Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

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NUMBER 13. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890. $4 A YEAR.

THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS SUMMED UP.

But little of interest in the mining line has occurred during the week, and but little is likely to happen during the remainder of the season. It is now believed that there is no hope for the completion this fall of the branch road between Nelson and Sproat, notwithstanding the promises of the railroad officials. Fully 95 per cent of the new men brought in from the east for contractor Keefer did not go nearer the work than Sproat, there taking the trail for Washington. It is stated they remarked that they would not work for the Canadian Pacific even if paid at the rate of $5 a day. All this is discouraging to the owners of claims who hoped to make ore shipments to the Revelstoke smelter this fall. They are unable financially to carry on development work and ore extraction and wait until next summer for returns; and, accordingly, have about concluded to wait until next summer before beginning work on a scale that would insure an ore output to prove the worth of their claims and the merits of their respective districts. At the Poorman, men have been laid off on account of the scarcity of water in the mill ditch, but they were told that they would again be put on should the water supply be appreciably increased by rainfall. The last cleanup at the mill is reported the largest made during the run. Work on the tunnel to tap the ledge at a depth of 300 feet is expected to begin within the month, as there is sufficient water in the ditch to run a Burleigh drill, which will be used in prosecuting the work. At 49 creek, it was expected that everything to begin hydraulicing would be in shape today, and that operations would be in full blast on Monday. There is no doubt of the existence of gold in the gravel in paying quantities, and the men who have put in the hydraulic plant are workers. A number of miners are sluicing above the hydraulic company's ground, and making wages, one of them, K. B. Brown, picking up a $5 nugget one day last week. Chinese are prospecting on the creek below the government trail, and are said to be meeting with good success. About 3½ miles up the creek from the trail F. P. Price and Roderick McLeod have 2 quartz locations, the May and the Jenny, which show an oxidized ore carrying free gold. The ledges are from 4 to 6 feet in width. Last month a 250-pound sample was sent out to the Spokane Falls sampling works for a test, but returns have not yet been received. At the head of Rover creek is another gold district, discovered by John Wallace in the summer of 1889. On a claim called the Whitewater he and his associates are driving a tunnel, which is now in about 100 feet. The ore, in rose quartz, gives assays averaging $100 in gold to the ton. Joe Wilson expects to begin packing ore from the Hall mines to the landing at Nelson on Monday. An ore-shed to house it has been erected on the river bank. In Hot Springs district, 15 men are at work on the Skyline, and about as many more on the United and No. 1. The rich streak in the United is next the foot-wall and is about 18 inches in width. In specimens brought to Nelson native silver is almost as plainly visible as cube galena is in specimens taken from near the surface. Assays of $4000 and upwards have been obtained, and fully 2 tons of the high-grade ore are now on the dump. Picked specimens, nearly as large as a standard dollar, of pure silver are on exhibition at the mine. The same character of ore has been struck in the Neosho, a claim about half a mile southwest from the United. The Neosho is owned by about a dozen of Ainsworth's leading citizens, everyone of whom expect to make a large "nest egg" out of the property. J. M. Buckley, at one time superintendent of the Northern Pacific system west of Helena, Montana, and more recently superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern, came in by the Galena on Monday to look at claims he has an interest in, and before leaving made arrangements for prosecuting development work on them. S. H. Northey started for Butte, Montana, on Friday, for a steam hoist and pump for the Little Donald. The boiler will be 20 horsepower. The Little Donald is owned by the Davenports, and mr. Northey has a contract for sinking on it. The Goat river district is said to be promising well, although prospecting is difficult because of the depth of alluvium. Two assays made last week gave 45 ounces in silver and 80 per cent lead and 22 ounces in silver and 60 per cent lead. No news whatever from Trail creek this week.

Placer Miners in Hard Luck on the Yukon.

Edmonton Bulletin 30th: A letter from W. R. Lloyd, late of Edmonton, dated at 40-mile Creek, Yukon river, Alaska, says: "We have been out of luck this year on 40-mile Creek. The river has flooded us out all summer. The first flood cleaned everyone out of their wheels, fluming, ditching, etc. They all went to work and replaced their losses and when nicely finished a second flood tore everything away. The river continued to flood all summer, so that the miners have had a poor season of it. I have a winter claim which I expect to do well in. Baptiste Pilon, who left Edmonton in the spring of 1888 by way of the Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, arrived here on the 20th of August, 1889. He had a hard time. He crossed the 80-mile portage between Peel and Porcupine rivers, and had to leave everything behind him as he could not pack it. A United States survey party arrived at Ogilvie's old winter quarters on the 19th of August, 1889, where they intend to winter, about 30 miles below 40-mile Creek; and another party went up the Porcupine river.

Not up to the Legal Requirement.

The mineral act is very plain in one provision, that is, requiring stakes to be at least 4 inches square and not less than 4 feet in height. Judge Walkem, in a recent decision, states that claimholders must comply with the law in this respect if they wish to hold their ground. Many claims in both the Toad Mountain and Hot Springs districts are marked by stakes that fall far short of the law's requirement. Boys, see that your stakes are the right size; it may save you much trouble in the future.

Neglecting Their Owu Best Interests.

No effort as yet has been made to forward specimens to the Spokane Falls exposition from the claims in Toad Mountain district. This does not speak well for the claim-owners of the district, as the invitation has been a cordial one, coupled with a proposition that if the ore was laid down at the steamboat landing it would be transported free to Spokane. It is not yet too late to take action in the matter, as the exposition does not open till October 1st.

New Townsite on Kootenay Lake.

No better view of Kootenay lake and river (or outlet) can be had than at Busk's point, which is bounded on the east by the lake and on the south by the river (or outlet). This available piece of ground has been platted for a townsite, and given the name of Balfour, in honor of the man who rules Ireland through a secretaryship in lord Salisbury's cabinet. The lots are 25 × 120 in size, fronting on streets 60 feet wide.

Additional Town Lots Being Surveyed.

Surveyor Wilmot expects to get through the work of surveying the Nelson townsite within 3 weeks. The lots will be 25 × 120 feet. The owners of Ainsworth also expect to have that townsite surveyed this fall. These surveys will give every man, woman, and child in the 2 camps about 10 lots apiece, provided they can rustle money enough to bid them in at the auction, or buy them at the upset price afterwards.

MEN ARE ENTITLED TO THEIR OPINIONS.

Tolerance is a virtue that should be practised by miners and prospectors as well as by people following other vocations. Men should be allowed to express their opinions on the value of the material resources of this section of country as freely as they are privileged to express their religious or political convictions. If there are mines in the camps on Kootenay lake, or in the districts adjacent thereto, no one man's expression of opinion will make them either more or less valuable, or of lesser or greater depth. "Proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," is an old saying and is very applicable to the mining industry. If the owners of claims believe in their value, let them back up their belief by actual work. The work will go further than "expert" opinion in proving whether a claim is a mine or merely a "blow-out" or a "gash vein" or a "deposit" of no particular value. Until the worth of a claim, or a district, for that matter, is proved by actual work, "experts" are entitled to their opinions, and should be allowed to express them without running the risk of being "ducked" or "run out" of the country. It takes lots of horse-sense and hard work to develop a mining camp. Bull-dozing has never yet changed a man's opinion, and it is a mighty poor factor to use in demonstrating the worth of a piece of ground supposed to contain minerals of value.

Making Haste Slowly.

