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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 200. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, June 16, 1894. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 PER YEAR

THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS.

PRICES OF METALS.

SILVER.

Closing price 1st June, 62.

NEW YORK, June 15th.—Silver opened this morning at 62⅝.

NELSON.

Several men have been laid off at the Silver King this week while the dump is being cleared.

The following transfers have been recorded at Nelson:

June 2.—"Fairfield" Mineral Claim—Frank P. Price to Harry Burn, ½ interest, $25.

June 4.—"Benloman"—Thomas Smith to Hugh McIntyre, ½ interest, $5.

June 5.—"Lake View"—Michael Kealy to Thos. Madden, ½ interest, $250. "Starlight"—E. S. Topping to J. A. H. Kelly, ½ interest, $200.

June 7.—"Starlight" J. A. H. Kelly to H. Buchanan, ½ interest, $200.

June 11.—"John Bull"—Godfried Burtsch to A. J. Marks, whole claim, $100.

June 15.—"War Eagle"—Duncan Gillis to John A. Kirkpatrick and John A. Turner, ½ interest, $125.

LOCAL NEWS.

The gold Commissioner and Mr. A. E. Hodgins left for Kaslo on Thursday for Three Forks where Mr. Hodgins will superintend the construction of a new bridge across the canyon.

The water on Monday last was five feet two inches on the top of the dyke erected by the Reclamation Company in the Kootenay Valley. By means of this dyke it was hoped that about 8000 acres would be ready for sale this winter. In calculating the height of their dyke the engineers claimed to have made it three feet higher than any previously known flood.

The C. & K. S. N. Co. put the steamer Nelson on last Sunday as an excursion boat to Bonner's Ferry and other places on the Kootenay Lake, to give people an opportunity of seeing the extraordinary floods in the Kootenay valley and also the effects of the great storm. Though the fares were put at the low figure of $4 for the round trip, comparatively few people availed themselves of the opportunity. But those who did saw sights that they will remember to their dying day and will hand down to their descendants as records of the great flood of 1894.

Late last evening we received the following telegram from the Attorney General: On account of high water and stoppage of communication assizes cannot be held on nineteenth, consequently Judge Walkem has postponed them, but am not aware to what date. Am now trying him and will let you know so soon as answer received.

THEODORE DAVIE.

An official notification to the same effect will be found in our advertising columns.

As we stated last week the top of the rise was reached last Saturday, and since then the waters of the Lake have fallen about three feet. There is a good deal of anxiety amongst our "floating population" to know where their arks are going to land. There is no Mount Ararat handy, but failing a real snow capped mountain it is almost as bad to have one corner of your house dumped on to a ten-foot stump. Salvage is still going on merrily, cordwood, logs, and lumber of various kinds is to be got for the towing of it. Now and again a house comes into view up the Lake and the prospectors go forth to attach it. It very often turns out to be a worthless old shack and it is pleasant to see the tired out oarsmen on their return from an insane race to capture the prize. The weather is hot and so is the language on these occasions, meanwhile the harmless old shack floats in a lopsided contented kind of a way to the rapids where it quickly goes to pieces.

During the warm evenings the inhabitants of Nelson are fond of lounging about the streets. Hitherto they have had to be content with looking on at promiscuous games of base ball played in a half light, taking care in the meantime that they are not run over by jockeys who gallop their nags violently up and down Baker street by way of training them for the races, utterly regardless of the law against furious riding or driving in the streets. The Nelson Band is now going to give the citizens a taste of its quality. This evening we shall have an opportunity of hearing the result of all the practising that has been going on in the Fire Hall. The following programme will be played:

