

The Mines in
Kootenay are Among
the Richest in
America.

THE MINER

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

WHOLE NUMBER 165.

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, September 2, 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, Glass-
ware, 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.

CULTIVATING PATIENCE?

**NELSONITES MAY YET RIVAL MARK
TWIN'S ACQUAINTANCE.**

The Water-Works System Gets out of Whack
Just when the Man who Knows the
Combination Goes out of Town.—What
Will it be like in Winter.

Mark Twain has given a rather good story of an extra patient man. This man lived in a small camp with some others, and no matter how things went he was never known to complain. No matter how exasperating the matter might be he said nothing. But even this patient man fell from grace.

They were all living in little dug-outs. These were made by digging into the side-hill, the earth making three sides of the shanty. A canvas strip stretched over the top, formed the roof. Fairly rain-proof; this did very well, but occasionally a wandering mule would, in searching for grass, step on the canvas and go through, filling the cabin with surplus dirt and mule.

This patient man got up several times and drove the mules out, but said nothing.

On the other side of the canyon no mule had ever been known to go. Here one day the patient man was found digging out a new home. A grim determined look on his face spoke volumes.

That night the patient man was awakened from the sound slumber caused by his hard labor, by the sound of rattling dirt. Looking up he saw two dangling legs making frantic endeavor to regain their footing. The next moment down came a cow into the dug-out.

The patient man got up, drove out the cow and for the first time kicked. And the words, "This is getting d—d monotonous," came floating across the canyon.

The public like the patient man is just now getting up to exclaim "This is getting monotonous." The wherefore being the water-works system.

Nelson has a waterworks system which is fearfully and wonderfully made. Sometimes it runs, but not with one-half the regularity with which the rates are collected. Once in a while, sometimes twice in a while something goes wrong. Then it is usually discovered that the man who knows the combination is out of town. The citizen who happens to need a little mater turns on the tap in vain, says a few words usually represented by dashes in print, and starts out to borrow some tools, he then locates the trouble, doctors it up, and white winged peace reigns once more.

This is becoming so frequent that something should be done to not only call the attention of the company to the present state of affairs, but to force the fact upon them that it is time a change was wrought in the existing state of affairs.

A PATENT GRANTED

On a new Process for Reducing the metal
Aluminum.

As a result of an investigation by an officer of the United States patent office a new process of freeing aluminum from its compounds has been declared feasible and a patent granted. Aluminum is one of the principal ingredients of ordinary clay, but the great cost of freeing the metal has heretofore prevented the application of it in the arts and sciences notwithstanding that its lightness, and the fact that it does not rust like iron, makes it superior to the latter and many of the other metals for a number of purposes.

PLACER AT YALE

Points on what the Hydraulic Companies
Are Doing.

The Yale Hydraulic Company, E. A. Watson manager, have commenced piping on their property just below the old Steamboat Exchange. The water has been turned on two days. From where the canvas hose connects with the flume they have 25 feet fall. The hose is 18 in-

ches in diameter down to 9 inches, and the nozzle is two inches in diameter. They have about 150 miners inches of water. Although this is piping on a small scale, it may prove to be very satisfactory, and lead to a more extensive plant being put in. Encouraging reports are being received from Siwash Creek. The hydraulic company at Emory, four miles below Yale, are making good progress with their development work.

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL!

**HAS AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY
IN THE HOUSE.**

The Silverites Can Expect But Little From
the Senate in the Face of the Vote in
the House.—Cleveland Secures a Sweep-
ing Victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The galleries of the house were crowded long before the time of assembling, by persons interested in the result of the balloting on the silver question. When the speaker rapped for order nearly every seat in the hall was filled.

The clerk then reported the resolution containing the order of procedure on the silver question, providing for a vote first on the coinage of free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Bailey of Texas asked if, in case all the amendments as to the ratio were defeated, it would be in order to propose an additional amendment.

The speaker thought not, but would hear the gentleman on the subject when the time came to formally present it.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee wished to offer an amendment for free coinage of silver, the product of the mines of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected to the reading saying it was not free coinage at all.

Then the Wilson bill, repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act was read and Mr. Bland offered his first amendment for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Defeated. Ayes, 123; noes, 226.

Applause came from the anti-silver men, who did not expect so large a majority.

Mr. Bland asked an aye and no vote on the ratio of 17 to 1, but the vote resulted 100 for; 240 against.

Man after man, who had voted aye on the first roll call voted no on the second and many others left the chamber.

The 18 to 1 amendment was rejected by a vote of 102 to 239.

The 19 to 1 was lost by 105 to 237.

The 20 to 1 amendment went the same route to the tune of 119 to 222.

On each amendment the ayes and noes were demanded.

The amendment to re-enact the Bland-Allison measure met with the same fate as its predecessors, 136 to 213, and the crushing blow to free silver had received its finishing touches in the house.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the Wilson bill. The division was recorded: ayes, 240; noes, 110.

T. H. Giffin is taking a holiday run down to the coast.

H. E. Newton is spending a few days in Nelson looking after business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson left Nelson this week on a visit to their home in Bond Head, Ont. Mrs. Wilson will probably remain several months.

J. Hughes, for some time proprietor of the Tecumseh House, left Nelson for Vernon. He has been engaged by the Vernon Brewing Co.

The many friends of Miss Kelly tendered her a farewell ball at the Stanley House last Friday evening, the occasion being to bid her good-by before her trip east. All present spent a very pleasant evening.

Work on the new fire hall is being pushed. It is expected that the place will be ready for use by the end of the month. New hose, a hose reel, and some small tools have been ordered, and when they arrive Nelson will be in fair shape for fighting fire.

ILLICIT WHISKY SELLING

**THERE ARE MORE WAYS THAN ONE
OF GETTING RICH.**

Cashing Time Checks along the Line of the
Nelson & Fort Sheppard is Said to be
Very Good Speculation when Whisky is
Retailled on the Side.