The right-of-way on the Columbia & Kootenay is cleared to the 130 station, a point about 2 miles west of Nelson. The track is within 2 miles of the Slocan, and will be up to that stream next week. The length of time it remains there depends entirely on the progress made on the bridge, suitable timbers being hard to get, it is said. That the road will be to navigable water before navigation closes this fall is very doubtful, for the reason that it is almost impossible to get new men to work for the wages offered, and the contractors cannot pay more and come out even on the work. The grading between Nelson and the crossing of the Kootenay is principally rock work, and it is thought now that men will be kept on it all winter.

Misinformed.

Last week THE MINER stated, on the authority of the man who sent the samples, that the Revelstoke smelter could not work the ores of Trail Creek. This is a mistake. The smelter people could not afford to start up the sampling machinery to make a run on 4 sacks of ore, and the owner of the ore did not feel like paying the expense of making the run. The ore from Trail Creek can be handled at Revelstoke, say the smelter people, as well as it can be handled anywhere; and as soon as other ores are on hand, they will be only too glad to make working tests of samples sent them. No hopes are now entertained of getting ore through this fall from the camps on Kootenay Lake.

Will Carry Mail Matter Free.

All mail matter addressed to the miners and prospectors at Trail Creek will be carried free by the steamer Lytton from Sproat or Little Dalles. This accommodation will be given until a postoffice is established at that camp, which, judging from the time taken in getting an office established at Ainsworth, will be in the year 1894.

Hope to Make a Shipment of Ore This Fall.

Back of Windermere, on the lower Columbia lake, is a copper location that is attracting considerable attention. The owners hope to be able to make a shipment to Great Falls, Montana, this fall, via the new road from Lethbridge south. Assays made at Spokane Falls gave returns of $262 in silver.

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

E. S. WILSON & CO.

CARRY FULL LINES OF

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

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

THE WORK OF ONE MINING COMPANY ALONE.

The following from the Mining Press of San Francisco, of August 30th, is an authentic discription of a great mining property, but not greater than is likely to be developed on Toad Mountain, if the Kootenay Bonanza-Silver King group should become the property of as enterprising mining men as those who own the Anaconda properties at Butte, Montana. The Anaconda-St. Lawrence claims were located by the Hickey brothers in 1876. Some time after making the locations they gave Charles X. Larrabie a one-half interest to sink a shaft 50 feet on the vein. Then afterwards Marcus Daly acquired one-third of the mine for doing some further development work, and it did not attract much attention for several years. In November, 1880, mr. Daly bonded the other 2 interests for $10,000 each, and went to work to thoroughly satisfy himself as to the worth of the mine, which thus far had been considered a silver prospect, as after the property was merged into the Anaconda company, the first plant that was ordered for the property by that company was a complete dry-crushing silver mill; but before they had it placed, the sinking ran into copper ore and they abandoned the silver idea.

A large 3-compartment shaft was sunk to the 1000-foot level and stations cut; cross-cuts and levels run at each 100 feet, and a locality for a large reduction works was sought. The nearest point that was feasible was selected on Warm Springs creek, 22 miles southwest of Butte, and what was at that time considered a monster plant was placed with a capacity for handling 1200 tons daily. It was but a short time until the development of the mine showed such enormous ore reserves that they decided to increase their capacity to sufficient size to work 3000 tons daily. This was all decided and the preliminary work begun before Secretan and his French syndicate began the bulling of the price of copper, which was then below 10 cents —a proof that the price of the red metal cut no figure with the capitalists who are behind the enterprise.

Their immense new smelter was about completed when a fire took place and the whole plant was consumed. What would have swamped an ordinary mining company was not considered by these gentlemen. They at once began to clear away the debris and place orders for the iron, and the new or lower smelter is again in complete running order, and is now fire-proof, being wholly constructed of iron. The old or upper works are now being gradually torn out and rebuilt of iron. When they are completed, the Anaconda will have the most extensive and best constructed reduction works in the world. The question of cost has never been considered. When any machinery is placed, the only query is, will it do the work, and will it give us better results at a lower cost of handling our immense output? If it will do this they want it, whatever it may be, and in carload lots.

The magnitude of this company's operations can scarcely be conceived by parties who are unfamiliar with large workings. Their shipments of copper matte during the past year amounted to over 30,000 tons. The estimate of the amount of silver in this is nearly 2,000,000 ounces, and the appreciated prices of this year will largely swell the gross product of the company. The company have expended in development, purchasing mines, and in their plant since November, 1880, to January 1st, 1890, over $24,000,000. It almost takes a man's breath away to think of the amount, but when the fact is considered that they use 75,000 tons of coal, and a like number of cords of wood, and 15,000,000 feet of lumber during a year, and that the railroads receive from the Anaconda company in the vicinity of $1,000,000 in freights, the sum total is not so surprising.

The Anaconda and St. Lawrence have not yet recovered their places as ore producers since the fire of November, 1889, but by September 1st everything will be in shipshape order. During all the time since the fire occurred they have kept their shipments up to about 1800 tons daily by increasing the output of the Chambers syndicate mines, consisting of the Wake-Up Jim Wild Bill, Modoc, High Ore, Bell, Mountain Consolidated, and Buffalo Diamond. These have all been developed from 500 to 1000 feet in depth and stations cut with cross-cuts to the leads, levels run, man-holes put in, and everything is shaped up for extraction of ore whenever wanted in quantities to suit the requirements of their reduction facilities.

In the vicinity of the smelting works is a lively city of nearly 7000 people that sports all the modern improvements of the day—fine water works, electric lights, and the finest hotel building in Montana. There is nothing to compare with it between St. Paul and Portland.

The general manager and prime mover in this gigantic enterprise is Marcus Daly, who came into Butte with the second emigration or rather during the quartz excitement. For a time he operated in the intesest of Walker brothers of Salt Lake, and during this time opened up the Alice mine and built the plant now crushing ore on that property. Becoming dissatisfied, he sold his stock in that company, resigned his position as superintendent and struck out to find a better thing, as the saying goes, and he has certainly been successful in the superlative degree. He has looked after the company's many interests since that time in a most satisfactory manner. He has found time to improve a large ranch and build an elegant home in Bitter Root valley, and has stocked the ranch with some of the finest horses in the land. Mr. Daly is certainly possessed of wonderful executive ability to be able to direct the development of the large group of mines and build the enormous plant now in operation by the company. It is fair to presume that a portion of his success may be attributed to his discernment in selecting his lieutenants, as but few changes occur in his official family. Mike Carroll went to work with him on the shaft that was sunk under the bond from Hickeys & Larrabie, and he is still mining superintendent, and there are not many nooks and corners in the properties that Carroll is not familiar with. The company has directly in its employ at the mines and smelters about 3000 men, and indirectly nearly as many more gain a livelihood, making it a heavy contributor to the general prosperity of the new state of Montana.