1. March.....“Hapsburg”.....*J. N. Kral*
2. Waltz.....“Ravenna”.....*Chambers*
3. Overture.....“Brilliante”.....*Chambers*
4. March.....“Gladiator”.....*Sousa's Great March*
5. Spanish Valse. “Santiago”.....*A. Corbin*
   Tambourine, Castanets, Triangle, Bass Drum and Cymbals, by T. A. Mills.
6. Characteristic Piece...“Guardmount”.....*R. Eilenberg*
7. Quickstep.....“Rockvale”.....*Chambers*
   Waltz.....“Forest Park”.....*Thomas*
9. Polka.....“Pomona”.....*Chambers*
10. Overture.....“Midland”.....*Southwell*
11. Alto Solo.....“Laurel”.....*Ripley*
12. Galop.....“Beauty”.....*Warren*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Cricket has made its appearance and now takes its turn with baseball to keep the boys moving on the recreation ground, while to vary the monotony and to keep themselves warm on Thursday evening last they played one of the hottest games of Association football that it was ever our lot to see. Surely it is time that something was done about the sports on the 1st July, or rather on the second this year for the 1st comes on Sunday. The enthusiaism of the Canadians over cricket was so great that they challenged the world. In this case the world represented most parts of the British Empire. The match came off yesterday. Unfortunately there was not time to finish the game, which resulted as follows:

THE WORLD.

	1ST INN.		2ND INN.
Jowett	5		0
Johnson	0		9
Hamber	0		7
Hirsch	0		1
Finucane	0	Hugonin	0
Sproat	9		9
Applewhaite	5		1
St. Barbe	0		4
Cummings	0		1
Fletcher	4	not out	1
Heathcote (not out)	1		1
Byes and Wides	3		2
	27		36

CANADA.

	1ST INN.
Elliott	0
W. Ward	11
Brown	3
Martin	0
Johnson	13
Allen	11
T. Ward	2
Mills	1
Anderson	2
Neelands (not out)	2
Plaisance	4
Byes and Wides	9
	58

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

At Vancouver the latest advices inform us that they are as much in the dark as to the date when through traffic may be restored on the C. P. R. as we are.

Presumably taking advantage of the floods, burglars stole the safe of the Moodyville Mills. Their intention evidently was to convey it in a boat to the woods and blow it open. But in shipping it they managed to let it fall into the water, where it was afterwards found undamaged.

No authentic reports have been received of the condition of affairs in the lower country, but there can be little doubt that all farming interests in the Fraser Valley are destroyed for this year at least. A copy of a Spokane paper which was received by a gentleman in town contained a rumour that in addition to the great destruction of property, many lives had also been lost. In one case a family consisting of father, mother and several individuals sought to escape from the raging waters on a hastily constructed raft. In the black darkness of the night the frail craft was allowed to drift about at the will of the howling storm. At daylight, enfeebled by cold and wet, the survivors were unable to reach any point where food or help might be procured. At last completely exhausted one by one they succumbed to exposure, and when it was found drifting about, the raft was simply a floating tomb. This evening it is expected that a mail will reach us, and by it we may possibly receive details of this ghastly story, which we trust is not true, but only the invention of our lively neighbours across the line.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Montreal is to have an electric railway to the suburbs.

Robert Smith, a commercial traveller of Toronto, and his son Frank were killed by a train at Brantford.

A new cable is being laid between Nova Scotia and Ireland and it will be finished in about three weeks. Cable laying is such an ordinary event now that it excites no further notice than just a short newspaper paragraph.

Sir Francis Johnson, the Chief Justice of Ontario, is dead. He was well known to early settlers in the North-west as the Recorder of Assiniboia and later as Judge Johnson of Manitoba. He will be remembered by many.

On the Queen's Birthday an American flag which was flying over the U. S. Consulate at St. Thomas was torn down by some volunteers. The matter has been reported at Washington, but it is not expected to lead to trouble as the Canadian Government is taking very energetic steps to find out and punish the offenders.

A Canadian writer, Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, received the $200 prize offered by the American Humane Education Society for the best story illustrative of "the kind or cruel treatment of domestic animals and birds in the Northern States." Miss Saunders is W. C. T. U. superintendent of Band of Mercy work in Halifax.

The Earl of Jersey, who was recently Governor of New South Wales, will represent Great Britain at the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa. Sir Henry J. Wrixon and Messrs. Nicholas Fitzgerald and Simon Fraser will represent New South Wales. Andrew J. Thynne, Queensland; and Lee Smith, New Zealand. These gentlemen are travelling from Sydney by the Arawa, now due at Vancouver, and it is hard to see how they will get through.

