

Occasionally, however, a find is made that causes even the most stolid of Nelson's experts to open their eyes, and when sent abroad by various voracious correspondents, makes the world wonder anew.

One of these was recently made near Nelson. Some two miles below town on the line of the C. & K. railroad there has been located one of the most unique finds noted in this section. It is a gold leaf ledge of a richness fairly dazzling to the naked eye. An excellent country rock abounds, and the mineralized formation is a decomposed quartz vein rich in oxides from the original bisulphides. In the honeycombs formed by the washing away of the oxides the leaf shows up in all its brilliancy as if just from the hands of the gold beater.

The lucky locators of the bonanza have erected a fence around the discovery point, to keep out the many visitors who insist on carrying off rich specimens. A well posted gentleman brought a piece of the rock into the MINER office, and all hands pronounced it a very neat thing.

THROUGH TO THREE FORKS

The Nakusp & Slocan Railroad to be Built Beyond the Lake.

The Nakusp & Slocan road will be further advanced this winter than most people think.

Not only are the contractors under heavy bonds to have the road completed to the head of the lake this winter, but the road must be constructed to the Three Forks by May next. To accomplish this the work of grading must be done before winter.

The work is being pushed along with the greatest dispatch.

Lecture on Pioneer Life.

The Rev. E. Robson, brother of the late Hon. John Robson, will preach in Curney's hall on Sunday evening the 17th. inst., and will lecture on Monday evening on "Pioneer life in British Columbia." The reverend gentleman landed in Victoria more than thirty years ago, and should be able to make an interesting talk on the subject which he has chosen.

India Refused a Loan.

Cablegrams from London quote the Financial News as authority for the statement that the Bank of England, having refused to lend £3,500,000 to the Indian Office, a banking firm has offered to advance £3,000,000 to help the Indian Government, for sale and exchange, up to 1s. and 3/4d., at which figure the Council bill could be issued. The News also says an import duty on silver is contemplated.

BOYCOTTED BY LARSON!

HE PULLS FOR SAYWARD AGAINST NELSON'S INTERESTS

The Board of Trade will See if the N. & F. S. Road Must not Cash Their Time Checks where they are Issued and if Not why Not?

"Has Nelson been boycotted?" is the question which the members of the South Kootenay Board of Trade sought to dispose of yesterday afternoon.

For months the construction work on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad has been going on, and everyone has been waiting for pay-day.

The tardiness of the payments necessitated the discounting of time checks by those who were in need of ready money, at the business houses in Nelson.

In the fulness of time the paymaster arrived and some of the men received their money, and some did not, but the strange part of the paymaster's action was the ordering of all time checks, taken in exchange by merchants, or held by other than those who worked on the road, to be presented at Sayward for payment.

The effect of this move will be that merchants will not be inclined to deal in time checks at all, and Nelson will thus be deprived of any trade with those employed on the road.

R. E. Lemon occupied the chair at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday. After the subject had been thoroughly ventilated, it was considered advisable to bring the matter into the courts, and make a test case of the time checks, which at present seem to read "payable God knows when, God knows where."

The Board appointed a committee composed of R. E. Lemon, president; D. B. Bogle and Robt. A. Renwick, to look into the matter, and secure a good case to put into the courts, and report.

If the committee is successful in securing a good case, the chances are that time checks on the N. & F. S. will be paid where they are earned, and when due.

FRANCE FEELS HURT

And May Thrash Siam to Show England that France won't Bluff.

The story of fresh complications between France and Siam cabled exclusively to the Associated Press yesterday was fully confirmed to-day by the utterances of the French press. There is no doubt that France is fretting under the scoring comments of foreign newspapers upon her alleged backdown before England's firm attitude. There is still less doubt that the French government is determined that the foreign press shall not easily have another such chance to hold up the republic to ridicule. Much irritation is felt against England from the fact that she was supporting, if not advising Siam in the dilatory attitude the latter country assumed in the treatment of concessions made to France. In consequence the French newspapers are spurring the government to make a determined effort to teach England not to interfere with the colonial policies of France. Not only has Earl Dufferin postponed his proposed vacation to Switzerland, but it is added that dispatches of the most important nature were exchanged yesterday between the British foreign office and the British embassy at Paris.