The future development of the properties is full of possibilities, but of ore reserves that are already open and capable of being measured up, they have many years' work in sight. The lead on the 1000-foot level is 21 sets of timber wide, all of which is mined and sent to the works at Anaconda. This will show what a mountain of ore they have to draw from for their future supplies. Rumors have been circulated at times during the past 12 months that an English syndicate was negotiating for the Anaconda properties, but no evidence can be obtained on the subject that can be considered authentic. The work of improving and completing their operations is carried on with the same vim and activity that has characterized their work from the beginning, and to the general observer, would give the idea that they were preparing to produce copper and silver by the carload for the next century. The management of the Anaconda company are always on the alert for new properties, and when a new camp starts up, either in Montana, Idaho, or British Columbia, they are sure to have representatives on the ground to look the field over, and if it promises well for the future, they will have bonds on a number of the prospects and always push the prospecting of a new camp along rapidly. They have ample means to put in machinery, and arrive at results in a few months that the original locators might struggle with for years and then have to forfeit their rights. They frequently have differences and troubles with the railroads on the matter of keeping up their supplies, and at one time it was thought the company would build and operate their own road from the mines to the reduction works. When the railroads see that they are taking chances of losing their best patron, they always come to time, and all goes serene for a time. The visitor who passes through Butte without taking a drive around and seeing the number of properties of the Anaconda company, and the magnitude of their operations, and their concentrating, milling and smelting plant, has not seen the most interesting portion of a trip to Butte.

Sacrificed to the French Vote.

General Middleton gave a correspondent of the Toronto Globe to understand that in ordering the confiscation of Bremner's property in 1885, he acted altogether upon the advice of Hayter Reed, special representative of the government in the northwest at the time of the rebellion. Sir Fred's feeling is one of resentment and bitterness. He believes he has been badly and shabbily treated by the government, politicians and press. He labors under a sense of injustice and undeserved censure and sting of forgotten services. He said: "They appear to forget that I risked my life for them. I am treated in this way all because of politics. I dont mean party for I have no preference, but it was because I was a British soldier. I was sacrificed to the French vote. That's the long and short of it." "You do not think then that the government acted properly towards you?" "I do not think the government did what they might have done." "Do you think the head of your own department did what he could for you?" "Well, he says he did. Mark my words," continued sir Fred, "there will be a re-action in my favor. The press of Canada will be sorry for what they have written." To make the matter worse against Canada and Canadians, general Middleton's wife is a French Canadian lady, so that his personal sympathies were naturally not only Canadian but French Canadian.

JOS. WILSON

NELSON and SPROAT.

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

PACK TRAIN

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

All Freight Shipped via Canadian Pacific to Sproat

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

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REVISED ASSAY CHARGES.

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

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

W. Bredemeyer, Ph. Dr.

(Late partner of John McVicker's, Salt Lake City)

ASSAYER,

Mining Engineer, and Provincial and U. S. Surveyor.

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RATES FOR ASSAYING.

Silver, Lead, or Gold	$2 00	Copper, Silver and Gold	$2 50
Zinc or Arsenic	5 00	Silver or Gold bullion	3 00

Silver and Lead or Silver and Gold	2 00
Iron, Lime, Silica or Manganese	5 00
Sealed sample for Lead, Silver and Gold	4 00
Sealed sample for Copper, Silver and Gold	5 00
Lead bullion, for Silver and Gold	2 00

Assays from Kootenay district promptly attended to. Makes reports on and surveys and maps of mines. Thirty years experience; speaks 10 languages. Terms, cash.

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Crockery, Clothing, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

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All Work Turned Out Promptly

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PIONEER BARBER SHOP.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing.

RAZORS HONED.

East Baker street, next door to Postoffice, Nelson.

MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED.

Following are the mineral claims recorded in the government office at Nelson during the week:

Friday, September 5th—Re-record in favor of S. R. Divine of the Nonpareil, situate on Toad mountain.

Saturday, September 6th—The Wellington, situate on Toad mountain, about 500 feet west from the Silver King, on the south side of the Dandy; Nathan E. Lay, locator.

Monday, September 8th—Record of permission granted by G. C. Tunstall on August 25th to John Blackhall to remove the ordinary stakes of the mineral claim Comstock No. 2, situate at Trail creek, 300 feet to the south, provided he does not interfere with any other person's ground adjoining.

Tuesday, September 9th—The Gilt Edge, on the north side of the Kootenay river, opposite the mouth of Bird creek, near the bank of the river; Thomas Connors, Harry R. Kribbs, and Donald Dunn, locators.

Students Savagely Reprimanded by a College Dean.

There is excitement and deep indignation in the ranks of the British aristocracy. The dean of Christ Church college, Oxford, has insinuated that it is going down to the lowest abyss of degradation, and carrying with it the honor and greatness of England. This severe disciplinarian, annoyed by the frequent cases of intoxication and lewdness reported to him, "called up" some recently arrived Eton collegians, all of whom are sons of lords, baronets, ambassadors, and representatives of wealth generally. Said he: "Students of Christ church—I wish I could also say gentlemen—the time has come to call you to very serious account. It pains me to receive reports that you so behave yourselves within the precincts of this seat of learning—whence have arisen some of England's greatest and noblest men—as to be called a nuisance and disturbers of the common peace. Your brawls and indiscretions scandalize the residents, whose wives and daughters fear you as they would savage animals of the lower order.

"You consider that because you are the sons of nobility you are entitled to extravagant liberty, to be distended to vulgar license. You are laboring under a delusion from which you may have a very rude awakening. This college is not intended for well-born dunces such as you.

"You are not content with manly recreations such as your forefathers delighted to enjoy—the pleasures of the field, of the river, of home. You court fiercer and disreputable pleasures—drinking to excess in public places, to show your quality, it is said; gambling in gilded parlors to show how wealthy you are; following after women, whose presence by the side of your mothers and sisters you would resent as contagious contact. Yet you do not hesitate to place yourself on a level with them and lay a foundation for degradation which must follow through life.

"What husbands and fathers of the future! It is such as you who have demoralized tutors and guardians who have toadied to wealth and position for personal benefit. You should be examples to the poor and struggling. You are, I repeat, only a disgrace."

A Strike Amicably Settled.

A report comes from Donald that the superintendent of the Pacific division had a small strike on his hands, which lasted 24 hours. A rule of the company prescribes that freight trains eastward bound over the Selkirks shall carry crews proportioned to the length of the trains. Lately conductor Jamieson brought a train over, and on arriving at Roger's Pass refused to go down the steep grade with 24 cars unless the required number of brakemen were aboard. These were not forthcoming, and mr. Jamieson held the train until he picked up a full crew. For this detention he and his crew, it is said, were discharged. On learning this, the other freight crews refused to go on duty when called. After talking the matter over with the boys, the superintendent very wisely ordered them all back to work.

Too Close-Fisted and Penurious.

In all new communities like Nelson many necessary conveniences can only be had by contributions of either labor or money. These contributions should be cheerfully given, as they result in public and not individual good. Luckily for Nelson, there is but one businessman within its limits whose love for the almighty dollar makes him ridiculous. The average man newly from eastern Canada is "close," but the closeness soon wears off. Perhaps it may wear off the one in Nelson.

HILL BROS.

BUILDERS.

Will Contract for the Erection of Stores, Dwellings, Wharves, Mills, Bridges, Etc.

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on hand, with which to manufacture Store Fittings, Tables, Desks, Etc.

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NELSON, B. C.

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All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing Executed Neatly and Promptly.

Ward Street, opp. Government Office, Nelson.

BUCHANAN'S SAW-MILL

is running full time. Plenty logs! Plenty lumber! Plenty shingles! Get your buildings erected and finished while the weather is fine. Low prices! Prompt delivery!

Nelson, August 15th. G. O. BUCHANAN.

WANTED!

Tenders for the Delivery of Logs.

Tenders will be received at The Miner office in Nelson or at the sawmill at Pilot Bay, until the 20th instant, for the delivery of half a million feet of logs in 1890 and three million feet in 1891. Logs must be cut according to specification, and delivered and measured at the mill.