Those whose business takes them out on the line of the construction work in the direction of the Salmon River country would do well, if they wish to avoid unpleasant misunderstandings, to tack a placard on their backs setting out the business which takes them in those parts.

Along the line of the railway work there are innumerable little shacks from which signs reading: "Restaurant," "Reading Room," or "Time Checks Cashed are suspended.

Now strange as it may seem, the men who are engaged in these innocent pastimes, in a great many cases, are constantly on the lookout for whisky informers.

Strange is it not that these men should take such a lively interest in the movements of an informer.

There is another report which reached town this week, and this concerns an alleged whisky still. This it is said is being operated to supply the spirituous requirements of the navies along the railway line.

There is a Dominion enactment against the selling of liquor along the line of any public work in Canada. At present there are those who believe that the only effect of the act has been to deprive the province of the usual revenue collected from liquor dealers.

The railway is approaching completion in many sections, at least as far as grading is concerned. Would it not be a good plan on the part of the federal authorities to send men along the line and round up those engaged in illicit whisky selling or manufacture.

THEY STOLE A MARCH

The Silver men Play a Nice Quiet Little Game
in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The silver men stole a march on their opponents in the house to-day, and gained a victory which makes it impossible for the gold men to impede consideration of bimetallic or financial legislation that may be reported by the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and banking and currency during the present session.

The time honored custom in the house has been to make the reports of the committees on appropriations and ways and means privileged matters at all times. When the new rules were being considered to-day Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, suddenly sprung an amendment extending the same favoritism to the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Kilgore immediately followed with an amendment yielding the same privilege the committee on coinage, and although these amendments were sharply opposed, the last was adopted by a vote of 133 ayes to 95 noes, and the original rule as amended, was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one. Not until it was all over did the house generally realize the immense victory gained by the metallists. Under this rule the committee on coinage can report the silver bill at any time and force its consideration by the house and the committee on banking and currency will enjoy the same facilities for forcing its measures to a vote in the house.

H. M. Martin, late bookkeeper for J. Wilson of Kaslo, was in town yesterday, having paddled down in his canoe. He left for Nakusp, where he will take up a set of books for McGillivray the N. & S. R. R. contractor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mr. Bland, chairman of the coinage committee, said to-day: "We shall at some time in the future present a bill for the free coinage of silver, but it will not be until the excitement now prevailing subsides as any action at the present time would be useless.

SILVER UNCERTAIN STILL

SEVERAL MINING PROPERTIES ARE RESUMING WORK

The Miner's Consent to Reductions and to Conditional Wages Regulated by the Price of Silver.—The Smelters are Confident of Sufficient Ore.

The spirit of the American press, especially so far as can be gathered from the western exchanges, appears to be more encouraging in many ways.

There is less blue ruin talk, and more of a disposition to turn the attention of the people toward what can be done, instead of what must and should be done.

In mining circles the effect of the slump in silver has hardly assumed a permanent aspect. Many of the mines had large quantities of ore in their bins before the drop, and most of the large smelters were heavily stocked, so that there has been less of a falling off in the amount of bullion produced and handled, than might have been expected.

Many of the properties that at first shut down tight, have re-opened in part at least. This has been affected in a number of ways, one of the chief of which has been the establishment in several instances of a sliding scale of wages. This is worked out on a basis of the market price of silver, and gives those in the mines certain wages according to the quoted price of silver on the day when they worked.

In other cases an absolute reduction in wages all round has been effected, and the miners given a chance to take it if they preferred that to remaining idle. In many cases the men have accepted the reduced scale. Others have been offered a certain amount of cash per day and given orders for the remainder payable at such a time as silver should reach a certain price.

It is probable that when the action of congress shall become definitely known and silver has again taken on something like a stable value, that many of the mines now closed will be opened again. From the known cost of production however, it is not reasonable to expect that for some years, if ever, the west will produce the same amount of silver that has been put out in the past.

The high grade, easily worked mine will continue to produce, and the leading smelters seem to think that there will always be enough ore shipped to keep them running.

The result will probably be that in many sections, heretofore devoted almost exclusively to mining, other industries will spring up, and the growth of the country though temporarily checked may ultimately be quite as great.

As an example of this may be cited the fact that in most, if not all of the western states can be found the raw material for many manufacturing industries. In Utah can be found beds of fine kaolin or porcelain clay. Vast deposits of soda and other alkalis. These have never as yet been worked to any extent as capital has been occupied in the more remunerative operation of mining precious metals.

This holds good in a measure all throughout the west, and perhaps a set of circumstances tending to direct the attention of those seeking investments into such channels, may result in greater good to the country in the end.

In the meantime there is less to fear in this section than on the other side of the line. Here mines can be found that can be run at a profit when 90 per cent of the properties on the other side are shut down. The smelters require this ore for fluxing and it will have a market when other ores are refused. So desirable is the local ore that premium prices are being paid for it even in these uncertain times.

The Railway Aid Act, 1893, as it applies to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co. came into effect Aug. 18th. by proclamation of the Lieut-Governor.

Harry E. Bradley, representing several eastern houses, was laid up at Donald for some days owing to an accident. He was opening a bottle of ammonia, when the liquid exploded and burned his face severely. He had a narrow escape from losing the sight of one eye, but is around again, and left for home Friday.

LOCATED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER AT BEAVER CREEK, ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF THE PEND D'OREILLE RIVER, THE PROPERTY OF THE
WEST KOOTENAY LAND COMPANY, LTD.

IS THE TOWNSITE OF

SAYWARD

A Typical Site for a large City, being level bench land, perfectly adapted for Building Purposes, and is the SELECTED junction of the River and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD is the only natural location for a Centre of Supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines of the Pend d'Oreille and Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek.