W. C. Ward, inspector of branch banks for the Bank of British Columbia left for the coast yesterday after a short visit to Nelson.

The new Vancouver coal company discharged all unmarried employees during the week, and proposes to cut things down all round.

W. J. Magee, of the Slough Creek mines, has just died at Victoria from diphtheria. He was one of the best known mining men in the Province.

Gold Commissioner Fitzstubs returned from a visit to the Slocan country during the week. He reports lively times in wagon road and railroad building up in that section.

F. M. Chadbourne is visiting the Slocan country in company with Prof. Tilden of the Colorado School of Mines. The professor is very much interested in the unusually high grade ore found in the Kootenay country.

REJECTED BY THE LORDS

HOME RULE BOWLED OUT IN THE UPPER CHAMBER

The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Rosebery Debate on the Measure.—The Lords Reject the Bill on a Division of More than Ten to One.

Although it was generally understood that the House of Lords would reject the Home Rule bill on Friday evening of last week, the house did not fill up until after the dinner hour, popular interest centering in the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was not expected to rise until midnight.

Conspicuously occupying a portion of the area of the house were twenty-two bishops attired in their robes, with lawn sleeves. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and every other notable church dignitary was present. Members of the House of Commons crowded the recesses and standing room around the throne.

The debate in the house reached the acme of dullness in Earl Morley's maudlin utterances against the bill. A number of other peers on the roll to speak, but a sense of weariness affected them as well as the house generally.

Lord Salisbury seizing a chance during a momentary pause, rose at 10.30 o'clock amid rapturous cheers and began his speech.

Throughout the debate the one question constantly present in his mind was: Why had the Government introduced such a Bill? On this point the house had received no sufficient enlightenment. Some peers, who had defended the bill, had made able speeches without much reference to the real nature of the bill. The Lord Chancellor had virtually told them that he did not quite believe with the government on one subject, that in dealing with the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, which was an outrage on England so enormous and so grotesque that it was surprising that it had ever found a place in the proposal emanating from a responsible government.

The Lord Chancellor had declared that he was not inclined to associate himself with so desperate a cause, but would prepare some other arrangement.

Then in dealing with the abandonment of the landlords, the Lord Chancellor had admitted that their fate would be terrible, but said that they had brought it on themselves. Finally the Lord Chancellor had finished his account of his own intellectual position by protesting with a vigor thoroughly sincere, against anybody desiring to know the real opinion of any cabinet member upon a cabinet bill.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery, also had avoided the burning subjects underlying the government's policy. The problem which the Foreign Secretary seemed to have set himself to solve was in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in the future; and he had solved the problem, with absolute success.

Much had been said of the benefits of autonomous government, but there had not been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send 80 members to the Imperial parliament, representing no interest in England and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of laws that parliament passed. The absurdity of such a position was enough to send a man to Bedlam.

How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of 80 members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with the ministers? Would these men sent by Archbishop Walsh, be quiet on questions of religion and education? What appeared to shine visibly through all the arguments was a policy of despair, the Liberals having said: "You have failed, we do not know how to succeed, but we will try something that nobody has tried before." What moral or political right had any government to embark on such an experimental policy in Ireland, divided to her base by party conflicts, which during seven centuries of English rule had increased rather than diminished? Representative government never

NELSON LOTS

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

flourished on a soil where homogeneity was wanting. This policy would be madness in dealing with ordinary men, and more than madness in dealing with a race that for centuries had hated England.

As long as England was true to herself, she would never allow this atrocious dismemberment, this treachery, this revolution. Their lordships would be untrue to the duty which devolved upon them from a splendid ancestry, and untrue to the highest traditions if they failed to reject the bill.