Nelson, B. C., September 5th, 1890.

THE MINER IS PRINTED ON SATURDAYS, AND WILL BE mailed to subscribers at the following cash-in-advance rates: Three months $1.50, six months $2.50, one year $4.

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

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

READING OR LOCAL NOTICES 25 CENTS A LINE EACH insertion. Contracts made.

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

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

On the 30th of July the provincial government wisely withdrew all crown lands from purchase, the withdrawal in no way affecting the acquirement of lands by pre-emption. Since that date, however, thousands of acres have been applied for under timber leases, and no doubt the applications will be granted. If the purchase of large areas of crown lands for speculative purposes was against the best interests of the people at large, the tying up of large tracts of timber lands by leases to speculators is equally against the best interests of the people. The present system of disposing of timber lands is not such as can be taken advantage of equally as well by the sawmill man of small means as by the sawmill man of large capital. The former, after his mill is erected, should have an equal chance with the latter in procuring logs from the public domain. The only way that this can be done is for the government to withdraw all timber lands from sale or lease, and, instead, charge a tax of so much per thousand feet on all logs delivered at mills, the tax to be collected by the tax-collector of the district in which the mill is located. If this method was adopted, it would be a no greater difficulty to engage in sawmilling or log-cutting than to engage in general merchandising or mining for wages. The tax could be collected as easily as other taxes, and, in the end, would result in a larger revenue to the province than is at present derived. There would be no more logs cut than the actual wants of the people required, and the needs of generations to come would not be mortgaged to the heirs and assigns of the grasping speculators of today.

Nelson has been given adequate mail facilities at last. A postoffice is also to be established at Ainsworth and a mail route ordered to the boundary line, there to connect with a like service from Fry, Idaho. This desired end was long in coming, but for its coming we should be thankful. The department treats us like a poor relation, and spreads our large slice of bread very thinly with poor butter. For the increased service mr. Mara, our member in parliament, has worked unceasingly.

The bulk of the lead ores from the Kootenay Lake mining camps will be absolutely barred from the United States when the McKinley tariff bill becomes a law, as but a small percentage of the ore is high grade. This may retard mine development, and it will undoubtedly for the time work a hardship on mine-owners possessed of limited working capital; but, in the end, the result will be beneficial to this section, and, in a measure, to the whole of Canada. Smelters will, of necessity, be erected at accessible points on Kootenay river and lake, their product finding a market in Canada, and in China and Japan as well as in Great Britain. The markets of these countries are as accessible to the mines of Kootenay district as they are to the mines of the Cœur d'Alene country in Idaho or the lead districts of Colorado and Utah. To attain this end a prohibitive import duty should be placed on pig lead, so that the home product alone would be used in the manufacture of white lead, lead pipe, shot, and other articles for which lead is solely or largely used. While this is plainly the policy that should be adopted as regards foreign pig lead, a more liberal one should be adopted for the importation of ores containing lead. These should be admitted free of duty, not only to enable our smelters to obtain fluxes at a reasonable cost—for it is a well-established fact that ores from one section of country flux ores from another section—but to insure a continuous ore supply. By adopting this policy a great smelting industry can be built up in British Columbia, an industry that has done much to upbuild both Colorado and Montana.

In politics, as in business, the man of theory is of little practical use. The politician who has taken an active part in local elections and in the management of campaigns is a far better equipped man for public life than the politician whose knowledge of political affairs was acquired by reading works on political economy. The politician who makes the committee-room his study, there to find out the motives actuating his associates, is more apt to select able subordinates than the theorist who shuts himself up in his private study, and disdainfully refuses to mix with the common people. If honest, one such practical politician in office is worth a barnful of the other sort. British Columbia has several practical politicians in her legislative assembly-elect. Are they honest? If honest, the people need have no fear for their interests should either one of these practical men be called on to form a government.

The leader of the present government is a practical politician, but his honesty of purpose has been questioned. The leader of the opposition is believed to be honest, but he is an impracticable theorist—that this is true is not even disputed by his staunchest adherents in Victoria. A practical politician always has an eye to success, and believes in taking any advantage caused by the negligence or incompetency of his opponents. That the present government is incompetent, or dishonest, is proven by the mining legislation effected last winter; yet the leader of the opposition did not oppose this pernicious legislation in the house, or point out its objectionable features when appealing to the people for their suffrages.

The people, however, have faith in the men classed as independents. They know that several of these gentlemen are practical politicians, for does not one of them already hold 2 political offices, requiring ability in management, as well as being a member-elect of the assembly? Did they not, also, have ideas on all questions that vitally affect the people of the province, and by their strong presentation of facts and skillful political work succeed in being returned from the most populous districts on the mainland? Even if the independents are not called on to assist in forming a government, they will, by wise and vigorous debate, prevent premier Robson falling into such pitfalls as were cunningly dug for him last winter by Canadian Pacific influences.

That freedom of speech and political action is tolerated to a greater extent in Canada than in the United States is evidenced by the fact that our candidates for office are never assassinated by political opponents. The many cases of political assassination in the southern states, of late years, is causing a reaction of feeling for the southern people, that, in time, may teach them that however much they may differ on questions political, assassination will not be tolerated as a means to maintain political supremacy. At the last congressional election in Arkansas, a successful Republican candidate named Clayton was assassinated, while sitting in his own house, by adherents of his Democratic opponent, Breckenridge. Breckenridge took his seat in congress by virtue of a certificate of election furnished him by the Democratic secretary of state of Arkansas. Now congress declares he is not entitled to the seat, and the rightful claimant being dead, the seat becomes vacant. The Spokesman, a Democratic paper of Spokane Falls, says "it is not entirely "an unfortunate event that the seat is allowed "to be vacated. There never was any doubt in "the minds of fair men that Clayton and not "Breckenridge was elected to it. The murder "itself was as foul a one as has disgraced the "south in many years. The vacant seat alone "will, perhaps, be as eloquent a rebuke as could "be framed by any words. It is well that it "should be empty as a reminder to our law-"makers of the travesty on law which exists in "too many southern states.

Hurried to Eternity by a Premature Blast.

A premature blast in the Northern Pacific yards at Spokane Falls, on Saturday last, caused the death of 21 men and serious injury to many others. The accident took place shortly after half-past 5 in the afternoon. James McPherson, the foreman, and Joe Rhea, a powder tender, were working at the spot where the blast had been prepared. McPherson was tamping in the last charge of 300 pounds of giant powder in a 16-foot hole, when the charge suddenly exploded, hurling the men high into the air and mangling them among the rocks. At the same instant the ledge of rock was lifted outward and fell on the men working in a ditch 30 feet down the embankment. People who saw the blast from a short distance were horrified to see the bodies of the men whirling up through the air, above the dense volume of smoke. Those in the vicinity rushed to the scene, but were obliged to stand idle, waiting for the smoke to clear away. In a few moments the mass of jagged rocks could be seen. Men with mangled limbs, covered with blood and dirt, their clothes in tatters, and their bodies disfigured, crawled about over the rocks in a stupor, not knowing which way to turn. Projecting from the pile were bleeding, lacerated limbs and blanched faces in sickening confusion.

