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APR 28 1894
VICTORIA, B. C.

The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

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

WHOLE NUMBER 192. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, April 21, 1894. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 PER YEAR.

MINING NOTES OF A WEEK

REVIEW OF THE HYDRAULIC COMPANY'S WORK ON FORTY-NINE.

George W. Hughes Says the Recent Strike on the Mountain Chief is the Greatest Made.—The Hall Mines Company Will Probably Commence the Construction of Necessary Buildings on Toad Mountain.

The case against H. H. St, John was remanded for another week on Tuesday, to enable a material witness to be on hand.

It is quite likely that use will soon be found for the portable saw-mill imported some time ago by the Nelson Saw-mill company. It was secured for work anticipated in connection with the Silver King mine, before the present company got hold of the Toad Mountain properties. It is for this work that it will be employed. The mill is on the Dandy property.

The Kootenay and Columbia Prospecting and Mining company, Ltd. (Foreign) has registered under the Companies Act of British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Ottawa, and the capital stock is $40,000 in $100 shares.

Messrs. T. Layton Jenks, J. T. Tipping, and J. C. Kirkpatrick, of Cumberland county, N. S., capitalists, and practical miners, are making a trip through the Kootenay country on a prospecting tour. It is their intention to go into mining extensively.

The Mountain Chief.

George W. Hughes states that the strike made in the last tunnel on the Mountain Chief is the best ore body found on the property since work was first commenced. It is some 150 feet lower than any of the former workings. The men came across the vein at an angle and had not cross-cut it when Hughes left, so that its exact width is not known. The grade of the ore is from 30 to 40 per cent higher than that taken out of any of the other tunnels, incidentally demonstrating the fallacy of the statement that the Slocan ores would become base as depth was obtained.

ON FORTY-NINE CREEK.

Progress and Prospects of the Nelson Hydraulic Company.

The works of the Nelson Hydraulic company on Forty-Nine Creek, are approaching completion. It is of course possible that unforeseen difficulties may arise, but every contingency that may be expected to present itself, has been provided for, so that in about a month from this date the gravel sand sands that line the sides of the gulch will be melting away under the onslaught of a six inch nozzle.

The company's claim is one and a quarter miles in length, along the bed of the stream, by seven hundred feet in width; three hundred and fifty feet on each side. This area embraces very large beds of alluvial deposit which appears to be auriferous throughout. The works consist of a dam at the head of the stream which is now completed, from which a flume capable of conducting fifteen hundred miners inches of water, leads for four thousand feet to a point 300 feet above the creek, whence the water will be led into pipes to the "giants" below. Although the flume is capable of delivering 1500 miners inches, not more than 1000 will be required, which with a head of 300 feet will give ample power for hydraulic operations.

The grading and trestles for the flume are all but completed and the timber is on the ground, as well as the iron piping, nozzles and "giants," which were imported from San Francisco. The tail-race or sluice boxes, fitted with riffle blocks, is 500 feet in length, of which 400 feet are completed, and the riffles are already cut and ready to be placed in the boxes. This flume has a fall of nine inches in twelve feet, and with only the small quantity of water now going through, it readily transports boulders of considerable size, and it is evident that under a full head of water any boulder that can be got into it will go through. The area is four feet six inches by three feet. The riffles will occupy eight inches out of the four feet six.

At the point where the working is to commence, a dam or curtain of bedrock was found to exist across the gulch, against the upper side of which a very large deposit of gravel had accumulated, in which it is natural to suppose that there is a considerable quantity of the precious metal. In fact, pannings from this accumulation show a very large yield. The company has cut a channel right through this rocky dam, along which the waters of the stream are now rushing. A ditch is being cut on one side to carry the water off, and when this is done the sluice boxes will be continued up through the rock cutting for 100 feet, so as to be in a position to receive the washings at the upper end.

With regard to the prospects of the claim, the experiments made by an expert showed that the surface may be expected to realize twenty cents per cubic yard. The plant will be capable of putting through 1000 cubic yards a day at a cost of less than five cents a yard, so that even if no richer ground than this is found below, the profit will be considerable. But the previous workings on this creek showed the lower levels to be extremely rich, and as we mentioned above, pannings taken from the recent cuttings give very large returns. In cutting through the bed-rock, large flakes of gold going a dollar each were found in the crevices. It is to be hoped that the rosy prospects of this claim will be verified, because there seems to be no reason why other parts of the same creek as well as other streams rising in the same hill should not be equally rich. The progress of the Nelson Hydraulic Mining company will be eagerly watched, and their success—if obtained—will probably lead to extended operations in the neighborhood.

KASLO'S RAILWAY.

"The Kaslo & Slocan railway subsidy act provides that the land grant authorized for the broad guage railway may be given for a narrow guage road, and where, owing to the nature of the country and the overlapping of the sections it shall be found impracticable to locate alternate sections of land, as provided in the Kaslo & Slocan railway act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor in council may grant to the company other lands in West Kootenay, whether along the line of railway or not, such lands to be selected in blocks of not less than two miles square, but so that such other land shall not exceed in area one-half of the lands which otherwise the Lieutenant-Gover. nor might have granted the company, and not exceeding in the whole sixty thousand acres."

The promoters of the Kaslo-Slocan railway are perhaps the most modest men in the province. To secure such trivial advantages as are set out in the above act, they caused a deputation of Kaslo's business men to spend a week's time travelling to the capital to intercede in their behalf. They started out for the same advantages as the Nakusp & Slocan, but finally contented themselves with little better than nothing, not even securing such terms as the Chilliwack or Nicola Valley railways.

Nevertheless the company affirm that the road will be built at once, and the members of the delegation, one and all, seem to believe this oft repeated promise.

The average mind would have been more impressed with the company's intentions to build if they had secured more substantial aid. The statement of the promoters that they have the money necessary to finance the undertaking, and were but waiting for the above concessions, may be taken with a grain of salt.

European Silver Problems.

BERLIN, April 18.—Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, in a private conversation said that the most practicable proposition for improving the price of silver was apparently that of the Dutch Minister of Finance, Dr. Pierson, which was:

1. The issue of silver certificates against silver deposits.
2. Liberty to pay custom duties, taxes and tolls with these certificates.
3. A periodical revision of the purchase and sale prices by the contracting states.