Lord Rosebery, in the course of a speech in favor of the bill remarked that he was no enthusiast for Home Rule. He supported it as the best of three courses open. To adopt Home Rule, continue the policy of coercion, or to disfranchise Ireland. If coercion were to be continued the future of Ireland would be a deplorable one. Secret societies would again be formed, and the reign of assassination would be renewed. Coercion was a valuable instrument but it demanded continuity which it never could obtain. The disfranchisement of Ireland was an impossible course. Home Rule therefore was the alternative. In concluding Lord Rosebery said that the present bill was undoubtedly an experiment, but most legislation was experimental, and Irish legislation was necessarily so. It was a large and generous experiment. It was not a leap in the dark, but a leap in the light. It was a leap toward the reconciliation of two nations too long divided.

The House divided at midnight and the result was the rejection of the motion by a vote of 419 to 41.

As might have been expected the press comments on the action of the House of Lords were strong and varied.

The Daily News says:—Nothing is more favorable to the success of a political or social reform, than a large hostile majority in the House of Lords. If the Tories had had more sense, they would have made the majority smaller and we should have fared worse.

The Daily Chronicle says:—Our reply is extremely simple. The abolition of the House of Lords now becomes a plank of the Radical platform, and the clauses of the Home Rule bill providing for a second chamber in Ireland must be modified. Down with the House of Lords.

The Standard says:—When a government tamely submits to such a rebuff, the public will draw the conclusion that it is afraid to face the country.

The Times believes that the decision of the House of Lords will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the English people.

THE NEXT MOVE

Messages Pass Between the Queen and Mr. Gladstone re Home Rule.

The home rule situation grows more interesting now that the government may be forced to appeal to the country. Late London advices state that Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, passed one night at Blackrag castle, where Mr. Gladstone is taking a holiday with Mrs. Gladstone and a party of friends. The next morning he and the prime minister had a long interview and before noon Sir Henry left with a special dispatch from Gladstone to the Queen concerning the government's attitude toward the defeat of the home rule bill in the house of lords. Sir Henry was conveyed in all haste from Blackrag castle to the railway station at Coupar Angus, where an express train carried him to Balmoral.

The Queen is known to have awaited with unwonted anxiety Gladstone's de-

cision as to his course after the rejection of the bill by the house of lords. The royal idea is that Gladstone should appeal to the country, and the determination which is understood to be expressed by Gladstone in his special dispatch—to hold on indefinitely—will not suit Her Majesty at all. It is surmised that Gladstone intimated in the dispatch carried to Balmoral, the readiness of the cabinet to submit to the Queen's prerogative to dismiss her present ministers. This intimation would mean little, however, as he knows he can rely on the Queen's discretion to take no step involving the crown in the popular outcry against the house of lords.

A large and influential party of the ultra-Tory party expect such direct intervention from the Queen; but their expectations will hardly be realized. On the other hand, the Queen's opinion as to the proper course for Gladstone to take will weigh with him undoubtedly in hastening his appeal to the country.

READY FOR WORK

An Advance in Lead May Save the Cœur d'Alene Mines.

"Nearly all the Cœur d'Alene mines will be working on their full capacity within a few weeks, and we will have a payroll of over \$300,000 a month, over two-thirds of which will be expended in Spokane." This statement was made by a mine owner to a Spokane newspaper man.

The reason given for this was that lead has advanced to \$6 a ton.

"Yes I mean what I say," this man is reported to have said. "I have a telegram in my pocket to that effect, and I believe it is true. The mine-owners are all contemplating opening the mines in the near future, but with an advance in lead to over four cents they will be started in full blast at the earliest possible moment. Our mines in the Cœur d'Alene country are lead-silver mines, not silver-lead mines. This will mean from \$200,000 to \$300,000 for Spokane every month. I see no reason why the report should not be true, for when the price of silver went down the production of lead was practically shut off.

You know we furnish a large percentage of the lead produced in the United States and it could not take long to run the supply short. The mine owners have been expecting something like this for several weeks, but I will acknowledge that the big jump was a surprise to me."