Whilst masons were working at a building on Amabale street, Quebec, they found a quantity of bones enclosed in a flour barrel and in a chest. A box was also found containing the skeleton of a child strung up with wires. The mass of skulls and bones proves that at least twelve skeletons were secreted there. The place where the bones were found is the attic of a shed which had been out of use for many years. It belonged to the late Hon. John Hearn, M. P. Some thirty years ago shanties of a disreputable character were kept on that spot, where soldiers and sailors of the Imperial service used to congregate. The city is all excitement over the discovery. Coroner Belleau has taken charge of the remains and will hold an investigation.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Lord Dunraven's racing cutter Valkyrie has safely crossed the Atlantic on her journey home.

Recent floods in Pennsylvania and neighbouring states have done damage to the extent of $5,000,000.

England will mediate in the quarrel between Portugal and Brazil over the escape of Admiral da Gama and other rebel officers.

The report of the Panama Canal Co. just filed at Paris recommends the payment of annuities to de Lesseps and members of his family.

The Government of France is suing the directors of the World's Fair at Chicago for $100,000, being the amount of damage done to the French exhibits by fire in the Manufactures Building.

It is reported in Dublin that General Lord Roberts, better known in the army as "Bobs," the most popular general in the service, will presently succeed Lord Wolesely as Commander-in-chief in Ireland.

At Cripple Creek the State militia has arrived on the scene and taken up a position between the angry miners and the deputies, thus preventing either party attacking the other.

In the coal states the striking miners are becoming turbulent. Seven hundred state troops are under arms at Bridgeport, Ind. The strikers have stopped traffic on several lines by destroying trestles and blowing up bridges.

The gigantic work of connecting New York with New Jersey by a bridge across the Hudson has long been contemplated. It is now taking shape and a bill giving the necessary powers has received the signature of the President.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons, has issued a further appeal for funds, without which, he says, it will be impossible to conduct the election campaign that is now immediately expected.

News of a great battle near Lake Nyassa has been received in London in which the British forces captured the notorious Slaver Makanjira, who attacked the British post Fort Maguire, with 2,000 warriors, one hundred and twenty-three slaves being killed, and a number wounded.

Emin Pasha, the African explorer, is said to have taken all his wife's money and jewels and to have deserted her before he went to Africa. She subsequently ascertained that he had turned up as Emin Pasha (his name being Edward Schnitseler), and she forced him to give her 10,000 marks.

A much larger wheel than the great Ferris wheel, which revolved in the Midway and is to be set up in New York, is building at Earl's Court, London. It is a 400-feet wheel, and will carry 2,000 people in fifty cars. Three restaurants will be built on platforms at varying heights on the supporting towers, and a big ballroom will crown the towers at the axle.

The Chinese Government does not approve of strikes among workmen. It holds that refusing to work unless certain rates are paid is high treason and promptly decapitates the strikers. No wonder John Chinaman prefers even the rough treatment he gets in Anglo-Saxon countries to the "justice" he meets with in his own Flowery Land.

Admiral da Gama having escaped from the custody of his Portuguese rescuers is now starting a new rebellion with the avowed intention of restoring the monarchy. Success or failure means a good deal to him. In one case he will be the saviour of his country, the trusted friend of the reigning monarch, honours and riches will be heaped upon him. In the other case he will be hanged. The betting is about five to two on the latter.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a two column story of the alleged grievances of Nouri, Archdeacon of Babylon, who claims to have been wrongly placed in an asylum in Oakland, Cal., by Dr. G. S. Smith, of San Francisco, and others. The archdeacon announces his intention of suing the United States Government for $5,000,000 damages, and as he was an ambassador from the Queen's Malabar subjects, he demands the intervention of Great Britain.

The St. James Gazette announces that a book written by P. J. Tynan, the famous "No. 1" of the Phœnix park (Dublin) assassination of May, 1882, will soon be published. It will give the complete history of the Irish revolutionary and parliamentary parties since 1861, including the stories of the Cavendish and Burke and other murders. It will, The St. James Gazette predicts, create a greater sensation than did the "Parnellism and Crime" publication in The London Times.