Caunt Posadowski, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, said that he believed the German government was inclined to favor an arrangement similar to that proposed by Dr. Pierson, in order to meet the wants of the bi-metallists.

A Miner Gets Big Damages.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 14.—The $40,000 damage case brought by William Fullerton against the Homestake Mining company for personal injuries was decided today by awarding to Fullerton $23,000 damages. The plaintiff lost both feet.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Morgan has completed and will present to the senate his report on the Nicaargua canal. The report will say:

"Carefully revised estimates of the cost of the canal and the work connected with it make the total $87,000,000 at the outside. The action taken by the senate up to the present time in the encouragement of the work has created the belief and excited the desire of this country that the canal would be speedily constructed under the immediate auspices of the government of the United States and with the use of its credit.

ROYAL COMMISSION

Appointed to See if the N. & S. Railway Deal is Crooked.

As the result of a long and bitter squabble over the governments action, in granting aid to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, in which it was asserted that Premier Davie and other members of the cabinet had a finger in the pie, the premier has moved for a royal commission of enquiry. The text of the resolution is appended:—

"That whereas, acting under the advice of the Executive council, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to give a provincial guarantee of interest upon the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company to the extent of 4 per cent per annum on $25,000 per mile for twenty-five years, and by the like advice has, in the agreement for the guarantee of interest, reserved the right to substitute bonds guaranteeing principal at the rate of $17,500 per mile, together with interest at a rate per annum sufficient to enable the company to realize par, but in no case to exceed 4 per cent per annum;

"And whereas by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice aforesaid, a bill has been introduced for the purpose of guaranteeing principal and interest in manner mentioned in the said agreement;

"And whereas it has been stated by the honorable the member for Nanaimo district, in his place in the house of assembly, in reference to the said guarantee, that it appeared that the honorable the leader of the government was a member of the company, and had been working for the company and not for the province, and it has also been insinuated in the said house of assembly by other honorable members, although not directly charged, that the members of the executive council were actuated by corrupt motives in advising His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the matters aforesaid;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire whether the Honorable the Premier in advising the said guarantee has worked for the company and not for the province, and whether corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced His Honor's ministers in the advice tendered by them to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in relation to the Nakusp & Slocan railway company;

"And whether any of His Honor's ministers have, or had, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Nakusp & Slocan railway company, or in any of the contracts of the company or in the construction company, either in furnishing material, or supplies, or in any way whatsoever."

The Canadian Boundary Survey.

VICTORIA, April 15.—The first detachment of the Canadian-Alaska boundary survey party left for the north yesterday on the Topeka. Tomorrow W. F. King, who is at the head of the Canadian boundary commission, leaves on the Thistle with other members of the staff. The system of photography so successfully used last year will be largely employed.

The Jag Cure Failed.

LEAVENWORTH, April 16.—Charles F. Johnson, of Topeka, filed a suit in the district court today against Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for $100,000 for ruined health. The petition alleges that on May 31, 1892, the plaintiff entered the institute at Topeka and began taking the gold cure for inebriety. At the end of five weeks, Johnson states, he was discharged from the institute and pronounced cured. His health, it is alleged, is entirely gone; he is a physical wreck and has the same old appetite for liquor.

The Cariboo Railway.

Application has been made to the house of commons for the incorporation of a company to build a line of railway from Barkerville to some point on the Canadian Pacific railway between Ashcroft and Kamloops. The applicants are Messrs. H. Abbott, J. M. Browning and D. Oppenheimer, all of Vancouver.

The Issue Defined.

The new tariff makes it a question whether the British Columbia Sugar Refinery is to have a profit or the people of this province to have cheaper sugar. Low tariff, no refinery, cheap sugar. Higher tariff, refinery running, dearer sugar. Both parties cannot be pleased. —Kamloops Sentinel.

Amending the Canadian Tariff.

While the tariff bill was under discussion in Ottawa last week, Mr. Foster announced the following additional changes; Meats not elsewhere specified, 2 cents per pound. Live hogs, 1½ cents per pound. Lard compounds and cottolene, 2 cents a pound. Condensed milk, 3 cents per pound. Rice, cleaned, 1¼ cents per pound. Chicory 4 cents Cocoa paste, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, 25 per cent; cocoanut desiccated, sweetened or not, 5 cents per pound.

NEW DENVER NOTES.

The Nakusp Ledge of the 5th, contains a letter a column and three-quarters in length, referring to, as the heading intimates, the Wilson creek mines. Those are certainly better than the Nakusp mines, but at the same time, it does the camp incalculable harm that such attempts should be made to boom townsites before the value of any mineral discovered close to such townsites has been ascertained. We have little doubt from what we have ourselves seen, that some promising prospects are situate on Wilson creek, but at present they are no more than prospects. One of the owners of the Ferry claim, the only claim named in the article, said "it is only a prospect at present, it may some day become a mine."

The case against Cavanagh and Daly was dismissed on Saturday last. The charge was one of stealing ten gallons of rum.

At a meeting held prior to the election of delegates for the Humorous convention, Mr. Wm. Hunter, as chairman of the opposition committee, stated that another meeting would be held after the election of candidates, so that the elected candidates might receive the instructions of the people they represent. The question now is, as no such meeting was called, who will they get their instructions from—we would suggest that they be recalled.

Ignorant Interpretation.

As was expected the distributor of votes for the district of West Kootenay is pursuing some questionable methods. Inquiries have been addressed to such well-known and reputable residents of the district as Robert McDonald of the Halfway house, asking him to appear at Nelson to justify his registration and qualify as a voter.—Kaslo Times.

As the collectors notice read: "Hereby require you to answer the following interrogatories, either personally at my office or before a subscribing witness, and to transmit the same, with such answers thereto as will show you are entitled to be enrolled as aforesaid." It would appear that the ignorance lies with the editor of the Times. A little more honesty on the part of N. Fitzstubbs' enemies would be benefitting. It is not necessary for any voter so challenged, to come to Nelson.

The Seigniorage Coinage.

The silver question before the United States congress appears to have got into a curious situation. In the last paragraph of his veto message the President intimated that he would sign a bill for the coinage of the seigniorage if coupled with a provision empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds. This action on the part of the President seems to have split the silver men into two factions. Some of the free-silver Congressmen are willing to accept this as a solution of the problem, glad to get something to go to their constituents upon, but the greater part of them declare that they will never consent to the issue of bonds.

