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 189. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, March 31, 1894. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 PER YEAR.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Kaslo-Slocan Wagon Road Gets a $3000 Appropriation.

The supplementary estimates of expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1895, amount to $24,510, as follows: Land Registry office, Vancouver, additional clerk, grade B, 12 months $1080; log scalers and examiners, 12 months, $5000; Supreme and county courts (Victoria), usher of supreme court, 12 months, $780; clerk of the house (additional to $600 voted), $100; hospital, East Kootenay, Golden (additional to $1000 voted), $1000; in aid of resident physician at Fairview, Okanagan, $300; purchase of lot adjoining gaoal site, Kamloops, $400; public schools (construction), aid to corporation of Nanaimo city, $5000; Lillooet district (additional to $7000 voted), $500; Quesnelle-Nehaco trail (additional to $1000 voted), $500; sleigh road, Alexandria to Beaver Lake, $2000; aid to ferries, Cariboo district, $500; Kaslo-Slocan wagon road, $3000; Queen Charlotte Island, $750; library, legislative and departmental (addition to $700 voted), $500; fire brigade, Kaslo, $200; flockmasters' association, $250; dairy man's association, $250; commission of enquiry, board of conciliation and arbitration, $2,000; obtaining agricultural statistics (expenses of district collectors other than salaried officers), $500.

BOB GREEN'S GAME.

He Is Said to be Working a Double Game Against Houston-Hume.

A political meeting was held at Ainsworth on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the convention to be held at Nelson on the 14th of April. To say, that it was a fair representation of the wishes of the intelligent electors and property owners of the precinct of Ainsworth, would be doing the people of the district a grave injustice. The principal upon which the meeting was conducted, was planned before hand by a certain clique, who were instructed from Kaslo, as to how the meeting should be conducted; and the delegates suggested that should be sent to the convention.

The ruling element of the meeting being men who have not a dollars worth of property in the district, and some who have not been the required time in the province to be entitled to a vote.

The principal upon which the convention was supposed to be held was to have an unbiased delegation elected from every precinct in the district for the purpose of bringing out the fittest Canadian to contest the constituency for the local legislature, but instead of carrying out the convention on square, honest, and above board principles, we find the Kaslo people determined to rule by wire pulling against Nelson, and endeavoring to stir up a feeling of the electoral of Ainsworth against Nelson; consequently getting the three Ainsworth delegates pledged to support a Kaslo candidate, and one of the delegates elect, going so far as to declare that he would not support a Nelson man under any consideration. If those are the tactics which are going to characterize the convention of the 14th of April, the fate of the party would be a very easy prediction.

The only fair way to arrive at a fair and proper representation of any constituency, is to allow every community to support the man that has the best record and the best standing in the constituency, irrespective of petty jealousies existing among towns in the same district.

Kootenay should be able to select a representative broad-gauged enough to represent the interests of the entire community with a spirit of fairness and impartiality, without any section resorting to any such means.

NEW DENVER NOTES.

The "Alamo" it is reported, is to change hands, M. Moore being the purchaser and the price is stated as $16,000. If this be correct, Mr. Moore has got hold of a good property for a small figure. The locators have done quite a little development work on the claim.

Messrs Carroll and Buckley of Spokane paid New Denver a short visit. The latter gentleman will doubtless return here during the summer, as he appeared to be much interested with New Denver's location in connection with the mines.

The election of delegates to the Houston-Hume convention was held today, five delegates were nominated with the following result: W. Hunter, 58; W. R. Will, 55; A. McInness, 38; G. Thorbourn, 16; D. B. Bogle, 11. The first three gentleman will therefore represent New Denver. There can be no doubt that many votes were cast by electors who are not only government supporters, but are opposed to the convention scheme, their object being to defeat a combination, which was successfully accomplished. In the evening the air was decidedly "humid."

Thomas Ardell was unanimously elected to represent Silverton at the convention.

VESTRY MEETING.

At the vestry meeting of the church of England held Tuesday evening, the report of the retiring church wardens, Messrs Frank Fletcher and G. R. Robson was received and adopted. When these gentlemen assumed office they were obliged to sign a note for over $200 of the church's indebtedness, but the affairs of the church prospered sufficiently well since their appointment to enable them to take up the note and pay off all indebtedness.

The election resulted in the choice of Messrs Grange V. Holt and W. J. Goepel as church wardens; A. E. Croasdaile and Fred Irvine, sidesmen; and A. M. Johnson, vestry clerk.

Rev. Mr. Akehurst broached the subject of building a vicarage, and subscriptions will be solicited by a church committee with that end in view.

W. J. Goepel has been appointed collector of votes for the Southern Riding of West Kootenay district.

Charles Scanlan, the leader of the Nelson band, left town somewhat suddenly this week. He is said to be on his way to San Francisco.

The C. & K. Navigation company has opened up the Bonner's Ferry service, the steamer Spokane making the initial trip this week.

Commodore Troup expects to get the first steamer on the Revelstoke route on Wednesday. The river has risen twelve inches at Revelstoke.

The Nelson drug store has removed from the north side of Baker street to the premises of those adjoining Fred Squire on Baker street.

John Gill, formerly proprietor of the Nelson Hotel dining room, got into a row in Kaslo the other evening and received rather rough handling.

The local police officials have so far failed to locate the person who entered J. Fred Hume's store Sunday evening. The till was forced open but the burglar got very little for his trouble.

Easter services will be held in the church of England Mission Room tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Anthems—morning, "Now is Christ risen." Evening—"The earth is the Lords."

Customs officer Macfarlane, this week, returned the Kootenay merchants the one-half of their deposits, put up when the customs came down upon them. He was as welcome as the flowers in May.

Thoburn Allan, secretary of the C. & K. Steam Navigation company, returned this week from the east, with his bride, having had an exceedingly rough trip by reason of a collision, snowslides, and rock slides.

There is something approaching a split among the Kaslo Wharfage & Storage company, over the removal of wharfinger Bishop. Although Bishop gave general satisfaction, he was removed to make room for Gray. What the outcome of the difficulty will be it is hard to say.