The town of Lexington, Neb., is practically in the hands of a mob of several hundreds, who threaten to lynch Wm. Thompson and Ben Hilton, two wealthy farmers, who are accused of having assaulted a 16-year-old girl. The officers got the men to jail before the mob could reach them; but Rufus Gunn, another farmer suspected of being connected with the affair, was captured and narrowly escaped lynching. He was given five minutes to save himself. The mob declares it will hang Hilton and Thompson, and if they succeed it is beleived they will make short work of several murderers also confined in jail.

In addition to gold New South Wales is becoming a producer of diamonds and other precious stones. The existence of diamonds in the colony was known as far back as 1851, but no systematic attempt at winning them was made until 1869, when a diamondiferous locality near Mudjee yielded a considerable number of stones, mostly of small size, not exceeding five or six carats. A few years afterwards several thousand small diamonds were found near Benjera. Up to the end of 1887 the number of stones found is estimated at 50,000, and they are said to be whiter and harder than the South African gems and almost equal to Brazilian. Emeralds have also been found in the northern part of the colony, one company having taken 25,000 carats from two small shafts of 100 feet and 50 feet respectively, worth $50 a carat when cut and polished.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

It will be remembered that a great sensation known as the Ardlamont Mystery was created in Scotland. A young man named Hambrough was out shooting with his tutor, Mr. Monson, and an individual named "Scott." During the day Mr. Hambrough either shot himself or was shot by some one else. "Scott," whose real name was Edward Sweeney, promptly disappeared and Mr. Monson was apprehended, and tried on a charge of murder. A verdict of "not proven" was brought in. Every effort was made to find "Scott," who it was believed could throw some light on the tragedy, even if he was not the culprit himself. But he managed to elude the police, in spite of large rewards offered for his capture and he was outlawed. He has now, however, turned up, and the following paragraph contains the latest news on the matter:

Edward Sweeney, otherwise known as "Scott," has presented a petition to the High Court of Justice in Edinburgh to clear him of the sentence of outlawry pronounced against him at the Monson trial. Intimation was duly made to the Lord Advocate, and a letter from the crown agent to the Edinburgh solicitor acknowledges receipt of copy of the petition. It may be of interest to state that although the petition is dated May 4th, Mr. Sweeney's Edinburgh agent was communicated with on April 26th, and, acting on instructions from Mr. Hutchinson, counsel was at once consulted. The fact of the petitioner's presence in Edinburgh is known to the police, but having received no instructions from the crown they do not intend to take any action. Indeed, their attitude is practically this, that up to the time of the trial they would have arrested Sweeney if he could have been got hold of, but that when the sentence of outlawry was passed on him owing to his non-appearance, further action could not be taken by them until they received a mandate from the crown officials. No motion has been made by the latter, consequently the police do not interest themselves in the matter, as, without such instructions, they are of opinion that they can do nothing. In view of the presentation of the petition, and his engagement at the Pavilion having terminated, Sweeney left London on Sunday morning for Edinburgh, but not feeling well quitted the train at Leeds, where he remained till Monday, when he left at 10.30 a. m. by the train due at the Waverly station at 3.55 p. m. Since his arrival in Edinburgh, Sweeney has been quietly doing the sights of the city and neighborhood; and among other places of interest he has visited the Court of Sessions including, of course, the Justiciary Court-room. It is his intention to remain in Edinburgh for a little, until he sees what action, if any, the crown authorities intend to take, his object being to have the present position of matters brought to a climax as soon as possible.

THE FLOODS ACROSS THE BORDER.

At Portland the water has risen to the first floor of the Board of Trade Building.

About 100 miles of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s line is under water and it is estimated that it will cost a million dollars to put it in order again. This line is leased by the Union Pacific which will have to bear the expense of the repairs.

At Marcus the Spokane Falls and Northern is completely washed out. At Seven Devils Pass over a mile of track is gone, and there are other washouts along the river. The cost of repairing the damage is estimated at $150,000. The town of Northport is almost under water. The farmers on the lowlands below Marcus are very heavy losers. All their lands being submerged.