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

PRICES: \$150 for Corners; \$100 for Inside Lots

TERMS: One-third Cash, one-third in 2 months, one-third in 4 months, with interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments.

PURCHASERS CAN APPLY

At NELSON, to HAROLD SELOUS
At SAYWARD, to W. M. NEWTON
At NANAIMO, to MARCUS WOLFE
At KASLO, to J. L. RETAILLACK
At VICTORIA, Room No. 7, Board of Trade building

JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager.

TITLE CROWN GRANT

APPLICATION FOR WATER LEASE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date hereof I intend to apply to the Honorable Commissioner of Lands and Works for West Kootenay District for a lease of 2,000 inches of water, to be taken from the Three Forks of Carpenter Creek at a point about five miles from the mouth of Carpenter Creek, the water to be used for milling, mining, water works, domestic and other purposes.

CHARLES HUGONIN.
Nelson, June 19, 1893. 155-8

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN PROBATE.

In the goods of John Sandon, deceased.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Whereas John Sandon, late of the District of West Kootenay, and Province of British Columbia, formerly of the Province of Quebec, died on or about the 9th day of February, A. D., 1893, in the district of West Kootenay, aforesaid, and by his last will and testament appointed one Joseph Hotherington of the District of West Kootenay aforesaid his sole Executor and Legatee.

Take notice that an application will be made on Friday, the fifteenth day of September, A. D., 1893, on behalf of the Joseph Hotherington, to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, British Columbia, for probate of the will of the said John Sandon, deceased.

J. H. Bowes,
Baker Street, Nelson,
British Columbia,
Solicitor for Joseph Hotherington.

Dated at Nelson B. C., this 1st day of August, A. D., 1893.

BANK NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE

On and after this date the undersigned banks will receive American notes at a discount of one per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Nelson, Aug. 15, '93

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. 49,342, 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. Aug 26

NOTICE.

MINERAL ACT, 1893.
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.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 26

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. 43,640, 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 certificate of improvements.

THOMAS JOHNSON.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 26

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. 43,640, 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
Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, 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 "Etna" 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 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 situated about 2½ 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. 44,238, 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. Aug 5

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.

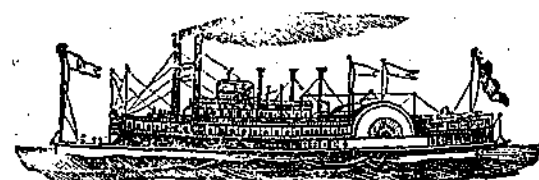
Equipment Unsurpassed, combining Palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

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

J. HAMILTON, Agent, NELSON,
Or to GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent, VANCOUVER.

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO. (LIMITED)

TIME CARD NO. 8.



INTO EFFECT SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1893.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE

Str. 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., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

NORTHPORT ROUTE

STEAMER COLUMBIA, running in connection with the C. & K. Railway and the S. P. & 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. THOMP, Manager.

DIVIDING OF ISRAEL.

1 And it came to pass in those days that the elders of Israel gathered together, even in the head city called Victoria:

2 That they might give heed and consider those things which might work for the good of the tribes that dwelt within the borders of the land.

3 And behold these elders were chosen after the manner which had been commanded in Israel from the days when Israel had been sold into bondage, and Macdonald ruled in the land, and his governors sat in the judgement seat.

4 And thus were they chosen:

5 One elder for each of the tribes, or portion of tribes, dwelling in districts set apart.

6 And it came to pass that the elders sat in the synagogue, and held council how they might build Israel up, and how the shekles and talents gathered in the treasury might be spent.

7 And the ruler of the synagogue arose when the elders had made an end of speaking, and said:

8 Behold, oh ye elders in Israel how the synagogue in which we wont to sit is getting old.

9 Strangers from the borders of Caanan, the Tacomaits and the Seattleites point the finger of scorn at us and pass over on the other side.

10 Go to, let us take shekels of gold and silver, and buy cunningly wrought stone, and cedar from Mount Lehman, and shales from Chilliwack, and build us a synagogue like unto the temple of Solomon:

11 And some said "yea," and some "nay," but when the tale was read by the scribe, behold those who cast their voice for the new synagogue were more than those who where against it.

12 And an elder of the tribe of Beaven, governor of the chief city, knew not what to say, for his voice was against the ruler of the synagogue in all things, but he feared the people that they might not again make him governor, and he voted yea, but it pained him exceedingly.

13 And when they had finished the ruler of the synagogue read from the book of the law:

14 Now therefore hearken O Israel, unto the statutes, and unto the judgments which I teach you, for to do them.

15 And when he had made an end of speaking behold they each departed unto his own kindred and tribe.

16 And it came to pass that scarcely had the words of the ruler reached the people when certain men arose in the midst of the congregation and made a loud noise;

17 Saying "Why should we do this thing? Why should our shekels go to buy cunningly wrought stone and cedar to build a synagogue to adorn the city of the ruler of the synagogue, when behold our feet stumble by reason of the roughness of the way, and we wade because of the lack of bridges."

18 And there arose in the city called Vancouver, one Abou Ben Twigge, aforetime a centurian in the army of Caesar, and desiring his old power, and he said:

19 Come unto me ye people of Israel, who dwell in the borders of the land. Let us make a league and covenant, and draw after us the hosts of Israel, and depart from the teaching of the ruler of the synagogue, and build for ourselves a nation, and in the midst erect our own synagogue and make such laws as may seem best to us.

20 And there went with him a scribe of the tribe of Cotton.

21 And he gathered up the words of the Centurian and wrote them on many scrolls and cast them abroad that the people might read them and perchance follow after them.

22 And those who hearkened unto the sayings of the Centurian Twigge gathered in the gates of the city called Vancouver, and they formed a new congregation, and appointed new rulers.

