B.C. Gazette

Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

For Rates of Subscription and Advertising See Fourth Page.

NUMBER 66. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891. $4 A YEAR.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.

Nelson is a sort of a paradise for bold highwaymen. Scarcely a month has elapsed since the agent of the railway company was held up for over a thousand dollars, and, although the provincial government has offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the robber, no trace of the party or parties who committed the crime is yet reported. Another daring robbery was committed tonight, H. M. Foster being held up for $207 in money and his watch and chain. Mr. Foster states that he called at the Tecumseh house about 9 o'clock to see mr. Robson, who happened to be sitting there. A few minutes afterwards he stepped out to the water-closet, and had hardly got the door open when someone clapped a hand over his mouth and someone else seized both his hands and tied them behind his back. His mouth was then stuffed with paper. He was lifted up and placed in such a position on the seat of the closet that he could make no resistance when his poc ets were being rifled. After the robbers escaped he managed to work the paper from his mouth and gave the alarm, the manager of the hotel coming to his assistance. His hands were bleeding, having been tied with wire. He could give no definite description of his assailants, and the chances are they will escape arrest.

Stampede to Slocan Lake.

Last week Eli Carpenter and Jack Seaton returned from a trip westward from Kaslo creek, having located on the west slope of the mountain some galena ledges. Assays of the ores from these ledges gave results varying from 125 to 175 ounces of silver to the ton. Quartz gangue with but little mineral in sight yielded about 65 ounces. On Monday last Eli Carpenter and E. A. Bielenberg of Ainsworth quietly packed up their blankets and left for the Slocan river, by way of Nelson. On Monday night about 8 boats and probably 20 miners slipped away under the guidance of Jack Seaton and took the opposite route via Kaslo creek. As there is a little fresh snow on the divide between Kootenay and Slocan lakes, some of the boys will have a chance to "see the elephant" before they return. The rush reminds one of the early days in Cariboo when a new creek was struck in the placer regions. No doubt can now be felt that an exceedingly rich belt of galena and copper ores exists in the mountains between the Slocan and Kootenay lakes.

Has Faith in Trail Creek.

D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Northern railway, spends a great deal of time investigating the mineral districts tributary to his road and is greatly interested in the outlook of those districts. His visit to the Trail creek mines substantiated the reports that he had received from experts sent by him to make similar investigations. He says there is not a shadow of a doubt concerning the quantity of mineral in the Trail Creek camp, for the ledges are numerous and large, and the only possible doubt is as to the quality of the ore. But mr. Corbin is satisfied that there is mineral in such abundance that the grade of ore, though low in many properties, will be a small obstacle in the way of the progress of the camp. "I have had frequent assays made," said mr. Corbin to a Spokane Review reporter, "not handfulls of ore, but sacks of it, and I am convinced that that district is bound to be one of the largest mineral camps in the northwest when sufficient development work has been done."

Sale of Town Lots at Kaslo City.

The owners of the preemption at the mouth of Kaslo creek, about 12 miles north of Ainsworth, have decided that there is more money in selling town lots than in raising farm produce. To that end, a townsite has been laid out, and lots are now on the market. The site is said to be a good one, and on the only harbor on the west side of the lake. On Sunday last an excursion party of intending lot purchasers went up from Ainsworth, and before their return were dined, wined, and allowed the pick of the choice lots on the main street. Since then lots have been sold to Andy Jardine 4, S. W. Hall 2, A. Stolberg 2, D. McPhail 2, Devlin & McKay 4, mrs. C. C. Adams 3, Green Bros. 12, mrs. Schroder 2, Frank Hughes 9, A. Fletcher 3, William McCauliffe 6, Archie Jardine 2, James Bell 1, Joe Fletcher 2, A. D. Wheeler 2, T. C. Wells 3, Henry Cody 3, Bridget McCue 2, Robert Covington 3, Thomas Shaw 2, Murdock Morrison 4, J. J. Fitzpatrick 4, John Burns 2, A. W. Palmer 1, William Gibson 2, T. J. Lendrum 2; a total of 89 lots, bringing the snug sum of $4550.

Backing Up "The Miner's" Suggestion.

It is not often that the Colonist of Victoria and THE MINER agree on political questions, but the following editorial shows that the Colonist is backing up THE MINER'S suggestion that our own John Andrew Mara be appointed lieutenant-governor to succeed Hugh Nelson:

"As the expiration of lieutenant-governor Nelson's term is approaching, people are naturally wondering who is to be his successor. Several gentlemen have been named—some eligible and some ineligible, some possible and some impossible. Among those spoken of is mr. Mara, the energetic and capable member of the house of commons for the Yale-Kootenay district. It seems a pity to take mr. Mara from the position he fills so well, but the general opinion is that, if he will accept the governorship, he is fully entitled to it, and that there are few public men in the province who could perform the duties of the position so judiciously and so genially. He is a good business man and has an extensive knowledge of public affairs; besides, his manner and disposition are such as to make him exceedingly popular wherever he is known. If mr. Mara is to be the man, his appointment will be most acceptable to the people of the province, and he will, no doubt, make an excellent governor."

Rushing Work on a Railway.

Macleod (Alberta) Gazette, 17th. "Grading on the Calgary & Edmonton railway is being pushed rapidly forward south from Mosquito creek. Grading outfits are strung out from Mosquito creek to a point opposite the Leavings of Willow creek, about 28 miles from Macleod. The contractors are at work in the following order: Mann has the first work this side of Mosquito creek. The others follow in this order: Carlin & Lake, Keith, Smith, Madigan, Laidlaw, Schultz, and McKrimmon, with sub-contractors between. The grading will be completed to the Leavings in a few days, and in about 10 days all the camps will be shifted for the last stretch to Macleod. It is expected that grading will be finished to the bank of the Old Man's river in about four weeks. The rails have been laid to Sheep creek, where track laying must await the completion of the bridge. High river once passed the track layers will have plain sailing until Willow creek is reached. The rails are laid at the rate of about 2 miles a day, and there should therefore be no difficulty in reaching Macleod in ample time before we have any heavy frost. It is believed that the grade at least will be up to the north bank of the river this fall.

Have a Good Opinion of Their Claims.