A very enjoyable dance was given by Miss Johnston Tuesday evening in R. E. Lemon's hall. At midnight the guests were conducted to the "shack," where refreshments were served, after which they repaired again to the hall and dancing was resumed 'till an early hour next morning.

The bazaar given by the Methodist Ladies Aid in the fire hall Monday evening, was well attended. Such articles as remained unsold were bundled together and knocked down to Jack Gibson. As it contained chiefly articles of infantile usefulness, the purchaser came in for considerable chaffing.

AINSWORTH'S RECORD OFFCE.

EDITOR MINER:—A report is current that the recorder's office of the Hot Springs Camp is likely to be removed from Ainsworth to Kaslo. It is said that when the government asked for a site for a jail and assessor's office, those at present in use, were given them on the conditions that they take the record office from Ainsworth there, or else pay $500 for the lots. If this is to be the case, and an adjoining town is to suffer for the benefit of Kaslo, it seems to us that the more dignified course would be for the government to pay for those lots and leave the record office where it is. There can be no doubt but that Ainsworth is the most central point to be reached by camps on the eastern and southern portion of the lake; such as Hendryx, Pilot Bay, St. Mary's, Crawford and LaFrance creek. At present the Ainsworth camp seems to be attracting a great deal of attention from outside capitalists, which might be turned away if it was believed that the government was against it. The first concentrator erected in British Columbia is almost ready to run, and another one will probably be erected during the summer at Cedar creek.

PORTUGAL MAY SEE TROUBLE.

Action in Sheltering Brazilian Insurgents Causing a Row.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.—The Portugese war ships were allowed to leave the harbor under the stipulation imposed by the Brazilian governor, that Admiral DeGama and the insurgent officers and men who are with him should remain on board the Portugese ships until the question of their ultimate destination has been settled between the two governments. International complications arising from the revolt and subsequent surrender of Brazilian war vessels in these waters is assuming a grave aspect. It is feared the action of the Portugese in giving shelter to the rebels will lead to a dangerous condition of affairs.

THE CHINESE LAW.

Threaten to be a Source of Trouble to the Democrats.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21.—The senate committee on foreign relations has been considering the important Chinese treaty negotiated by the new Chinese minister and secretary Gresham. The treaty was sent to the senate some time ago and referred to the foreign relations committee, where it has been considered and discussed in all its details. As negotiated the treaty practically sets aside and supersedes the Scott exclusion act and the recently enacted Geary law. It is an immigration treaty, and provides for the admittance of Chinese immigrants under restrictions. It also has for its object the protection of Chinese already in the country. While it does not repeal the Geary law, it is said to render it nugatory in many particulars.

The new treaty runs for twenty years, and at the expiration of twenty years, if neither government shall give notice to other of its intention to have it terminated, it shall remain in force another twenty years. During the life of the treaty Chinese are prohibited from entering the country except on conditions. Provision is made for the return of a Chinaman who has a wife or child or parent in the United States, or property to the amount of $1000, or debts due him to that amount. In order to secure the benefits of this provision the Chinaman must leave with an officer of the United States a description of his family or property and secure a certificate for his return. He must also return within a year, which may be extended another year in case of sickness or other causes beyond control. The existing provision for travel and sojourn in the United States of Chinese officials, teachers, students and travelers for curiosity, as well as right of transit of Chinese officials through the United States, is preserved. The Chinese government is to take greater precautions to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to this country. It is possible the treaty may be materially modified before it is presented to the senate, and it is possible the senate will change it. The opinion of those who oppose it is that it renders inoperative most of the features of the present exclusion laws.

KEEPS HIS POLITICS A SECRET.

The Prince of Wales Treats all Classes With the Same Tact.

Of all the tactful royal personages there is no one that shines more brilliantly in this particular than the prince of Wales, whose unquestioned power and predominant influence in English society and over English life are entirely owing to the delicate tact with which they are exercised. How exquisite is this tact may be gathered, says a writer in the New York Tribune, from the circumstance that, although the prince is approaching his 60th year and has been the most conspicious public figure in English life for the past four decades always in full glare of the prying gaze of the people, and without scarcely a day's privacy—yet up to the present moment no one, not even among his dearest friends, possesses any inkling as to the true character of his political sympathies. He is equally courteous and gracious to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. He has both tory and liberal statesman to stay with him in the country at Sandrigham; he has even shown marked civility to Irish home rulers, so much so, indeed, that there are some people on both sides the Atlantic who fondly imagine that the prince is almost a Fenian. No one, however, knows anything on the subject "for sure"; and, hence, when the prince comes to the throne, he may be expected to figure as a model of all constitutional monarchs, holding an impartial balance between the two great political parties, and being absolutely free from any suspicion of inclining more to the one than to the other. And were the prince to die before succeeding to the throne he will be remembered both in England and on the continent as the man of the present era who was distinguished among his contemporaries for possessing in the highest degree that most indispensible of all virtues, namely, tact.

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

The Years Programme Outlined in the Naval Estimates.

The British naval estimates recently issued show that the government propose to spend £17,337,100 in the next financial year upon the navy, thus increasing by £3,126,000 the amount used last year. The number of men in the service will be increased by 6,700, including marines.

In the coming year seven new battle ships of the first class, six cruisers of the second class, two sloops and thirty-six torpedo destroyers of a new model are to be laid down.

The government's present proposal is described as but a part of a complete programme which is to cover the operations of the admiralty for the next five years. The money required for the execution of the whole plan is to be voted in five annual installments.

"Why Not" Wins.

The grand national steeplechase, run yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Liverpool, resulted in a victory for "Why Not." Lady Ellen was second, with Wildman third. Cloister was the favorite.

The Bunker Hill Disaster.

Governor McConnell of Boise City is in Wardner, where he will hear evidence in the case of State Mining Inspector W. H. Hoskins, who is charged with gross neglect of duty in connection with the recent Bunker Hill mine disaster. The secretary of the executive committee of the Miners' Union says the mine in question is a death-trap, and the fact had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the inspector.

The General Coming.

LONDON, March 22.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, will go to Canada this summer, it is announced. He proposes making a four months "Jubilee campaign" throughout the Dominion and the United States. The general has practically decided to plant the "Salvation over-the-sea-colony" in South Africa, or in Australia, so it will not be established in Canada.