23 And those who had lifted up their voices the loudest were found in the high places.

24 And Centurian Twigge was named ruler, and him whom men call Keith was named to care for such shekels as might be given by the faithful.

25 And a mighty man of the tribe of Brown, surnamed Winchester, arose and was put in command of such as draw the sword, and drove the chariots of brass and of iron.

26 And some marvelled and others laughed and said "behold they have devils," and a few said "It is well."

27 Now when the high priest Davie, ruler of the synagogue, heard these things he said:

NELSON
LOTS

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

28 Behold I will journey among them and reason with them, and perchance they will hearken unto my voice.

29 And when he had departed there arose and followed after him an husbandman, surnamed Thomas, of the tribe of Kitchen.

30 Thomas was of those who dwelt in tents by the great river, and his voice waxed strong with calling to his oxen, as he delved in his vineyard.

31 And he of the tribe of Kitchen said "I also will speak after him and perchance my voice will drown that of the ruler, if but by strength alone."

32 Meanwhile the synagogue ceased not being builded in the city of the ruler.

33 And when those who would divide Israel saw this they gathered their scribes, and men skilled in the law, and inscribed on a lengthy roll a petition to him who sat in the highest place, and ruled over all the land, and many tribes, other than those of Israel.

34 And among the many words on the scroll were those saying that those who dwelt in the borders of the land were crying out for a greater number of shekels for carrying out most needful works.

35 That the rulers in the chief city were wasting the substance of the people.

36 That the tithes collected for the year had been 1,060,000 shekels, notwithstanding which 216,000 shekels above the tithes had been spent in vain doings. These latter shekels being lent by the Amorities at great usury.

37 That the new synagogue being builded was to cost 600,000 shekels, whereas the old synagogue was sufficient.

38 That aid was about to be given to those possessed of evil spirits, who wrought strange devices with chariots of iron, running on roads of steel.

39 That those chosen to be elders in Israel are not so selected as to voice the will of the people.

40 That the island upon which stands the city of the ruler of the synagogue has only 6,535 dwellers whom the law gives a voice and a lot in the selection of the elders. And by the voices of these 6,535 sixteen elders were chosen;

41 Whereas they that dwell in the other parts of Israel number in their midst 9,025 of those whose voice may be raised and lots cast for elders, and these had only been given 17 elders to go up to the synagogue.

42 Wherefore, as the substance of the greater number is being wasted, they would pray to go their way and separate from the remainder of Israel, and appoint their own rulers.

43 And the chief ruler hearkened not to the appeal.

44 And Abou Ben Twigge said we will also reason with the people and perchance some may hearken to us and follow our teachings.

45 And he set apart a day, even the tenth day of the tenth month when they should gather in the city called Kamloops, andarken to the voices of who would divide Israel.

46 And behold an elder in Israel, of the tribe of Kellie, a man renowned for learning, pondered on these things and he lifted up his voice and spoke these words of wisdom "Let'er flicker."

MINING NOTES

The Kootenay & Columbia Power and Mining Co., of Ottawa, are in receipt of a contract made a few days ago by their superintendent in Kaslo, of silver ore at 83½ cents per oz. for silver, and \$3.50 per 100 lbs. for lead. These prices are the same as last year. One hundred tons of high grade ore are being shipped to the Tacoma Smelting and Refining Co. This is the highest price paid for silver since last November, and is accounted for by the fact that the Kootenay produces the finest quality of fluxing ore in the world. It is being shipped from the Wellington mine, 20 miles from Kaslo.

A BELLAMY-LIKE DREAM

COL. BAKER TALKS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT OF B. C.

He Sounds the Death Knell of Monopolistic Concerns in a Manner which Cannot Fail to Secure the Approbation of the Eastern Reader.

While in Montreal a few days ago Col. Baker was interviewed with respect to the Provincial Government's policy by a Star reporter.

The substance of the interview is appended:

"Col. Baker confirmed all that the Hon. Theodore Davie had said some weeks ago concerning the aggressive land policy of the Pacific Province. Mr. Davie then made it clear, that next at all events to New Zealand, British Columbia had one of the most progressive radical administrations in the world. Land monopoly was the great curse and bane of the west as well as of the east, and his government was determined to do away with the evil. Their weapons of warfare against it would be the engine of taxation. They would tax the mere monopolist, the dog-in-the-manger out of existence? In the field of reform their opportunities and powers were ample, because they had direct control without the intervention of municipal authorities, of the revenue of large areas of British Columbia, the unorganized districts.

In these districts they would see to it that monopoly was taxed to death and the product of industry taxed as little as possible. And in the organized districts they would urge upon the municipal governments the adoption of a similar policy.

They were in this respect far in advance of, or at least utterly opposed to, Mowat's administration, which not only did not urge such a revenue policy upon the municipalities, but by a vote in the house, resolved to compel the municipalities to continue the existing system, to tax improvers more than monopolists. In a word, on the great issue of tax reform British Columbia has one of the most radical governments in the world.

To-day Lieut-Col. Baker assured a Star reporter that on that issue, as on every other, there was perfect harmony between Mr. Davie and his colleagues; and in the Legislature the Government has a strong majority pledged to this policy. Personally he, (Col. Baker) did not wish to trumpet his views to the world, but he believed that in this matter the government to which he belonged had undertaken one of the greatest and most far-reaching of reforms. He would not say that the people of the 'coast' were prepared for the policy of entirely exempting from taxation all products of labor, but he would say that they and their representatives in the executive were determined that monopoly should be destroyed. They would however, encourage capitalists to take up land, and perhaps in this respect fewer restrictions should exist, but they would see to it that such capitalists would be properly taxed if they attempted to hold their lands idle, 'waiting for a raise,' and locking labor out. Then he believed that the existing industrial and financial depression would be short lived for the resources of the west were almost infinite. But so complicated was the mechanism of commerce that these depressions must be world-wide, and even the most favored countries could not escape."