The boys who own claims on Schroder creek believe that they have good things. W. W. Sprague, T. C. Wells, H. Cody, and John Thompson have one on which they have a 4-foot ledge exposed for 200 feet. The ore is galena and carbonates, the galena assaying $48 in silver and 69 per cent lead. One of the owners said, when speaking of the ground, "Why, if we had that claim in Hot Springs district it would sell readily for $40,000."

SUMMARY OF MINING NEWS.

There is nothing new to chronicle from Toad mountain. The Dandy is reported as looking very well, and the crosscut in the Silver King is said to be in ore, although not of very high grade. At the Grizzly Bear the usual amount of work was done during the week. Several sales are reported, but not of claims likely to be developed into mines. The Poorman mill on Eagle creek has been running off and on for 2 or 3 weeks on ore that was extracted last year, and the mill on the Whitewater on Rover creek continues to turn out from $50 to $75 a day in gold bullion. Keefer and Monaghan are at work on the Muldoon. The owners of the William Wallace, happy in the belief that "the world is theirs," are doing nothing more than exhibiting specimens of ore from that claim. Professor Parks has made a second visit to the Gallop-Procter claims to the south of Balfour, which makes the owners think there is something in them. Prospectors are coming in from the hills, and it is evident that the tail end of the season of 1891 is fast drawing nigh.

Electric Mining Appliances.

Great interest has been manifested at Montreal in the new Edison electric appliances, exhibited at the electrical exposition. The most striking of these is the electric precussion drill which will bore at the rate of three inches per minute in the hardest granite. It requires but little power to operate, and can be worked any distance from the dynamo to a limit of three miles. The drill is very simple in construction, having no moving parts except the plunger and nothing that will be affected by moisture. This device, it is said by experts, will completely revolutionize mining work. The next in importance is the diamond prospecting core drill designed for locating mineral deposits. It will bore 150 feet into the earth, bringing out a specimen of the mineral for the purpose of determining its value. Some have likened this drill to the mythical "divining rod," which was supposed to indicate the location of minerals; the Edison drill certainly resembles such an invaluable instrument. Aside from these are exhibited electric coal drills, electric hoists, electric fans, and electric pumps, showing that Edison has turned his attention in earnest to mining work, and many are expecting marvelous results from this branch of electricity in the near future.

Success of a New Smelting Process.

The new smelting process at Toston, Montana, has been watched with considerable interest by mining men. It is that of smelting pyritic ores, where iron pyrites are used as flux instead of lead ores. Experiments have demonstrated the success of the new method and it is claimed that the expense of reducing ores will not exceed $2 per ton. It is claimed that only 100 pounds of coke is required to reduce one ton of ore; or, in other words, one ton of coke will smelt 20 tons of ore. It is also claimed that the new process will, in a great measure, do away with concentrating, ores carrying a small percentage of metal being easily treated. It has been successfully tested in the Black Hills, Dakota. A new smelter was recently started at Deadwood, and 16 minutes after the blast was turned on molten ore began flowing at the rate of 150 tons per day. The company is and will continue operating the pyritic process. The process has never before been operated on a large scale in the United States. The first 24 hours demonstrated its absolute success.

Metal Quotations.

On Thursday last bar silver was quoted at 97⅝ cents an ounce in New York, copper at $12.40 a hundredweight, and lead at $4.52½.

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No. 2 " 6 inch, "	27 00
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Rustic, "	27 00
Select clear, DD, "	40 00
No. 1 common, D, "	25 00
" " DD, "	27 00
Bar and counter tops, clear, per foot	10

ROUGH.

No. 1 common, per M	$20 00
No. 2 " "	15 00
Culls, "	12 00
Shingles, "	4 50

MOLDINGS.

Bead, panel, crown, base, etc., etc., per foot.....2½@10c

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TREASURES OF EARTH'S INTERIOR.

A scientific scheme of much importance has been agitated in Washington recently. During the last two congresses there have been a number of representatives and 2 or 3 senators who have used their influence in favor of an appropriation for boring a hole in the earth several miles in depth. It has long been recognized that an inconceivable amount of value in the shape of precious metals and other mineral substances is locked up out of reach beneath the crust of this planet. All the riches dug out of it represent merely the most superficial and ineffective scratching of the surface. Once render accessible the internal recesses of the sphere, and it is plain that every human being might be a thousand times a Monte Cristo.

Geologists are agreed that the interior of the earth is largely composed of metals. Whereas the surface matter of the planet weighs only about 2½ times as much as water, it is known as a fact that towards the center the average weight of things is 11 times that of water. This is due to the circumstance that while this sublunary orb was cooling and condensing, the heavier particles sought the middle. Therefore it is probable that the great mass of the sphere is iron. But there are other metals more heavy than iron, and these would naturally form an accumulation immediately about the center of the globe. Among them may be mentioned most importantly gold. Geologist Gilbert of the geological survey said he would rather expect to find a vast accumulation of gold at that point than anywhere else, his notion being that such of the yellow metal as is found on the surface of the earth is only an accidental detritus. However, there are 2 or 3 substances known even more weighty than gold, and one of them is platinum, which has doubled in market value within the last year or two, owing to the increased cost of production.

So it is not unreasonable that certain members of congress and other persons of keen judgment should consider the advisability of boring a hole in the earth for the purpose of extracting some of its metallic contents. For scientific purposes a pit has recently been sunk at Speling, in Germany, to the depth of a mile. Unfortunately, water has been struck, and no results which add very materially to human knowledge have thus far been obtained. Another well has been driven at Wheeling, West Virginia, as far down as three-quarters of a mile. It is dry, and the boring process is proceeding at the rate of about 10 feet a day. The management will be disgusted if oil or something is not struck before the hole comes out at the antipodes.

No really scientific person has been so foolish as to imagine that possible results, commercially speaking, could be secured without digging much further than this. Estimate is made that at 20 miles from the surface of the earth every known substance—metals, rocks, and all—becomes fused and liquid. Once let this point be reached, and naturally whatever is below must spout up of its own accord, without expense of mining. Immediately the price of metals in the market would be reduced to little or nothing, and a new age would dawn upon civilization. It has been suggested that such an artificial conduit would be, to all intents and purposes, a volcano, but any dangers which it would otherwise threaten might be obviated easily by establishing the works on an open prairie.

The New Harlem River Bridge.