At Boundary City all telegraphic and rail communication is cut off. The steel bridge which spans the Pend d'Oreille river was standing at last reports, though the north approach to it is gone.

At Fort Spokane the bridge is destroyed.

Tons of mail for Spokane are tied up on the Northern Pacific in spite of the exertions of the postmaster to get it in.

Besides being interrupted at Bonner's Ferry the Great Northern is flooded for 11 miles to the west of Spokane, between Wenatchee and Old Mission. But it is not expected that the repairs will occupy much time.

A large section of the long trestle bridge over the Pend d'Oreille Lake at Sand Point is floating down the river, and it is feared that it may damage the Great Northern bridge at Albany Falls.

The Calispell Valley, where there are many farms, is one immense lake. The current is swift and is carrying away houses, barns and outbuildings. The settlers with their cattle and such effects as could be hastily got together have fled to the hills.

The town of Conconully in the Okanogan County of Washington has been completely destroyed by the floods and its 700 inhabitants are now homeless. Only one life was lost.

BANQUET IN LONDON TO AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

The banquet tendered to Admiral Erben, Capt. Mahan and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, by officers of the English navy and the army and distinguished citizens of Great Britain, was held on the Queens' Birthday in St. James' hall, and was a brilliant success. The American officers were received on their arrival at the hall by a committee consisting, among others, of Lord Brassey, Viscount Galway, the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke of Leeds, and Lords Methven, Hood and Napier. The guests were first conducted into the smaller St. James' hall, which had been converted into a reception room. Here introductions took place, and all engaged in an intimate conversation for half an hour. At 8 o'clock the guests entered the banquetting hall, which was the large and well-known concert hall. As the guests entered the hall United States Ambassador Bayard and Admiral Erben were together. They were followed by Capt. Mahen and the other officers of the Chicago. At Mr. Bayard's left sat Lord George Hamilton, the chairman. Next to the chairman sat Admiral Erben and the other gentlemen. On the left were Lord Roberts, recently commander-in-chief in India, the Earl of Darnley, Viscount Sidmouth, and Lords Leconfield, Hood, Brassey and Alcester, (formerly Admiral Seymour). On the right sat the Earl of Carlisle, Captain Mahan, Admiral Hornby, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Minto and Viscount Falmouth. Four tables extending the whole length of the hall at right angles to the principal table accommodated the other guests, numbering 300. Two British naval officers escorted each officer of the Chicago to his allotted seat. The American officers were all in uniform. The other guests were in evening dress, but most of them wore orders and sashes. All the guests had buttonholes of corn-flowers and red roses, which had been placed on the tables in front of each guest. Before each guest there was a beautiful menu card or brochure. This consisted of 16 pages. The frontpiece was a monchrome engraving of the cruiser Chicago, between the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and was inscribed, "A hearty welcome to the Chicago." The second page contained portraits of Admiral Erben and Capt. Mahan, and was surmounted with a device representing clasped hands between intertwined flags, with the scroll. "Blood is thicker than water," and the couplet, "When love unites wide space divides in vain, and hands may clasp across the spreading main." Chaplain Sherman pronounced grace both before and after the banquet.

THE MINERS' DRILLING CONTEST.

"Miners' Day" was celebrated at the Midwinter Fair on May 22nd. The principal event of the day was the drilling contest, at which $1000 in prizes were awarded. The rules of the contest, heretofore published, were observed, and considerable interest was manifested. The judges were G. W. Grayson, Aug. H. Schnabel, Chas. F. Hoffman and Felix Chappelet. Lieut. A. M. Hunt was the timekeeper. This was the first rock drilling contest on the Pacific Coast. At the Denver contest last year the world's best contest was made, D. L. Jones, of Colorado, holding the single-hand record by sinking a hole eighteen and eleven sixteenths inches deep in fifteen minutes. Page and Reagan, of Butte City, Montana, held the double-team record, drilling twenty-nine and fifteen-sixteenths inches in that time. Ahearn and Rinker, of Denver, beat that time, but not in official competition, they drilling a hole thirty-one and three-eighths inches in fifteen minutes. Mr. Ahearn had the record of drilling single-handed, eighteen and three-eighths inches in fifteen minutes. He, John Coan and E. F. Durham entered for the single-hand prize. The other entries in that contest were A. Phillips, of Sutter Creek, Amador county, C. J. Martin, of Amador, and G. M. McGowan, of Silver Creek, N. M. The drilling began at four P. M. Spots were marked on the granite blocks where holes should be drilled, and positions were taken by drawing numbers from a hat. Platforms were built flush with the granite, to make the conditions as natural as possible.