Derby on Investments.

LONDON, March 12.—Earl of Derby, the late Governor-General of Canada, made an made an eloquent and earnest plea on behalf of Canada before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday. He said that the English capitalists should look more carefully than they do into the excellent chances for investment that the Canadian mines, forests and agricultural interests offer.

Foreign Nations Must Keep Off.

A Washington special says: Naval circles are excited over an order recalling Commander Kirkland, en route for Hawaii and instructing Admiral Walker to take command of the naval forces at that station. The orders are understood to be due to a well-authenticated report that the Hawaiian government is about to apply to some other power for either annexation or a protectorate, and the wish of the president is to have an old and war-tried naval officer in command at Hawaii should such a thing come to pass. The admiral will carry orders to resist promptly and with all his strength the attempt of any foreign power to annex the islands or to establish a protectorate over them.

A NEW CRUSHER.

The new quartz crusher, known as Davey's patent ram battery, is reported from Australia. The machine is a simple adaptation of a one-stamp mill, the only difference between it and the ordinary battery being in the formation and construction of a box, which in this instance is of a cylindrical form and made of ¼ inch boiler plate iron instead of cast metal. It is in two sections, strongly bolted together at the angle joints. A cast steel shafting passes vertically through the center of the box, to the lower end of which is attached the stamp head, the upper end being connected by a shackle and chain to an overhanging spring beam. To the top of the cylinder is bolted a circular iron plate, upwhich a man stands to work the shaft and thus impart the necessary action to the stamp. The stamp head is of chilled steel, and weighs about 200 pounds, the total weight of the machine altogether being in the neighborhood of 850 pounds. All the working parts are of steel, and everything about the crusher is so constructed as to be quickly taken to pieces and as easily reerected.

MINING NOTES OF A WEEK

ADDITIONAL FORCE PUT TO WORK BY THE HALL MINES COMPANY.

H. H. St John of the Idaho Mine Arrested at Rathdrum, on a Charge of Embezzlement.—H. E. Croasdaile's Case Against the Halls.—Defendants Required to Put Up $10,000.

The Hall Mines company put ten additional men to work on their properties this week, making upwards of forty men on the company's pay-roll.

A large consignment of machinery is expected to arrive within the next few weeks.

H. E. Croasdaile will put the Silver King wagon road in shape so that the machinery can be taken up to the mine.

Link Davenport and C. M. Dunwoody, of Spokane, visited the Poorman this week. It is reported that the difficulty with respect to the embarrassments of Banker Hussey has been sufficiently overcame to admit of the proper working of the property.

H. H. St John of the Idaho mine, is reported to be under arrest at Rathdrum, Idaho, on the charge of embezzlement.

St John has not had a very lengthy experience as a mining man in the Slocan. It is less than four months since he resigned his position on the Great Northern railway bonded a one-third interest in the Idaho mine, and assumed the management of the Idaho Mining Company.

Geo. W. Hughes is a co-owner in the Idaho with St John, but the former had not paid up his purchase money. He secured a check from Hughes for about $400, to be applied in some specific manner on behalf of the company, but instead of applying the money to the purpose for which it was secured, it is said St John used it to pay off the balance owing by him on the purchase price of his interest in the Idaho. This is said to have accounted for the unpleasant position in which St John now finds himself.

St John got wind of the trouble brewing and left the country, chartering the tug boat Idaho for the purpose.

Whether St John will be extradited or not rests with the attorney-general.

The case of Croasdaile vs. the Halls, a suit brought by H. E. Croasdaile against the owners of the Hall interests in the Silver King and Kootenay Bonanza for $15,000, for services in connection with the floating of the Hall mines company, came up in Chambers at Victoria on a motion to set aside the judgment obtained by default against seven of the defendants, Winston Hall having entered an appearance. Drake J. who heard the summons, gave the defendants leave to defend on furnishing security for $10,000, to the satisfaction of the Registrar, and paying the costs of the judgment and summons.

The production of gold throughout the world was $150,000,000 for the calendar year 1893. The latest estimate of the bureau of statistics for the mint fixed the production of 1892 at $133,861,000.

The miner's convention, representing all of the miners unions in the United States, assembled at Pueblo, Col., are taking steps toward a federation of all the miners' organizations of Colorado. The Cripple Creek trouble may be informally discussed.

Phenomenal Strikes of Mineral.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 22.—Phenomenal strikes in the Conchiti mining district have set New Mexico wild, and prospectors are pouring into Conchiti from all directions. J. R. McCowan of Albuquerque has just received an assay return from a large sample of Conchiti ore, which runs $11,000 in gold and silver. Some ore leads are immense on the surface and the mineral is quarried from cuts in some instances forty feet deep.

They Favor Silver.

OMAHA, March 26.—Consul General Buenz, representing the German government, arrived in Omaha today. In an interview Buenz said among other things: "It is clearly evident that some legislation favorable to silver interests will soon be enacted in Germany. A committee has been appointed by the reichstag to investigate the merits of increased coinage of silver, and will doubtless report favorably, judging from the fact that a majority of the members of the committee are silver advocates and loyal to the administration."

CONCENTRATING MACHINERY.

The London Mining Journal is at present publishing a series of articles written by E. Henry Davis, M. E., F. G. S., the latest of which is on the choice of concentrating machinery, from which the following extracts are taken:—

Roughly, all ores can be divided into two classes, viz., those that can be enriched by means of coarse crushing and concentration, and those requiring fine crushing and fine concentration. Among this latter class gold and silver ores are included, as they must be reduced to a pulp before they can be treated—first, over amalgamated plates or in pans and afterwards on some form of vanner or other concentration table.

The process of coarse concentration consists in gradually reducing the size of the mineral, and after each reduction extracting the rich particles of ore by means of jiggers, then recrushing the ore still carrying mineral until the whole of the latter is recovered.

A mill of this class for the concentration of galena, blende, copper pyrites, and other ores would consist of a stone crusher of the Blake type, followed by a picking table, where the rich lumps of ore and the barren pieces of rock are sorted out, the former going direct into the magazine, and the latter to the waste heap.

