Only Paper Printed in the Kootenay Lake Mining Districts.

THE MINER

For Rates of Subscription and Advertising See Fourth Page.

NUMBER 63. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891. $4 A YEAR

JOGGING ALONG IN HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

In Hot Springs district development work is being done on several claims and mines, although ore extraction for immediate shipment is confined to the Number One alone. The vein in that mine continues to carry good ore, and although rather blankety in its dip continues well defined. It is reported that Bremner & Watson, the Ainsworth teamsters, have contracted to haul an additional tonnage from the mine to the landing for shipment to East Helena, Montana. The Fourth also continues to show ore in the tunnel, and is pronounced as looking as well, if not better than any other claim in the district for the amount of work done. The Skyline crosscut has not yet reached the ledge, the ground being the hardest encountered in the mine. The Tenderfoot's double-compartment shaft is down 20 feet. A double shift is at work on the Snowbank, a claim located in line with the Fourth and Number One, and from which great things are expected by its owners, Bremner, Retallack & Luther Brothers. W. W. Sprague is sinking on the On Deck. The usual amount of assessment work is being done.

Minor Mining News Notes.

The Buchanan-Landriggan party, who are on the Salmon prospecting, have made several locations. The Procter-Gallop syndicate have men at work on the locations recently made about 5 miles south of Balfour. The work done on the Helene by the Coplens indicates that it is a big property, the ledge being uncovered for a distance of 50 feet, the ore being a galena concentrating proposition. A find made by John Lawrence, Bill Brokaw, and their partners near Bob Yuill's ranch, 12 miles above Nelson, is reported 600 feet wide by the discoverers. If it is only half that width they should be satisfied.

To be Independent of the Railway.

Nelson is to have a wharf, so it is reported. Its necessity was conceded by surveyor-general Gore, on looking at the present wharf accommodations furnished by the railway company. Previous to his visit here, mr. Gore had instructed mr. Latimer, who is platting the townsite, to make surveys and soundings at the foot of Hall and Hendryx streets, so that the best site could be selected. It is understood that the new wharf will be built at the foot of Hall street, on the site of the old Citizens' wharf.

The Lardeaux Trail Damaged by Fire.

G. B. Nagle, who was foreman in charge of the force at work on the Lardeaux trail, arrived at Ainsworth on the 2nd. The trail was completed through to Trout lake on August 29th. On returning towards the Kootenay lake end of the work, it was found that a big fire had run through the country, damaging the trail for a distance of 4 miles, and burning out the bridge across Cooper creek. It will take about 10 days to repair the damage.

Sanguine Over the Outlook.

The tunnel on the Grizzly Bear is in over 70 feet, with three 8-hour shifts pegging away. Superintendent Robertson is sanguine over the outlook, and states that by spring the Grizzly will be a mine. The company is a British Columbia one, and its success will instill a little confidence in coast capitalists who, whatever may be said of them, have put many a good dollar in mining ventures that paid nothing but Irish dividends.

Why?

Why does a man speak broken English to a foreigner who cannot understand good English?

Why does a man who cannot make another agree to his arguments shout in stating them a second time?

Why does a man turn his head to observe a pretty woman, while a woman merely turns her eyes to observe a handsome man?

Why does a restaurant keeper take his meals, when he can, at some one else's restaurant?

Why are the authors of books that teach how to get rich invariably poor?

DERIDING THE MINERAL ACT.

It is wonderful with what unanimity a certain clique—they cannot be otherwise classed—deride the present Mineral Act. They can see no good in any of its provisions, except the section taxing working miners for the privilege of working in mines. They say that the old act, with its many imperfections, is far preferable. They claim that the new act, being the work of laymen, is more ambiguous than the one that it repeals. In fact, they claim that the old act is yet in force, that is, that many of its provisions were not repealed. The clique are never tired of deriding mr. Kellie, who represents this district in the legislative assembly and who was a member of the commission that drafted the act. Not a word is heard in derision of mr. Wright or mr. Wilson or mr. Cowen or judge Spinks. Why is it that mr. Kellie should be singled out for all the malignant abuse? The answer is: Because mr. Kellie refuses to grind the axes of some and toady to others of the clique. The Mineral Act is not perfect; neither are some of the ex-officials who are so hypercritical in their criticisms of it.

One of the Mineral Act Critics.

It is rather amusing to hear a man like Napoleon Fitzstubbs, who was pitchforked into the job he is now holding down, criticire an act introduced by John Robson and its provisions carefully examined by Theodore Davie, the one premier of the province and the other its attorney-general. Probably Napoleon is after the minister of mines billet himself. If so, he should be given it. The people of West Kootenay would only be too glad to see him promoted, if his promotion would only remove him from their midst.

Bears More Numerous Than Paying Mines.

From all parts of the lake country come bear stories, no doubt some of them exaggerated. At Balfour they are said to be more numerous than improved town lots; at Ainsworth, more plentiful than buyers of undeveloped prospects; at Nelson they largely outnumber the paying mines. They are met on every trail, and always unexpectedly and by men unprepared for gore. A good hunter could make a "killing" by killing them for their skins, provided their skins are in good condition at this season of the year.

Both Show Favorable Indications.

The Jim Crow and Venita Boy are two Toad mountain claims whose owners have faith in them. On the former C. J. Lundberg and C. M. Townsend are at work, and on the latter Ben Thomas, Charles Malley, and John Conners have a shaft down 65 feet. Both show favorable indications, and as both are strong, well-defined veins the owners have more than even chances that they are not working for nothing.

Prospecting for Gold on the North Saskatchewan.

Edmonton Bulletin, August 29th: A Montana miner with a small train of pack horses arrived at Edmonton on Tuesday of this weeek from the headwaters of the Saskatchewan, where he has been prospecting for gold. He was compelled to leave owing to scarcity of provisions, but is well pleased with the prospects and will return next year.

AN EXCITEMENT BREAKS OUT AFRESH.

There was a lull in the Kaslo creek excitement the fore part of the week, but the excitement is again at fever heat, if reports received from Ainsworth on Friday are to be believed. The lull was occasioned by conflicting opinions as to the merits of the new district, many of the returned prospectors calling it "cultus," while others were emphatic in pronouncing the showings good. The revived excitement was caused by the bringing to Ainsworth of ore that assayed up in the hundreds, the ore coming from finds not previously reported. The number of prospectors who returned to the district is estimated at close onto 50. Pat Gannon left Ainsworth on Friday to look out a suitable route for a trail into the district. It is generally conceded that the Schroder creek route is more direct and practicable than the one up Kaslo creek.

The Gold Belt.

Work has been commenced on the Muldoon, the south extension of the Royal Canadian. This claim is now owned by George H. Keefer and M. C. Monaghan, two men not afraid of hard work. They will first definitely locate the ledge, then sink or tunnel as is thought most practicable. The owners of the Royal Canadian will soon resume work on that claim, it being their intention to work all winter. John Miles is still pegging away on his claims, chief of which is the Majestic. Mr. Miles has done more work single-handed than any other man in the district. Assessment work is being done on a number of other claims in the belt.

The Suspended Spokane National Bank.

In an interview with a Spokane reporter, Warren Hussey, cashier of the Spokane National bank, who the day before had arrived from the east, stated that everything was working favorable for the bank, and that by the 10th instant it would be known definitely whether the bond on the Morning mine would be taken up. The creditors of the bank in the lake country will only be too glad to hear that the Morning mine sale is an actual fact, and the miners in this district will not regret to hear the same news, for the sale would probably mean the starting up of the Poorman mine and mill.

Crawford Bay Claims Bonded.

R. H. Kemp, a mining and newspaper man who makes his headquarters at Spokane Falls, has succeeded in securing an option on a portion of the Cockle pre-emption on Crawford bay for a syndicate who has bonded a number of claims in that neighborhood. It is understood that if the deal goes through work will be commenced on the claims at once.

Doing Assessment Work on Nickel Claims.

Mat Garrity is a firm believer in the nickel claims on the north side of the Kootenay, and if he was only as well supplied with capital as he is with muscle he would prove their worth. He is now doing the annual assessment work on those in which he has an interest.

Not a Thing of Beauty.

Although the Spokane was reported high and dry on a sand-bar above Banner's Ferry the fore part of the week, she arrived at Nelson this morning for another cargo of bonded freight. The Spokane is not a thing of beauty, but she gets there all the same.

The Dandy.

Superintendent Ray reports the Dandy looking good. On Monday last the lower tunnel was in 94 feet and the upper crosscut tunnel in 84.

NELSON SAWMILL CO.

Yard: At end of Flume in Nelson.
Mill: Two Miles South of Nelson.

Manufacture

LUMBER,

MOLDINGS,

SHINGLES.

The mill is now in thorough order

And Will Cut 20,000 Feet a Day.

Orders for special-size stuff will receive prompt attention.

The Kootenay Lake Saw-mill is always ready for business. Lumber--good, bad, and indifferent--on hand or made to order.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

Nelson, January 15th.

The Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICE LIST

(DELIVERED AT NELSON, AINSWORTH, OR BALFOUR).

DRESSED.

No. 1 flooring, 4 inch, per M	$32 00
No. 2 " 6 inch, "	27 00
No. 1 ceiling, 4 inch, "	32 00
No. 2 " 6 inch, "	27 00
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

Mills at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake.

S. C. Spalding, . . . Manager

R. F. PERRY, Agent at Nelson.
BREMNER & WATSON, Agents at Ainsworth.

AMERICAN LONGEVITY.