The above is a sample of the reliable mining news which the Spokane newspapers swallow and then retail to their readers.

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, Nelson, B.C., August 1st, 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.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

BLUE JAY MINERAL CLAIM
New Denver Mining District.

TAKE NOTICE THAT W. R. E. LEMON, free miner's certificate No. 49,342, and Scott McDonald, free miner's certificate No. 46,325, 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, 1892.
Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"Jay Gould" Mineral Claim.

TAKE notice that I, as agent for the Shafer Gold and Silver Mining Company, free miner's certificate No. 43,640, 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, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 25

NOTICE.

MINERAL ACT, 1892.
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. 43,640, 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, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 25

NOTICE.

MINERAL ACT, 1892.
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. 43,640, 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, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 26

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days from date hereof I intend to apply for a Crown grant to the "Elna" 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

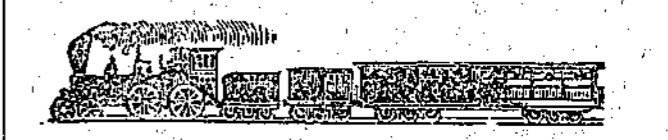
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. S. FARWELL, as agent for Oliver Durant and Alex H. Tarbet, 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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY



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.

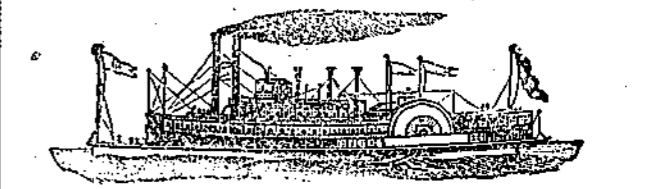
Equipment unsurpassed, combining Palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

For information as to rates, time, etc., apply to nearest agent.

J. HAMILTON, Agent, NELSON, Or to GEO. McE. 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 Larto 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.

SILVER WILL FINALLY WIN.

It would be interesting at the present time if it were possible to secure the real inside track of the immense combine against silver. That many of those who are working against the white metal are not sincere is well known. That is, they are really of the opinion that silver will always be able to secure recognition as a money metal. But having for the time being the control of the gold supply, they propose to increase its purchasing power to as great a degree as possible. This is the spirit of the majority of financial speculations, and it is unreasonable for the friends of silver to expect anything else.

That even the goldbugs themselves have no hope that they will ultimately down silver, is almost certain. The chances are that the majority of them, if compelled to sincerely state their opinion as to the final solution of the problem, would agree with the following from the Spokane Review:

"A gentleman connected with a prominent bankers' publication in the east, has written a pointed letter to a Denver banker discussing the silver issue. Following is a part of the letter.

"Personally I am desirous of seeing the Sherman law repealed, to prove to some of our eastern 'calumny howlers' that it is not the cause of our financial ills. On the other hand it will not prove as disastrous to the silver producing states of some of our western friends as they are inclined to think. It may, temporarily, limit production, and work some few hardships, but it will be only temporary. No sooner will a slight contraction in the currency become noticeable, than an immediate demand will come for free coinage, and it will come like one vast wave, and it will not be at an increased ratio.

"The most ardent advocate of the yellow metal, has in congress freely admitted in his speech before the house of representatives a few days since that the world's supply of gold was entirely too small to be used as a basis alone. This is practically the admission made by Congressman Raynor of Maryland, only a few days ago.

"In my opinion the silver men can well afford to give the anti-silverites all the rope and allow them to repeal the Sherman law unconditionally. The reaction will come in a very short time, and silver will have its day, and it is not far off. Bimetallism for this and all civilized nations, is as certain as the sun that shines."

Whoever wrote that letter certainly had a keen insight into the future of the silver squabble. It will be a waiting fight. A fight that will tax to the utmost the patience of those whose all depends on the outcome. But in the end silver is bound to win.

If silver stood alone the issue might be doubtful, but it is so closely wrapped up with the commercial metals, and with gold itself, that any material decrease in its production will be immediately felt in so many directions, that the balance is bound to adjust itself in one way or another.