The immediate cause of the explosion is not known, but it was probably purely accidental. Yet many of the men employed by the company complain of the manner in which the blasting has been done of late, and declare that the railroad company is in too much of a hurry to complete the work. A. E. Thompson, one of the steam-drill workmen, said that he was at the blast a short time before the explosion occurred. He explained to the foreman that it was dangerous to tamp a blast with an iron bar. McPherson replied that it took 80 pounds pressure to send the powder off and that there was no danger. Mr. Thompson had only reached the

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Canned Goods, Hardware, Etc. Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

The stock is full and complete in every Department, and the public will find it to their advantage to call and inspect Goods and compare Prices.

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

blacksmith shop, a few rods away, when he heard the report and at once realized that his fears were well founded. Charles Bolt, the general foreman, said he was at the blast about 5 o'clock and watched McPherson load the hole. Everything was then all right. John L. Johnson, of a crew working on a ledge about 12 rods to the east, said that in expanding the drill with small blasts the hole had become heated to a degree that was dangerous when the powder was put in. He thought this was true, because the work of expanding had been continued for several hours.

Those who witnessed the explosion give graphic accounts of the disaster. Alderman Notbohm and son were standing on the corner of Main and Alder streets at the time. Mr. Notbohm described the upheaval as the bursting of a great cloud. "When we reached the scene," said mr. Notbohm, "2 men emerged from the smoke with their left arms shattered. When the rocks could be seen we ran down the embankment and began to extricate the wounded men from the rocks. A man came running toward the ledge from Sprague street, with his clothes hanging in rags, hatless, and shoeless. "Where in the name of God did you come from?" was asked him. "I don't know how I got out," replied the man, who had not been injured in the least. "I cannot tell how I missed it. The first thing I knew after the explosion I was on Sprague street."

Another man was seen at the hospital after his fingers had been amputated. He was in remarkably good spirits, but was somewhat dazed from the effects of chloroform. He was working at a drill in the ditch. Just before the blast went off, he went out a few steps to get some tools, when the rocks crashed down from the ledge. He was of the opinion that the blast was entirely accidental, though the foreman seemed to be in a great hurry about the finishing of the job Saturday night as the charge had been set.

The scene of the explosion at 2 o'clock Sunday morning presented a most gloomy and dismal appearance. Early in the evening, while digging for the dead, it was discovered that a number of charges and caps were found in the rocks and that great risk was being run by anyone working in the cut. The names of many of the killed could not be obtained.

A Smelter for Hot Springs District.

A representative of the Washington Refining & Smelting Company, a recent Spokane Falls incorporation, came in on the Galena last Thursday. The company propose to commence work at once on a 20-ton smelter in Hot Springs district, expecting to get an ore supply from claims owned by W. H. Lynch. The smelter will be a Best plant, and is described as follows by the Spokane Falls Review of the 7th:

The body of the smelter is of an egg shape within a square, and is constructed entirely of fire-brick, no metal being used. It consists of a main fire box, which is directly under the refining or separating pot, used for pouring the metal into molds, lined with clay. The feed hole for loading the charge with ores and fluxes opens from the top of the main body of the smelter, and under which the main arch of the furnace is located. This is separated from the lead well by a dry flue arch used for cleaning and outpouring of slag, or for producing a change of draft by dampers in the main stack. It also contains an open stack, which can be connected with the draw, in case of saving the fumes of sulphur, antimony, or arsenic. It can also be converted into a perpetual lime burner, by enlarging the main arch and closing the draft. The ores to undergo treatment in this smelter are fed from the top, which contains a calcining space and also an outlet for the fumes. Attached to the smelter, between the feedhole of the main arch of the furnace, which consists of 4 smaller arches and a brick wall, is the slag output. In this respect the smelter differs from any other so far invented. There is also another attachment which is called the lead well, and is designed to receive the metal from the furnace of the smelt dump. This being heated by a special fire-box, or furnace, is the place where the bars of bullion are made, and where the separation of precious metals is also made.

A "Bad" Indian at Goat River.

Reports come from Goat River that the Indian who pulled a cocked gun on "Jap" King is still using threatening language; and, as he is known to be a "bad" Indian, he may yet cause trouble in that camp. He had no claim whatever on the prospectors who are at work in that locality. The Indian who first brought in the float was paid $5 by the party who accompanied him back to the ground. He was promised money—no amount being stated—if he conducted the representative of the prospectors to the ledge from which the float came, but not being able to do so, was paid the amount above stated, which satisfied him. "Jap" King, one of the prospectors, found the ledge himself at some distance from where the float was picked up. Shortly after staking off his ground, the "bad" Indian appeared on the scene and demanded pay for what he claimed as his ground. His demands were refused, and he made a gun play which caused mr. King to take a walk. Mr. King then came to Nelson for aid from the authorities, but was assured that he could return in safety, as the Indian was merely running a bluff. Mr. King thought different, but had no alternative, and on returning to Goat River found that a number of other prospectors had arrived on the disputed ground. These overawed the Indian, and, so far, he has done nothing worse than make threats that he will yet kill "Jap," even if he is afterwards killed himself. It is claimed that the action of the Nelson authorities has had a bad effect on the Indians, they now believing that the authorities are afraid of them. The Indian who has caused this disturbance should get about 6 months at hard labor in the Kamloops jail, which would have the effect of knocking some of the "badness" out of him.

Silver Has a Downward Tendency.

Bar silver has dropped 2 cents an ounce in New York, the latest obtainable quotation being $1.17¾ an ounce.

BALFOUR

No better real estate investment! Beautifully and centrally located at the head of the west arm of Kootenay Lake, unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting! All steamboats to and from Nelson and Bonner's Ferry call there! Lots 50x120; streets 60 feet wide! Prices, $25 and $30; terms, to suit purchasers! Lots selling like hot cakes! Buy early! Maps and further particulars from H. Anderson, Ainsworth; H. Selous, Nelson; or C. W. Busk, on the ground.

WANTED!

Tenders for the Delivery of Wood.

Tenders will be received at The Miner office until the 23rd instant for 40 cords of 24-inch stove-wood, to be cut from dry tamarack or fir; the wood to be delivered and measured in Nelson.

Nelson, B.C., September 13th, 1890.

FOR SALE

a portable engine and complete sawmill outfit. The whole in good order. For particulars apply to GENELLE BROTHERS, Sproat Landing, B. C.

"The Pioneer Hotel of Toad Mountain District."

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Corner of Vernon and Ward Streets,

NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,

PROPRIETORS.

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

Headquarters for Miners and Mining Men.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

ONLY TWO-STORY HOTEL IN NELSON.

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

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED

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

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

WM. HUNTER JAS. DAWSON

PROPRIETORS

MADDEN HOUSE

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

H. & T. MADDEN Proprietors.

The Madden is Centrally Located,

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

THE TABLE

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

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST

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

PROSPECTORS LIVING ON RAW FOOD.

Edmonton Bulletin, August 23rd: The party of Montana miners who passed through Edmonton last May bound for Peace river were heard from on Sunday last by James O'Donnell, Indian farm instructor at Riviere Qui Barre, who received a letter from them at the hands of an Indian named Paul Montanais. It appears that on reaching the Pembina near Lac la Nonne they built a large flat-boat, and loading all their outfit on it, except the horses and mules, which were driven overland, started down the river. Before reaching the Athabasca, into which the Pembina empties, their boat was swamped and everything thrown into the river. A great deal of the outfit was lost altogether, and all of it was wet. They saved what they could and started again on their journey with the flat-boat, and had reached a point about 40 miles down the Athabasca when they met the Indian, who was coming up the river hunting. They gave him $50 to come in to mr. O'Donnell's place with a letter and bring back a supply of matches. The letter stated that they had been 5 weeks without a fire, all their matches having got wet when the boat was swamped. In driving their 13 mules and 9 horses along the Pembina, which in that part of its course flows through a succession of muskegs, they lost 4 of the mules and the rest of the mules and horses were very poor. The men themselves were nearly starved, having been compelled to eat raw food for so long, but they still kept moving on. The Indian came in 4 days to mr. O'Donnell's place, and would require as many in which to return. There are only 4 men in the party. It is scarcely possible for them to reach Peace river this fall, having such a large outfit to handle. They have their wagons with them yet.