The remainder of the ore reduced by the amount thus picked out passes onto a large pair of rollers, and after being crushed is classified by means of a series of revolving trommels, each of which feeds a jigger arranged for treating that particular size of ore. The number of sizes into which the ore is classified by means of trommels varies with its nature from six to eight. Each separate size goes direct to one or more jiggers according to the quantity, and is there separated, in the case of an ore carrying but one mineral, into rich concentrates, middlings and steriles. If, however, the ore carries two minerals, say galena and blende, then the product of each jigger will be: rich, concentrated galena in the first compartment of the jigger, followed in the second by a mixed product of galena, blende and gangue, in the third by rich concentrated blende, and in the fourth by a mixed product of blende and gangue.

The middlings in the first instance, and the mixed product in the second, as well as any tailings containing over 2 per cent of lead, are sent back to be recrushed, in order further to separate the mineral from the gangue.

The re-crushing is effected in a pair of rolls, or, more suitably, by means of two pairs kept for this purpose. If two pairs are used, then the coarse middlings should be sent to the rolls with the shells most worn and the fine tailings to the one with the newest shells. By this means a better result is obtained, for although theoretically, with a well distributed feed, the rolls ought not to wear unevenly, yet practically they will always be found to do so, and in consequence the fine ore escapes through the grooves in the shell without being recrushed.

The recrushing rolls are followed by fine trommels feeding jiggers with fine sieves, while the ore under, say, one millimetre passes on with the water into an hydraulic classifier which distributes it among the slime jigs, slime tables, or Luhrig vanners.

The degree to which it is profitable to push the recovery of slimes both in coarse and fine concentration depends not only upon the value of the ore but also on local conditions, such as labour, fuel, water supply, &c. For coarse concentration the rule should be to avoid making slimes by carefully regulating the crushing, never crushing a grain of ore unnecessarily, or filling up the stone breakers, rolls, or stamps with material that does not need to be crushed. This can only be effected by a system of gradual reduction and separation of the rich mineral at every step. By this means the capacity of the mill is increased, and the production of slimes materially diminished. It is with these latter that the bulk of the loss will occur, especially with brittle ores like those of silver and argentiferous galena, the rich slimes of which are readily carried away with the waste waters. Nor must it be forgotten that although the rich contents of the slimes can be profitably extracted while the whole is in motion, yet it will possibly not pay to attempt it, if once they are allowed to settle, thus involving the rehandling of the stuff.

As an example of the perfection which can be obtained by coarse concentration we may quote the results obtained at a mill erected on the Luhrig system at a mine near St. Goar on the Rhine, with a capacity of 50 tons per day.

The raw ore as it comes from the mine contains 9·26 per cent Pb. and 18·90 per cent Zn., while the concentrates average 64 to 65 per cent for the galena, and 41 to 42 per cent Zn. for the blende. The loss in the tailings is under 1 per cent Pb. and 2 per cent Zn., while the total cost of concentration including repairs and coal is 2s per ton.

Fine concentration.—At one time it might have been said with approximate truth that coarse concentration ended with jigging, but now, owing to the perfection which has been attained in the construction of jiggers, the fine ore which formerly went direct to the fine concentration appliances is successfully treated on high speed percussion lever jiggers.

As we have already stated, the system of coarse concentration involves the gradual reduction of the ore by crushing in order to avoid the pulverisation of its mineral contents. Many ores, however, carry their valuable material so finely divided and mixed up with the gangue that the whole must be reduced to powder before the one can be freed from the other. It is evident therefore that the preliminary processes of coarse concentration are inapplicable in this case, and that those of fine concentration must be resorted to from the outset.

The rough ore as it leaves the mine is at first all broken down by means of a stone crusher and falls into a bin, from which it is automatically fed into a stamp battery or other form of pulveriser. We do not propose at this moment to discuss the very open question as to the best form of machine for the fine pulverisation of ore. So many appliances have deen designed for this purpose that the patent records abound with them.

Few, however, have come into practical work, and these have been more or less successful with certain classes of ore. For all round work in wet crushing the stamp battery is the most successful machinery yet invented, while its simplicity and the ease with which it can be repaired and kept in working order without the aid of special tools, and intricate castings are some out of the many reasons which have helped to maintain its popularity amongst practical men.

After leaving the stamp battery the treatment of the ore depends upon its nature. If it is an ore containing free gold, it flows in in the form of pulp over a series of amalgamated copper plates, while if it contains silver in the form of native silver, chloride of silver, and certain forms of sulphide of silver it flows into a series of amalgamating pans, the waste waters from the plates and pans used in the above mentioned processes still carry mineral which cannot be extracted by amalgamation, and these slimes must be treated to the process of fine concentration as applied to ores which do not require amalgamation, such as those of tin, copper antimony, galena, blende, &c.

Whether the slimes are derived direct from the stamps, or are obtained after treatment over the plates or pans, they must first of all be classified by means of Spitzkasten pointed boxes of hydraulic classifiers. The makers of some concentrators assert that their machines will work on pulp or slimes direct from the the stamps, but it may be taken as a general rule that all slimes must be classified previous to concentration, and that it is only by means of careful classification that anything approaching good results can be obtained.

The classified and thickened pulp from the Spitzkasten is fed on to a series of vanners either of the Luhrig, Frue or Embrey type, according to the results required.

Formerly, as, indeed, is now commonly the case in the Cornish tin mines, percussion tables and round buddles were exclusively employed for this purpose, entailing costly handling of the ore and great loss in the tailings; now, however, the great improvements recently made in concentrating machinery admit of a constant automatic delivery of the products. In the case of machines of the Frue vanner type these products are concentrates and tailings, as they do not admit of making any "middlings" or of treating mixed ores on the same table.

For this latter purpose the Luhrig or Bilharz table is most appropriate, and with either of these machines the products will be rich concentrates, middlings and tailings. The middlings would be fed direct onto another machine placed at a lower level when the same division of the products would be obtained, although the quantity would be much less, owing to the abstraction of the concentrates and tailings on the first vanner.