Work has been begun on the new bridge over the Harlem river at Seventh avenue, New York city. It is estimated that the cost will be about $1,250,000, the full amount appropriated by the legislature. There is one draw span of 412 feet in length, giving a clear water way of about 160 feet on either side of the central pier. It is estimated that this draw will weigh about 2400 tons, and it will be operated by a 60 horse power engine. It will be one of the heaviest draw spans in the world. The stone work of the central pier is to be rock-faced ashlar in 2-foot courses, the copings being all cut stone. The superstructure will be entirely of mild steel and the floor of the bridge will be of the buckle plate type covered with asphalt laid in bituminous concrete. The width of the bridge will be 67 feet over all, 40 feet of which is devoted to a roadway, with two 10-foot sidewalks on either side. The length of the bridge proper will be 731 feet, and the approach 1740 making the total length 2471 feet.

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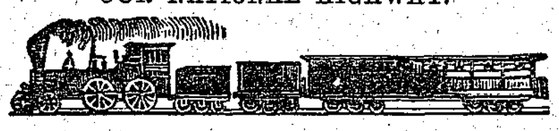

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PROPOSED OBSERVATORY ON MOUNT BLANC.

Particulars of the observatory which it is proposed to erect on Mount Blanc are given in the Neue Zuricher Zeitung. It will be remembered that last year M. Joseph Vallot erected an observatory and hut of refuge on Mount Blanc on the Rocher des Bosses, 1312 feet from the summit of the mountains; but this undertaking is now to be eclipsed by the construction of an observatory on the very summit of Mount Blanc (15,781 feet above sea level). The idea originated with M. Janssen, who stayed on the mountain some time last summer for the purpose of making meterological observations. In conjunction with M. Eiffel, and with the support of M. Bischoffsheim, prince Roland Bonaparte, and baron Alfred de Rothschild, he has now elaborated a plan which is as daring as the Jungfrau railway scheme. The observatory is to be entirely of iron, and is to have a length of 85 feet and a breadth of 20 feet. The iron roof is to have the spherical form of an ironclad turret, which the construction will much resemble. The erection of such a building on the highest point of Mount Blanc naturally involves thorough preliminary studies, with which a Zurich engineer experienced in works on high mountains has been charged by M. Eiffel and M. Janssen. In the first place, it is necessary that a firm foundation should be found for the supports of the building on the rock of the mountain. For this purpose a horizontal gallery is to be driven through the ice of the highest glacier until rock is met with, and by means of this gallery the formation and position of the rock buried beneath the ice and snow are to be ascertained and examined. If once this has been accurately determined, a structure is to be designed which will give to the observatory a firm hold by iron pillars founded in the rock. It is not stated how these pillars are to resist the movements of the ice. The question of how the heavy materials are to be moved to the top of the mountain does not appear to give much concern, but, whatever method is adopted, it will certainly prove laborious and very costly. More is thought of the work of surveying, which was to have been commenced this month. Should the surveys prove the practicability of the plan, it is intended to proceed with the erection immediately.

Asphalt and Coal Dust Fuel.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has long had a serious problem to consider in obtaining a proper and cheap fuel for its locomotives. No large bed of coal has ever been discovered in California that could furnish a supply of proper fuel sufficient for this company. The coal now used comes most from Vancouver Island, and is brought to West Oakland, California, in steamers built especially for the trade, and from West Oakland the coal is sent over the road. The company has now turned its attention to the manufacture of artificial fuel. A plant has been purchased in England, for the manufacture of an artificial fuel brick from coal dust and asphaltum with a capacity of 5 tons per hour. If this process is as successful as it has been in Europe, it will be an enormous saving for the Southern Pacific company. The machinery will be set up alongside of the coal bunkers on Long wharf and the coal bunkers will be utilized. The outfit will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000.

Young People Should Have Plenty of Sleep.

A German specialist, dr. Cold has recently pleaded for giving young people more sleep. A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first weeks; and, in early years, people are disposed to let children sleep as much as they will. But from 6 to 7, when school begins, there is a complete change. At the age of 10 or 11, the child sleeps only 8 or 9 hours, when he needs at least 10 or 11, and as he grows older the time of rest is shortened. Dr. Cold believes that, up to 20, a youth needs 9 hours sleep and an adult should have 8 or 9. With insufficient sleep, the nervous system, and brain especially, not resting enough, and ceasing to work normally, we find exhaustion, excitability, and intellectual disorders gradually taking the place of love of work, general well-being, and the spirit of initiative.

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Meals, 25c.
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APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the gold commissioner of West Kootenay district for a hotel and liquor license for Kaslo House, Kaslo.

GEORGE T. KANE.

Kaslo, B. C., September 17th, 1891.

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.

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.

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.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

At Newport, Rhode Island, a fashionable seaside resort, this week there died a man who uttered the following: "We (meaning the capi-"talists) can control the workingman only so "long as he eats up today what he earns tomor-"row." The man's name was William L. Scott of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott was a coal baron and railway operator who managed to accumulate a fortune, estimated at $30,000,000, largely by compelling his workmen to labor for hand-to-mouth wages. We have some of the same class of capitalists in British Columbia; but, unfortunately, they are enjoying good health and likely to live to a ripe old age.