Is There Truth in the Report?

"Report has reached here that several of the "Kootenay lake steamers now offering for pass-"engers and freight are not registered and do "not carry certified engineers. Complaint in "the matter has been filed with the department "of customs." The above appears as a telegram from Victoria in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. There are but 2 boats regularly engaged in the carrying trade on Kootenay lake. One of them, the Galena, paid duty on her hull to enter Canada, and has always carried a certified engineer. The other, the Idaho, has also, probably, complied with the law. The Surprise is owned by the same company who owns the Galena, and is not regularly engaged in any traffic. The Midge is used only as a pleasure launch by its owner, a wealthy ranchman on the lower Kootenay. There must be some mistake about the above quotation; or if action is about to be taken, it is in the interest of a rival steamboat line, which as yet, have no boats on Kootenay lake or river.

Ontario Downs New York.

A Clayton, New York, man recently issued a $500 challenge to all Canada to a skiff sailing race on the St. Lawrence, he claiming that his "Yankee Doodle" could beat all creation. A Gananoque, Ontario, man accepted the challenge, and his "Choctaw" beat "Yankee Doodle" out of sight on the 29th of August. After the victory a party of Ontarians undertook to parade the streets of Clayton with a brass band, and they had not proceeded far, before a mob attacked them and a free fight occurred, which also resulted in favor of the boys from Canada's greatest province; but no one was seriously hurt.

Reclamation Work to be Begun this Month.

A contract was let on Wednesday to H. Selous and T. B. Lewis for the excavation work on the Grohman reclamation scheme. Operations are to commence at the rapids below Nelson by the 25th of this month, the work to be completed by April 15th next. It is expected that 25 to 30 men will be employed all winter. Part of the plant will be brought in from Spokane Falls by the company, mr. Grohman leaving on Friday for that purpose.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Vernon Street, near Josephine,

NELSON, B. C.

SODERBERG & JOHNSON,

PROPRIETORS.

THE HOTEL OVERLOOKS THE KOOTENAY

its guests thus obtaining splendid views of both mountain and river.

THE ROOMS are comfortable in size and newly furnished.

THE TABLE is acknowledged the best in the mountains.

THE BAR

is stocked with the best liquors and cigars procurable. No whiskies sold except Hiram Walker & Sons' celebrated brands.

NELSON HOTEL

EAST BAKER STREET.

A. J. MARKS, C. VAN NESS,

PROPRIETORS.

LARGEST HOTEL IN NELSON

AFFORDS SPLENDID VIEWS OF BOTH TOAD MOUNTAIN AND KOOTENAY RIVER

Best brands of liquors and cigars always in stock. The table furnished with the best in the market.

Columbia & Kootenay

Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

THE STEAMER LYTTON

LEAVES REVELSTOKE

on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 a. m.

LEAVES SPROAT FOR LITTLE DALLES

on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m.; returning the same day to Sproat.

LEAVES SPROAT FOR REVELSTOKE

on Tuesdays and Fridays, half an hour after arrival from Little Dalles.

Revelstoke, August 31st. J. A. MARA, Manager.

HENRY ANDERSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Mining Broker, Conveyancer, Etc.

Agent for mineral claims; crown grants obtained for mineral claims, and abstracts of title for same furnished. Office at Ainsworth (Hot Springs), B. C.

CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The Regina & Long Lake bridge across the south Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, Northwest Territory, is 1100 feet long from bank to bank, has 7 spans, and is 49 feet above water level, which will allow steamboats to pass under it. It was built under the supervision of Robert Balfour, former bridge superintendent on the Canadian Pacific at Donald.

H. M. Johnson, the champion sprinter and all-round athlete, died in San Francisco last week. Typhoid fever, followed by peritonitis, was the cause. Johnson was born in New York about 30 years ago, and before he became a professional was one of the cleverest amateur athletes in that city. As a professional he had a 100-yard record of 9 4-5 seconds, made at Cleveland on July 30, 1886. He held a 50-yard record of 5½ seconds. He held records for 5 and 10 standing jumps without weights, and in all sprinting up to 220 yards he was a champion all-round professional, and could perform splendidly with the heavy weights. His great feat in sprinting was quick starting. He won one Sheffield handicap and had a fortune several times. He leaves a widow and 2 children penniless in St. Louis. Johnson was a man of intelligence, and for 2 years edited the athletic column of the St. Louis Sporting News.

Jake Gaudaur has at last come to terms with Edward Hanlan for a 3-mile sculling race, with a turn, for $1000 a side. The race is to be rowed at Creve Cœur lake, near St. Louis, in the week between September 23rd and 30th. Gaudaur concedes Hanlan 15 seconds start and Hanlan concedes Gaudaur everything else, referee included. Gauduar has forwarded to the New York Clipper $250 to cover Hanlan's forfeit. One thousand dollars of the stake money was to have been deposited in St. Louis last Saturday and the other $1000 before the race is rowed.

There is a great demand for laborers in Colorado. Officials of the Denver & Rio Grande railway say they can give employment to from 5000 to 8000 men at $2 per day. Work is so located as to admit of working all winter.

Reverend A. Robertson died at the Medicine Hat hospital on the 29th of August after a short illness from typhoid fever. Mr. Robertson was the resident Presbyterian minister at Donald.

Constable David Stoddard of Bingham county, Idaho, attempted to preserve order among a lot of drunken railroad men at Beaver Canyon on Sunday last and was literally cut to pieces with knives, and his head completely severed from the body.

The San Francisco mint is paying 120¼ to 120¾ cents per ounce for silver. The eastern banks are storing bullion, for which they issue certificates in multiples of 1000 ounces. It now seems certain that silver will reach its gold parity, 129.29 per fine ounce, or exactly the face value of the dollar equal to 371¼ grains. Under the new law the government must purchase 4,500,000 ounces per month at a price not exceeding one dollar for 371¼ grains—this virtually means free coinage.

The minister of customs, after hearing senator Lougheed's explanation, ordered the release of the Golden smelting machinery, which had been seized for non-payment of duties, thus admitting that the government action was unjustifiable. The settlement of the action was much delayed by the correspondence between the Calgary officials and the government having to go through the Winnipeg office.

Everything is progressing finely in the Harney Peak tin district in the Black Hills, and work is being prosecuted more vigorously than ever on the Harney Peak company's properties. At the Cowboy mine the finest tin so far discovered has been struck, one-half of the weight and three-eights of the bulk being cassiterite. On the Ada mine the largest hoisting works in the hills, except the Homestake hoist, were started up on the 8th. Two 60-horse-power boilers will furnish power, and it is the intention to go straight down, the machinery on the ground being sufficient for 1000 feet in depth, and the shaft will probably be sunk to that distance.