*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.

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 3½ per cent. per annum.

GRANGE V. HOLT,

Nelson, July 17, 1893. Agent.

Bank of Montreal.

CAPITAL (all paid up), \$12,000,000
RESERVE . . . 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 3½ per cent.

HOTELS.

Three Forks Hotel

E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

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

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

Special Rates for Weekly Boarders.

Private Rooms for Transient Guests.

TECUMSEH HOUSE.

Josephine Street.

Hughes & Reisterer, Props.

© NELSON, B. C.

HOTELS.

Watson Hotel,
WATSON, B. C.

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

The WATSON HOTEL is one of the best kept houses in the entire Slokan 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 calibres with octagon barrel, price, \$18.00.

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

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

Marlin Rifles, model '03, 38-55 calibre, octagon 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

GUNMAKER.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIM NOTICES.

"Initial Post" Notices, drawn up the provisions of the Act, and giving full particulars of the claim, and be procured from

Turner Bros.,
Gitter & Wells,
Nelson News Depot.
In lots of 50 and 100 at T. CE

SILVER UNCERTAIN STILL

SEVERAL MINING PROPERTIES ARE RESUMING WORK

The Miner's Consent to Reductions and to Conditional Wages Regulated by the Price of Silver.—The smelters are Confident of Sufficient Ore.

The spirit of the American press, especially so far as can be gathered from the western exchanges, appears to be more encouraging in many ways.

There is less blue ruin talk, and more of a disposition to turn the attention of the people toward what can be done, instead of what must and should be done.

In mining circles the effect of the slump in silver has hardly assumed a permanent aspect. Many of the mines had large quantities of ore in their bins before the drop, and most of the large smelters were heavily stocked, so that there has been less of a falling off in the amount of bullion produced and handled, than might have been expected.

Many of the properties that at first shut down tight, have re-opened in part at least. This has been affected in a number of ways, one of the chief of which has been the establishment in several instances of a sliding scale of wages. This is worked out on a basis of the market price of silver, and gives those in the mines certain wages according to the quoted price of silver on the day when they worked.

In other cases an absolute reduction in wages all round has been effected, and the miners given a chance to take it if they preferred that to remaining idle. In many cases the men have accepted the reduced scale. Others have been offered a certain amount of cash per day and given orders for the remainder payable at such a time as silver should reach a certain price.

It is probable that when the action of congress shall become definitely known and silver has again taken on something like a stable value, that many of the mines now closed will be opened again. From the known cost of production however, it is not reasonable to expect that for some years, if ever, the west will produce the same amount of silver that has been put out in the past.

The high grade, easily worked mine will continue to produce, and the leading smelters seem to think that there will always be enough ore shipped to keep them running.

The result will probably be that in many sections, heretofore devoted almost exclusively to mining, other industries will spring up, and the growth of the country though temporarily checked may ultimately be quite as great.

As an example of this may be cited the fact that in most, if not all of the western states can be found the raw material for many manufacturing industries. In Utah can be found beds of fine kaolin or porcelain clay. Vast deposits of soda and other alkalis. These have never as yet been worked to any extent as capital has been occupied in the more remunerative operation of mining precious metals.

This holds good in a measure all through the west, and perhaps a set of circumstances tending to direct the attention of those seeking investments into such channels, may result in greater good to the country in the end.

In the meantime there is less to fear in this section than on the other side of the line. Here mines can be found that can be run at a profit when 90 per cent of the properties on the other side are shut down. The smelters require this ore for fluxing and it will have a market when other ores are refused. So desirable is the local ore that premium prices are being paid for it even in these uncertain times.

The Railway Aid Act, 1893, as it applies to the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co. came into effect Aug. 18th. by proclamation of the Lieut-Governor.

Harry E. Bradley, representing several eastern houses, was laid up at Donald for some days owing to an accident. He was opening a bottle of ammonia, when the liquid exploded and burned his face severely. He had a narrow escape from losing the sight of one eye, but is around again, and left for home Friday.

LOCATED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER AT BEAVER CREEK, ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF THE PEND D'OREILLE RIVER, THE PROPERTY OF THE
WEST KOOTENAY LAND COMPANY, LTD.
IS THE TOWNSITE OF

SAYWARD

A Typical Site for a large City, being level bench land, perfectly adapted for Building Purposes, and is the SELECTED junction of the River and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD

is the only natural location for a Centre of Supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines of the Pend d'Oreille and Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek.

SAYWARD

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

PRICES: \$150 for Corners; \$100 for Inside Lots

TERMS: One-third Cash, one-third in 2 months, one-third in 4 months, with interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments.

PURCHASERS CAN APPLY

At NELSON, to HAROLD SELOUS
At SAYWARD, to W. M. NEWTON
At NANAIMO, to MARCUS WOLFE
At KASLO, to J. L. RETAILACK
At VICTORIA, Room No. 7, Board of Trade building

JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager.

TITLE CROWN GRANT

APPLICATION FOR WATER LEASE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Commissioner of Lands and Works for West Kootenay District for a lease of 2,000 inches of water, to be taken from the Three Forks of Carpenter Creek at a point about five miles from the mouth of Carpenter Creek, the water to be used for milling, mining, water works, domestic and other purposes.

CHARLES HUGONIN.
Nelson, June 19, 1893. 155-8

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IN PROBATE.

In the goods of John Sandon, deceased.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Whereas John Sandon, late of the District of West Kootenay, and Province of British Columbia, formerly of the Province of Quebec, died on or about the 9th day of February, A. D. 1893, in the district of West Kootenay, aforesaid, and by his last will and testament appointed one Joseph Hetherington of the District of West Kootenay aforesaid his sole Executor and Legatee.

Take notice that an application will be made on Friday, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1893 on behalf of the Joseph Hetherington, to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, British Columbia, for probate of the will of the said John Sandon, deceased.