As an example of the perfection of this type of concentrator when working upon South African gold ore containing 14 dwts., the machine made concentrates containing 12 ounces 12 dwts. 7 grains, the tailing carrying only 23 grains of gold. In another case on Australian tailings having 3 dwt. 5 grains of gold per ton, the results were, concentrates 5 ounces 1 dwt. 22 grains, middlings, 1 dwt. 55 grains, and tailings with only traces of gold. The total yield was therefore 87·01 per cent of the total gold.

The results were equally successful when treating silver or copper ores.

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

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

Apply for Prices, Maps, etc., to
FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. & K. Ry. Co., NELSON, B.C.

Have You Seen, The New

UNCONDITIONAL NONFORFEITABLE ACCUMULATIVE POLICY.

ISSUED BY—

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, ONTARIA.

It is a simple promise to pay the sum insured, in the event of death.
It is absolutely free from all restrictions as to residence, travel and occupation.
It is entirely void of all conditions save the payment of the premiums.
It provides for the payment of the claim immediately upon proof of death.
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.

W. A. JOWETT, Agent for Nelson. **J. D. BREEZE** General Agent for B. C. 411 Cordova Street, Vancouver.

Furniture and Pianos.....

We 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.
We are also agents for

EVANS PIANOS AND DOHERTY ORGANS.

JAMES MACDONALD & CO.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STOCK or en route from the Coast:

1 Carload Glass, Paints and Oils.
2 Carload Sash and Doors.
2 Carload Dry Clear Fir Flooring, 4-inch.
1 Carload Dry Clear Fir Ceiling, 4 inch
1 Carload Factory Cedar,
An Immense Stock of Common Lumber, Shingles, Laths Mouldings, Etc., as usual.

G. O. Buchanan,

Kootenay Lake Sawmill,

NELSON AND KASLO.

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.

Drawings and Specifications made in the Office. All matter strictly confidential.

WANTED.—Situation in up country store. Thorough knowlege of dry goods, two years experience in B. C. Indian and general trading. Apply to M. A. H., P. O. Box 252 Victoria, B.C.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.
Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y.

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:

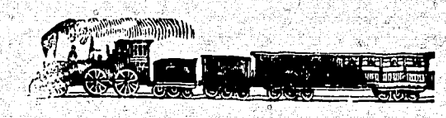
If paid on or before June 30th, 1894:—Provincial Revenue, $3.00 per capita; one-half of one per cent on real property.
Two per cent on wild land.
One-third of one per cent on personal property.
One-half of one per cent on income.

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.

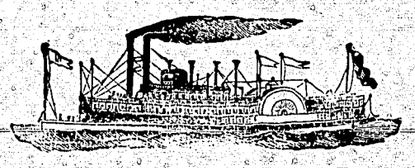
For information as to rates, time, etc., apply to nearest agent.

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

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO.

(LIMITED)

TIME CARD NO. 9.



NELSON AND KASLO ROUTE

STEAMER NELSON

Going North.

Leaves Nelson, Mondays 9 a. m.
" " " Wednesdays 5.40 p.m.
" " " Thursdays 5 p. m.
" " " Saturdays, 5.40 p. m.

Going South.

Leaves Kaslo, Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
" " Thursdays, at 8 a. m.
" " Fridays, at 3 a. m.
" " Sundays, at 8 a. m.

Passengers from Kaslo for Spokane and all points south should take the "Nelson" leaving Kaslo at 3 a. m., on Wednesdays and Saturdays making close connections with the N. & F. S. rains. Arriving in Spokane, 5.30 same day.

A saving will be made by purchasing tickets from the purser for Spokane, and points on the N. & F. S. and S. F. & N. Railways.

The Company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

Great Bargains are Offering at the

Nelson Drug Store

now in Selected Toilet Soaps.

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.

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

He gives double who gives at once, is generally true, but is specially true with regard to railway construction in a young mining camp.

Mr. Davie does not appear to claim credit so much for his skill as a financier as for his promptitude, and as a man of action in this matter. But even from a financial point of view, the Nakusp & Slocan railway scheme will bear the investigation which its author invites. The general supposition is, that the Nakusp and Slocan road was an ordinary enterprise, which would have been proceeded with in any event this year, and that the assistance given thereto by the government, was given merely in obedience to a statute of the House which the government dared not disregard. The government was authorized by statute to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the road to the extent of 4 per cent on $25,000 per mile of railway. This, everyone knew, but no one in the House or out of it seemed concerned about the character or extent of the authority so granted, or its effect upon the revenue. The statute, however passed the House without opposition, just as did those concerning Spence's bridge and the Nicola railway, and the Chilliwhack railway, the Victoria & Sydney, the Shuswap & Okanagan and others. All bills authorizing the same course as that adopted on the Nakusp & Slocan railway, i. e. the guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for 25 years upon the bonds of the company to the extent of $25,000 per mile.

Had Mr. Davie been content to do exactly as the Robson government did with regard to the S. & O. railway, guaranteeing bonds to the same extent, $25,000 per mile, no question would probably have been raised. But in his anxiety to to do his work in the most economical way, Mr. Davie tells the House that he discovered a leak, that in fact he found that their old methods were shamefully wasteful of the public money. Interest-guaranteed bonds, he maintains, are bad, because to induce a capitalist to invest in them, you must sell at such a discount that the margin which he secures together with what will then be a high rate of interest, will enable him to accumulate a sinking fund which will redeem the loan at the end of the time

In his speech in the House, Mr. Davie showed clearly that such bonds as were authorized for the Nakusp & Slocan road could not have been floated in these hard times for more than 75 per cent of their par value. That this meant a (shave of over $230,000,) a serious sum to sacrifice on so small a deal. Mr. Davie not approving of such a sacrifice, set to work to ascertain the cash cost of the road, and having found that to be $17,500 per mile, he used his best endeavors to get the Canadian Pacific Railway company to build at that figure. Mr. Van Horne however, declined—showing that he could see no profit in the undertaking at that figure. Mr. Davie then arranged with the Nakusp & Slocan company to build at his figure, the company putting up with the government $118,400 in security, the amount expected as a subsidy from the Dominion government on the completion of the work. The C. P. R. company agreed to lease and operate the road for twenty-five years, paying the government a rental equivalent to 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the road.