It is stated that Stanley has informed the French publisher of his biography that he will devote the proceeds of the edition toward the abolition of the African slave trade. Stanley is now enjoying himself in the Alps, and has gained greatly in appetite and strength. He has climbed Forno glacier. He, with his wife and mother-in-law, will sail for New York by the Teutonic on October 29th.

In view of the fact that wages were reduced 2 years ago on account of the low rate of silver and lead, Colorado miners are asking for an increase of wages to $3.50 per shift of 8 hours dry work. The request has been granted in the San Juan country and in Gilpin and Lake counties.

The first of a colony of Italian fishermen who propose to try their luck in British Columbia were taken to Bute inlet last week. The advance party number 12, all hardy and apparently industrious men, calculated to make good citizens. If they find that they can make a good living from the teeming waters of British Columbia, they will send for others of their nationality and calling to join them at an early date.

One of the worst accidents on the Northern Pacific occurred on the 1st at Eagle Gorge, 50 miles east of Tacoma. At 5:15 p.m. passenger train No. 2, the regular eastbound overland flyer, was running at a high rate of speed past Eagle Gorge and down a heavy grade. Just as the forward engine came to a heavy curve at the foot of the grade it struck a broken rail, and over a 20-foot embankment rolled the big decapod engine, followed by the second engine and every coach on the train, save the rear sleeper. The scene that followed beggars description, amid the roaring of escaping steam, mingled with the shrieks and groans of the injured men and women in the cars that lay piled in confusion at the foot of the embankment. The sleeper passengers hurried to the scene, to find the engineers and firemen unhurt and working heroically to release the injured passengers. An idea of the terrible situation may be had by a description of the train. It was composed of a big decapod helper engine, the regular engine, baggage and express car, two tourist sleepers, two day coaches, a dining car, and a Pullman sleeper. When the decapod engine struck the broken rail it took it away for 20 feet, and one by one each car was hurled in the air by the velocity gained by the high speed of the train, and they lay in the ditch with their life load crushed within. The occupants could be heard crying for help. Those who were released uninjured joined in the work of rescue. The first rescued was G. E. Purple, a porter, who was seriously injured. One by one each passenger was taken out, some bruised and bleeding, others crushed and insensible. The groans of the wounded were heart-rending. Two passengers, B. F. Young, umpire of the Northwest baseball league, and a man named Keppler of Red Bluff, California, were taken out in a dying condition and have since died. Twelve others were more or less seriously injured, and were either sent back to the hospital at Tacoma or forwarded to Spokane Falls.

Dr. Carver, the shooter, beat his own record at Hamburg, Germany, on the 31st, by 4 minutes and 20 seconds in breaking 1000 glass balls with a rifle in exactly 34 minutes. The shooting took place in the presence of 30,000 people.

A cable message from Barrow-in-Furness states that the steamer Empress of India was successfully launched on Saturday. This steamer will run between Vancouver and ports in Japan and China.

Dr. Pelligrini, the newly-elected president of the Argentine Republic, is a cousin of the late John Bright.

A drilling contest took place last week at Walkerville, Montana, between William Page and Dennis Ragan. The time allotted to the contestants was 15 minutes, and the wager was $150. Page drilled 31½ inches, while Ragan went 30 inches into the rock in the allotted time.

The advance in the price of silver from 94 cents to $1.20 per ounce has stimulated silver mining in Mexico. Old mines, for years shut down, are being pumped out and put into shape for renewal of work.

The Republican state convention of Nevada made the following nominations: Governor, R. K. Colcord; supreme judge, R. R. Bigelow; district judge, R. Rising; congressman, H. R. Bartine; lieutenant-governor, J. Poujade; attorney-general, J. F. Tarreyson; secretary of state, O. H. Gray; clerk of the supreme court, Joseph Josephs; treasurer, John F. Egan; surveyor-general, John E. Jones; superintendent of public instruction, Orvis Ring; state printer, Joseph E. Eckley; university regents, E. T. George and J. W. Haines.

A terrible accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at 4:50 o'clock on the morning of the 6th near Adobe, Colorado. Train No. 61 was running in 2 sections. The first section had 2 day coaches loaded with laborers and had become derailed some 4 miles below Florence. The second section dashed into them with terrific force, completely smashing the 2 coaches and injuring from 35 to 40 men and killing a number outright. The bodies of 5 have already been recovered and 12 men are still missing.

At Deadwood, Dakota, on the 5th, 39 "original package" saloons were closed by the sheriff, South Dakota being a prohibition state. The mayor of the town announces that no "o. p." houses will be tolerated until the court shall have passed upon the questions involved. The Times says the streets of Deadwood presented a strange appearance in the evening, as not a single resort was open nor a drink of liquor obtainable.

Last Monday the Republicans carried Maine by a larger majority than ever before in an off year. Governor Burleigh was re-elected by 15,000 and speaker Reed to congress by 4000. The other Republican candidates for congress was also re-elected.

The recount gives Portland, Oregon, a population of 62,442.

There will be a fresh batch of law suits over the $7,000,000,000 estate of the late A. J. Davis, of Butte, Montana. Henry A. Root of Helena, one of the contesting heirs, brought David M. Carralho of New York, the famous expert in chirography, to examine the will alleged to be that of mr. Davis, which was filed with judge McHatton, making John A. Davis, brother of deceased, sole legatee. Carralho, in company with 2 officers appointed by the court, examined the document and unhesitatingly pronounced it a clumsy forgery, signature and all.

At the primary election in Spokane Falls for delegates to the Republican state convention, the adherents of John L. Wilson carried the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, and Madison precinct; the First ward was carried by judge Turner's friends. The total vote in all precincts was 871 for Turner delegates and 834 for Wilson delegates. This insures Wilson's renomination for congressman.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS

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

Notice is hereby given that A. D. Wheeler, in behalf of himself and partners, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Ayesha, situated at the Hot Springs, Kootenay lake.

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

Revelstoke, September 1st, 1890.

LAND NOTICES

Like the following must be published nine weeks in a newspaper other than the British Columbia Gazette, and cost FIFTY-FIVE CENTS a line for the required publication in THE MINER.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, situate in West Kootenay district and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake marked H. S. & M. S. D.—N. W., on the Gold King trail, three miles south of Nelson; thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement. HAROLD SELOUS,

Nelson, B. C., July 10th, 1890. M. S. DAVIS.

I hereby give notice that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land described as follows:

Commencing at this (N. E.) corner post, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less to theshore of the lake, then following the sinuosities of the shore of the lake to the point of commencemnt.

H. W. WALBEY,
Per WILLIAM THOMAS.

Kootenay Lake, July 4th, 1890.

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

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JOHN HOUSTON. CHARLES H. INK.
W. GESNER ALLAN (a Notary Public).

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Aid in procuring crown deeds for lands, Nelson town lots, and mineral claims.

Office in The Miner building, Baker Street, Nelson.

APPLICATIONS FOR TIMBER LEASES

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

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tract of land, situated in the West Kootenay district, for timber purposes:

Commencing at a post, marked M. S. D. and J. L. R., situated at the foot of the east slope of Iron mountain, near Trail creek, thence south 40 chains, thence west 100 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 100 chains to the initial post; the whole containing 400 acres more or less.

M. S. DAVYS.
JOHN L. RETALLACK.

Nelson, B. C., August 19, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tract of land, situate in West Kootenay district, for timber purposes:

Commencing at a post three-quarters of a mile east of Kootenay lake, at the southwest corner of J. C. Rykert's timber limit, thence east 280 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 280 chains, thence south 80 chains to initial post; containing 2040 acres more or less.