Special Constable Waterman is on night duty now in the absence of Constable Graham.

The benchers of the law society of the province have elected Hon. A. N. Richards president, and Mr. J. P. Walls secretary.

This week has been generally observed about town as a clearing week. Bonfires have been going in all sections of the town.

R. E. Lemon, Geo. A. Bigelow and W. F. Teetzel put their heads together this week and laid a considerable piece of sidewalk with crossings on Josephine and Baker streets.

Rev. J. Turner left for Vancouver yesterday to attend the conference of the Methodist church. Rev. D. D. Birks will leave for the same point early next week.

A number of local sports attended a clearing bee this afternoon, clearing out the stumps on east Baker street. Reports vary as to whether they will build a race-track, or foot ball grounds when they get the stumps out.

An enterprising mercantile house in Nelson, this week, endeavored to collect an over-due account from a hotel keeper by serving garnish summons on the guests of the hotel. When the hotel man got wind of the movement, he button-holed such of the guests as he met and secured settlements, the others will have to pay their board bills into court.

QUEEN LIL COUNTED OUT.

The Steamer Monowai Brings the Latest Hawaiian Advices.

HONOLULU, April 6.—Ever since the retirement of President Dole from the office of minister of foreign affairs he has been engaged in drawing up a new constitution to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The government is very reticent in regard to the new instrument, but it has been ascertained on good authority that by the constitution which President Dole will propose, the executive power is to be vested in the president who will not have a seat in the executive council, as is the case now. He will have the right to veto, but such veto can be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote of the senate assembly. The vice president will not have a seat in the executive councils either, and his duties will simply be to preside over the senate. The executive council will consist of five members, minister of foreign affairs, minister of finance, minister of the interior minister of health and education and minister of justice, or attorney general. In regard to the legislature, it is understood it will be formed by appointment.

IT'S ALL OVER NOW.

De Mello's Men Have Been Defeated and Scattered.

LONDON, April 16.—The Brazilian minister has received the following dispatch:

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The insurgents have abandoned all the remaining vessels at Paragua and Santa Catherina. In the attempt of the insurgents to land at Rio Grande City, the rebels lost 600 men. They afterwards landed in the department of Rocha, Uruguay, from which Admiral de Mello and General Salgade went south. The Uruguayan authorities refused to allow the rebel ship to remain where it anchored and it left after landing 400 unarmed men. The insurgent troops have been removed from the shores of Rio Grande do Sul by the insurgent warship Republica and by an insurgent transport.

Madeline Coll: $15,000

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The jury has rendered a verdict awarding Madeline Pollard $15,000 damages.

The day was characterized by a quarrel between Jere Wilson and Attorney Stoll. Wilson declared the Wessie Brown letter to be a forgery. Stoll took the remark as personal, and an encounter between the two men is expected after the trial.

Willie Wilde Weds.

LONDON, April 14.—"Willie" Wilde, formerly the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, was married a few days ago to Miss Sophia Lees by a special license in this city. The bride is a grand-daughter of Thomas O. Lees of Merrion, near Dublin.

The British Conquest of Uganda.

LONDON, April 16.—It was stated in the house of commons today that the government is about to declare Uganda under British protection and a regular administration will shortly be established there.

Constable Graham has left for Revelstoke to take charge of Government agent Kirkup's office during the latters absence on an extended vacation.

A BIG MINING DEAL.

A report has gained circulation that the great Utica mine at Angels is about to be sold. The rumor is that the mine to be sold to the Brownlow syndicate, London, for $29,000,000. The mine has stood in the name of Alvinza Hayward, the heirs of the Hobart estate and Chas. E. Lane. It is said to be the desire of the Hobart heirs to dispose of the property, because they wish to partition the estate, otherwise the rumor would appear to have no color. The Utica mine is the best paying gold mine in the country. It is free milling and pays $42 to the ton. There are about 200 stamps working at the mill and the men employed number not less than 150 on each of the shifts. The mine yielded over $1,000,000 last year, a very large part of which was profit.—Mining and Scientific Press.

The total output of coal from British Columbia mines for 1893 was a little more than 1,000,00 tons.

A large number of prominent politicians and financiers of London, have promised to take part in the International bi-metallic conference to be held on May 2nd.

THOSE CHARGES.

The government return of the charges against Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs reached Nelson Saturday too late for publication.

The first charge is that the gold commissioner refused to pay some eight men, employed on the government Lardo-Trout Lake trail, a balance of wages due, amounting to four or five hundred dollars. These men represented by one John McIntosh, took the advice of C. W. McAnn, of Kaslo, and caused the matter to be brought to the notice of A. Campbell Reddie, Deputy Provincial Secretary. Their counsel in the communication set out:—

"They say Captain Fitzstubbs refuses to pay them, on the ground that they did not work. Th y claim, however, that they were under the superintendency of a man appointed by Captain N. Fitzstubbs, and he returns a statement of the amount due them, and that they worked to his satisfaction."

The Commissioner's Defence.

Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs in his defence, in a letter of October 20th, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, says:—"The opening of the Lardo-Trout Lake had been decided upon, and Mr. John Sanderson (an experienced foreman) was engaged for the work, with instructions to commence first on the Duncan Trail and expend $700, and no more; The Townsite company agreeing to refund $250 of that amount.

Mr. Sanderson was also instructed to take charge of and finish himself the above, before joining the work on the Lardo river.

My suspicions were aroused on seeing in the pay-roll, full time being allowed during a very wet month. Enquiry revealed the fact that Sanderson had hired two foremen, imposing no restrictions as to amount of outlay, and abandoned the work for that on the Lardo-Trout Lake trail.

Further enquiries elicited that "Eldridge," alias "Rocky Mountain Jack" (one of the foremen) and his gang had passed most of their time under cover, to the neglect of the work, while nearly $900 was asked to pay them.

Taking with me an engineer of 35 years experience in railway and other work on the coast, to estimate the value of the work actually performed, we found that $260 worth of work only was performed, and I refused to pay the amount on the pay-roll.

Sanderson had exceeded his instructions, and I feel that he should be held responsible for his conduct, particularly as he is well able to pay. Only when he was threatened with the county court did he ever assert that he had not received the above instructions.