It is clear that when the statute authorized the guarantee "to the amount of the cost to the said N. &. S. Ry. Co. of the said railway enterprise,' that this would include the discount ($230,000) upon the bonds, besides engineering, brokerage and all other expenses of the enterprise; The amount of which, added to the actual cash cost of the construction, would have amounted to fully $925,000, the limit of the guarantee. After deducting from this sum the $118,400 put up by the company, the interest upon the remainder $806,000 amounts to $32,264 per annum. Whereas, taking the actual cost of $647,000 less $118,400 we have interest moneys calculated at the same rate of 4 per cent, amounting to only $21,144, a saving of more than sufficient to form a sinking fund to pay off the entire principal at maturity.

We have heard many ask "Why, if the government is practically finding all the money do they not own the road themselves?" But the government do not find all the money. The company has put up $118,400, an amount of capital not to be found everyday in this country. The fact is, the arrangement made is not the best possible arrangement. Now its author does not say that it is—but it is the best which he could make with the means and time at his disposal, and it is a better one than any of those made by his predecessors.

The opposition has done so much to damn itself this session that it is almost like hitting a man when he is down to say anything against them, but surely Mr. Beavan would have done well to hold his tongue about the N. & S. railway whilst men still remembered that the Victoria & Sydney railway was guaranteed to the extent of $300,000 for fifteen miles at 5 per cent, 2-5 being guaranteed by the government and 3-5 by the city of Victoria of which Mr. Beavan was mayor.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Redistribution Bill assented to by the lieutenant-governor on the 21st has come to hand. Trail creek, etc., seem to be left out of the South Riding.

Mr. Goepel is collector of votes for the the South Riding, and Captain Fitzstubbs is appointed to the important office of distributing collector. What the respective duties of these officers are, we have not got through our wool as yet, but will print the sections specially important to voters in our next issue.

At the present we may say that it appears that the Register, as existing before passage of the Act, has to be closed by Mr. Goepel and delivered to Captain Fitzstubbs, and then, these two gentlemen have to scrutinize the said register, and in the first place, to drop therefrom the names of those whom they cannot find to be residents. The remaining names shall be the voters entitled to vote at the coming election. The list showing the names dropped, is then to be published in the gazette and in a local newspaper and posted on the Court House.

Any agonized "droppee" or "droppee's" friend has four weeks from the first publication in the Gazette in which to apply to Captain Fitzstubbs to have his name restored to the register, who, if satisfied, may within that period, insert the name. Mr. Goepel, as collector, before inserting any name, may administer interrogatories in a provided form, and require signed answers. The form however, may be varied to suit the circumstances. This will knock out many names that have been sneaked upon the register. Finally, collectors, on or before the 15th of June next, have to hold a court, or courts of revision to hear claims of any persons who allege that their names have been omitted or improperly struck off, at least three weeks notice of the holding of such courts to be given.

Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the collector may within 48 hours after the decision, appeal to the county court judge.

No liquors can be sold at any hotel or tavern during the polling day. This will be pretty hard upon the factionists in this Riding, whose spirits will require some "pick me up" on the coming election day.

THOSE DELEGATES.

To everyone "in the know," the "correct list" of the faction delegates from Nelson was arranged long ago. The others on the list who have countenanced the sorry business were simply "put up" to be "put down." Hence, tears and subdued profanity—hence improper expressions applied to one's own eyes, and what is more important—hence, resolutions to get even with the smiling gentleman who trotted the innocents up to the fire hall.

As to the delegates, Mr. Madden, a very worthy citizen in private life, is the only married one; the others enjoy singularity—we believe—in this, as in many other respects. Our "devil" further informs us that the glutinously indefinite chief boss, with his miscellaneous opinions and rambling habits of mind, is still at his post, laboring strenuously, as only an American citizen could, to make a hotch-pot of the methods of Kentucky and Kootenay—not a very easy job we opine.

CURRENT COMMENT.

From good authority it is reported that the Queen and Prince of Wales have given their consent to the marriage of Lord Roseberry with Princess Maud of Wales.

A convention of the Victoria Political Association was held last week and resulted in the selection of four candidates to run in the government interest in the election for the legislature. Messrs. the Hon. J. H. Turner, R. P. Rithet, H. D. Helmnken, and John Braden were declared the nominees of the convention.

From the manner in which the government candidates for Victoria have been received it is evident that the government's ticket is a remarkably strong one. In the present legislature Victoria has one government supporter, and three independents or oppositionists. It is quite probable this will be reversed at the next election.

Our contemporary professes to have as much knowledge of the MINER's business, as of its own, though we should have supposed that the latter might sufficiently occupy its attention. If the subject interests, we hasten to assure the Tribune, that we go on under the same management editorially and otherwise, though not at the old stand.

Those who profess to know something concerning the complexion of the convention delegates appointed on Saturday last, say that King John will encounter some difficulties if he should attempt to force the claims of J. Fred Hume as a candidate before the convention. Hume will carry a majority if not all the Nelson delegates and split the New Denver vote. Bob Green is expected to crowd for a nomination for himself, and the name of another delegate is mentioned as a probable candidate in addition to that of John Houston. Friends of Houston's say he is going to boost Hume for the nomination and will not accept himself.

In referring to the men behind the famous New Denver blanket charter, the Tribune says:—"No such company ever existed, and no petition praying for such a charter was ever presented to the legislature." The Tribune is correct, but the Tribune must remember that it advertised the notice of such application. That the company does not exist is due to the MINER, which exposed the "grab" which the editor of the Tribune "being in it" could not do. That such a petition as was advertised was not presented to the legislature, is owing altogether to the fact that S. M. Wharton followed out the objections made by the MINER and secured a general protest from the mine-owners against the grab, and that those seeking the charter dared not affix their names to the necessary application to go before the house. The signature "attorney for applicants" does very well in the Tribune but does not go down in the legislature.

Just Wants the Crumbs.