The longevity of European rulers and statesmen has often been a matter of observation and comment. The death of the emperor William of Germany at 90, Von Molke at 91, and Bismarck still carrying his responsibilities, though far beyond the palmist's limit of life, are commonplace instances. The same may be said of Gladstone. A Washington correspondent has recently taken the trouble to prepare a list of American public men who lived to be more than 80 years old, and who in many instances discharged many important duties to a late day in their lives. John Adams held out until he was 90, and his son, John Quincy, in his 81st year, dropped at his post in the house of representatives. Forty years of public life and an age of 81 marked the outlines of the career of Samuel Adams, "father of the revolution," as he has been called. James Madison served the public 40 years, 8 years as president of the United States, and died in his 86th year. The historian Bancroft, once secretary of the navy and minister to Germany, was born in 1800. One hundred and two was the age at which David Brooks arrived, who once represented New York in congress. The oldest "living ex-congressman," Perkins King, was called before his recent demise in New York at the age of 91. Timothy Matlock, a member of the continental congress, lived to a century. Alfred Conkling, father of Roscoe Conkling, who served in congress and was minister to Mexico under Filmore, published a law book at 80, 6 years before his death. Benjamin Franklin's superlatively busy life lasted 84 years. Roger B. Taney, dying at 87, was chief justice of the United States nearly 30 of the last years of his life. Samuel Thatcher of Bangor, Maine, reached 96 years after having served in congress and in other responsible public positions. For many years Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts was congressman, and afterwards devoted himself to literature. He lived to be 92. Morgan Lawrence reached 100 years, having been a member of the legislature of New York and governor of the state. This list might here be greatly extended, but the instances given will suffice to illustrate the fact that American public life is not incompatible with longevity. The presumption is that neither Germany nor Great Britain can present for the same period a longer roll of old men who once served or are still serving the public.

A Pointer for Irritable Women.

It is a common thing for a person to apologize for an irritable, ill-tempered woman, on the ground that she is nervous, as if an unseemly display of temper was perfectly consistent with Christian character, providing the individual could offer the plea of "nerves." There are, as every one knows, abnormal conditions of the physical system, when the nerves are not under the control of the mind, and the sufferer is to be excused for all kinds of absurdities of action. But these conditions occur in fevers and states of insanity, and then the patient is put under restraint, for the safety of herself and others. The "nervous person" who is the cause of ceaseless misery to herself and her friends is the one who would resent being treated as of unsond mind, and yet takes nearly all the privileges of one who is. Persons of delicate nervous organization are often the most amiable; long sufferers from lingering disease seem to acquire a power to bear pain which seems little short of angelic. The display of "nervous temper" cannot be excused on the ground of illness as the most irritable people are not those who are sufferers from depressing sickness and the much-talked-of irritability of the invalid is found on invertigation to be much a matter of temperament. The so-called nervous women, who make everybody around them wretched with their unaccountable freaks, and, above all, with their unbearable temper, are very often of robust health, who will walk miles in pursuit of a shopping fancy or some whim that attracts them. Women of fine nervous temperament, delicate and sensitive as only such people can be, are the very last to wound the feelings of their friends by a coarse display of irritability or by selfishness. It is an essentially coarse and selfish woman who will make everyone around her wretched by her irritability and whims.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE,

PROPRIETORS OF

MEAT MARKETS

....AT....

NELSON AND AINSWORTH.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steamboats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

CORRAL AND STABLING

AT NELSON,

where saddle and pack animals can always be hired, and teams obtained for job teaming.

MAKE CONTRACTS

with merchants for hauling freight to or from railroad depot and steamboat wharf.

NELSON OFFICE AND MARKET,

NO. 11 EAST BAKER STREET

ANGUS McINTYRE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

PIONEER

CORRAL AND STABLE

Ward street, rear Government Building,
NELSON, B. C.

Will undertake any work or contract in which pack animals or teams can be used. Will furnish

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS

to parties who wish to examine mines and claims in Toad Mountain district.

WILL CONTRACT TO CARRY PASSENGERS

and baggage to and from hotels; also, freight to and from steamboat wharves and railway depots.

CONTRACT TO GRADE LOTS IN NELSON.

Stove and Cordwood for Sale.

BREMNER & WATSON,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

PACK AND SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.

Contracts taken for hauling supplies, machinery, ore, etc. to and from mines in Hot Springs district.

ALL TEAMING WORK UNDERTAKEN.

Agents for Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company's Lumber, Moldings, and Shingles.

FLOUR!

Just arrived at Robson's bakery a car-load of Ogilvie flour. To insure ready sale, it will be offered at a low price. For sale at bakery on Bluff street and at Robson's store on West Baker street.

H. GIEGERICH,

Having Purchased the Stocks Carried by
The Lindsay Mercantile Co.
and Fletcher & Co.

is prepared to supply Prospectors, Mining Companies, and the General Trade with everything in the line of

MINING AND MINERS' SUPPLIES,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Tinware, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc. The stock carried will be sold at Low Prices and on Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR GIANT POWDER COMPANY.
(The best powder made for use in mines.)

Corner Wright and Sutton Streets,
(In building lately occupied by Fletcher & Co.)

AINSWORTH.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

The following table, as the first results of the census enumerators, has been presented before the Dominion house of commons:

	1871	1881	1891
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,112,989
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,586
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,523
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,294
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	154,442
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	109,088
British Columbia	33,586	49,459	92,767
Northwest Territories	18,000	25,515	61,487
Unorganized districts	30,000	30,931	32,168
Total population	3,686,596	4,324,810	4,823,344

The percentage of increase of population in Canada from 1871 to 1881 was 17.31; from 1881 to 1891 the percentage of increase was 11.52. The maritime provinces have remained nearly stationary in population, showing an increase of 1.17 per cent. The ratio of increase in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario has been nearly the same, that of Ontario having been a little larger, 9.65, against 9.53 for Quebec. In the western provinces the percentages of increase have been very large, but have not yet equalled the estimates as calculated by logarithmetic process. Manitoba shows 148.06, the Northwest Territories 140.98, and British Columbia 87.76 per cent. A comparison of increases and decreases as between cities and towns was not furnished in the figures which were laid before parliament, but it is understood that the cities and towns in Canada show a very large comparative increase, the same as is found in the United States and in the United Kingdom. There is reason to believe that the census has been very carefully taken and figures correctly complied. The system employed was that known as the de jure—the same as that which is adopted in the United States, and undoubtedly for the same reason in both countries. It is best adopted to the federal system, and a comparatively sparse population, with a large extent of territory; while, on the other hand, the de facto system is better adapted to a dense and compact population such as that of the United Kingdom. There is one point to be observed. The de jure system was applied to the taking of the census of Canada with what is known as a "time limit"—that is, in ascertaining the number of persons belonging to a domicile—none of the absent were taken who had been away for more than 12 months; in other words, a "time limit" of one year was applied to the system. In previous censuses of Canada no limit of this kind was applied. It is impossible to say what difference has been made in the population returns. The time limit was adopted by a decision of council in consequence of strong representation which had been made in the house of commons, accompanied by promises of ministers that such should be done. The decrease of percentage in increase in Canada is very nearly the same as that of the United States; that of Canada being 5.79 as against 5.22 in the United States, while the increase percentage of population in Canada is considerably larger than that of the whole United Kingdom, and very nearly the same as that of England and Wales alone. It is interesting to point out in this connection that Francis A. Walker, an eminent American statistician, who had charge of taking the United States census of 1870 and 1880, has written a paper in the August number of the Forum, in which he shows that the decrease in percentage of increase of population in the United States came at the period in which there was the largest immigration. The lowest decennial census increase in the United States since 1870 was between the years 1880 and 1890, the immigration in this decennium being over five and a quarter millions, the total numerical increase of population in the United States in the same period being not quite twelve and a half millions. He further shows that the largest increase of population in the United States was during the 40 years ending 1830, the aggregate increase being 226 per cent. In the decennium 1830-40 the immigration commenced to be very large and has gone on since increasing until the figures above stated of five and a quarter millions in 10 years were reached.

TORONTO PRESS COMMENT.

The Globe in an article on the subject of the census, points out that while in the United States the population has doubled itself every 30 years the population of this country has not doubled itself for 40 years, from 1851 to 1891, and that our neighbors have gained more by natural expansion alone than we have by natural expansion and immigration put together. Continuing, the Globe says the increase of population in the Dominion during the last 10 years has been under 500,000, yet if the government returns are to be believed, we received during the decade about 850,000 settlers through immigration alone. What has become of them all? And of the natural growth of population in Canada itself, seeing the apparent gain is only 500,000? The Globe concludes: "By all odds the gravest question for Canadians to consider is how to keep the population from going out of Canada after we have reared it and educated it, and provided it with all that borrowed money can levy or build."

The Empire says: "The population of Canada has always been of slow growth, and what is missed is the dazzling triumphs of rapidity in augmenting the numbers is more than made up by the high character of the immigration that comes to our shores, and the ability of the country to thoroughly absorb and assimilate it. That the past decade has not shown larger growth is due in no considerable measure to the tactics of those politicians in the community who have persistently preached discouragement, have induced men to leave the country, and assailed and hindered in the money market of the world the great commercial undertakings of Canada. Under such conditions Canada has done well, and her half million increase is satisfactory."

The Mail says that while the result of the census is disappointing it must in fairness be remembered that owing to the precautions taken to exclude non-residents, precautions which were not taken in 1881, the census of 1891 is a far closer count than the previous one, and that therefore the figures for this year are smaller than they would have been had the system of calculation in operation in 1881 been continued.

A DANGEROUS HABIT.

"I can tell you," said a prominent physician to a representative of the San Francisco Call yesterday, "what is a fruitful source of disease."

"And what is it?"

"In riding in the street cars you have no doubt seen passengers, particularly women, take a piece of coin from a pocket-book and place it between the lips while waiting for the conductor to come along. It is a habit formed by many and a most dangerous one."

"Why?"