As the work is all corduroy, it is there to show for itself. Timber is near and its cost should not exceed 25 cents per foot.

If the government is responsible at all, it is only to the amount of work actually done, viz., $260. The whole thing is an attempt at fraud on the government."

Sanderson's Statement.

"On the 21st day of May I was ordered by Mr. Fitzstubbs to go up and repair the government trail between the ead of Kootenay Lake and Trout Lake, and to branch off at Pearson's with a new trail to Duncan city. I had eighteen or twenty men with me on the work, and we straightened the trail in places and put in new bridges as far up as Pearson's in eight days. I informed Mr. Fitzstubbs that the new trail from Pearson's toward Duncan City was across a meadow, and that the first half or three-quarters of a mile would all be corduroy, which would take from three to four weeks to put in. I also, with his approval, hired two horses to be used in hauling timber, the owners to be paid at the rate of $1.50 a day for the use of the horses when actually engaged at work, the government to furnish oats, but no oats to be fed on the days when the horses were idle. Believing that the work of corduroying could be done to better advantage by two gangs, I directed Mr. N. W. Glover to take one gang and build from the west end, and Mr. John Eldridge to take a gang and build from the east end. I then took the remainder of the men and began the work of clearing and repairing the old trail to Trout Lake, at which work I was engaged three weeks. On my return to Pearson's I found Mr. R. J. Bealey and Mr. John L. Retallack, two representatives of the Lardo Townsite company, I understand, being interested to the extent of fifty cents a day on each man employed on the corduroy work, the government paying the men $2.50 a day. Messrs. Bealey and Retallack were very much dissatisfied at the amount of work being done by Mr. Elridge's gang, and on measurement it was found that Mr. Glover's gang had laid 600 feet more than Eldridge's. I immediately wrote to Mr. Fitzstubbs to come up and take a look at the work, and in answer got a letter ordering me to lay off Elridge and his gang and for me to issue them no time checks. The work of corduroying was then completed by Mr. Glover's gang, but from the 1st of July the townsite men laid about 600 feet, and when completed the distance corduroyed was 3,750 feet. As a matter of fact, the timber on the west end of the work was easy to split and much easier to handle than that procurable on the east end. Eldridge had, however, on his own responsibility, hired two more horses, Glover taking both that had first been hired. Even then it was found that the horses could not haul the timber as fast as the men could lay it.

Mr. Fitzstubbs has refused to pay the bill for oats purchased by me under his instructions, and the party who furnished the oats now looks to me for payment.

The above is substantially the statement of Sanderson. It is, in the opinion of the MINER, a hardship that the men were not paid. It is quite immaterial whether Sanderson exceeded his instructions or not. He was acting on behalf of the government and, the men employed on the work should be paid when he certified to the pay-roll. The gold commissioner may, from his standpoint, have been justified in witholding payment until the case was reported to the government officials at Victoria, but the government is liable for the amount and the laborers should not be kept out of their wages. The governments action in this respect, in not paying the men, is reprehensible, and the sooner the men are paid the better.

Those Fearful Charges.

The charges laid by Sanderson against the commissioner are also appended:—1st. "In July, 1892, Captain Fitzstubbs employed the undersigned to act as foreman over a gang of men then engaged in repairing the government trail between Nakusp and the head of Slocan lake. Eight men were so employed. In making up the pay-roll for August, Captain Fitzstubbs added to such pay roll the name of William Smith, made up his time, and issued a check in favor of said William Smith, as well as checks for the men actually employed on said trail during said month of August.

The amount payable by said check was over seventy dollars. There were only eight men, besides myself, actually employed on such trail during the month of August, and no such man by the name of William Smith worked thereon, nor was any man by the name of William Smith entitled to draw pay for any such work.

2. The undersigned charges that the statements sent to the Lands and Works Department by Captain Fitzstubbs concerning the repairing of the government trail between the head of Kootenay lake and Trout Lake, and the construction of the branch trail running from Pearson's toward the Lardo river, are untrue. That in consequence of such statements, several of the men engaged on such work are still unpaid, although the work was done in June last, and that on application of such men to Captain Fitzstubbs for their pay, he informs them that they must look to the undersigned for it. Captain Fitzstubbs also refuses to pay for supplies used in the construction of the said branch trail, although the supplies were purchased by his direction."

The above was written on Feb. 22nd, and addressed to the Commissioner of Lands and Works. An investigation will probably show that the man William Smith was employed on other work on the government reserve in Nelson That there was an irregularity committed in having his services placed against the account for trails cannot be accounted for by any one save Captain Fitzstubbs. So soon as the gold commissioner was notified of the charges he entered his defence with the proper officials at Victoria, but they did not allow him sufficient time to have his reply in Victoria in time for the government return.

This remissness on the part of Forbes G. G. Vernon will not tend to better the position of the gold commissioner and will afford an opportunity for embittered enemies to magnify a slight irregularity into the graver charges of "malfeasance" and the "carrying of dead men on the pay-roll."

The MINER seeks neither to justify nor apologize for Gold Commissioner Fitzstubb's actions. It simply asks for fair play. There are those among his most violent defamers who have played him for all he was worth. It would be more dignified for them now to remember that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

Kootenay Lodge No. 16 I. O. O. F.

The anniversary service of the above order will be held in the school house on Sunday, April 22nd, service to commence at 11 a. m.

The Oddfellows will meet at their hall at 10 a. m. All sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend.

WM. HODSON, N. G.
GEO. R. NADEN, Sec'y.

Nelson, B. C. April 18th 1894.

NELSON LOTS

A new Railway under Construction.

Buy before the Market rises in the Railway Centre and Seat of Government of West Kootenay.

Choice Building and Residence Property.

REBATE ALLOWED FOR THE ERECTION OF GOOD BUILDINGS

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It is entirely void of all conditions save the payment of the premiums.
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It offers six modes of settlement at the end of the Dividend Period.
It is absolutely and automatically non-forfeitable after two years. The insured being entitled to:
(a) Extended insurance without application for the full amount of the policy, for the further period of time definitely set forth in the policy, or on surrender to a
(b) Paid up Policy, the amount of which is written in the policy, or after five years to a
(c) Cash Value, as guaranteed in the policy.

Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office, or to any of the company's Agents. See this policy before insuring.

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J. D. BREEZE General Agent for B. C. 411 Cordova Street, Vancouver.