E. F. Durham, of Grass Valley took the first prize of $200, and the world's championship, drilling a hole nineteen and thirty-one-thirty-seconds inches in fifteen minutes. T. J. Ahearn, of the same place, drilled nineteen and nine-sixteenths inches and took second prize of $50, both he and Durham breaking the former record.

In the contests for the double-team drilling, John Kitto and Sam Harvey, of Amador, put a hole down thirty and twenty-one-thirty-seconds inches and took first prize of $200. P. Feeney and J. Lynch, of Grass Valley, took second prize, drilling twenty-seven and five-thirty-seconds inches. Messrs. Coan and Jefford, the third team, drilled seventeen inches.

In the triple-team contest, Messrs. Jordan, Kennedy and Woods, of Grass Valley, worked a few minutes and quit, not having practised together. Messrs. Dingle, Kitto and Harvey, of Amador county, put a hole clear through the forty-inch block of Rocklin granite, and had about two inches started on a second hole when their quarter of an hour was up. They got first prize $300. Messrs. J. Feeney, P. Feeney and J. Lynch, of Grass Valley, drilled almost through the forty inches of granite in the fifteen minutes, and took second prize of $150.

The prizes were all paid immediately at the close of the contest.

A CHALLENGE TO AXEMEN.

The Puget Sound Lumberman contains a challenge to American loggers by the United Australasian Axemen's Association, of Latrobe, Tasmania. The annual exhibition at Ulverstone, Tasmania, is on November 28th and 29th next. Their programme is rather tempting for anyone who has any conceit in himself as a chopper and sawyer, namely, championship chopping match, $500; handicap chopping match, $870; and other events. They also guarantee to pay travelling expenses of two men there, namely, $250. Here is an opportunity for woodsmen. The Tasmanians have an enviable reputation as wood choppers and sawyers, and anyone who attempts to beat them will have a hard struggle. But, surely, there are two men in this great bush country able to beat the Antipodeans. The challenge is open to Washington, Oregon, California, and British Columbia, and the loggers of the east are eligible. The woods of Tasmania are mostly hardwoods, but as the exhibition is one of skill rather than endurance, this fact will cut but little figure. Anyone wishing for further particulars can get same by applying to the Lumberman.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS

The Central News says:—Later mail advices from Western Australia state that there is no abatement in the Coolgardie "gold boom." Most of the fields continue to show gold heavily, and the influx of diggers is very large, notwithstanding the issue of notices warning the men that adventurers without capital will almost certainly be disappointed. On March 27 the gold escort from Coolgardie took 1700 ounces from Perth on behalf of the banks, and of that 750 ounces were carried in the waistbelts of three diggers on the road. Two men, Mr. D. F. Driscoll and Mr. W. A. Jones, both of Sydney, arrived at Adelaide from Perth on Sunday, April 1, with 24 pounds weight of gold dug out by them with their knives in the gully at Kurualpi (Coolgardie). There were only 13 pieces of the gold, and the largest weighed 37 ounces. A public exhibition of the gold was given on the 2nd ult. Mr. Driscoll, who is an old gold miner, strongly advised that nobody should go to the Western Australian fields without capital.

A WILD IDEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—It is reported here that a company is being formed to capture 20,000 scrubby horses along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and take them to the abbatoirs at Troutville, Ore., there to be converted into oil and glue. The hides will also be turned into leather.