"Did you ever for a moment think," continued the physician, "where a piece of coin may have been before it comes into your possession, to what use it may have been put, or where its place of lodgment was? I have known of many instances in which coin has been used to close the eyes of leprous Chinamen. Then again there is a certain class of women who are superstitious and believe that if they will place in their stocking the first piece of coin they receive in the day luck will follow them all day long, and how many are there who carry money in their boots or shoes and draw it from there as necessity demands? Just think of money that has been used in the manner I have described being placed between the lips of any one—man or woman. Money carries with it many a blessing, but it also carries many a curse, for bright as it is it carries upon its face the germ of many a disease, which is communicated to the people in the manner I have described."

A Big Hole Made in a Case.

At Butte, Montana, the state rested on August 28th in the examination on the 3 men charged with the murder of editor Penrose. In stating his defense, attorney Campbell promised a perfect alibi for all the accused and the impeachment of the leading witnesses for perjury. For the prosecution, witness Allen had identified Deeney and Kelley as the 2 men seen by him on the corner near the scene of the murder a few minutes before the firing of the fatal shot. Elocutionist Franks and D. L. Davis today swore they were the men addressed by Allen at that time and place and identified Allen as the man who spoke to them. This evidence makes a big hole in the case of the prosecution at once.

A Cure for the Other Thing Wanted.

The government rainmakers have been successful in their Texan experiments. By means of an octo-hydrogen balloon, exploded a mile and a quarter above ground, and a quantity of dynamite, a 6-hours rain, which extended over an area of 1000 miles, was produced in a dry territory. When the process of stopping an unwelcome rain has been discovered, the elements will be practically within the control of man. Then there will be no fear of floods or droughts, and the rain prophets will have to seek some other occupation.

Only Need be Measured Aright.

We could all be great men if we could be measured by the great things we intend to do tomorrow.

HUNT & DOVER

GEORGE C. HUNT
J. DOVER

Josephine Street,
NELSON, B.C.

Manufacturing Jewelers
for the Trade.

DEALERS IN

DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
WATCHES

CHRONOGRAPHS

AND ALL FINE WATCHES

Carefully Repaired and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
and All Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

No. 1 Houston & Ink Building, Josephine Street.
Branch Store at Donald, B. C.

GILKER & WELLS'S

Postoffice Store, Nelson, B. C.

CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO, FULL LINES OF

PATENT MEDICINES

Toilet Articles and Stationery.

CIGARS AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

GEO. E. R. ELLIS, F.C.S.

MINING ENGINEER AND CHEMIST,

Author of "Practical Organic Analysis," the "Iron Ores of the World," etc.; expert in the "Bluebird Mining Suit" (Butte City);

NELSON, B. C.

Will examine and report on, or superintend the development of, mining properties in West Kootenay; advises on the treatment of ores, and furnishes specifications of mining, milling, and smelting plants.

ASSAY CHARGES: Gold, silver, or lead, $1.50 each. Gold and silver, or lead and silver, $2. Copper, $2.50. Silver and copper, $3. Gold, silver, and lead, $3. Gold, silver, and copper, $4; and so on.

A. E. BRYAN,

(Late Assayer for the Anaconda Company, Butte, Montana.)

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

Assay Charges.—Gold, silver, or lead, $1.50 each. Gold and silver or lead and silver, $2. Copper, $2.50. Silver and copper, $3. Gold, silver, and lead, $3. Gold, silver, and copper, $3.50.

COULDN'T BE BUNCOED.

He was an elderly man, probably 50. His whiskers grew in a little tuft, straight out from the point of his chin; his linen duster was evidently the same he had purchased to attend the state fair several years ago. He came out to the front end of the depot, gazed around in a bewildered fashion, up and down and across the street, and half a dozen cabmen rushed for him headlong, says the Chicago Times of recent date.

"Cab, sir? Cab, sir? This way!"

"Any part of the city, sir; nice cab!"

"Take you to a good hotel, sir, for a quarter?"

One had his grip, the other the umbrella, and a third had him pinioned by the ample folds of his duster. Just then a well-dressed man who had been watching the occurrence approached and, waiving the cabmen aside, said: "Where do you want to go, sir?"

He recovered his grip, umbrella and breath first, glanced up at the man, grinned a sardonic, rural, spasmodic grin, and as he gripped his belongings and backed off, remarked sarcastically:

"That's none of your darned business. You'd like ter know whar I come from, too, wouldn't ye? An ef my folks is all well, an' how the crops are? Mebbe you know somebody down in our town an' use to play on my farm when yer was a boy? Speak out, an't I right? An't my name Smith, an' don't I remember Hiram Johnson an' his boy Dick that run off to Californy? An' don't I recognize you? Yes, I guess I do, an' ef you don't git right out'n hyar 'tarnal quick I'll call the perlice, I will. I know yer didos. I ain't ben in Indianapolis five times for nothin' an' don't take the papers jest for the crop reports. You git now, quick."

"But I assure you, sir, you are mistaken. I don't know you and don't want to. I only thought——"

"Thought I'd like to cash a check, or play a lottery, or buy green goods, eh? Whar's your partner? Ain't it pretty near time for him ter show up?"

"I tell you, sir, you are mistaken. I am in the employ of this railway, and just thought I might save you some trouble with those cabmen. Now, go on, and if you get buncoed, why don't say it wasn't your own fault," and the irate young man retired upstairs to the company's offices.

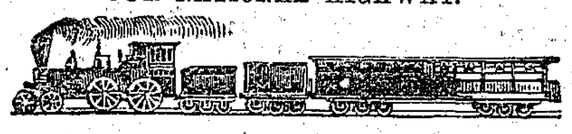
The agriculturalist winked the other eye in admiration of his own shrewdness, and, calling a cabman, said: "Young man, you take me to the ——— building; that's whar the Universal Investment Company is, ain't it? They advertise to pay $100 in 6 months on $1 a week put in, an' begosh, I'm goin' ter buy some shares. Ther bettern' county bonds."

How Tinplates are Made.

In view of the present crisis in south Wales tinplate trade the following particulars of the Morewood process of tinning plates, now in use at the works of the United States Iron & Tinplate Company, Limited, Demmler, Pennsylvania, may be of interest: The plates are rolled in the ordinary manner into black sheets, 8 of these sheets being rolled at one time, and after being sheared to size are put in the black-pickle bath of sulphuric acid, where all oxidation is removed. They are then placed in an annealing furnace for 36 hours, after which they are passed through the cold rolls, receiving a smoothly polished sarface. They are annealed again and put into the white pickle, where they are thoroughly cleansed from any oxidation. They are then ready for the tinning process. The mode of putting on the coating of tin is very simple. The plates are first submerged in a bath of palm oil until all the water disappears, the oil forming a flux for the tin, the first coat of which is received in the tin pot; the plates are next dipped in the "wash pot," and when taken out the tin is spread over the surface with a brush by hand. The final act in the tin-coating process consists in passing the plates through rolls running in palm oil, whereby the tin is evenly distributed and a smooth surface obtained. There are 5 of these rolls used, 3 running on top of 2, and the plates make 2 passes through them, in the first place being let down through the first and second of the upper set, and by a cradle arrangement being returned through the second and third. This completes the tinning operation proper, and the polish is obtained by rapid movement of the plates through bran and middlings, respectively, and then polishing with sheepskin. The result obtained at the Demmler works is a very excellent article of bright tinplate.

Canadian Pacific Railway

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.



Through Passenger Service from Ocean to Ocean.

NO CHANGES.

LOWEST FARES TO ALL POINTS

To secure QUICK DESPATCH and lowest freight rates **Kootenay Lake Shippers** will be consulting their own interests by shipping by the

CPR

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company's **Steamers COLUMBIA and LYTTON** leave Robson for Revelstoke on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on arrival of trains from Nelson, making close connections at Revelstoke with trains for

VANCOUVER,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
VICTORIA,

ALSO FOR { MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO,

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

For rates, maps, time-tables, etc., etc., apply to any agent of the company.

ROBERT KERR, Gen'l Fr't and Passenger Ag't, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

D. E. BROWN, Ass't Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Ag't. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STEAMER NELSON

will leave NELSON on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for AINSWORTH.
On Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4:30 A. M., on which days she will go through to BONNER'S FERRY.

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

HILL BROS.

BUILDERS.

Will contract for the erection of stores, hotels, dwellings, bridges, etc., and guarantee work finished on time.

SEASONED LUMBER

always on hand for store fittings, desks, tables, etc. Undertaking attended to.

Shop: Cor. Baker and Josephine Sts.

R. J. MOWAT & CO.

(Successors to R. J. Hills & Co.)

Contractors and Builders,

SEASONED LUMBER

always on hand for store fittings, desks, tables, etc.

Will contract to erect all kinds of buildings and guarantee satisfaction. Shop: corner Josephine and Bluff sts.

J. A. MELVILLE,

ARCHITECT,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

AINSWORTH, B. C.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished for all classes of buildings.

TIMBER LEASES.

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 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 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 40th, 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.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Duncan river, about ½ of a mile above the big flood-wood jam, thence south about 40 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence north 45 or 50 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south to place of commencement; containing 130 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.
Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 8th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a post on the east side of Duncan river near a mountain, and about 2½ miles south of the east fork near a small creek, called Bear creek, thence south along the mountain 100 chains more or less, to end of timber, thence west 20 chains, thence north 10 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 10 chains, thence north 30 chains more or less to the river, thence along the river to place of commencement; containing 260 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.
Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 10th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a squared tree at the foot of a mountain, on the east side of Duncan river, about 3½ miles south of the east fork, thence west 10 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 15 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 10 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence north along mountain to place of commencement; containing 160 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.
Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 10th, 1891.