SLOCAN STILL LIVES.

Those who suppose that this section is dead and only awaiting decent burial, would receive a rude shock to their nervous system on paying a visit to the "corpse." A government official recently returned from the Slocan country, states that he passed eighteen ore teams on his way out of the Slocan.

This means more than would at first appear. It means that despite the condition of the metal market, between 20 and 30 tons of ore are being shipped daily from the Slocan country.

In addition to this it is known that a number of the leading properties are taking out ore and storing it until such time as the railroad now being built into that section will enable them to ship cheaper than by wagon. In all there will be between two and three hundred men at work in the Slocan mines this fall, and the greater number of them will remain during the winter.

In fact now that the building of the Nakusp & Slocan railroad through to Three Forks before winter is an assured thing, it is probable that the present working force in the Slocan may be materially increased for the winter. The upward tendency of lead will no doubt stimulate this section to a great extent.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

The world generally has been rather sickened with the "bride deep in blood" style of literature to be found in most of the western newspapers since the silver agitation first took definite form.

When this was at its highest, the MINER predicted that it was a sentiment bound to be short lived. That is, that the thinking portion of those communities would soon come to realize that the more sensible course to pursue would be to take up and utilize the many other resources of those great western states instead of raising the foolish and useless cry of "silver or nothing." This better feeling is already beginning to prevail although the silver question is probably as far from a solution as ever. The Denver Mining Journal one of the new but very influential mining papers of Colorado, has already adopted a new style and many others are following suit. The following "leader" from the Journal has the right ring as showing that the "my way or nothing" policy is being abandoned.

One of the most healthful signs of the growth of intelligence and conservative mining, is to be observed in the general rehabilitation of abandoned gold mines, which were very productive in the past. Improved machinery, cheap transportation, and the marvelous advance in metallurgical adaptations have enabled these mines to be again worked and rendered their ores desirable to the smelters. Far-seeing men are investigating these old districts and securing at nominal prices, these idle mines and converting them into veritable bonanzas. A man can put his money into gold mining with assurance that whatever the legislation may be, there will always be a demand for gold, as there are thousands of millions of dollars of mortgages and debts in which is written "Principal and interest payable in gold."

A RECENT INVENTION

For the Economic Working of Placer Dirt on the Dry Wash Principle.

F. E. McKinley, a brainy gentleman of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has just completed an invention that may revolutionize placer mining. It is a "dry washer" for the extraction and concentration of gold from placer dirt.

It is a large and complete machine, yet simple in its process of working, a short description of which is as follows:

At the base, lying horizontal, and encircling the machine, is a master-wheel ten feet in diameter, which is operated similar to a horse-power. Over this wheel the framework stands about ten feet high, and is divided into apartments for screens, etc. The machine stands directly over the shaft, carrying the pay dirt up by means of a bucket from which the dirt is emptied into pulverizers—cylinders in which are revolving shafts with twenty-three cast iron balls attached, pulverizing the dirt preparatory to entering the revolving screens. From these pulverizers the dirt is taken by means of elevators to the revolving screens fourteen in number, which prepare and size the dirt for the horizontal screens, which ultimately save the gold.

There are twenty-eight of these last-named screens, and they oscillate forward, backward, upward, downward, each movement being accompanied by a positive jar. In each of these screens are set twelve revolving brushes, which agitate the dirt, thus helping along the work of the screens. The screens vary in the size of meshes. If the pay dirt be mixed with clay and is damp, causing it

to adhere together, then in place of the pulverizers, two roasters are attached which thoroughly dry the dirt as it passes through them. Everything works automatically, from the raising of the bucket from the shaft to the motions of the screens and agitators.

The capacity of the machine is estimated at fifty tons per day, and it can be run for a week without a cleanup, at the end of which time the concentrates are such that a small amount of water is all that is necessary to pan them.—Denver Mining Journal.

BANKING HOUSES.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (paid up), £600,000 . . . \$2,920,000
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE FUND, £260,000 . . . 1,265,333

NELSON BRANCH.
Corner of Baker and Stanley streets.