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1 Carload Dry Clear Fir Ceiling, 4 inch
1 Carload Factory Cedar,
An Immense Stock of Common Lumber, Shingles, Laths Mouldings, Etc., as usual.

G. O. Buchanan,
Kootenay Lake Sawmill,
NELSON AND KASLO.

HOTELS.

Watson Hotel,

WATSON, B. C.

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

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

BREMNER & WATSON, PROPRIETORS.

T. P. O'FARRELL,
SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS.
NELSON, B. C.

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All Rail to Spokane, Wash.

Leave 7.00 a.m. NELSON Arrive 5.40 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, 1894, on Tuesday and Fridays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5,30 p.m. same day. Returning will leave Spokane at 7 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connections with Steamer Nelson for all Kootenay Lake points.

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1894. All of the above named taxes collectable within the Nelson Division of the West Kootenay District are payable at my office, Kaslo, B. C.

Assessed Taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before June 30th, 1894:—Provincial Revenue, $3.00 per capita; one-half of one per cent on real property.
Two per cent on wild land.
One-third of one per cent on personal property.
One-half of one per cent on income.
If paid after June 30th, 1994:—Two-thirds of one per cent on real property.
Two and one-half per cent on wild land.
One-half of one per cent on personal property.
Three-fourths of one per cent on income.

O. G. DENNIS,
Assessor and Collector

Jan, 2nd 1894.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Cheapest and Most Direct Route,
From NELSON, KASLO and all Kootenay Points
To the PACIFIC COAST and to the EAST.

TRAINS TO AND FROM NELSON DAILY.

Direct Connection at Robson every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening,
With Steamer for REVELSTOKE, where connection is made with Canadian Pacific Eastbound and Westbound through trains.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED,
BAGGAGE CHECKED TO DESTINATION,
NO CUSTOMS DIFFICULTIES.

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

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

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

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO.
(LIMITED)

TIME TABLE NO. 2.
In Effect Tuesday, April 17th, 1894.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE, STEAMER LYTTON.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway for all Eastern and Coast points.
Leaves Robson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Leaves Revelstoke on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 a. m.
Passangers from Nelson should take the C. & K. trains leaving at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

KASLO ROUTE, STEAMER NELSON.

Connecting with Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway for all Eastern and Coast Points and for Spokane.

Leaves Nelson,	Leaves Kaslo,
Mondays at 9 a. m.	Sundays at 8 a. m.
Wednesdays at 5,40 p. m.	Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
Thursdays at 5 p. m.	Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Saturdays at 5. 40 p. m.	Fridays at 3 a. m.

BONNER'S FERRY ROUTE, STEAMER SPOKANE.

Connecting with Great Northern Railway for all Points, Spokane and the Coast.
Leaves Kaslo at 3 a. m. and Nelson at 7.15 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays

For full information as to tickets, rates etc., apply at the Company's offices, Nelson, B. C
The Company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

Great Northern Railway.

A Short, Fast, Scenic Route TO Seattle, and all Pacific Coast Points. St. Paul, Chicago, and Points Beyond.

Modern Equipment. Rock-Ballast Roadbed.
Over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains by Daylight.
Direct Connection via Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, at Spokane; and via C. & K. S. N. C. at Bonner's Ferry.

For maps, tickets, and complete information, call on or address:

C. G. Dixon, C. P. & T. A. Spokane, Wash. P. Casey, Agent, Bonners Ferry, I.
F. J. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Min

The Miner.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays, provided the staff is sober, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, for one year on receipt of two dollars. Those desiring sample copies will secure same on receipt of ten cents.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $3 per inch, (down the column) per month and as much more as patrons will stand.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of 15 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements running for shorter periods than three months is classed transient.

QUACK, Cure-All, Private Remedy, and Next-to-Pure-Reading-Matter advertisements are not wanted.

JOB PRINTING of high merit turned out in short order. Prices to match.

ADDRESS
THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.

"COUNTER AND UPPER CUT."

The Tribune insinuates, if it does not state, that Mr. Davie intentionally misinformed the house, in saying one evening, that no charges had been preferred against Captain Fitzstubbs. Whereas at a subsequent sitting, Mr. Davie stated that the complaints—such as they are—had been made.

The insinuation is wholly beneath notice, but may be made the means of giving a little information to some of our readers.

Anatomists get hints even from the dissection of a rat. A stream of complaints or inquiries reaches the different departments, as to the doings or omissions of officers. The rule is, that the minister in charge of the department, refers these complaints to the officer concerned, for his report, or for further report or explanations. If the department minister, afterwards deems the matter sufficiently important to be brought to the notice of the Executive, he lays it with a report before the Executive at one of its meetings. Not until then, unless the complaint has been originally sent to the provincial secretary, with a request that it be laid before the Executive, does the Premier necessarily know anything about it. There have been domestic rows, in past governments here on this very account, and the practice is perfectly settled in every government under the flag. Except on questions of policy, or of administration connected with the attorney-general's department, we believe that it is out of order to correspond on public affairs to the premier, though he good-naturedly accepts and, as we think, perhaps with more good nature than prudence, a considerable irregular correspondence—a la Gladstone.

The unfairness and animus shown in publishing incomplete papers in Captain Fitzstubb's case, will be apparent to everyone. Government matters should be treated, as far as may be, like other matters, and its officers should receive fair-play. Take a private case—a water company, an electric light company, or what not, imminently approaching the harsh stage of liquidatorial investigations, and action, certain to result in a very large sum having to be paid up by confiding shareholders.

Suppose an accountant has reported the absence of proper books, minutes, register, or bank account, and a strong presumption of the improper issue of alleged paid up shares, the clandestine receipt of back commissions, the confessing sham judgments, and other flagrant abuses of a fiduciary relation, by officials of the company—would the Tribune consider it fair to publish, prematurely, a possibly imperfect, ex-parte accountant's report, in order to prejudice minds of the shareholders, the public, and the liquidator, in the approaching liquidation? Yet this wholly imaginary case, which, of course, does not refer to any men, or any company, in Nelson, would be the exact analogue of the other in the stage now existing, or which existed at the date of the last issue of the Tribune.

DAVIE'S CHALLENGE.