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 described tract of land for lumbering purposes: Commencing at a post on the south bank of Goat river, on the Kootenay Valley Lands Company's survey marked section 25; thence south 20 chains; thence west 120 chains, more or less, to meadow lands; thence north 30 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 20 chains, more or less, to the section line of 35 and 2 of the Kootenay Valley Land Company's survey; thence east along the foot of high banks and boundary of said company's lands 120 chains, more or less, to a point due north of initial post; thence south 20 chains to said post at place of commencement.

DAVIES-SAYWARD CO.
Pilot Bay, July 1st, 1891. per J. C. H.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering pnrposes the following tract of land: Commencing at a point about ¾ of a mile up the Duncan river from the mouth of East Fork on the east side of river, thence northwest along said river 2 miles more or less to end of timber, thence north 40 chains more or less to the mountain, thence east and north along the mountain 2 miles more or less, thence west 40 chains more or less to the river and place of commencement; containing 600 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.
Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 12th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commencing at the mouth of the east fork of the Duncan river, thence south along bank of river about 2 miles more or less to end of timber, thence north and west along the mountain about 5 miles, thence east to the river 20 chains more or less, thence south along to place of commencement as per map; containing 1060 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.
Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 12th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works to lease for lumbering purposes the following tract of land: Commeneing at a squared tree at the mouth of the stream called East Fork of the Duncan river, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to the mountain, thence south along the mountain 40 chains more or less to end of timber, thence west 20 chains more or less to the river, thence north along the said river and timber to place of commencement as per map; containing 560 acres more or less.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
W. P. SAYWARD.
Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, B. C., August 12th, 1891.

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 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 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 21st. JOHN A. WHITTIER.

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.

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 a tract of land described as follows:

Beginning at a post marked southwest corner post, situate at the northwest corner post of Johns and Anderson's preemption, about 1 mile north of Goat river and about 1 mile east of Kootenay river; thence east 60 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence 60 chains south to place of beginning; containing 320 acres, more or less.

J. W. DOW,
Ainsworth, July 20th, 1891. J. H. WRIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to buy a tract of land described as follows:

Beginning at a post marked northeast corner, post placed on the west side of the Kootenay lake at the mouth of the Lardeaux river; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains, to the shore of the lake; thence following the meanderings of the lake shore to the place of beginning; containing 80 acres, more or less.

Ainsworth, July 15th, 1891. R. F. GREEN.

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 sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Gladstone" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situate in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 19.8 acres, more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim. JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.

CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.
Nelson, B. C., July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Garfield" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situate in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 10.5 acres more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim. JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.

CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.
Nelson, B. C. July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Cultus Potlach" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situate in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 11.66 acres, more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim.

JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.
CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.
Nelson, B. C. July 18th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of this notice we intend to purchase the mineral claim "Telephone" from the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of section 35 of the "Mineral Act, 1891." Said mineral claim is situate in Hot Springs mining division of West Kootenay district, and contains 16.8 acres, more or less, as per surveyor's plat placed on No. 2 post of said claim. JOHN HOUSTON, certificate No. 39502.

CHARLES H. INK, certificate No. 40044.
Nelson, B. C., July 18th, 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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm heretofore existing as Fletcher & Co. is hereby dissolved. All debts due the firm must be paid to G. B. Wright, and all claims against said firm must be sent to G. B. Wright for payment. JOSIAH FLETCHER,

Ainsworth, August 20th. G. B. WRIGHT.

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.

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.

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.

By a careful compilation made from statistics furnished by an official at Ottawa, it is now definitely known that the Canadian consumption of lead and its manufactures, including paints, amounts annually to about 12,000 tons. Reckoning 5 tons of ore to a ton of lead, the consumption would require 60,000 tons of ore, or a daily output of less than 200 tons—not a very large output, but certainly greater than the present output of the Kootenay Lake country. In smelting 60,000 tons of lead ores double that quantity of dry ores would probably be used. That would mean 180,000 tons, or about 600 tons daily. The greater portion of the dry ores would be drawn from the United States, which would mean business for any transportation line or lines that connect this section with the mining states to the south. In treating 180,000 tons of ore, thousands of tons of iron ore, lime rock, coke, and charcoal would be consumed, all of which would require transportation a greater or less distance. The consumption of lead in Canada is sufficiently great to justify the government in placing an additional duty on imported lead and its products, providing there is a likelihood of the mines of British Columbia producing, in the near future, the amount consumed. THE MINER favors increasing the duty at once, in the belief that the people of the Dominion would not only be the gainers in the end, but a much-needed impetus would be given an industry that requires fostering because of the many discouraging difficulties to be overcome in placing it on a paying basis.

We believe that mr. Mara is using due diligence at Ottawa to further the interests of the lead miners of his district, but his efforts should be backed up by those of the people directly interested, and no better means can be adopted than by using the columns of the influential papers of eastern Canada. If some of the men who are now devoting their by no means mean abilities in attempts to belittle mr. Kellie in the coast papers would only use their ready pens in inditing letters to the eastern press on the lead question, they would be engaged in an occupation that might result in great good to a district which, in the past, they have done much to injure.

The men who can see no good in mr Kellie are doing their utmost to discredit him among miners and prospectors by insinuating that he is responsible for the defects in the present Mineral Act, because he drafted it and secured its passage through the legislative assembly. These insinuations will, no doubt, have some effect with men who are strangers in the district and who are unacquainted with the facts. The present Mineral Act is the work of a commission, of which mr. Kellie was a member; G. B. Wright of Ainsworth, judge Spinks of Kamloops, William Wilson of Victoria, and George Cowan of Cariboo being the other four. It is well known, even to the men that would discredit him, that mr. Kellie and mr. Wright held views almost diametrically opposed to those held by mr. Wilson and mr. Cowan; the two former wishing to make the law conform to the needs of the mining business as developed in late years; the two latter striving to make it conform to the methods always in vogue in Cariboo. Judge Spinks had no vote, he being the legal adviser of the commission. The result of their joint labors was embodied in a bill (No. 13) and introduced in the legislative assembly, not by mr. Kellie, but by mr. Robson, minister of mines and premier of the province, and made a government measure. Mr. Kellie and other members endeavored to amend it, but their amendments were always voted down by the solid government vote.

If the above is a statement of fact, is it not just a trifle unfair to hold mr. Kellie responsible for the defects in the law; and must not mr. Robson feel just a trifle ruffled to hear his pet measure criticized by men who feed at the public crib by his appointment; officials, too, whose knowledge of the practical workings of the Mineral Act is gained in confabulation with disgruntled politicians, whose only hope for preferment is to break down a man who, if not perfect, is certainly not a corruptionist and a trickster.

The so-called "revelations" at Ottawa have revealed one thing. The country's best men do not go in for politics. The men who do go are not patriots. No true patriot will bring his country into bad repute. This is a platitude but one which it is wise the people should take to heart. It is not pleasant to reflect that Canada is suffering today in public opinion abroad. However, politics must ever be a disappointing, exasperating profession to all but the great and magnetic leaders. Is it true, by the way, that the Highland Association of Illinois has unanimously elected sir W. Gordon Cumming as honorary chief in place of the late sir John Macdonald?

It must be just a trifle annoying to ultra papers, like the Victoria Colonist, to be called on to print the sickening details of official corruption uncovered by the house of commons committees at Ottawa—officials that were always heretofore, in comparison to those of the republic to the south, spotless in their purity. God help a people whose press, when not venal, is time-serving.

The census of Canada proves conclusively that it is not a desirable country to live in.

The Standard, a paper printed at Anaconda, Montana, in discussing the industrial problem, says: "If there is one conspicuous mockery on "earth, it is legislation. Not many months ago, "with shouting and flourishing of trumpets, "congress passed the Anti-Trust bill. What "came of it? Within a week we have read in "one of the leading newspapers in the richest "state in the Union an elaborate article which "aimed to prove that trusts are a first-rate "thing. This country is not yet prepared to "solve the industrial problem, because the prob-"lem itself is not fully understood. Yet, must "we not admit that republican institutions are "on trial until the day comes that brings the "satisfactory solution?" Would the Standard do away with all legislation? If so, what would become of the political party of which it is a leading exponent; a party that would by legislative enactment make an 80-cent silver dollar equal in value to a 100-cent gold one?

Toronto Week: "Impartial observers of the "proceedings at Ottawa cannot fail to have "been struck with the contrast between the "attitude of the minister of justice in the committee on privileges and elections and that of "other leading ministers of the crown in the "public accounts committee. Not only has sir "John Thompson's conduct throughout the "Tarte investigation been scrupulously fair, but "everyone has been impressed with his evi-"dently honest desire that the whole truth "should be brought out, no matter whom it "might implicate. So much cannot, unfortu-"nately, be said of the ministers who represent "the government on the public accounts com-"mittee. Though their zeal in uncovering "wrong-doing had in no case greatly impressed "the onlooker, their action in refusing to per-"mit mr. Lister to make use of the document "which the committee itself had ordered from "Quebec was a genuine surprise, and has pro-"duced a painful impression. Putting the mat-"ter on no higher ground, to strain the consti-"tutional rule, if it be such, was a grave error "in tactics. The spectacle of five or six mem-"bers of the government rising to vote against "the production of a paper evidence, for no bet-"ter reason than that the agreement in ques-"tion might implicate a minister, was one "which could not fail to arouse suspicion in re-"spect to that minister. The plea that the pre-"cedent, if allowed, might be abused for "fish-"ing" investigations is nugatory. The position "of mr. Lister, or any other member, who "might push such an investigation, only to "cover himself with confusion by making it "clear that his allegations were baseless, would "not be so enviable that many are likely to "covet it. Mr. Chapleau, if conscious of rec-"titude, may well exclaim, "Save me from "my friends!" Grant that the correct con-"stitutional doctrine is that no inquiry in-"volving the conduct of a minister should be "entered upon until a formal charge has been "made in parliament, and when that has been "done the investigation would have to be con-"ducted by another committee. Every unpre-"judiced person must none the less have felt "that in this case the plea was little better than "a subterfuge. Surely the divinity that doth "hedge in a minister of the crown in Canada is "not so awful that an investigation of accounts "must be stopped short the moment there is "reason to suspect that the evidence about to "be produced may leave a stain on his adminis-"tration of his office. The present is not a time "when the process of investigation should be "stopped by technicalities. The question said "to have been put by the one Conservative "member of the committee who voted against "ruling out the proffered evidence, "Do you "not suppose that sir John Thompson would "have approved of my course?" is significant. "As for mr. Chapleau himself, the wonder "grows that he did not at once entreat his col-"leagues to desist and declare himself not only "willing but anxious to have every scrap of "evidence in the possession of the committee "produced. That strikes one as the course "which most men, conscious of innocence, "would have taken. It surely cannot be that "the matter will be allowed to drop, leaving "the reputation of the minister under a dark "shadow of suspicion. The responsibility should "be thrown upon the government and the house "before the question is referred, as it must be "sooner or later, to the electors.