Rev. J. E. Starr, a Methodist preacher of Toronto, has started a new, or rather an old scheme, for the provision of his stipend. He has announced that hereafter he will dispense with any regular salary, and will take, as it were, the crumbs that may settle on the collection plate. He said that he does not believe in tea meetings and other humbugs, which were given on the principle of "fleecing the world for the glory of God."

WANTED—Bond and lease on mining Property. Prospect or partly developed. State full particulars
(B.) Miner Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—R. C. white-Leghorn Eggs, $2 per setting of 15 from prize stock, also all kinds of early garden plants. Orders by mail filled. Terms strictly cash. Mrs R. Topping, Station P. O. Revelstoke, B. C.

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

W. A. JOWETT

VICTORIA STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker

Commission and Insurance Agent.

Representing: The Confederation Life Association.
The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.
The Dominion Building & Loan Association, of Toronto.

Mines Inspected and Reported Upon.

Several good lots in government townsites of New Denver and Nelson to be sold cheap.
Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.
Tenant wanted for ranch on Columbia river, near Robson, or will sell. Good opportunity.

LOTS FOR SALE IN ADDITION "A"
TO SELL ON EASY TERMS.
Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson

With a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson, values sure to increase. Apply W. A. Jowett, agent for Nelson and district, or Innes & Richards, Vancouver, B.C.

W. A. JOWETT,

AT $125.00 AND UPWARDS.

Apply at Once to

W. A. JOWETT, Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

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

Neslon 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.

ARMITT & RASHDALL,
Mining Brokers.
Conveyancing, Notaries Public
Mining Abstracts.
Complete lists of existing Mining locations
NEW DENVER, B. C.

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

THE SITUATION.

If there is anything, in this province, which the people like in public affairs, it is the fair and square declaration of an issue without fence-riding, squirming or shuffling. They understand supporting the government, and they understand opposing it, but the attitude of the "independent" is not admired, though the proverb is pretty true which describes an independent as a ministerialist. The faction in this district does worse than advocate so-called "independence"; they are trying to get men together and to induce them to abnegate their electoral functions, to a few persons who announce no policy at all. Under the pretense of conveniently limiting the number of candidates, they try to organize a pure and simple opposition to the Premier. This is what their organization means, though they have not the manliness to say so. We do not think that these tactics are good, even from the factionists point of view. The voters who are tricked, now, will take it out of the faction at the polls, when they come to appreciate the situation. There are three opposition candidates already, and "more to hear from." Come out you hidden sons of Belial—let us examine your physiognomes.

This rump of a minority could not, indeed, very well be candid or avow their real purpose, because the people whom they seek to hoodwink, are, at this very time, asking Mr. Davie to do many things for them, and trusting to him, as the most influential man in the country for their accomplishment. They have not the hardihood to ask the sensible electorate of the south riding to bolster up the present ragged opposition which consists of ten members in the house, of whom three call themselves leaders, and from whose company even the adventurous Mr. Kellie retired, unable, as he intimated, to stand their political inanity and chatter. Neither could the factionists ask Nelson to condemn, in favor of that opposition tag-rag, a government, which has done so much to assist the town by liberal expenditure, and by attention to every reasonable request, and particularly by enforcing the expressed wishes of the people upon a powerful railway syndicate, which tried to avoid the town through the help of a treacherous and mendacious local newspaper.

Nor could the attempt of the factionists to get a snap judgment against the government at Kaslo succeed in the face of the facts, that last year, the greatest bulk of the available district funds was spent on the Kaslo road, and that this year there is a special vote for the same purpose. Mr. Davie, we are sure, as far as he was able, has met all reasonable requests of that energetic municipality, and also of the railway company which might be so useful to it, and he will certainly continue to do so. Certainly the factionists could not ask Slocan to forget the government which has staked its existence to give that region a railway, and to secure its construction this year in order to counteract the prevailing depression. This single achievement of Mr. Davie is equivalent to adding at least $20 to the value of every ton of shipping ore in Slocan. Of course the Tribune abuses the premier for this.

Oh no! such things as the above could not be said to the electorate—the issue would be fatal. "To tell the truth" would be to "shame the devil" in the shape of the faction. Say anything or nothing to the people; trade upon their candor or urgent needs; get them to abandon their franchise to a delegated clique; this is what the faction could say and has said. Democracy indeed! why, this is democracy in a very yellow night shirt, which even a Chinaman would not wash. There is not the semblance of any attribute of popular government about it.

Let any fair-minded man of common intelligence, consider for a moment, the policy which these factionists have the impudence to present to the electorate. After much "cogibundity and cogitation," their organ, the Tribune, announces in large print, the startling novelty of "majority rule." We have been under the impression that rule, by the majority, has for many years, been the fundamental principle of government in England, and in all her semi-subject realms It has been so here for the last 22 years without restriction whatsoever by caucuses, delegates, or other majority-cheating devices. The next announced article of the programme is opposition to all candidates from the outside. As to this, of course the Riding is a unit; we can grow our own candidates. But we never heard the name of an outsider mentioned, except the impossible Mr. F. S. Barnard, the associate of the editor of the Tribune in the now notorious Nelson Water and Electric Light, &c., companies—"cinchers" of the inhabitants in nature's bounties to the town. "Rob me the exchequer," but this is a thin programme—a very thin programme to go to the country with against the evidence of the energy and liberality of Mr. Davie's administration, afforded by lines of railways, roads, trails, bridges, wharves, streets and public buildings everywhere in the district, with justices, constables and mining recorders in profusion.

The wretched third article of the programme, namely: the discrimination against all electors on the register in favor of those born in a particular precinct, having been relinquished under a load of derision, may now be passed with the single remark, that it shows the utter unfitness of those who announced it, for any of the duties or representatives of a self-governing people. Every mother's son of them should be struck of the register, and disqualified for political functions, for a lengthened term. Anyone who votes for such people will be a traitor to the province, and an enemy of the Canadian nation.