J. H. Bowes,
Baker Street, Nelson,
British Columbia,
Solicitor for Joseph Hetherington.

Dated at Nelson B. C., this 1st day of August, A. D. 1893.

BANK NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE

On and after this date the undersigned banks will receive American notes at a discount of one per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Nelson, Aug. 15, '93

CROWN GRANT APPLICATION.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

BLUE JAY MINERAL CLAIM.
New Denver Mining District.

TAKE NOTICE THAT W. E. R. LEMON, free miner's certificate No. 49,342, 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. Aug 26

NOTICE.

MINERAL ACT, 1893.

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.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 26

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. 43,640, 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 certificate of improvements.

THOMAS JOHNSON.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, Ainsworth, B. C. Aug 26

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. 43,640, 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
Dated this 18th day of August, 1893, 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 "Etna" mineral claim situated on Tead 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 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 situated 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. Aug 5

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.

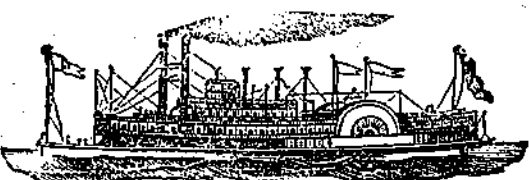
Equipment unsurpassed, combining Palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

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

J. HAMILTON, Agent, NELSON,
Or to GEO. McLENNAN,
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.

DIVIDING OF ISRAEL.

1 And it came to pass in those days that the elders of Israel gathered together, even in the head city called Victoria:

2 That they might give heed and consider those things which might work for the good of the tribes that dwelt within the borders of the land.

3 And behold these elders were chosen after the manner which had been commanded in Israel from the days when Israel had been sold into bondage, and MacDonald ruled in the land, and his governors sat in the judgement seat.

4 And thus were they chosen:

5 One elder for each of the tribes, or portion of tribes, dwelling in districts set apart.

6 And it came to pass that the elders sat in the synagogue, and held council how they might build Israel up, and how the shekels and talents gathered in the treasury might be spent.

7 And the ruler of the synagogue arose when the elders had made an end of speaking, and said:

8 Behold, oh ye elders in Israel how the synagogue in which we went to sit is getting old.

9 Strangers from the borders of Caanan, the Tacomaits and the Seattleites point the finger of scorn at us and pass over on the other side.

10 Go to, let us take shekels of gold and silver, and buy cunningly wrought stone, and cedar from Mount Lehman, and shales from Chilliwack, and build us a synagogue like unto the temple of Solomon.

11 And some said "yea," and some "nay," but when the tale was read by the scribe, behold those who cast their voice for the new synagogue were more than those who where against it.

12 And an elder of the tribe of Beaven, governor of the chief city, knew not what to say, for his voice was against the ruler of the synagogue in all things, but he feared the people that they might not again make him governor, and he voted, yea, but it pained him exceedingly.

13 And when they had finished the ruler of the synagogue read from the book of the law:

14 Now therefore hearken O Israel, unto the statutes, and unto the judgments which I teach you, for to do them.

15 And when he had made an end of speaking behold they each departed unto his own kindred and tribe.

16 And it came to pass that scarcely had the words of the ruler reached the people when certain men arose in the midst of the congregation and made a loud noise;

17 Saying "Why should we do this thing? Why should our shekels go to buy cunningly wrought stone and cedar to build a synagogue to adorn the city of the ruler of the synagogue, when behold our feet stumble by reason of the roughness of the way, and we wade because of the lack of bridges."

18 And there arose in the city called Vancouver, one Abou Ben Twigge, aforetime a centurian in the army of Caesar, and desiring his old power, and he said:

19 Come unto me ye people of Israel, who dwell in the borders of the land. Let us make a league and covenant, and draw after us the hosts of Israel, and depart from the teaching of the ruler of the synagogue, and build for ourselves a nation, and in the midst erect our own synagogue and make such laws as may seem best to us.

20 And there went with him a scribe of the tribe of Cotton.

21 And he gathered up the words of the Centurian and wrote them on many scrolls and cast them abroad that the people might read them and perchance follow after them.

22 And those who hearkened unto the sayings of the Centurian Twigge gathered in the gates of the city called Vancouver, and they formed a new congregation, and appointed new rulers.

23 And those who had lifted up their voices the loudest were found in the high places.

24 And Centurian Twigge was named ruler, and him whom men call Keith was named to care for such shekels as might be given by the faithful.

25 And a mighty man of the tribe of Brown, surnamed Winchester, arose and was put in command of such as drew the sword, and drove the chariots of brass and of iron.

26 And some marvelled and others laughed and said "behold they have devils," and a few said "It is well."

27 Now when the high priest Davie, ruler of the synagogue, heard these things he said:

NELSON LOTS

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

28 Behold I will journey among them and reason with them, and perchance they will hearken unto my voice.

29 And when he had departed there arose and followed after him: an husbandman, surnamed Thomas, of the tribe of Kitchen.

30 Thomas was of those who dwelt in tents by the great river, and his voice waxed strong with calling to his oxen, as he delved in his vineyard.

31 And he of the tribe of Kitchen said "I also will speak after him and perchance my voice will drown that of the ruler, if but by strength alone.

32 Meanwhile the synagogue ceased not being builded in the city of the ruler.

33 And when those who would divide Israel saw this they gathered their scribes, and men skilled in the law, and inscribed on a lengthy roll a petition to him who sat in the highest place, and ruled over all the land, and many tribes, other than those of Israel.

34 And among the many words on the scroll were those saying that those who dwelt in the borders of the land were crying out for a greater number of shekels for carrying out most needful works.

35 That the rulers in the chief city were wasting the substance of the people.

36 That the tithes collected for the year had been 1,060,000 shekels, notwithstanding which 216,000 shekels above the tithes had been spent in vain doings: These latter shekels being lent by the Amorities at great usury.