Let us own flat-footed that we are no great lovers of politics or politicians, and would vote for anyone who would work honestly and vigorously for our own particular district—Kootenay. But there is one thing which we, in common with all white men, do, and must admire, and that is manhood.

As to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, we have given our opinion and shall stand by it until the grounds of our faith are removed by proof of fraud. The railway was an urgent necessity for West Kootenay; the welfare of British Columbia depends upon the development of this, its most valuable and productive district, and therefore the premier of British Columbia did well in straining a point to secure the interests not only of Kootenay, but of that province of which it is the treasure house.

As to the manner in which the Nakusp & Slocan railway question has been fought in the house, all men must admit that, right or wrong, Davie has acted the man and Beaven and his supporters have not. Manliness has been the characteristic of the past policy; meanness the key-note of the opposition. The opposition has persistently insinuated that the Nakusp & Slocan business was a rank piece of dishonesty, and that Davie & Co. had either stolen for themselves or their friends.

We are not politicians and so we call a spade a spade, and stealing—stealing. The opposition hinted that Davie had stolen; one of them at least had the pluck to say that if the "government was not interested its friends were," and Beaven has said that the premier was "more anxious to advance the interests of the company than those of the country," that he (Beaven) "did not know but what the members of the government were paid fat salaries by the company"—"did not know but what." Of course he "did not know but what." We "don't know but what" Mr. Beaven is going to turn over a new leaf and fight fair, but we do know that Davie has given him the chance to reply to all these insinuations. Davie laid all the information asked for before the House; he invited the appointment of a committee of enquiry in the House, (April 6th,) and now since even that won't satisfy his opponents, he has moved the resolution appointing the royal commission.

Now supposing for the sake of argument that Mr. Davie's opponents are right, and that their charges are well founded, will any man deny that these charges have been meanly and unfairly brought; will anyone deny that they have been honestly and manfully met. We don't know any more about Mr. Davie's counsels than anyone else; he may be as crooked as men are made, but we remember how well men spoke of his brother the late premier, we know what an able honest man the brother is who cleaned the small-pox out of Victoria; we know that some of his enemies admit that "Theodore" is like the other brother in ability. His present course looks as if he was like him in manhood, and we can't help being prejudiced enough to believe him like them in that other white-man's virtue, honesty, until the contrary is proved.

Time! Mr. Beaven, the other man is in the ring and looks as if he means to fight fair; if you like to meet him in the same spirit, Kootenay at any rate, will give both fair play.

THOSE HATEFUL ENGLISHMEN.

The preamble of the opposition manifesto is on the face of it mysterious, and essays to refer to some designed partiality in the disposal of district offices to persons of particular places of birth. A little light may not be amiss here.

There are about fifteen administrative offices in the district. Mr. Goepel is the solitary English-born gentleman who has held any one of these offices since West Kootenay was formed, and his appointment is of recent date. The three gold commissioners have been, respectively, Scotch, Canadian and Irish. Of the recorders, seven are Canadians; Sproat, Jr., a Scotchman; Lendrum, an Irishman; and Topping, an American-Canadian. Acting recorder Graham was born in the Mauritius, of Scotch parents. The only M. P. P. we have had, was described in the Tribune as a "Canadian unversed in poker." There is not a single Englishman, and only one Scotchman, in the ranks of our lawyers. An English-born J. P., or policeman, is a rarity.

We do not suppose that any government of the province ever thought of an appointee's place of birth in appointing him, and evil would it be if they did anything so narrow and unpatriotic, but the above facts show that, for some reason or other—possibly accidental—persons born in Eastern Canada have "had the pull," and English-born persons have practically been excluded from offices in this district. Probably neither the latter, nor sensible persons, born in Eastern Canada, care anything about this fact.

Some late words of Mr. Gladstone are in point: "Now is the time for the true friend of his country to remind the masses that they owe their present political elevation to no principles less broad and noble than these—the love of liberty, and of liberty for all without distinction of class, creed, or country, and the resolute preference of the interests of the whole to any interest, be it what it may, of a narrower scope."

CURRENT COMMENT.

"What fools we mortals be," was the soliloquy of the Kasloites when they realized how they had played into the hand of the Nelson combine.

The Kaslo contingent of the convention returned home somewhat sick at heart. They were met at the wharf by two transparencies, one of which read:—Welcome of Coxey's army.

The Tribune is so warped on the Nakusp & Slocan railway controversy that it is not honest enough to publish the premiers resolution which passed the legislature, appointing a Royal commission of enquiry.

The Tribune's little homily concerning the truthfulness of newspaper men of merit, leaves but one deduction in the case of John Houston. Animus and spleen and indecency have characterized his writings since he made his bow to the Canadian public, as the history of Donald, New Westminster and Nelson attest.

It has been an open secret for some time that the Houstonian clique did the campaign thinking for J. Fred. Hume. It remained for the convention to establish the fact that the candidate for legislative honors in West Kootenay allows the same worthies to do his talking. A candidate who does not deem it worth while to thank a nominating convention for such distinction, is to say the least ungrateful.

Our good friends at the boundary (Rykerts') probably will be somewhat surprised to find themselves classed with the opposition faction. Knowing the business like, anti-partisan views of the residents there, we do not accept the classification. We can well understand Mr. Rykert's not acting as a faction delegate, as though a Dominion official, now, may vote at provincial elections; it would be regarded as improper, both by the Dominion government and the people of the province, that such a position as the above should be assumed by an officer of Mr. Rykert's standing and surroundings. We do not think that his neighbors will desire to be connected with a discreditable and impotent faction.

CROWN GRANT APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Thomas McGovern has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Little Phil," situated in Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay.

Adverse claimants will forward their objections within sixty days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Dated, Nelson, B. C.,
29th of March, 1894.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

March 24, 1894.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Collectors of Provincial Voters for the several Electoral Districts as constituted by the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1892" viz:—

HENRY T. THRIFT, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Delta.

L. W. PAISLEY, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Chilliwhack.

R. G. CLARKE, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Dewdney.

ROBERT MCBRIDE, for Westminster Electoral District, Riding of Richmond.

W. B. TOWNSEND, for New Westminster City Electoral District.

JOHN MCALLISTER, for Vancouver City Electoral District.

JOSEPH BURR, for Yale Electoral District, West Riding.

WILLIAM M. COCHRANE, for Yale Electoral District, East Riding.