Ainsworth, July 30th, 1890. J. C. RYKERT JR.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tracts of land, situate in West Kootenay district, for timber purposes:

1. Commencing at a post situated about one-half mile northwest of the northerly end of Crawford's bay, at the southwest corner of G. O. Buchanan's timber limit on the east side of Kootenay lake, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east chains; thence south 80 chains to initial post; containing 640 acres more or less.

2. Commencing at a post situated at the southeast corner of the above described tract of land, thence east 80 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 30 chains to initial post; containing 240 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD,
Per GEO. T. KANE.

Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 11th, 1890.

Main Street, REVELSTOKE

R. E. LEMON

Railroad Avenue, SPROAT.

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SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The result of the call appearing in last week's MINER is a 150-foot addition to the wharf landing. All our business men, except one, cheerfully contributed money or labor towards the work. The one exception, although handling more freight over the wharf this summer than any business man in Nelson, did not see his way clear to "hire a man to loaf round sawing logs." Hereafter he will pay wharfage or build a wharf for his own convenience. The owners of the Galena contributed $10 towards the work.

James A. McDonell, lately foreman on railway work for Keefer & Co., is now located at Helena, Montana, in the employ of the Montana Granite Company. No doubt mr. McDonell's knowledge of the quality and extent of the granite formation below Nelson will cause him to induce Montana builders to give it a trial as soon as transportation facilities are available.

The Kootenay Lime Company burned their first kiln of lime this week at the Blue Bell mine on the east side of Kootenay lake. As soon as barrels can be obtained, shipments will be made. It is pronounced a first-class article, and if allowed to enter duty free would soon take the place of the lime used in Spokane Falls.

"Dunc" McDonald and "Sam" Green of Sproat have formed a company to carry on an outfitting business. They propose to furnish pantaloons to lady tourists unable to sit side-saddles, so that they can ride over the trails leading from Sproat to the many delightful camping-out spots on the Kootenay with the free-and-easy grace and abandon of one of Joe Wilson's cowboys from the Smilkameen.

It is believed that the successful bidders on the Grohman excavation work were not the lowest; but the work was awarded them because they were known to be opposed to the employment of Chinese, while lower bidders intended doing the work with Chinese.

The Idaho has towed about 100,000 feet of logs from Yuill's camp on the outlet to the Davies-Sayward mill at Pilot bay. She took 40,000 feet through the Narrows in one boom. Eighty thousand feet yet remain to be towed.

Hereafter mails will arrive at Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m., and depart on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 a. m. Mails will be closed on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 p. m., to allow the mail carrier to leave promptly on schedule time.

Dr. Campbell, manager of the Revelstoke smelter, arrived in Nelson last evening, and reports no ore at his works, but several carloads at sidings on the Canadian Pacific ready for shipment. He will go up to Hot Springs district by the Galena on Tuesday.

G. B. Nagle thinks so well of Hot Springs district as a mining country that he proposes to stay with it after this winter. He returns to that camp on Tuesday to acquire ground.

Railroad men are proverbially scary of water, many of them not even taking it with their whisky. J. M. Buckley, a one-time well-known railway magnate in Washington, and who in his railroading days thought nothing of rounding a 15-degree curve on a flat-car going at the rate of 60 miles an hour, hesitated Monday night at Nelson, and finally refused to intrust himself on a scow used to lighter passengers from the Galena float to the landing, a distance of 100 feet. Yet the scow was manned by the postmaster and his deputy, 2 experienced navigators who cant swim a lick on earth.

Ninety-nine head of as fine beef steers as ever eat bunch grass are now chewing the cud of contentment in a little oasis in the mountains 5 miles to the east of Nelson. They are part of the band brought in from the Osoyoos country for Joe Wilson, and are expected to supply the winter's demand of all the mining camps on Kootenay lake.

The saw-mill that has cut all the material for the Sproat-to-Nelson railway is for sale. Particulars can be had by addressing Genelle Brothers, Sproat, B. C.

The Grohman reclamation company expect to have 2 surveying outfits in the field by the 15th. One, in charge of Thomas McVittie, will begin work on the bottoms north of Rykert's custom-house; the other, in charge of Harry Cummins, will begin on Elk river, in the upper Kootenay country, and when through with that section will move down to the Lardo.

Edmonton Bulletin, 30th: A telegram has been received from British Columbia by the Northwest mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan to be on the lookout for the Cariboo mail robbers, who, it is thought, may be crossing the mountains by the Jasper pass. The government of British Columbia offers a reward of $2000 for their arrest and conviction. The following is the description: W. F. Combie, height about 6 feet, aged about 30, hair and beard dark, eyes dark blue and very small, complexion ruddy, well built, shoots from left shoulder, and uses very profane language. His rifle is a short magazine. J. Herbert, height about 5 feet, aged about 28, hair light, beard sandy, scar below ear like king's evil, speaks like a Yankee. They may have separated.

THE MINER office is a sort of mecca, towards which all people in trouble wend their way. If a man has a grudge against the railroad company, we are sure to hear his tale and be asked to aid him in a catch-as-catch-can tussle with the high magnates of that soulless corporation. If a wharf is to be repaired, we are expected to lead in the work, and be blessed with blessings that sound very much like old-fashioned "cussings" if the logs are not all of a size or the appropriation is exhausted before the work is completed. We are called on at all times of the night and day by people suffering from stone bruises, and bruises caused by drinking too mnch "stone-fence." Yet we do not complain, for midst all the trouble and worry some little incident is sure to crop out to make life worth living for. The other day a little 4-year-old toddler came into the sanctum, and with childish bashfulness asked for "some money." On being questioned as to the use to which the money would be put, the child told a story, in effect, that she had been sent by her mother to buy onions, and had lost the purchase money on the road, and was afraid that if she returned without the onions she would get a scolding. The money was given the child, and the giver forgot for the remainder of the day that his next-door neighbor was the meanest man in town.

That there is something in the Trail Creek country besides wind is evidenced by the fact that one house at Sproat sells from $200 to $1200 worth of supplies a day for that camp.

From a gentleman who recently returned from the Lardo, THE MINER learns that there is a large area of good ranching land in the bottoms along that river. He claims that the snow disappears as early up there as at any point on Kootenay lake. The land, though, is either covered by timber limits or railway or reclamation reserves.

Today there is not a serviceable boat to be had at Nelson, yet fine boats are turned out by Cockle Brothers from their yard on Crawford's bay, one of them selling for $100 in cash this week, a millionaire mining man of Ainsworth being the purchaser.

E. S. Topping has been appointed mining recorder for Trail Creek district. His office will be at his hotel, at the steamboat landing near the mouth of the creek.

Tom Collins and Charlie Ink depart in the morning on a deer hunting trip in the mountains to the south of Nelson. They say they will stay out until they get something. In that case, THE MINER will be short a compositor the remainder of its days, and a logging-camp firm be dissolved without mutual consent.

C. H. Cady, the mining man, leaves on Thursday for the Windermere and Toby Creek districts. He will probably not return to this section.

Mr. Ramsay, now the largest single owner in the Hall group of mines, is on his way to England. It is expected that he will return to Nelson within 6 weeks.

Now that he is required to handle mails 4 days a week, postmaster Gilker says he should have an assistant; but, as his salary is only $30 a year, he does not see how he can pay a good reliable man more than 5 cents a day.

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