37 That the new synagogue being builded was to cost 600,000 shekels, whereas the old synagogue was sufficient.

38 That aid was about to be given to those possessed of evil spirits, who wrought strange devices with chariots of iron, running on roads of steel.

39 That those chosen to be elders in Israel are not so selected as to voice the will of the people.

40 That the island upon which stands the city of the ruler of the synagogue has only 6,535 dwellers whom the law gives a voice and a lot in the selection of the elders. And by the voices of these 6,535 sixteen elders were chosen;

41 Whereas they that dwell in the other parts of Israel number in their midst 9,025 of those whose voice may be raised and lots cast for elders, and these had only been given 17 elders to go up to the synagogue.

42 Wherefore, as the substance of the greater number is being wasted, they would pray to go their way and separate from the remainder of Israel, and appoint their own rulers.

43 And the chief ruler hearkened not to the appeal.

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While in Montreal a few days ago Col. Baker was interviewed with respect to the Provincial Government's policy by a Star reporter.

The substance of the interview is appended:

"Col. Baker confirmed all that the Hon. Theodore Davie had said some weeks ago concerning the aggressive land policy of the Pacific Province. Mr. Davie then made it clear, that next at all events to New Zealand, British Columbia had one of the most progressive radical administrations in the world. Land monopoly was the great curse and bane of the west as well as of the east, and his government was determined to do away with the evil. Their weapons of warfare against it would be the engine of taxation. They would tax the mere monopolist, the dog-in-the-manger out of existence. In the field of reform their opportunities and powers were ample, because they had direct control without the intervention of municipal authorities, of the revenue of large areas of British Columbia, the unorganized districts.

In these districts they would see to it that monopoly was taxed to death and the product of industry taxed as little as possible. And in the organized districts they would urge upon the municipal governments the adoption of a similar policy.

They were in this respect far in advance of, or at least utterly opposed to, Mowat's administration, which not only did not urge such a revenue policy upon the municipalities, but by a vote in the house, resolved to compel the municipalities to continue the existing system, to tax improvers more than monopolists. In a word, on the great issue of tax reform British Columbia has one of the most radical governments in the world.

To-day Lieut-Col. Baker assured a Star reporter that on that issue, as on every other, there was perfect harmony between Mr. Davie and his colleagues; and in the Legislature the Government has a strong majority pledged to this policy. Personally he, (Col. Baker) did not wish to trumpet his views to the world, but he believed that in this matter the government to which he belonged had undertaken one of the greatest and most far-reaching of reforms. He would not say that the people of the 'coast' were prepared for the policy of entirely exempting from taxation all products of labor, but he would say that they and their representatives in the executive were determined that monopoly should be destroyed. They would however, encourage capitalists to take up land, and perhaps in this respect fewer restrictions should exist, but they would see to it that such capitalists would be properly taxed if they attempted to hold their lands idle, 'waiting for a raise,' and locking labor out. Then he believed that the existing industrial and financial depression would be short lived for the resources of the west were almost infinite. But so complicated was the mechanism of commerce that these depressions must be world-wide, and even the most favored countries could not escape."

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SEEKING NEW INVESTMENTS.

As was pointed out in the MINER last week, Canada's day is coming. For a year or more, the world generally has been subjected to more or less of a financial disturbance. Capital as a result has suffered in many ways. Investments that at one time were perfectly safe and remunerative, have become more and more doubtful, until now they are generally dangerous and often disastrous.

British capital has, for some reason, fought shy of Canada for years past, but the tide is turning. Disappointed in other fields, the money men of Great Britain are turning their attention in this direction, and asking, if in Canada there can be found something safer and better.

The answer is certainly favorable, and especially so with regard to British Columbia. Here can be found the raw material which in less abundance, but properly handled, has made permanent and thriving communities. The same will undoubtedly be true of this province.

One thing however must not be forgotten. This capital which is just now knocking at our door is a proverbially shy one. Conservative to a degree, it does not look so much for immense profit as safe investment.

In the past mistakes have been made that should be carefully avoided in the future. It is the duty of every citizen who has the future growth and welfare of this region at heart, to see that these people get in every case a "square deal." They must be shown that there is an evident intention to give them not only the worth of their money in the first place, but an opportunity for a reasonably assured profit.

Every man who expects to remain in this country is interested to a considerable degree in seeing that no "wildcats" are worked off on those who come from across the water seeking for investments. One such can do an amount of harm that years can hardly remedy.

It is reasonable to believe that a section like this, rich in the material necessary to build a prosperous country, will be one of the first to receive attention of those who have money to invest.

Almost every day is adding to the already long list of valuable discoveries of rich mineral bearing veins. Within the next twelve months investments can be made in this portion of the country that will yield returns that will astonish our friends on the other side.

The money to make the trial of some of these is already turning in this direction. When it comes, treat it in such a manner that more and more will follow.

WHITE GROUSE MOUNTAIN.

A new chapter is being opened in the wonderful history of rich finds and lucky ventures in this section. It would appear as though chance is working almost like design in revealing the hidden treasures of the Kootenay mountains in such a way that the discoveries follow each other in a geometric ratio with regard to extent and richness.

Just as the Slocan country and the Toad Mountain district have become well known, and the people are beginning to say "That must be all there is up here," comes the news of the discovery of a new district which bids fair to rival anything yet known.

White Grouse Mountain

ectors, wandering over an own section' suddenly came

upon an immense vein of high grade ore, the extent of which is almost beyond belief to anyone who has not been on the ground.

Up to the present time such information as could be gathered from reliable sources, is to the effect that the country is crossed by a ledge of vein matter nearly 40 feet in width. This ledge is clearly defined, and can be traced for miles along the hillsides and over the ridges.