ERNEST T. W. PEARCE, for Yale Electoral District, North Riding.

EWEN BELL, for Lillooet Electoral District, East Riding.

CASPER PHAIR, for Lillooet Electoral District, West Riding.

W. J. GOEPEL, for West Kootenay Electoral District, South Riding.

THOMAS L. HAIG, for West Kootenay Electoral District, North Riding.

FREDERICK NORBURY, for East Kootenay Electoral District.

JOHN STEPHENSON, for Cariboo Electoral District.

W. H. DEMPSTER, for Cassiar Electoral District.

J. B. MCKILLIGAN, for Victoria City Electoral District.

JOHN NEWBEGGING, for North Victoria Electoral District.

JAMES W. MELDRAM, for South Victoria Electoral District.

W. J. RANT, for Esquimalt Electoral District.

H. O. WELLBURN, for Cowichan-Alberni Electoral District.

HERBERT STANTON, for Nanaimo City Electoral District.

GEORGE THOMSON, for North Nanaimo Electoral District.

SAMUEL DRAKE, for South Nanaimo Electoral District.

W. B. ANDERSON, for Comox Electoral District.

And His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Distributing Collectors under the said Act, in the following places, viz:

CHARLES WARWICK, in New Westminster City.
JAMES MCINTOSH, in Kamloops.
NAPOLEON FITZSTUBBS, in Nelson.
JOE BROADWELL, in North Victoria.
FREDERICK SOUES, in Clinton.
MARK BATE, in Nanaimo City.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
22nd March, 1894.

Pursuant to the powers conferred in that behalf by section 22 of the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order, that it is hereby ordered, that the form of claim to vote hereto appended be substituted for Form A in the Schedule to the "Provincial Voters Act."

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

REGISTRATION OF PROVINCIAL VOTERS.

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO BE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTOR.

To the Collector of the Electoral District of

I, the undersigned, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Voters for the Electoral District, in virtue of my being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this Province for twelve months, and in the said Electoral district for two months immediately previous to the date hereof, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province.

Dated at in the Province of British Columbia, this day of 18 .

Signature.....

(All Christian names and surnames to be given at full length.)

Residence.....

(Full particulars to be given, such as number of house, if any, name of street, if any, etc., so that applicant's usual place of abode may be easily ascertained.)

Profession, trade or calling.....

Interrogatories to be answered by claimants for enrolment as Provincial voters.

1. What is your Christian name, surname, place of residence and occupation?
2. Are you of the full age of twenty-one years?
3. Are you a natural-born or naturalized subject, and which?
4. Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state or been naturalized as a snbject of a foreign state, and if so have you since been naturalized as a British subject, and when and where?
5. Have you resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months prior to the date of your application to be registered as a Provincial voter?
6. Have you resided or had your chief place of abode in this Electoral district for a continuous period of two months prior to this date? If not in this district, in what (if any) Electoral District?
7. Are you now registered as a Provincial voter in any Electoral District in British Columbia? (If the answer be yes.) In what District?
8. Do you now reside in the District for which you apply to be registered as a Provincial voter?

On what premises do you reside?

Signature,.....

Witness,.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Kendall Band Mill, B. C. Shingle Machines,

Steam Log Hauling Machines.

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

HOISTING ENGINES and SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES

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

D. CARTMEL, Agent West Kootenay. J. W. CAMPION, Secretary-Treasurer. J. E. W. MACFARLANE Manager

Bank of Montreal.

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

Grant commerical and traveller's credits, available in any part of the world;

Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Rate of interest at present 3½ per cent.

BANK OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (paid up), £600,000 . $2,920,000
(With power to increase.)

RESERVE FUND, £260,000 . . 1,265,333

NELSON BRANCH.
Corner of Baker and Stanley streets.

BRANCHES:

CANADA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Kamloops.
UNITED STATES—San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, England.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—

DEPOSITS received at $1 and upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

GRANGE V. HOLT,
Nelson, July 17, 1893. Agent.

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

ARMITT & RASHDALL,

Mining Brokers.

Conveyancing, Notaries Public
Mining Abstracts.

Complete lists of existing Mining locations

NEW DENVER, B. C.

THEIR PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Houston-Hume convention on Saturday last, subject to some modifications after the meeting adjourned, is appended. The modified form of the platform was not presented to the delegates, but the men who, throughout the convention movement, have been content to have their task set by John Houston, will probably offer no objection to this new piece of impertinence in the amending, and altering of the wording of their platform, after the convention adjourned.

"Whereas, the men that upbuilt the Dominion of Canada were not of one nativity, and if a healthy patriotic sentiment is to prevail, and only by the growth of such a sentiment can Canada take a place among English-speaking nations, the responsibilities of government must be trusted to men of known capacity, and not to men who by accident of birth imagine themselves rulers by divine right. Therefore be it resolved—"

This is the outcome of the racial cry raised at Kaslo, the objectionable Englishmen being designated as "those who by accident of birth, imagine themselves rulers by divine right." George A. Bigelow as a member of the committee on drafting a platform, gave it this meaning before the whole convention. This cropped out when Bigelow moved the rejection of the clause dealing with the "notoriously inefficient" Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs. "I think" said Bigelow, "that the platform as adopted, covers this case." The convention has hung out the sign "no Englishmen need apply" to promote a healthy patriotic sentiment. The connection between this preamble and the clauses which follow, is difficult to trace:—

"First. That we hold as reprehensible the practice of appointing non-residents to official positions in interior districts, and we maintain that all offices, where practicable, should be filled by residents of the district wherein the official performs duty."

It would appear that this clause has been almost bodily cribbed from Mr. Davie's well known Vernon letter of Oct. 26, 1893, to the Vernon News in which he stated. "Another principle which I think always should be recognized, is the appointment of men in the vicinity where the office is held, who are known and respected." In this the convention is behind the Premier.

"Second. Special and private legislation not only consumes to great a part of the time that should be devoted to the consideration of public measures, but it leads to the practices that tend to lessen confidence in the integrity of the legislative assembly, and through it an insidious poison is disseminated that in time will find its way throughout the whole organism of the body politic; therefore, we favor the enactment of general laws that will reduce to a minimum special legislation and do away with private legislation altogether."