Toronto Week: "Someone has said that there "is no vice which so completely saps the foun-"dations of moral character as untruthfulness. "Certainly there is scarcely another which is so "closely followed by its Nemesis. The retribu-"tion in this case seems to take the shape of a "blunting of the moral preceptions, resulting in "a state in which the mind of the victim seems "incapable of distinguishing between its recol-"lections and its imaginings, or, in plainer Eng-"lish, between truth and falsehood. Some such "reflections as these arise in the mind in view "of recent incidents in the strange history of "the ex-leader of the Irish Home Rule party "who but awhile ago was so autocratic amongst "his followers, and whose skill and ability as a "leader and tactician were so much admired by "many, even of those who had no sympathy "with his political objects. Mr. Parnell is no "longer, we suppose, sufficiently a power even "in Irish politics to entitle his speeches or "movements to special newspaper comment. "Still, it is impossible to view without some-"thing akin to pity, as well as disgust, the "spectacle of this fallen leader making state-"ments in public only to have them promptly "and distinctly denounced as gross falsehoods "by men whose reputations for truthfulness are "above suspicion. A special glaring incident of "this kind took place two or three weeks since "at Kells, Ireland, where, in a Sunday speech, "mr. Parnell said that mr. Morley saw him nine "days before the famous verdict, and, knowing "how it was going, urged him to retain the "leadership. Further, that for nine days after "the verdict, he remained in the same place "where he had seen mr. Morley, but received no "communication from him. These allegations "mr. Morley at once contradicted distinctly and "emphatically, declaring that he never knew "mr. Parnell's address, and that, in spite of his "repeated applications to mr. Parnell's secre-"tary, he was unable, after the verdict, to com-"municate with him before the meeting in com-"mittee room No. 15. Other statements made "by mr. Parnell in the same speech in reference "to mr. Gladstone and mr. Dillon met with the "same prompt and absolute contradiction. Our "readers will remember that in the course of "the Times investigation mr. Parnell coolly ad-"mitted that he had on one occasion deliber-"ately lied in parliament from motives of policy. "We remarked at that time to the effect that "one who could thus unblushingly confess him-"self guilty of an act so base in the eyes of every "honorable man, was unworthy of public trust, "no matter how complete his innocence in re-"gard to the affair under investigation. Par-"nell's whole subsequent course has justified "the inference, and proven to the world that "the whole fabric of the man's character has "been disintegrated and rotted by habitual "falsehood."

Obnoxious Englishmen in Australia.

The Contemporary Review: "I have never in my life known anything more offensively insolent than the patronizing tolerance which I have seen a traveled Cockney extend to a man of the colonies who was worth a thousand of him. I have seen an Englishman unintentionally insult a host at his own table and set everybody on tenterhooks by his blundering assumption that colonists are necessarily inferior to home-bred people. Nobody likes that sort of thing. Nobody finds himself feeling more kindly to the race which sends out that intolerable kind of man. 'Met a little girl the other day,' says the glass-eyed idiot, beaming fatuously round the table. Little colonial girl, don't you know. She'd read George Elliot. Never was more surprised in my life. And this to a company of Australian ladies and gentlemen born and bred.

"This kind of person has his influence, and on that ground he is to be regretted. The student of men and manners finds him as good as meat and drink; but we can't be Touchstones, and perhaps, on the whole, it would be as well if he were buried.

"Yet another and a still more potent factor is found in the habit which prevails among English fathers and guardians of sending out their incurable failures to the colonies. 'You shall have one more chance, sir, and it will be the last. You shall have a hundred pounds and your passage to Australia. This is the last I shall do for you. Now go, and never let me see your face again.' So the whisky-bitten vaurien goes out to Melbourne, has an attack of delirium tremens aboard ship, finds his alcoholic allowance thenceforward stopped by the doctor's orders, swaggers his brief hour on the block in Collins street, hangs about the bars, cursing the colonies and all men and things colonial in a loud and masterful voice, to the great and natural contentment of the people of the country, pawns his belongings bit by bit, loafs in search of the eleemosynary half-crown or sixpence, and finally goes up country to be loathed as a tenderfoot and to swell the statistics of insanity and disease. The most loyal and friendly of Australians resent this importation. The uninstructed and untraveled native accepts him as a pattern Englishman, and the satirical prints help out that conclusion in his mind. There is no signboard on the Australian continent indicating that rubbish of this sort may be shot there, and the English tendency to throw its waste in that direction has never been regarded in a friendly spirit. We give them our convicts for a start, and now we gift them with our most dangerous incapables. They do not like this, and will never be got to like it."

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Have now for sale 2 of the best hotels in Nelson; choice Baker street corner and Vernon street inside lots; lots in Ainsworth; and mineral claims in Toad Mountain district.
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Main Street, REVELSTOKE. 9 and 11 East Vernon Street, NELSON.

THE ASSAYING OF GOLD AND SILVER ORES.

The process of assaying silver ores is based upon the following considerations: Any compound of silver exposed to heat in the presence of metallic lead or of oxide of lead and of a reducing agent gives up its silver in a metallic state, and in practice an alloy of lead and silver containing all the precious metal of the sample of ore used is obtained.

The ore before being assayed is carefully sampled, so as to represent an exact average, as nearly as possible, of the mine, vein, or heap from which it is taken. It is next pounded in an iron mortar and the process continued until it is finely pulverized. A sample is thus obtained which is given to the assayer.

The first operation is to weigh out the powder. This must be done on a fairly delicate balance. The quantity used for an assay depends upon the richness of the ore; it is very usual to base the weighing upon what is known as the assay ton, a weight of 29.166 grammes. One milligramme bears the same proportion to the assay ton that one troy ounce does to a ton of 2000 pounds. In weighing, duplicate portions are weighed out representing from a fraction of one to several assay tons, according to the richness of the ore, and the operations are carried on in duplicate throughout. Each sample is mixed with from 8 to 16 parts of very pure, finely granulated lead, called "test lead," and a little borax glass. The fusion is often done directly in a scorifier. These are shallow clay cups about 2 inches and 2¾ inches in width. The weighed portion of ore with the borax glass and lead being placed in one of these cups, the whole is introduced into a hot clay retort known as a muffle, which is heated in a muffle furnace. The heat is maintained at about 1600 degrees. The lead in the scorifier melts and the ore floats on top of it, along with the melted borax glass. Gradually the ore disappears, its metallic constituents entering the lead and its earthy constituents forming with the borax glass a fusible slag. As a constant current of air is drawn through the muffle, the lead rapidly oxidizes and its oxide joins the slag, so that after a little while only a small circle of metallic lead appears in the center of the slag. This circle is gradually encroached upon, and eventualle the slag covers over the bottom of metal, which at once sinks to the bottom and the scorifying is ended. After a little more heating the scorifier is withdrawn from the muffle and its melted charge is poured out into a hemispherical depression in an iron pan, in which it rapidly cools. When cold, a few blows of the hammer, the charge resting on an anvil, knocks the slag off. The spheroidal lead button is then pounded into a roughly rectangular shape, and is ready for cupellation.