BRANCHES:

CANADA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Kamloops.
UNITED STATES—San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, England.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches; Merchants' Bank of Canada and branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and branches; Molson's Bank and branches; Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Traders' National Bank, Spokane.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—

DEPOSITS received at \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
GRANGE V. HOLT,
Nelson, July 17, 1893. Agent.

Bank of Montreal.

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

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

Nelson Branch: N. W. Corner Baker and Stanley Streets.

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

Buy and sell sterling exchange and cable transfers. Grant commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world.

Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
Rate of interest at present 3 1/2 per cent.

St. Marys

District is the Country of Promise.

Silver Slumps

Cannot affect it as its ores run 50 per cent in Copper.

Get Posted

Get Posted upon the Possibilities of this Section at once and

Secure

Yourself in the Era of Prosperity which is dawning.

Notice

How things Shapen in a few weeks.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

General Founders, Engineers, Boiler Makers, and Manufacturers of All Classes of Machinery. Sawmill and Marine Work a Specialty.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Kendall Band Mill, B. C. Shingle Machines, Steam Log Hauling Machines.

We keep in stock a full supply of Engineer and Mill Supplies, such as Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Sheet and other Packing Rubber Valves, Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, and Lubricants, etc.

HOISTING ENGINES and SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES

Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Ave., VANCOUVER, B. C.

D. CARTMEL, J. W. CAMPION, J. E. W. MACFARLANE

Agent West-Kootenay. Secretary-Treasurer. Manager

HOTELS.

Watson Hotel,
WATSON, B. C.

The TOWN OF WATSON is situated between Bear and Fish Lakes, on the Kaslo-Slocan wagon road, 20 miles from Kaslo and 10 miles from New Denver. It is the most central point in Slocan district.

The WATSON HOTEL is one of the best kept houses in the entire Slocan country. The dining room and kitchen are in charge of female help of experience. The bar is stocked with the best brands of Liquors and Cigars.

BREMNER & WATSON,
PROPRIETORS.

SPORTING GOODS.

Rifles Guns

Winchester Rifles in 38-56, 40-65, 40-82, 45-70, 45-90, and 50-110 calibers with octagan barrel, price, \$18.00.

Winchester Rifles in 44 calibres 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.

Tisdall & Greener shot guns.

Newhouse, Hawley and Norton's bear, beaver, and other traps.

Rogers' Hunting Knives.

Charles E. Tisdall

GUNSMAN.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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

- 1 Carload Glass, Paints and Oils.
- 2 Carload Sash and Doors.
- 2 Carload Dry Clear Fir Flooring, 4-inch.

- 1 Carload Dry Clear Fir Ceiling, 4 inch
- 1 Carload Factory Cedar,

An Immense Stock of Common Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Mouldings, Etc., as usual.

G. O. Buchanan,

Kootenay Lake Sawmill,

NELSON AND KASLO.

MEDICAL.

E. C. ARTHUR, A.M., M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, ETC.
CORONER FOR WEST KOOTENAY.
Office over Nelson Drug Store, West Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

D. LABAU, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Rooms 3 and 4, Houston Block,
NELSON, B. C.
Telephone 42.

SURVEYING.

A. S. GOING,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
HOUSTON BLOCK,
NELSON, B. C.

MINING.

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

R. C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON
(of Swansea, India, and the United States.)
METALLURGIST, ASSAYER,
AND MINING ENGINEER

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

M. S. DAVYS,
MINING ENGINEER,
AND ASSAYER.
Offices Victoria Street,
NELSON, B. C.

AUCTIONEERS.

W. P. ROBINSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
NELSON, B. C.
WANTED—Consignments of Household Goods, Surplus Stock, Etc., for Auction. Prompt returns. All business transactions strictly confidential.

NELSON

LIVERY and FEED STABLES

WILSON & WILLIAMSON,
PROPRIETORS.
HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE:

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

*able on Baker Street. Office with Wilson & Perdue