"Yes! our programme is thin, but it is thick enough for the mob," these factionists practically say. "Blister their eyes! all we want is the delegation of their power." "But to what end all this scheming?" the outsider may inquire; such toilsome trickery must be co-operant to some end. Well, no doubt it is, and we can only repeat the surmise which seems best to fit the case, namely: that the Premier is by nature, conviction and policy, a stumbling block in the way of the unwholesome class of "cinchers," "grabbers" and "bootlickers" to which the leaders of the factionists belong. The honest mistaken rank and file of the faction we impute nothing to, they will open their eyes to the situation long before the election, and will exercise their undivided judgment in the whole matter, as it is their duty and privilege without reference at all to this jugglery now going on.

So far as can be gathered from their conversation, the leaders of the faction, in this, their revolt against Canadian common sense and practice, have imparted, with their other American methods, the lovely idea that there are "spoils" ahead on any change of government. There are no spoils. Let us consider what would be the result if the factionists, by some aberrant action on the part of the people, were successful in electing their candidate. He would have to sit uselessly for probably four years; with the opposition tag rag, listening to the hum of the government caucus in a room which he could not enter, and with no effective say anyhow or anywhere as to district affairs. If industrious, he might be set to humdrum work on formal committees; if eloquent, he certainly would soon become a bore. But neither his industry nor his eloquence would influence a single vote on the government side of the house, where Mr. Davie is bound again to sit, stronger than he now is. Where then is the sense of running violently and open-eyed into the engulfing sea—or, to use a local simile, "what is likely to be the fate of a small group of ground hogs in the path of a snowslide.

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,
15th March, 1894.

THE following definition of the Mining Divisions established in the West Kootenay District is substituted for the description of the said divisions published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th of December, 1893:—

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

MINING DIVISIONS.

1. REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION.—Commencing at the intersection of the 51st parallel with the west boundary of the district; thence northerly, following the said boundary of said district to Canoe River; thence southerly along the east boundary of said district to the watershed between Carne's Creek and Illecillewaet River; thence following the westerly watersheds of the North Fork of the Illecillewaet River, South River, and Fish Creek to the 51st parallel, thence along the southerly watershed of Akololex River to the Columbia River; thence southwest to the west boundary of the district; thence northerly along said boundary to the place of beginning.

2. ILLECILLEWAET MINING DIVISION.—Bounded on the west by Revelstoke Mining Division; on the north and east by the eastern boundary of the district; on the south by the following line: Commencing at a point on the east boundary of the district, on the watershed between Fish Creek and Lardo River; thence westerly along the south watershed of Battle Creek to Fish Creek; thence northwest to east boundary of Revelstoke Mining Division.

3. TROUT LAKE MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams, and tributaries thereof flowing into Trout Lake and Lardo River south to a point half way between Kootnay Lake and Trout Lake.

4. LARDEAU MINING DIVISION.—Bounded on the east by Trout Lake Mining Division; on the north by the Illecillewaet and Revelstoke Mining Division; on the west by the west boundary of the district; on the south by a line commencing in the west boundary of the district, on the watershed between Mosquito and Fost Hill Creeks; thence following the south watershed of Fost Hill Creek to Upper Arrow Lake and the north watershed of Koos-ka-nax River to the south-west corner of Trout Lake Mining Division.

5. SLOCAN MINING DIVISION.—Bounded on the north by Lardeau Mining Division; on the west by the west boundary of the district; on the south by a line forming the south watersheds of Bowman Creek, the West Fork of Slocan Lake, and the north watersheds of all streams flowing into the Kootenay River between Slocan River and Balfour; thence northerly, following the watershed between Slocan Lake and Kootenay Lake and Lardo River to the south-west corner of Trout Lake Mining Division.

6. TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams and tributaries thereof which empty into the Columbia River between the International Boundary and the mouth of the Kootenay River, excepting the country on Salmon River and the streams and tributaries thereof.

7. GOAT RIVER MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams, and tributaries thereof flowing into the Kootenay River between the International Boundary and Kootenay Lake.

8. AINSWORTH MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams, and tributaries thereof flowing into Kootenay Lake north of Goat River Mining Division, except that portion of the Lardo River included in Trout Lake Mining Division.

9. NELSON MINING DIVISION.—To include all the remaining portion of West Kootenay District.

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.

mh15

INKS

Stephen's Writing and Copying, in Pints, Half, Quarter-Pints.

TURNER BROS.

Staffords' Combined Black.
" " Carmine.
Stylographic Ink.
Indelible Ink.
Dalley's Frost Proof Ink.

MEDICAL.

E. C. ARTHUR, A.M., M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, ETC.
CORONER FOR WEST KOOTENAY,
Office over Nelson Drug Store,
West Baker street,
Nelson, B.C.

D. LABAU, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Rooms 3 and 4, Houston Block,
NELSON, B.C.
Telephone 42.

MINING.

R. C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON
(of Swansea, India, and the United States.)
METALLURGIST, ASSAYER,
AND MINING ENGINEER
Properties reported on. All assays undertaken. Furnaces and concentrating plants planned and erected. Treatment for ores given. Ores bought and sold. Box 40, Vancouver, B. C.

M. S. DAVYS.
MINING ENGINEER,
AND ASSAYER.
Offices Victoria Street.
NELSON, B. C.

Ready Cash is the . . .
Best Introduction . . .
To Present to . . . . . .

R. E. LEMON,

Should you wish to Secure any of the Bargains which his Big Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, and Miners' supplies afford.

Beware of Cheap
Chinese Sugar,
First-Clas Goods Only
at the
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
BAKER STREET, NELSON.
AGENTS FOR
Hiram Walker & Son's, Distillers. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. Milwaukee, U. S. Fort Garry Flour Mills Manitoba

P. O. box 69. Telephone 24.
EDWARD APPLEWHAITE & CO.
S. E. corner Baker and Josephine streets,
NELSON, B. C.
REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up
Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handledon Commission.

PANTS, PANTS, PANTS,
To make room for Fall Stock I will sell fifty pairs of Pants at $7; $8; and $9 each, or three for $20, $23 and $25, also suits from $30, up. Now is the time to save money.
F. J. SQUIRE,
Corner Ward and Baker Streets.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE TEMPTING DISPLAY OF
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Silverware, Shown in the Warerooms of
JACOB DOVER,
The Jeweller.
Great Bargain can be had for Cash.
BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.