The cupels are shallow cups of bone ash, about 1½ inches in height, 2½ inches in width, and ⅜ of an inch in depth. They are made by hammering in a mould, a hammer and piston being used to drive the material down into the cavity of the mould and compact it. The cupel is first heated in a muffle and the rectangular button is placed in it. It at once melts and begins to oxidize. As fast as the oxide of lead is formed, it melts and is absorbed by the porous bone ash of the cupel, as water is absorbed by a sponge. This operation goes on until little more than the silver is left. Just at this point, as the last of the oxide of lead disappears, a sudden flash of rainbow colors passes across the surface of the button, the "brightening" indicating the expulsion of the last of the lead. The silver button is now allowed to cool, is removed by a pair of pinchers from the cupel, and when cleaned and weighed on an exceedingly sensitive balance. Each milligramme of weight represents an ounce or definite portion of an ounce per ton of ore if assay tons have been used. The balance used for this weighing is one of the most sensitive made, and can indicate the twentieth of a milligramme readily.

Should the ore contain gold, this is determined by "parting." The button is fused with one or two times its weight of pure silver. It is then rolled out into a thin sheet, and is treated with nitric acid. This dissolves the silver and leaves behind the gold and any platinum or similar metal which the ore may contain. This residue is weighed and is reported as gold.

The weights used, from the gramme upward, are usually made of brass. From 500 milligrammes down to 10 milligrammes they are often made of platinum; the smaller weights are of aluminum, the fractions of a milligramme being made of wire bent so that the number of sides in each bent wire indicates the number of tenths of a milligramme which it represents.

There are, of course, many refinements and modifications in the process which it is not necessary to summarize here. The assayer acquires by practice so good a knowledge of ores that he can properly proportion his charge from the appearance of the ore alone. A large number of assays can be kept going at once, the scorifiers and cuples being marked with numbers designating the sample for assaying which it is used.

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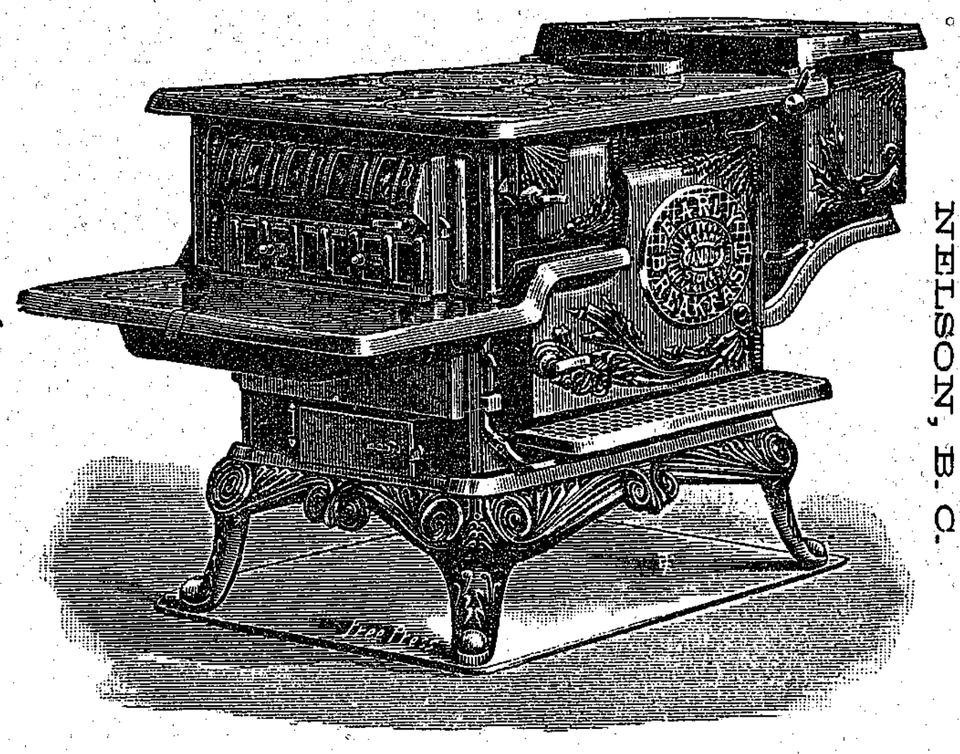

STOVES!

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MONTANA'S COPPER OUTPUT.

Ten years ago Montana's copper output was not felt in the market of the world. The great copper properties at Butte were an unknown quantity. But a decade has wrought a wonderful change. Today Montana leads every other copper-producing state in the union in the output of the metal. The 5 leading states in its production are Montana with 98,222,444 pounds to its credit; then comes Michigan with 87,425,765 pounds; New Mexico, with 3,687,147 pounds; Arizona, with 35,586,195, and Colorado, with 1,110-063 pounds. These are the figures given by the census bulletin relating to copper production in the United States for the year 1889. Last year's output from this state was still larger. Heretofore Michigan was the leading producer, but Montana captured the banner and leads the procession in the copper output as she leads every other state in the production of silver.

A Capacious Storage Vault.

The great treasury vault at Washington, built not long ago, covers more than one-quarter of an acre, and is 12 feet deep. In its interior there is a cage of iron lattice-work, the bars of which are made of wrought iron, and which were riveted together with red-hot rivets after the lattice-work was put up. It took 1,000,000 rivets to fasten the iron work of this vault together and the lattice has to be very strong, as the silver is very heavy. The amount of silver now in the vault weighs over 3000 tons, and you could put these $90,000,000 on one side of the scales and 35,000 men weighing 180 pounds on the other side, and the silver would out-weigh them. It would take 175 freight cars to carry this silver to the sea coast. And still this is only a small part of the coin in the treasury. There is another vault whith contains $59,000,000 more of silver and $26,000,000 in gold.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

After 30 years' vain struggle against an adverse destiny, this leviathan steamship was beached on the shores of the Mersey, in 1888, to be broken up for old iron. The Great Eeastern was planned by M. Brunel & Son, and built by Scott Russell, to accomplish the voyage to the east round the cape, without having to stop by the way for coal, and was originally intended to take some 3000 first, second, and third-class passengers, and a large cargo. Her length was 692 feet, her breadth 83 feet, and the depth of her hold was 24 feet, and her registered tonnage 18,914 tons. She was fitted with both paddle and screw engines, carried 5 funnels, each 100 feet high, and had a coal bunker space of 10,000 tons. She was built at Millwall, and great difficulty was experienced in the launch, which occupied 3 months, and cost $300,000. The entire original cost of the ship is stated to have been $2,500,000.