Premier Abbott is loud in his professions of a desire to clean out the augean stables at Ottawa. He may be honest in his professions, but his long connection with a great corporation whose maxim is, "the end justifies the means," must have surely blunted his moral sensibilities.

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.

MINERAL CLAIMS RECORDED AND TRANSFERRED

AT NELSON, TOAD MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Friday, August 28th.—The Keystone, situate at the head of Eagle creek and about a mile southeasterly from the Poorman; Alfred R. Seaman locator. The Nelson, adjoining the Keystone; Charles Dundee locator.

Saturday, August 29th.—The Great West, situate on Anderson creek about 5 miles southeast of Nelson; E. A. Bielenberg locator.

Tuesday, September 1st.—The Etna, situate on Toad mountain and is a westerly extension of the Maud S; Silas Johns locator.

Wednesday, September 2nd.—The Gopher, situate on Morning mountain about ½ mile south from Morning mineral claim; William M. Glover and Thomas Parsell locators.

BILLS OF SALE.

Tuesday, September 1st.—James Boyd to A. Welch, an undivided ½ interest in the Vulcan and an undivided ½ interest in the Porcupine mineral claims, situate at head of Anderson creek; consideration $100. Mike Egan to R. J. Mowatt, the Mullinchone, situate on Toad mountain; consideration $1.

Wednesday, September 2nd.—George H. Keefer to M. C. Monaghan, an undivided ½ interest in the Muldoon, the south extension of the Royal Canadian; consideration $1. M. C. Monaghan to George H. Keefer, an undivided ½ interest in the Mayflower, the south extension of the Muldoon; consideration $1. James M. Buxton to Wilson D. R. Bridges, ½ interest in the Dollie, situate near the Royal Canadian; consideration $200. F. J. Fulton, administrator of estate of John T. Pettus, to H. F. Keefer, ½ interest in the Wild Cat, situate ½ mile southwest of the Poorman; consideration $500.

AT AINSWORTH, HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

Thursday, August 27th.—The Lone Hand, situate about 1 mile west of Kootenay lake and about 1 mile north of Lendrum creek; Thomas Scanlin locator. The Ridge, situate about 1 mile west of the head of Kootenay lake and about 1 mile north of Lendrum creek; Thomas Scanlin locator.

Saturday, August 29th.—The Little Rustler, situate on the west side of Crawford's bay, about 100 feet southeast of Cockle brothers' preemption claim; R. H. Kemp locator. The Silver Band, situate about 1½ miles west of Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile north of Coffee creek, running parallel with and adjoining the north side line of the Baunreagh; Julius Langon, Thomas Martin, and Thomas Wall locators. The Minnie, situate about 2 miles west of Kootenay lake and about ½ a mile south of Cedar creek and being a southerly extension of the Gallagher; R. M. Covington and H. McDougall locators.

Monday, August 31st.—The Little Dave, situate about 1 mile west of Kootenay lake on Cedar creek and being a southerly extension of the Kootenay Warrior; J. A. Melville locator.

Tuesday, September 1st.—The Clifton, situate about 10 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek and about 1½ miles southeast of the Beaver; Thomas Shearer locator. The Afternoon, situate about 10 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek and about ½ of a mile west of the Clifton; Thomas Shearer locator. The Good Luck, situate about 12 miles west of Kootenay lake on the head waters of Schroder creek and about ½ a mile southeast of the White Heather; Thomas Shearer locator. The Mountain Goat, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake on the head of the south branch of Schroder creek and about 200 feet south of the Tip Top; Ed Bray locator. The Blue Rock, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake on the head of the south branch of Schroder creek, running parallel with and adjoining the east side line of the White Heather; William Lynch, Ed Bray, M. R. Luther, L. B. Luther, John Watson, J. A. Whittier, and L. Riser locators.

Wednesday, September 2nd.—The Montyuma, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake on Galena creek, about 1 mile west of the south branch of Kaslo creek; T. F. McLeod, Charles Rossiter, and John Sandon locators. The Mexico, situate about 8 miles west of Kootenay lake on Galena creek, about 1 mile west of the south branch of Kaslo creek and being a southeasterly extension of the Montyuma; Ed Becker locator. The May Flower, situate about 7 miles west of Kootenay lake and about 2 miles north of the north branch of Kaslo creek, being a northwesterly extension of the Gem; George T. Kane locator.

BILLS OF SALE.

Tuesday, August 25th.—Lorenzo Alexander to Thomas Martin and Thomas Wall, an undivided ⅓ interest in the Baunreagh, situate on Coffee creek; consideration $1. Lorenzo Alexander to Julius Lanzon, an undivided ⅓ interest in the Baunreagh, situate on Coffee creek; consideration $1.

Saturday, August 29th.—Thomas Martin, Thomas Wall, and Julius Lanzon to H. B. Alexander, an undivided ⅓ interest in the Baunreagh, situate on Coffee creek; consideration $225. Thomas Martin, Thomas Wall, and Julius Lanzon to H. B. Alexander, a full interest in the Silver Band, situate on Coffee creek, adjoining the Baunreagh; consideration $225.

Monday, August 31st.—N. A. Parent to George Baillod an undivided ¼ interest in the Ajax, situate on Woodberry creek, about 1 mile west of Kootenay lake; consideration $500. Frank W. Flint to David Bremner an undivided ¼ interest in the Snowbank, situate about 4 miles west of Kootenay lake, near the Skyline; consideration $190.

Wednesday, September 2nd.—Thomas Shearer to Bridget McCune, a full interest in the Good Luck, situate about 12 miles west of Kootenay lake on the headwaters of Schroder creek; consideration, $1. Thomas Shearer to Louis Riser, an undivided ⅓ interest in the Snowbank, situate about 4 miles west of Kootenay lake, near the Skyline; consideration $1.

Looming Up as a Prospective Gold Field.

Nicaragua is looming up as a prospective gold field. Some very large nuggets have recently been found, it is reported, in the quarter of Grenada, including one unearthed by a soldier and which weighed 18 pounds. In the early years of the Spanish occupation of Central America, a great deal of gold was gleaned from many localities in that interesting section of our hemisphere. With the completion of the canal through Nicaragua, it may be safely anticipated that no small extent of mineral wealth will be developed and exploited in that quarter. We must admit, however, that we should like to see so vital and vast a commercial and engineering enterprise in the hands of men of far greater professional and business experienced reputations than have been and are charged at present with the location and construction of this canal.

The Best Paying Gold Mine.

The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company of Australia is the largest gold mine in the world at the present time. Its product for the half year ended with the 31st of May, 1891, aggregated $1,880,000 at an expense of less than $550,000. Moreover, the dividends paid for the period aggregated $1,70,000, or more than 66 per cent of the product, which, we must say, is a better achievement than is shown in the yearly reports of any American gold mine that we can recall at present. The output for the half year in question was less than that of the first half of the fiscal year by 22,921 ounces. This mine has now produced 844,374 ounces of gold.

Red Tapeism.

The widow of an English army officer went to the pension office for the purpose of drawing her pension. She presented the usual certificate of the clergyman of her village to the effect that she was still alive.

"This certificate is not right," said the official.

"What is the matter with it?"

"Because it bears the date July 21st, and your pension was due July 15th."

"What kind of a certificate do you want?"

"We must have a certificate that you were alive on the 15th day of July. Of what use is this one that says you were alive on the 21st of July?"

H. SELOUS, J. P.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE AND MINES CONVEYANCING.

Town lots, lands, and mining claims handled on commission. Conveyancing documents drawn up. Correspondence solicited.

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Agents for Absentee Claim Owners.
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Real Estate, Mining Brokers, AND Insurance Agents.

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BLUNDELL & CO.

Real Estate Brokers,

Corner Baker and Stanley Streets, NELSON, B. C.

INVESTMENTS

FOR NON-RESIDENTS A SPECIALTY.

RENTS COLLECTED.....DEBTS COLLECTED

MADDEN HOUSE

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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.

THE LOATHSOME CIGARETTES.