This clause evidently comes from the records of some college debating society. Every legislature under the British flag constantly tries to make "general laws that will reduce to a minimum special legislation." It is the latter kind of legislation which imposes on legislators their heaviest and least recognized work. They would gladly be without it. But the need of "special legislation" increases with the complex conditions of civilized communities. The most "general law," which men may devise, leaves many unprovided cases. If society is to hold together, there must be rules to define the relations of man to man, and to protect the public interests. Under our system, some relief to the general legislature is afforded by the formation of municipalities. If the local opposition wish to amend further the British Columbia municipal system, they might have said so without boring its friends with an academic platitude, on which no issue can be joined.

"Third. The interests of the province were not safe-guarded in the agreement between the government and the Nakusp & Slocan Railway company, and the policy of the government in pledging the credit of the province, in order that speculative companies may profit thereby, is to be condemned."

A royal commission has been appointed to enquire into this matter, on the resolution of Premier Davie. These gentlemen who know so much will have an opportunity of testifying before a proper tribunal, and if there is anything in their babbling it will have some effect, which cannot be said for their harranguing in convention. It would be interesting to have J. Fred Hume explain how a railway into the heart of the Slocan is going to hurt that industry. As a volunteer candidate, who proposes, next winter, to "play the devil" with Mr. Davie from the opposition benches," Mr. Hume will naturally desire to show the public here, some of his qualifications for that undertaking. He is highly favored by opportunity. Mr. Davie will visit the riding in a short time. If time permits it will be an excellent plan to have the campaign opened practically, by a public discussion between the leader of the local opposition and the premier, on the issues of the hour—a discussion, in this instance, restricted to these leaders, and reported verbatim for the information of the electorate.

"Fourth. After making provision for the running expenses of the government, expenditures should be confined solely to the building and betterment of wagon roads and other works that are for the free use and benefit of the public at large, leaving to private enterprise the construction and operation of railways and all other undertakings for the use of which the public are required to pay."

This probably approves of the principle of abolishing eminent domain, compelling railway companys to arrange as best they can with owners of private lands. It is probable that, under such a system, there would have been no railway construction in West Kootenay up to the present time.

"Fifth. The speedy adjustment of the differences between the province and the Dominion, to the end that the land within the railway belt along the Canadian Pacific railway be thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the province; the amendment of the Land Act so that it will be an equitable contract between the province and the settler, eliminating all discretionary powers of the chief commissioner of lands and works; also amending it so as to permit the outright purchase of small tracts in all unsurveyed mountainous districts."

No minister of the crown has worked so hard as Mr. Davie to adjust all railway land questions with the Dominion government. As to the Land Act, it is too rigid; the chief commissioners discretion, which is very limited, is certainly needed and exercised in the interest of the settler. No one would suffer more than the settler, were that "discretion" wholly abolished.

"Sixth. The timber lands of the province should be held in trust for the future needs of its people, and not handed over, under long leases, to speculative mill owners as a saleable asset."

This proposes to abolish the saw-milling industry, prevent the export of forest products, and to have all the timber lands of the province "held in trust for the future needs of the people."

"Seventh. The development of the mining industry should not be hampered by legislation that makes the procurement of title to surface rights impossible; that levies unequal taxation on working miners; and that makes it difficult to compel co-owners to pay their share of assessment work; therefore, we favor the repeal of sections 8 and 45A of the Mineral Act and a revision of the sections relating to mining partnerships."

"These meager prospects of amendment show, either that the opposition do not realize the defects of the law, or do not wish them removed. We desire more amendments than these, in the interests of the miner, and are convinced that the only way to get them is through a vigorous, well informed member. The government and legislature have always been willing to amend the law if they had known, on responsible authority, the real interests and wishes of the miners."

"Eighth. The passage of an act whereby water rights for any specific purpose may be obtained as readily as such rights are now obtained for mining purposes under the provisions of the Mineral Act."

The past record of some of the leading members of the opposition makes us view with suspicion, any proposal of theirs to "take water rights straight."

Ninth. The establishment of a land registry for Kootenay district.

Tenth. The holding in Kootenay district of terms of the county court at short intervals; extending the power to issue capias to registrars of county courts in districts in which there are no resident judges; and the passage of an act that will allow the collection of small debts in courts composed of justices of the peace.

Eleventh. The extortions to which laborers on railway construction and other works are compelled to submit, through the issuance of time-checks, is alike discreditable to the men who profit by such practices and to the government that makes no effort to make such practices impossible. The issuance of non-negotiable time-checks should be made a punishable offence, and the issuance of negotiable time-checks should only be allowable under a law that would safeguard the rights of the party to whom they are issued.

Twelfth. Contractors and sub-contractors on railways should have a means of getting speedy redress from unjust classification and unfair measurement of work by the appointment of an official arbitrator who shall be a practical engineer.

Thirteenth. The government is to be condemned for the passage of a redistribution act that is not uniform in its provisions, and by which representation is neither based on population, voting strength, nor contributed revenue.

These clauses will probably find as many admirers outside of the convention as in. The most prominent among them has received attention in the MINER before. There were two resolutions incorporated into the platform which appeared in last weeks issue and others of an unworkable nature which could have their origin only in such assemblies as a Houstonian-Hume convention.

The anniversary service of Kootenay Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., will be held tomorrow morning. The members assembling in their hall at 10 o'clock. Official notice of the services appears on page two.

No. 130.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

THE KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA PROSPECTING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED (FOREIGN)

Registered the 10th day of April, 1894.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Kootenay and Columbia Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited (Foreign)," under the 'Companies' Act,' Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

The objects for which the Company is established are.—To carry on a general mining business; to buy and sell and otherwise deal in mines, mining lands and minerals; to prospect and explore for, quarry, develop, work, extract and mine throughout the Province of the Dominion of Canada gold, silver, copper, precious metals, baser metals, coal, marble, minerals and ores of every kind; to crush smelt, reduce, treat and manufacture, forward, ship and sell the same, and for such purpose to construct, establish and operate works, wharves and warehouses, and acquire and own real estate, and for such purpose to construct, establish and operate works, wharves and warehouses, and purchase, lease, acquire, hold, own, sell, mortgage or dispose in any way all such real or personal property, mining locations, limits or rights, as may be requisite for the carrying on of the business of the Company; to acquire, construct, own or lease and operate such tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, roads, vessels and works as may be necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Company, and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The amount of the capital stock of said Company is forty thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

ap12

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