In 1859 the mammoth steamship started on her first trip to the United States, but had to put back through the explosion of a steam pipe, by which a number of persons were killed and injured. The next year she reached New York, and made several trips across the Atlantic, but the receipts were unequal to the enormous expenses. In 1861 she was sold for a comparatively small sum, and her new owners spent a large sum in repairs, and she was utilized as a troop ship, to take the Guards to Canada, but it was not until 1865 that her true vocation was considered to have been found, namely, to lay a telegraph cable between England and America. In this work she was occupied for a few years, an attempt being made in 1867 to utilize her as a passenger steamer between New York and Havre during the Paris exhibition; but when there were no more cables to lay she was relegated to idleness and Sheerness, where cockney "trippers" were admitted to view her interior at a shilling a head. In 1886 the vessel was taken over by a syndicete, and stationed in the Mersey as a species of People's Palace of Amusement, being subsequently transferred to Dublin. After a brief visit to the Clyde, the Great Eastern was, in 1888, sent on her last voyage to the Mersey, where she was beached near New Ferry, on the Cheshire shore, to be eventually handed over to the dismantling hammer. Even to the last her ill fortune seemed to attend her, as during her journey from the Clyde she encountered a gale, during which the tug was obliged to cast her loose, while her own engines being stopped for a short time, the great vessel became unmanageable, and for hours rolled about at the mercy of the wind and waves. On the weather moderating however, she was again taken in charge, and finally towed by the tug Stormcock to her last berth. She was sold to the old iron dealers in 1888 for $100,000, and since that time a large force of men has been engaged in knocking her to pieces.

The Old Santa Fe Trail.

Thirty-five years after Columbus discovered this continent Alva Nunez Cabeza de Vaca sailed from Spain and landed in Florida, or in the region now called by that name. From there he made a wonderful overland journey to the City of Mexico. On that journey a part of the way he traversed a route which ever since has found great favor with travelers to New Mexico. There is a road 800 miles long, rising so imperceptibly for over 600 miles of the distance as to seem absolutely level, and without a single bridge from end to end! What wonderful tales that road could tell—of the bearded followers of De Vaca, thin and worn by privation and the fatigue of their long journey through a wilderness until then pathless—of the after settlement of the neighborhood by the Spaniards—of the coming of the hardy American pioneer, traders, soldiers, settlers, and last, but most important of all, the railroad engineers. Many an exploit of soldiers, scout, and Indian warrior has that ancient trail witnessed. Phil Kearny knew it well, for had he not fought over nearly its entire length? Kit Carson achieved much of his fame in its vicinity, and in the early fifties F. X. Aubrey, a young man, made a famous ride against time over the same route, from Santa Fe to Independence, Missouri.

A Shock From a Fair Lady.

She was in appearance a modest, refined-looking lady, but when she confronted the stamp clerk at station J with the request for a P. D. Q. stamp that serious-minded functionary was too astonished to reply.

"Will you let me have a P. D. Q. stamp?" repeated the woman, who seemed to think the clerk was deaf, and therefore raised her voice so that it was heard all over the office. An inspiration seized him and he tendered a special-delivery stamp. That was what she wanted.

TIMBER LEASE NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following described tracts of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a point, across the Lardeaux river, opposite a post on the west side where the trail and river meet, about 18 miles from the mouth at Kootenay lake, thence south along the river from said point 2 miles more or less to the end of the timber, thence east 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence north and west in a lawful manner along the side about 4 miles, thence west 40 chains more or less to the river, thence along the river 2 miles more or less to place of commencement. Also commencing at a post on the trail about ¾ of a mile down the river from the first large creek, called "Cascade creek," thence west 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence along the mountain north and west, in a lawful manner, about 2½ miles, thence east 40 chains more or less to the river, thence south along the river to place of commencement. Also commencing at a point 1 mile down the river from Cascade creek, thence west 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to the river, thence northeast along the river to place of commencement.

JOSHUA DAVIES.
Pilot Bay, August 21st, 1891. W. P. SAYWARD.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following tract of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a post near the Lardeaux trail and north line of Columbia & Kootenay railway block on the Lardeaux river, thence east along said north line of railway block (block 9) to G. O. Buchanan's limit, 80 chains more or less, thence north 60 chains along G. O. Buchanan's limit, thence west 80 chains more or less to trail and mountain, thence south 60 chains more or less to place of commencement.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Pilot Bay, August 3rd, 1891. W. P. SAYWARD.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following tract of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a post near a small creek and the Lardeau trail, about ½ or ¾ of a mile from the river, through the trail, thence west 40 chains, more or less to the mountain, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 40 chains more or less to the river, thence along the river southeast to a point due east from the starting point, thence west 40 chains more or less to place of commencement.

JOSHUA DAVIES.
Pilot Bay, August 20th, 1891. W. P. SAYWARD.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to lease the following tract of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a point on the Lardeaux trail, near mountain, 60 chains north of the north line of the Columbia & Kootenay railway block No. 9, thence east 120 chains more or less to G. O. Buchanan's limit, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 120 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 120 chains to place of commencement containing 6000 acres more or less.

W. J. MACAULAY.
Nelson, B. C., July 20th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the the following tract of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a post on Lardeaux trail near Summit creek, thence south 160 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 3 miles to Lardeaux river, thence 3 miles along bank of the river, thence south 2½ miles to place of commencement; containing 7000 acres more or less.

Nelson, B. C., July 23rd, 1891. W. J. MACAULAY.

LAND NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following tract of land: Commencing at a post marked J. L. R., about 2 miles south of Kaslo creek, Kootenay lake, and about 200 feet south of a small creek there situate, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south following the shores of the lake to the initial post; containing 320 acres more or less.

JOHN L. RETALLACK.
Ainsworth, B. C., August 16th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for leave to purchase a tract of land as follows: Beginning at a post marked N. W. corner post, on the west shore of Kootenay lake about 8 miles south of the Lardeaux river, and about ½ a mile north of the mouth of Schroder creek, thence running south 40 chains, thence east to lake shore, thence following lake shore to initial post; containing 160 acres more or less.

JOHN A. WATSON.
Ainsworth, August 18th, 1891. JOHN A. WHITTIER.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following tract of land: Commencing at a post on the lake shore on the north side of Schroder creek, Kootenay lake, thence northwesterly along lake shore 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to lake shore, thence following lake shore to point of commencement.