While the opium habit, which is steadily increasing in this country, and the absinthe habit, which has long held sway in France, have been dealing out disease and death to the educated and enlightened, as well as the illiterate and degraded, a worse evil has taken a firm hold on humanity, and now outdoes its older rivals as a mental and physical destroyer. This new foe to humanity is the cigarette habit. It sprung from a harmless practice, common among the Latin races, of rolling cigarettes of pure tobacco, but has degenerated to a practice of making all kinds of vile and poisonous mixtures into manufactured cigarettes. Not only are these little packages made of rotton tobacco and other weeds steeped in nicotine, but the disease-breeding "gutter-snipes" are gathered up in cities and made into cigarettes for men, women, and children to smoke and inhale. The opium habit being prohibited by law, must be practiced in secret to prevent detection, and the absinthe habit also has many drawbacks that keep it beyond the reach of the young men who are most prone to the evil effects of these vices, but the cigarette habit is open to all, and young and old alike can indulge excessively and unrestrainedly in this seductive evil, wrecking mind and body and making frail, puny imbeciles out of what nature intended for healthy men and women. At best it is injurious to inhale tobacco, but to inhale a mixture of half-rotten tobacco taken from gutters and cesspools and then made into cigarettes, is simply suicidal. Cigarette fiends usually inhale, and this vile decoction is thus drawn into the throat and lungs of the smokers, implanting disease that will impair if not destroy the health of those addicted to this pernicious practice. There should be a law requiring cigarette dealers to take out a special license, and that license should be made expensive. Another clause in the law should prohibit cigarette smoking in public places, and another should prohibit the sale of cigarettes that are made of anything but pure fresh tobacco and rice or cane paper.

The World's Fair Building Being Altered.

Changes were made recently in the interior plans of the manufacturers' building of the World's fair which add 10 acres to the floor of the building and give it 40 acres available for exhibits and avenues, making the largest exposition building ever constructed. The music hall and shoe leather building are forced out by the new arrangement to other parts of the ground. The change was the result of a protest by vice-president De Young of the national commission, who demonstrated that under the previous arrangement there would be barely room for foreign exhibits, thus completely shutting out American manufacturers. The proposition of m. Eiffel of Paris to erect a tower at the exposition was definitely rejected. An American company, W. E. Hale, it is said, submit more acceptable plans.

BALFOUR HOUSE

BALFOUR, B. C.

FLINT & GALLOP, Proprietors.

The BALFOUR commands a fine view of the Outlet and Lake, and will be kept second to no hotel in Hot Springs district.

Balfour is easily accessible to the mines in Hot Springs district, and is in the center of a large area of mineral country not yet prospected. It is also within easy distance of the Kootenay Lake and Pilot Bay sawmills.

C. W. BUSK

BALFOUR, B. C.

Wholesale, Retail, and Commission Merchant,

Dry Goods and Groceries.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT

will be allowed on all retail CASH purchases, of over $5, on any line of goods. Liberal discounts on CASH wholesale orders.

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.

TOWN OF AINSWORTH!

This rapidly growing town, being the center of the well-known HOT SPRINGS MINING DISTRICT, presents an unrivaled field for business and speculative investment. The townsite proprietors are now prepared to sell on reasonable terms a limited number of business and residence lots. For particulars apply to

HENRY ANDERSON,

AGENT,

SUTTON STREET, - - - - AINSWORTH, B. C.

HOW I TOOK H. M. S. MAJESTIC INTO ACTION.

The following extract is from a cleverly-conceived account of a fight between two modern ironclads. The author is mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster. Originally published in Murray's Magazine it met with so much favor that it has been reissued by Cassell & Co. War breaking out with a naval power the Majestic is ordered off to the Mediterranean, and falls in one morning with an enemy's ship:

It was just after 7 bells in the morning watch that the look-out man on the top signalled a vessel hull down on the port bow. It was a fairly bright morning, and the distance, as far as we could calculate, between ourselves and the vessel in question was about 12 miles. Whoever the stranger might prove to be, there was little necessity for any extra precaution on board the Majestic. Throughout the night the water-tight doors had been closed; all movable bulkheads and unnecessary fittings had long ago been removed and stowed. Every man knew his station, and there was not the slightest occasion to hurry the men over their breakfast; the only difficulty was to keep them from their fighting stations, or from any point from which a view of the stranger could be obtained. In a very few minutes it became apparent that, whether friend or foe, the new comer was heading directly for us. Our orders were not to seek an engagement; in this case it was evident that we should scarcely have an opportunity of refusing one, provided that we held our course, and that it was an enemy's ship that was in sight. We were not long in doubt upon this head. In less than 10 minutes not only the form but the colors of the stranger became clearly apparent, and the colors were those which it was our duty at any cost to lower. The ship itself was as familiar to me as the flag which she bore. In these days, when photography and an elaborate professional literature have recorded the form and peculiarity of every important ship-of-war afloat, it would have been strange had I not recognized the formidable lines of the antagonist with which we were so soon to be in conflict. I requested lieutenant Mannering to communicate my orders with regard to laying the 2 heavy guns in the forward turret, and a general instruction was passed to the guns in the battery to reserve their fire until special orders were received from me. By this time the ships were within 2000 yards of each other, the enemy about 2 points on our port bow. Again I saw the bright flash spring from her sides, and in a moment it was followed by a shock which shook the Majestic from stem to stern. This time there was no error in the aim, and the steel shot had struck the ship on the thick plating abaft the turret. Subsequent examination showed a scar 6 inches deep; but the blow had been a slanting one, and the projectile flew off at an angle, and passed into the sea astern of us.

The time had come to give as good as we got. We were not near enough as yet to allow of the guns being successfully laid by my direction, and I passed the word down to bring both the turret guns to bear upon the enemy, and to fire as soon as she came on the sights. With a roar and with a crash which shook the tower in which I stood, the monster guns spoke their first word in war. Neither in the conning tower nor on the upper deck could the result of the shot be seen, but the signalman in the top gave us the welcome news that one shot at any rate had gone home. The guns' crews immediately commenced reloading, and looking through the slit in the tower I watched with intense anxiety the course of the enemy. There was a discharge from her decks, and in an instant there burst forth in front of my face, in all appearance on the very bow of the Majectic, a sheet of flame, followed by a crack like the rending of the thundercloud. At the same moment, with a din such as I had never heard in such close proximity, the broken fragments of the bursting shell beat down upon deck, on turret, on conning tower. The destruction was instantaneous, and and within a certain area it was complete. Stanchions, bollards, bulwarks—the deck itself—were ripped and torn like so much paper; but the solid face of the turret held its own with ease, and the muzzles of the guns, to my immense satisfaction, remained untouched. A second shot was more disastrous, striking the battery on the port side about half-way down its length; it passed through the iron skin as through a gossamer, and bursting against the after bulkhead, spread ruin and death through the crowded space. Never had a single shot worked more havoc, never did men recover themselves under such a stress with such coolness and bravery as did the survivors in the battery of the Majestic. I had deep reason to congratulate myself upon the order which I had previously given, that the guns' crews on the starboard side should go below until their guns could actually be brought to bear. But for this order the carnage would have been terribly increased. Meanwhile my gunners were not idle, and the great guns had again tried the thickness of the enemies sides, this time firing chilled shell, which proved by their detonations that they had found an obstacle.

It was now the crisis of the battle, for I saw the enemy rapidly changing course, and, porting her helm, made a circuit which would soon bring her broad on our port beam. Two courses were open to me: one was to hold on, to accept the encounter and run past at close quarters, exchanging fire on the beam; but a moment's consideration convinced me that to do so would be to favor the manœuver which my adversary had commenced, and which I had anticipated from the outset. I knew the turning circle of my ship to a yard, and in an instant I determined what do. The two ships were now in a blaze from stem to stern, the tops, the superstructure, and the batteries in sheets of flame; my own fire, alas! diminished by the fatal shell which had played such havoc in my main battery. Suddenly I saw that the time had come. The enemy was already heading in towards us, and in another moment his starboard guns would have opened upon us. Suddenly I gave the order "starboard, hard-a-starboard." The order was executed as soon as given, and the splendid ship, answering to the helm, came round with a swift, steady rush that made my heart leap for joy. We were within 300 yards, and with our starboard bow presented to the enemy we rapidly approached to an even closer and more perilous range. The fire from the tops and superstructure had now slackened, for we had realized with sorrowful certainty the truth which modern warfare has revealed to us, that no exposed crew can live under the close fire of machine-guns. The loss on either side had been terrific for so short an engagement, and mere physical inability to load and work the guns had for a time caused the fire to slacken. It was not my intention that the ship should complete the half-circle, and suddenly porting the helm I bore down diagonally on the starboard quarter of the enemy. The ship, whose course had been in the shape of an S, was now completing her second half-circle, and the guns trained over the beam were still bearing upon the enemy as she steamed away from us. The starboard battery was re-manned, and on both sides the firing was renewed with great vigor, though with diminished accuracy which told that the loss of the leading men in the guns' crews and the fierce stress of the fight had produced their natural consequences. Suddenly, amidst the din of the firing and easily distinguishable above the thunder of the guns, came the report of a fierce, rapid explosion, followed by an instantaneous cessation of the enemy's fire. It was impossible to see what had taken place, but the fact remained beyond doubt, and I instantly determined to avail myself of it. It had been my intention to have kept my course at right angles to the enemy for a time, so that I might steam out of torpedo range, and again take up an end-on position. But this idea was instantly abandoned. Once more the helm was put hard-a-port, and once more the Majestic circled round on the further side of her adversary. In a moment firing was renewed, and the enemy, to my surprise, came gradully round to port, as though about to cross my bows. It is a source of unfailing thankfulness to me to remember that at this crisis or the battle my mind was cool and collected, and my judgment perfectly clear. I turned to the lieutenant, and bade him transmit my orders through the ship. The orders were simple. "Lay both guns ahead, full speed and prepare to ram." I stood with the steering wheel in my hand, watching every movement of the enemy; for a freshening breeze now carried the smoke swiftly away. It was evident that something of serious importance had taken place; her speed was diminished, for the interval between the ships decreased much more rapidly than the lateral distance. I was convinced that for a time at any rate my adversary had lost control over his ship. We were now separated by a distance of less than 300 yards, and still the same apparent indecision marked the movement of the enemy, who was moving slowly with almost a full broadside presented to us, and somewhat on our starboard bow. Suddenly she appeared to gather full way, and her head began to come in slightly towards us. But it was too late; the time had come. I moved my hand and the officer by my side flashed my will to the great turret guns. On both sides there was a roar and a crash: the thunder of the tornado with the shock of the earthquake. So much I can recollect, but next few moments remain a blank on my memory. I was stunned,

but the loss of consciousness was only for a few instants. I recovered to find myself leaning against what had an instant before been the wall of the conning tower, but which now was but a fragment of the wreck with which everything around me seemed overwhelmed.