Assays on specimens submitted for test are no less startling than the width and extent of the vein. The mineral appears to be, for the greater part, grey copper, and other types of copper-silver ore. In value it ranges from a few hundred, to several thousand ounces in silver, a small amount in gold, and a very high percent of copper. This latter reaches in some cases fully 50 per cent., and one sample ran as high as 55 per cent.

With silver hanging in the balance, trembling, liable to turn either way, the opening up of a new district, rich in a metal so desirable as copper, and carrying promising traces of gold, cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on this region generally.

The whole White Grouse Mountain district is within easy access from the Kootenay lake, being only about 15 miles by trail from Marysville, at which point the lake steamers are now touching every trip. This renders the new mining region directly tributary to Nelson, from which point it will be drawn the supplies for the carrying on of the development work, a considerable amount of which is already contemplated for the present season.

Another cause for congratulation, and another reason for the "Faith which is in us."

A BIG MAJORITY.

The vote in the House of the U. S. Congress on the Wilson repeal bill was not a surprise as far as the result was concerned, but there were some startling figures in the totals of the votes cast. Either someone blundered in the first canvass of the situation, or the ranks of the anti-silver men have been swelled to an extent not taken into consideration by any of the western friends of silver.

After listening to the debate on Saturday last it was conceded by all that unconditional repeal would pass the House, but in was hoped by such a small majority that the vote would have but little influence on the supposed friendly attitude of the Senate. This hope was not realized, as the majority of 130 in favor of the Wilson bill would show.

It is a well known fact that the two houses are accustomed to pay attention to a considerable extent, to the wishes of the other when expressed in anything like a heavy majority for or against a measure, and it is therefore to be feared that such an expression of the feeling of the Senate will have great weight in helping to decide on its final course of action.

The most hopeful must admit that at the present time the situation is not a very pleasant one for the friends of free silver. The message of president Cleveland may, however, have had more weight in the House than it will have in the Senate, and that body may, in view of the fact that this is an unusually grave situation, decide to take a firm stand as opposed to both the House and the president.

This may bring the matter to a question of veto on the part of the president and those who know his character have but little hope that he will permit anything directly opposed to his views to pass him in the shape of a bill. The requisite two-thirds to pass anything of a nature friendly to silver over him, looks like a last year's ghost in thinness when viewed in the light of the recent vote.

The Spokane Review says in this connection:

The president will hardly yield to the Hill idea of a declaration of bimetallic policy. Pickwickian though it be, he would prefer even the Sherman act. His purpose in calling an extra session was avowedly to convince the world that the United States is going to cut entirely loose from silver, and he will be content with nothing less. His victory in the house will make him more uncompromising than before, and nothing but a vote in the Senate for out and out free coinage can take away the hurt imparted yesterday by the House.

This appears to be the feeling voiced in the majority of the western press, a feeling which is far from hopeful.

A FIND OF OPAL.

It is possible that the recent finds of opal made in Idaho, may be located in a belt which is more extensive than was at first thought. In a letter from the MINER's Trout Lake correspondent this week is noted the discovery of a deposit of hyalite.

This mineral, sometimes called Muller's glass, is a glassy and nearly transparent variety of opal. It occurs in small concretions, and is occasionally stalactitic. While it has no commercial value of itself, it is a good indication, as it is almost always found in connection with the more precious forms of the opal, and especially the gem or fire opal.

Specimens of this latter have been picked up in that section, and the indications would seem to point toward the existence of a bed of this beautiful and desirable gem in the mountains of East Kootenay.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

RECORD OF THE HAPPENINGS IN AND AROUND TROUT LAKE

Set out in Readable Shape by the Miner's Correspondent.—The Abbott Group Bids Fair to Become one of the Best Properties in the District.

Owing to the depressed condition of the silver market special attention is being paid to gold. Several claims have been located upon supposed auriferous leads. Specimens from some of these show a payable percentage of gold.

J. W. Haskins passed through town on his way to the northeast arm. He reports favorably of the Abbott group, upon which a large amount of capital is being expended. The shaft is now 20 feet deep, and the ore is improving in a very satisfactory manner.

The Alice also gives encouragement, and it is the intention of the syndicate to continue work on the most promising of the claims until winter sets in. It is probable that the trail will be kept open till the end of the year.

Mr. Jenkins is expected to arrive next week with his complement of men to go to work on the Silver Cup, and will probably make several shipments of ore before the close of navigation.

Later assays of ore from the Great Northern show a much higher percentage of gold than has been hitherto suspected. Some fine specimens of copper-bearing ore have been brought in lately from the further range. Curiously enough the copper-bearing ore almost invariably contains more silver than galena, the general rule seeming to be reversed, and the more heterogeneous the ore the greater the prospect of a large percentage of precious metal.

A report comes from the east slope of a find of hyalite, a mineral which though valueless in itself is of consequence as a probable indication of certain varieties of opal, which gems I have myself found on the ranges further south, and therefore believe their existence in this district to be quite within the range of possibility.

Mr. Thomas Cadman arrived from Revelstoke. He was in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the escape of his courser, by which fickle quadruped he had it appears been split upon the road.

Messrs. C. Anderson and Andrew Abrahamson have struck a vein of rock which assays over forty ounces of gold to the ton.

William Miller, who has been prospecting with W. J. Haskins, reports good prospects for gold beyond Healey Creek. He has recorded two claims in the Healey creek country, both of which give good assays.

E. LeRoy has sold the Black Prince on very advantageous terms.

Several new silver strikes are reported during the week, notably one by Tom Edwards of a vein which assays 1050 ounces of silver to the ton. Others vary from 62 to 420.

J. Sutherland and his partner are placer mining on the Lardeau, but do not appear to have much success.

L. Cagne starts for the Forks where he intends to put in the fall hunting for gold. He has been very busy for some days at the forge making derrick hooks, drills and other appliances.

J. W. Haskins has left this district for

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