J. C. HOOKER,
GEORGE G. BUSHBY.
Ainsworth, B. C., August 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situate in West Kootenay district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked F. F., S. E., planted on the west shore of Kootenay lake about 2 miles south of the month of Kaslo creek, thence west 30 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the shore of the lake, thence following the meanderings of the shore of the lake to the point of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

Nelson, B. C., July 1st. FRANK FLETCHER.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked N. E. corner post, placed on the west shore of the Lardeaux river near its mouth, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to the west shore of Kootenay lake, thence north following the shores of Kootenay lake and Lardeaux river to point of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

Ainsworth, August 3rd, 1891. S. H. GREEN.

Notice is hereby given, that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, situate in West Kootenay district and described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked H. S. N. W., at southwest corner Lot 207, on the east shore of Kootenay lake, thence east 20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence west 40 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, thence following the shore of the lake in a northerly direction to the point of commencement.

Nelson, August 6th, 1891. HAROLD SELOUS.

APPLICATIONS FOR CROWN GRANTS.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin Jay Kelly, as agent for the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company (Foreign), has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant to the Le Roi mineral claim, situate on the left slope of north fork of Trail creek, about 5 miles west from Columbia river. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections to me within 60 days from date of publication. N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., August 29th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that J. C. Rykert, for himself and others, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim situate in Hot Springs camp on Kootenay lake, and known as the Danira. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, B. C., August 27th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that J. C. Rykert has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Highland, situate at Hot Springs, north of Cedar creek, Kootenay lake. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, B. C., August 27th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that A. H. Kelly, as owner, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the Royal Charter, situate on Toad mountain, west arm of Kootenay lake.

Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within sixty days from date of publication. N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., 1st August, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that L. C. Kramer, as agent for the Empire Consolidated Mining Company (Foreign), has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Dictator, situate about 2 miles southwest from Ainsworth, Kootenay lake, B. C. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication. N. FITZSTUBBS,

Nelson, B. C., August 22nd. Gold commissioner.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the gold commissioner for a hotel and liquor license for the Halfway house, Ainsworth.

MORRISON & SHANNON.
Halfway House, Ainsworth, August 27th, 1891.

NOTICE.

A session of the assize court will be held at Nelson on Saturday, October 3rd, 1891, and a session of the county court on Monday, October 5th, 1891.

T. H. GIFFIN, registrar county court.
Nelson, B. C., September 10th, 1891.

NOTICE.

A court of assize, nisi prius, Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery will be held in the Hotel Phair building at Nelson, in the county of Kootenay, on Saturday, the 3rd of October, 1891. S. REDGRAVE,
Sheriff Kootenay county.

Sheriff's office, 10th September, 1891.

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.

JAS. DAWSON B. CRADDOCK
PROPRIETORS

GRAND HOTEL

EAST VERNON STREET, NEAR HALL.

THE GRAND
WILL BE CONDUCTED IN GOOD STYLE
AND AS
IT FRONTS ON THE OUTLET
IT IS ONE OF THE
BEST SITUATED HOTELS IN NELSON.

THE DINING-ROOM IS NOT
SURPASSED
BY THAT OF ANY HOTEL ON THE LAKE
AND THE BAR WILL
ALWAYS BE STOCKED WITH CHOICE
LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

HANSEN & BLOMBERG,
PROPRIETORS.

"The Finest Hotel in Toad Mountain District."

THE SILVER KING

Corner West Baker and Ward Streets.

NELSON, B. C.

JOHNSON & MAHONEY,
PROPRIETORS.

The Silver King is a new building and furnished with new furniture from kitchen to attic. The table will not be equalled by any hotel in Nelson.

PITTSBURG PHIL.

Eight or nine years ago there lived in Pittsburg, says the New York Evening Sun, a young cork cutter who by hard and diligent work managed to make about $50 a month. Out of this sum he supported himself and managed to lay by a few dollars. After a while he became interested in racing and commenced visiting local pool rooms. From the very first his luck was phenomenal, and in the course of time he abandoned the cork cutting business entirely and devoted himself to racing entirely.

It was about the time that the Dwyers were in the zenith of their glory and their horses were well nigh invincible. The future plunger recognized this fact and every time they won he increased his bank account.

The following year found the young man a regular visitor at the metropolitan tracks and before the season was well advanced the doings of Pittsburg Phil were the talk of the racing world. His right name is George E. Smith, but someone christened him Pittsburg Phil, and Pittsburg Phil it has been ever since.

At first he was laughed at and old-timers predicted that he would not last through the season. Plungers had appeared on the track before, and after a brief period of success had faded entirely from public view, and Pittsbrrg Phil would do the same. Such was the argument the old-timers used, and they patiently waited for the time when the plunger's purse would be empty. They waited, and waited, and waited, and a large number of them are waiting yet, but somehow or other Pittsburg Phil's purse, instead of getting empty, grows fuller every day.

After a few months' experience on the turf he saw plainly that if he was successful he would have to rely on himself alone. He quickly learned that a man could hear anything he wanted to about a race, and he as quickly resolved that he didn't want to hear anything. He would use his own judgment, and if he lost he had himself to blame and no one else. He did not want tips; he did want to know whether a horse was out for the money or not, and he would not let long odds frighten him. Such was the only way to beat the races, he argued, and he decided to test his theory. He has done so, and the result is that today he is one of the most successful and one of the richest plungers the American turf has ever seen. He has had his ups and downs, but he has never been bankrupt, and no one has ever heard him complain. He bets his own money and bets cash, and he is held in great esteem by the majority of the racing men. His winnings have generally been of the steady kind—that is a thousand today and a couple of hundred tomorrow; but during his career he has effected several coups, and on more than one occasion has made the ring wince.

A Small Matter in Texas.