The view, which had hitherto been obscured by the low roof of the tower, was now open, for not only had the roof gone, but a huge piece of the solid wall of the tower itself had been caught by the impact of the great steel shot, and now lay in bent fragments and huge slabs on the iron deck below. Of the 3 who, a moment before, had stood together in the tower, I was the only survivor. My signalman, crushed and mangled by the debris of the armor, lay in front of me. By my side my lieutenant had sunk down dead, his breast pierced by a single fragment of the flying metal. I raised my hand to my eyes to brush away the mist which I felt gathering upon them, and I found that my face was streaming with blood; but while reason was left to me, it could only be concentrated on one thought and one object; that which lay before me. Swept and shattered by the point-blank discharge of the terrible artillery to which she had been exposed, the Majestic still held her course, and her course was that on which I launched her. On either side the last bolt was sped, and the gun had had its final word; a greater power was now to give its decision, and from that decision there was no appeal. Those who attach any value to the humdrum division of time and distance by the ordinary standards of arithmetic and the clock face will doubtless be able to calculate for their own satisfaction that the period occupied in traversing 250 yards at a speed of 20 miles an hour is to be reckoned in seconds only, and that the briefness of the allotted time gives no scope for the operations of the mind. Those who have ever stood in such a position as I stood in at that moment will laugh at these dogmatic calculations, and will know as I know, that each second, and each portion of a second, is pregnant with its keen and separate consciousness. The time, so heavily laden with the weight of the unknown result which it was about to produce, crept heavily along. But the end came at last. To the last moment, from the high deck and superstructure of the enemy, the fire from the machine guns was maintained with a certain degree of energy. Our opponent lay between us and the southern sun, and I can at this moment remember the instant when the bow of the Majestic entered the shadow she cast upon the water. Then with a deep, grinding, terrible crash, the ram did its work. We had struck the enemy about 50 feet from her bow, and the slight change in her direction made the blow a slanting one. The Majestic shivered from stem to stern, and I could actually see the ironwork on the bow ripping and splintering as it forced its way into the opposing side. But it was not there that the fatal wound had been given. Far underneath the water-line the protruding ram had struck a blow from which no human power could save the victim. For a moment all was still, save for the sound of the stretching and rending of the iron; then suddenly, with a steady but certain heave, the great ship seemed to bow down towards us. I watched her for a moment; long enough to see the surface of the deck as it showed up with the heel of the ship, and then I knew no more. The strain was over, my work was done, and it was not till a month later that I opened my eyes in Haslar hospital and came back once more to the land of the living.

Why France Has Powerful Enemies.

At the present moment Europe presents a spectacle that is well intended to impress our philosophy, for one single nation seems to serve as the point of hatred of all other great European nations. A power only recently overwhelmed with disasters is at this moment bitterly envied by peoples round about her. Is it because her army and navy, so carefully and slowly raised, have become so strong that they are feared by the great powers? I think so; I believe this is one of the reasons why the triple alliance is made against this country. The combinations now preparing are dictated by a desire to reduce and cripple the republic. This is why, not very long ago, that Germany wove about France a web that was to make her humble at the propitious moment. One day the web was broken. Russia refused to remain in the alliance, and in her place was put Italy.

Germany would like to see an agglomeration of all monarchies proclaimed against the French republic. It would like to see a holy alliance of majesties against dame Liberty. This program is a superior necessity, a principle of social order, the only guarantee that kings and emperors may still remain in Europe. This is why that, no matter which way she turns, no matter to which point of the old world she looks, France sees so many enemies. Fear impels alliance against the republic. Germany is afraid that France will profit by the first continental war which occurs to reclaim Alsace and Lorraine. Austria is afraid that Russia will extend her domination into the Slavonic principalities along the Danube. The king of Italy is afraid of revolution if democracy continues in France, and these 3 fears form the base of the triple alliance, which is a mutual insurance pact that guarantees to the German emperor the status quo on the Rhine, to the emperor of Austro-Hungary the status quo on the Danube, to the king of Italy the status quo monarchal.

There is a fourth status quo which the future also threatens, that of the Mediterranean. England wants her boats on this sea so as to insure herself against accident to Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar. This is why England must see to it that the ironclads of Italy are never bothered by those of the republic. Thus you see that there is considerable hope of a quadruple alliance at the present moment. Four great powers against "la belle France," and Englishmen forever boasting about being friends of fair play.

Ninety Miles an Hour.

A mile in 39 4-5 seconds, or at the rate of 90 miles per hour, is the fastest run ever made by a railroad train. This unparalleled feat was accomplished, on August 27th, in New Jersey on the Bound Brook road between Neshaminy Falls and Langhorn, by engine No. 206, drawing 2 ordinary coaches and a private car. The fastest 10 miles was made at an average of 45 seconds per mile.

Furniture and Pianos!

Jas. McDonald & Co.

Nelson and Revelstoke,

carry full lines of all kinds of furniture for residences, hotels, and offices. Mattresses made to order, and at prices lower than eastern and coast. They are also agents for

Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs.

NELSON STORE:
No. 4 Houston & Ink Building, Josephine Street.

THE
Kootenay Safe Deposit Co.
NELSON, B. C.

Transacts a private banking business;
Allows interest at best rates on amounts of $1 upwards;
Receives articles for safe keeping.

GENERAL AGENCY
London & Lancashire Life Insurance Company,
Sir Donald A. Smith, chairman.

AGENCIES
Accident Insurance Company of North America,
$15 a week, $3000 on death, for 25 cents a day;
The celebrated Taylor safes.

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Will Contract for all Kinds of Work.
Materials furnished and estimates given on application.
Agents for the sale of LIME.
Address all communications to Nelson, B. C.

PURE DRUGS
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CHEMICALS
CHOICE TOILET ARTICLES
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PATENT MEDICINES
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TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

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Drugs and Medicines, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils, Tobacco and Cigars, Fishing Tackle, Stationery, etc.

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Houston & Ink,
BUY AND SELL
Town Lots and Mineral Claims,
ON COMMISSION.
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.
Office in Miner Building, Baker Street.

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DEALERS IN

Miners' Supplies, Iron and Steel, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Etc., Etc.

N. B. Having bought the stock and book debts of the late firm of E. S. WILSON & CO., all parties having outstanding accounts are requested to call and settle them as soon as possible.

THE WAYS OF WOMEN.

The average woman stays in the house on pleasant days and visits 23 stores in an afternoon when the wind's speed has to be taken with a lightning rod. She will rail for 25 years against the barbarous fashion of boring the ears and then she will bore holes in her earlobes with a darning needle if there is a ghost of a chance of getting a pair of diamond ear-rings. She will take 2 hours to dress and run back into the house 3 times if she is going over to Minnie's to spend the afternoon; and the next day, when she has a sudden chance to go to San Francisco, she will pack a tooth-brush and her purse in her pocket, button her cloak and gloves on the street, and be at the station ¾ of an hour ahead of the train. She spills coffee on the clean table cloth and smiles sweetly—when there is company; and then she glares like a healthy demon if William Henry lays the carving knife on the table when they are alone. She carefully mends a rent a quarter of an inch long in her gloves, and goes for days with a tear 2 feet long in her petticoat. She will put seal-skin buttons on a plush coat, and expects the whole world to believe that it is real fur. She can hold 47 pins in her mouth and give an order to the grocery boy that will fill the market basket and the milk pail. She laughs because the Smith girls wear old-fashioned bonnets, and cries because she knows of some poor boy who cannot afford a winter overcoat. She will arrange a silk scarf over a picture frame until a man's eye will bulge out with admiration, but she can't tie a plain ordinary necktie to save her life. She will walk up street in the rain to save a street car fare, and then she will give a quarter of a dollar to the first beggar she meets. She will go over every carpet in the house with a damp cloth and brush and then go down street with a black spot on her nose. She will give a good course of lectures upon the history, general appearance, and people of the Roman empire, and then she would get lost if she tried to go a mile and a half without an escort. She will read an essay on our inhuman treatment of the red men, and then she locks the door if she sees a sassafras vender coming in at the side gate. She will fry beefsteak and expect the man of her choice to eat it. She is altogether a loveable creature, and she knows it.

Duel Over a Fickle Girl.

The details of a strange story have just come to light from the Welsh settlement of what is known as the "Black Road" district, near Bevier, Missouri. The settlement is composed of miners who work in the coal mines there, nearly all of them being Welshmen. The story is as follows: One of the handsomest girls in the "Black Road" is Martha Lightfoot. She is not only handsome, but fickle, and had all the young men of the district at her feet. Two of the brawniest young miners of the district, Ab Jones and James Carmichael, were devoted suitors, and rumor gave first one and then the other the place of honor. Matters ran along in this way for some time, Martha being impartial in her smiles and apparently giving encouragement to both. At the same time she had numerous other suitors on her string. A crisis finally came one night when the miners were congregated in a bar-room in the village. Jones proclaimed to his friends assembled that he was the accepted suitor of Martha Lightfoot, and would soon lead her to the church. Carmichael was present, and at once denounced the statement as a lie. He said that he, himself, had received the troth of the girl, and she would marry him or no one. Hot words followed, and a fight was prevented by friends, and it was decided that the girl should be called upon to explain the situation. The men and their friends went to the Lightfoot house and called for the girl to come forth. The girl was disposed to postpone the matter, but was told that she must decide at once which of the two men she intended to marry. She looked first at one and then the other and burst in tears, saying that it was impossible to make her choice. Her father tried to influence her, but he was rudely hushed by the suitors. As the girl would make no choice the young men decided to fight a duel for a bride. The details were simple, and what is probably the strangest duel ever fought was contested that night. The moon was shining brightly as the combatants stood in the center of a large ring formed by all the inhabitants of the district, who had assembled to see the contest. The men were armed with breaking hammers such as are used in coal mines. Science and great physical strength were combined and blows were delivered and parried with lightning-like rapidity. For half an hour the battle raged, when by some chance each received a crushing blow on the head at the same instant and both sank to the ground. Jones was dead within 15 minutes and Carmichael lingered until the next day, when he, too, died.