"Partner," said the big Texan, in a low tone, "would you mind doing me a small favor?" The "partner" turned from the car window, through which he had been studying the landscape, and said, "Certainly not." Thereupon the big Texan turned half way in the car seat and drew from his hip pocket a quart bottle half full of corn-colored juice. The newspaper man made haste to say he didn't drink. "Oh, it isn't to drink," replied the big Texan, with a grim smile. "Hold it a minute and I'll show you what I want you to do." Slowly and with an occasional gritting of the teeth the Texan rolled up his pantaloons to the knee and brought to view a fresh bullet hole in his leg. "Now," said he "just let the whisky drip on her, will you?" The bottle was tilted, and while the Texan sat with a set face the scorching fluid trickled into and around the wound. The car was full. Several male passengers sniffed the air and looked at each other inquiringly. But nobody save the Texan and the bottle holder knew what the smell meant or whence it proceeded. In a few moments the Texan said he thought that would do, drew a long breath, rolled down his pantaloons and put the bottle back in his pocket with a "much obliged to you partner." At the next station he got out, carrying a lady traveler's baggage and stepping along as blithely as you please.

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.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Vernon Street, near Josephine.
NELSON, B. C.

AXEL JOHNSON,
PROPRIETOR.

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.

THE TREMONT

East Baker Street, Nelson,

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.

The Table is not Surpassed by that of any Hotel in the Kootenay Lake country.

At the Bar is Dispensed Fine Liquors and Cigars, and the bed-rooms are newly furnished.

MALONE & TREGILLUS.....PROPRIETORS

TRAIL HOUSE,

TRAIL, B. C.

TOPPING & HANNA.....PROPRIETORS

Good Table; Good Beds; Hyas-Close Liquors.

R. E. LEMON, Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Gents' Furnishings and Sporting Goods.

MINERS' SUPPLIES

AGENT FOR GURNEY & CO.'S STOVES AND HIRAM WALKER & SONS' WHISKIES.

Corner Vernon and Josephine Streets, Main Street, Revelstoke, B. C.

NELSON, B. C.

SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

On her last trip from Bonner's Ferry, the steamer Nelson made the run to Nelson, via Ainsworth, in 11 hours, making as high as 17 miles an hour at times. She is now tied up at the old city wharf pier, and will not be put in commission again until spring.

The Spokane will make regular weekly trips between Nelson and Bonner's Ferry until navigation closes. She will call at Ainsworth coming from the Ferry, but not in returning.

Captain Hayward of the Galena and Tom McGovern, the first mayor of Ainsworth, are reported to have $5000 almost within their grasp, they having bonded the Little Phil, a fractional claim in Hot Springs district adjoining the Little Donald on the north.

Householders wishing a supply of pure water can obtain the same from the Water Company at the following monthly rates: Where the floor space does not exceed 1000 square feet, $2.00; for each additional 1000 square feet of floor space $1.50. Consumers to make connections with the water mains at their own expense, the water company furnishing pipe and fittings at a small advance on cost price. Applications to be made to J. Fred Hume & Co. or to Houston & Ink.

Contracts for additional work on the streets of Nelson, were awarded to W. C. McLean for the grading, to Joe Mellor for the clearing, to A. Bunker for the bridge across Silica street, and to John Keefer for work on the Bluff street bridge.

Tenders are called for the erection of a jail at Nelson, the building to be 1-story 26×33 feet. It will be divided into 5 cells 6×8 feet, a constable's office, a kitchen, and a pantry. A like building will also be erected at Ainsworth. Tenders must be in by October 3rd.

Dr. La Bau and Charles Van Ness have left Nelson to try their fortunes in Old Mexico. Before leaving, dr. La Bau's Ainsworth and Nelson friends presented him with a gold watch and chain, as a token of esteem. Mr. Van Ness has not disposed of any of his real estate interests here, and will probably be back in the spring. Both these gentlemen were public-spirited citizens when with us, and they are followed by the good wishes of their friends.

Advices from Robson are that the Columbia fell 9 inches below that place today, and that the owners of the Lytton think it will be impossible to run that boat between Robson and Little Dalles later than the middle of October.

The county commissioners of Kootenay county, Idaho, have ordered $3000 to be expended on the road between Kootenay station and Bonner's Ferry. This will put the road in good condition for heavy teaming, and will allow goods for the Kootenay Lake country to be forwarded by a route that is open fully 3 months longer than the present route, via Revelstoke.

A wind and hail-storm on Tuesday afternoon knocked a month's dividend out of the pockets of the shareholders of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company. The company's wires were broken between Nelson and Toad mountain, between Nelson and Balfour, between Balfour and Ainsworth, and between Ainsworth and the mines in Hot Springs district. It also made the passengers on the Galena imagine that they were making a trip across the Atlantic during the equinoctial-gale season.

The proprietors of the Madden house will give a dance on Thursday night. It is the intention to make it the best ever given in Nelson. A lunch will be served that will be a sort of feast for the gods. A number of Ainsworth's society people are expected to be in attendance.

Nightwatchman Foulds has resigned the position, and T. C. Collins and Dan Alton are applicants for the job.

A. J. Marks of the Nelson house, now that his musical partner has left him, has bought a music-box that plays "Some Day I'll Wander Back Again" from morning till night.

THE JOHN DOTY ENGINE COMPANY, LTD.

OF TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MARINE AND STATIONARY

ENGINES AND BOILERS

British Columbia Branch: 520 Cordova Street, Vancouver.

O. P. ST. JOHN, Manager.

Keep in stock a full supply of engineer and mill supplies, such as pipe and fittings, brass goods, sheet and other packing, rubber valves, rubber and leather belting, Dodge wood split-pulleys, oils and lubricants, etc.

Estimates for boilers and engines made on application. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

HOISTING ENGINES AND SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES.

Canadian Mining Machinery.

Canadian manufacturers of engines and boilers are in the field for the business of the districts of British Columbia. The John Doty Engine Company of Toronto was the first to send a representative to the districts on Kootenay lake. The representative, O. P. St. John of Vancouver, an experienced engineer, says that his company can and will make or furnish any kind of machinery for mining purposes. The company's ad appears on this page.

NOTICE—$1000 REWARD.

Public notice is hereby given that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid by the provincial government for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person concerned in the robbery of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Navigation Company's safe at Nelson on Saturday the 29th day of August, last.

JOHN ROBINSON, provincial secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, September 21st, 1891.

THE COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STEAMER LYTTON

will leave Revelstoke at daylight on Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Robson same days. Leaves Robson on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Little Dalles, returning same days and proceeding on up river to Revelstoke.

Close connections at Robson with trains for Nelson.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Agent,.....REVELSTOKE, B. C.

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.