Men With Tails.

A discovery which will undoubtedly prove of immense interest to ethnologists has been made at a little hamlet of Sinaloa, Mexico, within the past few days, while breaking around for a large coffee plantation which is being established by an English syndicate. The find consists of thousands of skeletons, either of large apes or prehistoric human beings of a very low order. If the remains are of apes, they were of a gigantic size, and of a variety no longer extant, while, if they are of men, the men were provided with distinct caudal appendages, very thick and short and curled up like a squirrel's. That they are the skeletons of apes can hardly be doubted, judging from the arms, which reach nearly half a foot below the knee, and the thumbs, which are also abnormally long and curved, with exceedingly sharp and powerful nails. The feet, too, show that they were intended for climbing rather than walking, and are also provided with claws and prehensile toes of unusual length. It is probable that the large number of skeletons found is due to a battle between two bands of the animals having taken place at this spot, which is further evidenced by the number of broken skulls and other bones among them, and the fact that several skeletons were found clinched in a deadly embrace. No weapons, however, were discovered, but as these were probably of wood they have perished in the course of time. The work of searching for other remains still goes on, every hour seeing hundreds of more detatched fragments or occasionally whole skeletons unearthed. It is estimated that over 400 entire ones have already been disinterred. A few of the most perfect have been sent to the British museum, and others will be presented to the Smithsonian institute by the owners of the land.

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Plain and Fancy Worsted Suitings and Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Serges.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

To the Merchants of the

of the Kootenay Lake Country, and others whom it may Concern and Interest:

My stock of sample goods, consisting of the following lines, is now open for inspection, and I am prepared to receive orders for any amount. Fine clothing of all sorts, (under- and over-), boots, hats, (over 100 different, including men's, boys', and girls'), towels, ties, braces, blankets, carpets, mats, needles, thread, cotton, buttons, etc.

Prices will be quoted to merchants f. o. b. at the nearest wharf, thus saving them all trouble with custom or freight agents, and so forth. Special inducements for cash payments on large orders. Call and see the stock before ordering your fall supplies, and I think you will be pleased.

A small stock also on sale to retail customers.

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The Kootenay Smelting and Trading

Syndicate, Limited, of Revelstoke, B. C.

are prepared to sample and purchase all kinds of

Gold, Silver, and Lead

ORES.

Prices and all information furnished on application.

J. CAMPBELL, manager.

Ho! for the Lardeaux!

The steam launch MIDGE will leave Ainsworth every Wednesday morning for the Lardeaux during the summer.

T. J. DAVIES, captain.

Ainsworth, B. C., July 13th, 1891.

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

MINERS' SUPPLIES

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SMALL NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Part of the street improving work has been awarded to W. C. McLean and Alfred Bunker, the latter getting the clearing and the former the grading and bridge-building.

The Galena was laid up 2 days this week, owing to one of the rudders getting out of kelter. She will resume her regular trips on Monday, and will hereafter run into Pilot Bay on both the down and up trips.

The wire of the telephone company is now strung between Ainsworth and Buchanan's sawmill, and will be through to Nelson by the 20th. Ainsworth is already connected with the leading mines in Hot Springs district as Nelson is with those on Toad mountain.

The Canadian Pacific has sold several small tracts of land lying on the outlet below Balfour. Among the purchasers are T. G. Proctor and G. Laird. The latter will try orcharding, as C. W. Busk has demonstrated that fruit can be grown in the lake country. Mr. Procter will try general farming.

Goodwin Ford, superintendent of the Western and Pacific divisions of the Dominion Express Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, was in Nelson today. He reports the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories jubilant over the crop prospects. More than half the grain is already harvested, the yield being not only large, but little damaged from frost.

The latest sales of Nelson real estate were the east ½ of lot 3 and lot 4 in block 7 (45 feet), by E. R. Atherton to W. J. Beaven and Richard G. Harvey, for $1400, and lot 12 block 11 (50 feet), by R. McLeod Cameron to E. Applewhaite, for $3500.

At one place in southern California the noise made by trains can be heard for 20 miles, the transmission of sound being attributed to an underground river. Here in West Kootenay district we also have peculiar sounds transmitted long distances by the passage of trains over the Columbia & Kootenay. But the cause of the sounds is well known—they can only be attributed to sharp curves.

A. S. Farwell has surveyed the Sunrise for a crown grant. The Sunrise is a Toad mountain claim and is adjacent to the Kootenay Bonanza; it is owned by E. Dempsie of Spokane Falls.

The Stadacona Silver-Copper Mining Company is having a road surveyed between the Grizzly Bear and the first switchback on the Nelson and Toad mountain road. The distance will be about 3 miles and the grade not a heavy one. A. S. Farwell is making the survey.

When completed, the upper story of the new Hume building on Vernon street will be used for a hall. It will be 24×60 with a 13-foot ceiling.

Facts are facts. Women are more extravagant in dress than men. While one merchant tailoring establishment is all that is required to dress well the entire male population of the Kootenay Lake country, it takes no less than 3 dressmaking establishments to make the women of Nelson alone appear presentable.

Letters similar to the following are pleasant reading these dull times: "Alma, Wisconsin, August 8th.—To the Editor of The Miner: Enclosed find our draft on Chicago for $4, to pay our subscription for one year. We have interests in the Kootenay district, and know of no better way to keep posted than to read THE MINER. Yours truly, Hunner & Ginzkey." These gentlemen are bankers, and this country is a pretty good one for bankers to make investments in.

The carpenters and plasterers are almost through work on the new Phair hotel, and it will be ready for business by October 15th, if not before. Mr. Phair is reported in Winnipeg making purchases of furniture and supplies.

Bush fires are burning in all directions and the air is smoke-laden. Although no damage is yet reported, the citizens of Nelson had to turn out and fight a fire that started on the "Hoover" addition, it being dangerously near the buildings on Silica and Bluff streets.

W. Gesner Allan returned to Nelson on Monday night from a 2-months visit to the coast, going as far south as 'Frisco. He reports the coast cities quiet, San Francisco being the only place showing evidences of business activity. Mr. Allan returns to the coast next week to make arrangements for establishing a new business venture at Nelson.

J. Fred Hume came in from Revelstoke by Monday's train. He confirms the recent reports of a brighter outlook for the towns and mining districts in the upper part of the district.

There are no new developments in the railway-agent robbery case. The robber was evidently an old hand at the business, and in all probability will evade arrest.

Two well-known Baker street business men are discussing the preliminaries for a new venture. One has a bear, the other an owl. They think a sort of combined menagerie and wild west show would pay. It would if one of the combine could talk as fluently and copiously in explaining the strong points of his animal wonders as he does when discussing social questions in THE MINER sanctum, with feet cocked up on the editorial table.

Odell & Squire, merchant tailors, have just opened a full line of fall and winter worsted and Scotch suitings and West-of-England trouserings.

"Very Rich."

A Seattle paper says: "Mining expert J. F. Hardee has just returned to Seattle from the Ainsworth mining district in the Kootenay country, British Columbia. According to mr. Hardee, the mines in Ainsworth district are very rich. Take the mine called Number One, the veins are wide, the ore is lead-silver, and it runs from $100 to $5000 per ton. Then there is the Blue Bell mine, which is very rich. In addition to this there are other mines which are very rich. In fact, it is the richest district I have seen for many a day. They are surveying a site for a smelter, but the ores are now sent to Helena or to Great Falls to be reduced. The miners are so confident there about the value of their holdings that they will not bond their property. It must be a spot cash transaction with them or no sale."

Not a Good Country for Laboring Men.

Reports from the Great Northern are not such as to encourage laboring men to seek that section as a field of operation. The rate of wages prevailing is $2 a day, $5.50 a week being charged for board. After deducting board, hospital fees, poll-tax, and other charges, the men have little coming to them at the end of the first month, and they leave in large numbers. In the construction towns, like Lake Creek, Crossport, and Bonner's Ferry, are hundreds of bums and thugs, who are disappointed at not being able to live off the earnings of laborers. The mining camps in the Cœur d'Alene country are also reported overrun with idle men, men thrown out of employment by the closing down of the great smelting works at Anaconda, Montana. Times may be just a trifle dull in the towns in inland British Columbia, but they are not overrun with idle men and the vicious element.

A Steamer to be Thoroughly Overhauled.

The new steamer Columbia is so badly disabled that her owners have thought it best to haul her up on the ways at Revelstoke and put her in thorough repair. New keelsons and hog-chains will be put in, and the hull otherwise strengthened. She will not be repaired in time to get her down to the lower river this fall, and the Lytton will be run between Robson and Little Dalles as long as practicable this winter. The steamboat company again ask our merchants to order their winter stocks as early as possible, on account of the stage of water in the Columbia below Revelstoke being much less now than at this time last year. The Nelson will continue to run on the Bonner's Ferry route.

Suffering from the Same Complaint.

Judging from the columns of their papers, the boom town in the adjoining state of Washington are suffering from the same complaint that is epidemic in British Columbia towns like Kamloops and Revelstoke—a surfeit of dullness.

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