Commenting on the above dispatch, the Editor of the Vancouver World says:

(The foregoing was received late on Monday afternoon. If people are trying to float such a company in San Francisco it is doubtless with a view to catching suckers. There are about 100 wild horses at Deadman's Creek, some twenty miles from Kamloops, which are the outgrowth of horses turned out by the Hudson's Bay company. They were headed by a black stallion, who became very fierce and foiled all attempts at capture. These, as well as the Indian ponies in that section, suffered loss during the past winter. In the upper Fraser and Dog Creek sections there are estimated to be about 8,000 horses that have never been branded or lassoed. They are scattered all over the territory mentioned, and to round them up is a matter of impossibility. A proposition was made a few years ago to kill them off to save the ranges, but the plan was never put into execution. To get them they would have to be shot where found and utilizable parts of their carcasses conveyed long distances to the railway. The project of driving them into Oregon is beyond the pale of sensible thought. Scattered through the great Northwest there are bands of unbranded cayuses, but they are in the far north, hundreds of miles away from the railway. Near Fort Pelly, Man., there has been a band of about 1,000 for some years. Attempts were made to capture some of them, which, when successful, did not repay the effort, the animals being hard to break and of small account when broken. —Ed.)

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The following telegram has been received from Mount Vernon, Wash.: While several citizens were crossing the Skagit river in a canoe they found an old quinine bottle floating on some driftwood. It contained a paper, with the following letter inside: "Headwaters of South Fork, Cascade Creek, April 17th, 1894.—I have been in the mountains for the past three weeks snowbound, and have had nothing to eat for three days. It is impossible for me to ever get out alive. You will find me when the snow goes off. I am nearly wild. For God's sake try and save me. I have a wife in St. Paul. Her name is Mary Jacabow. In the name of God, what shall I do? Save me. (Signed) H. A. Jacabow." The point designated is about 125 miles above Mount Vernon. The snow the past winter is supposed to have been 25 feet deep. Telegrams have been sent to parties at Sauk City, 75 miles up the river, to investigate the matter.

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.

THREE FORKS

THE TERMINUS OF THE NAKUSP AND SLOCAN RAILWAY

THE SUPPLY POINT AND CENTRE OF THE SLOCAN, WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL THE MINES. SITUATED AT THE FORKS OF CARPENTER CREEK.

—FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

CHARLES J. LOEWEN, REAL ESTATE AND MINING BROKER.

605 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned tracts of land, situated in West Kootenay District, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of N. Fitzstubbs, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, Nelson:

Lot 472.—"Idaho" Mineral Claim.
Lot 473.—"St. John" Mineral claim.
Lot 482.—"Blue Jay" Mineral Claim.
Lot 698.—"Britomarte" Mineral Claim.
Lot 699.—"Chamblet" Mineral Claim.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1894.

Union Steamship Co., B. C., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND WHARF:

VANCOUVER, B. C.

VANCOUVER TO NANAIMO.—S.S. "Cutch" leaves C. P. R. Wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 1:15 p.m. Cargo at Union S.S. Co.'s wharf until 11 a. m.

NANAIMO TO VANCOUVER.—S.S. "Cutch" leaves daily (Monday excepted) at 8 a.m.

Vancouver and Northern Settlements.

S.S. Comox leaves U. S.S. Wharf every Monday at 11 a.m., for Port Neville, calling at all way ports, returning Wednesday, and on Thursday at 11 a.m. for all points as far as Shoal Bay, returning Saturday. Cargo at Company's Wharf until 9 a.m.

MOODYVILLE FERRY.

Leave Moodyville—7, 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:30 p.m.

Leave Vancouver—8, 10:15 a.m., 1:15, 3:30, 5:30 p.m.

☞ Steamers and Scows always available for Excursion, Towing and Freighting Business. Storage Accommodation on Co.'s Wharf.

W. F. TOPPING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P. O. Box 771.

WAKEFIELD MINERAL CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, as agent for the Canadian Pacific Mining and Milling Company (Foreign) Free Miner's Certificate No. 51730, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim; And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

A. D. WESTBY.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1894.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y.

All Rail to Spokane, Wash.

Leave 6.00 a.m. NELSON Arrive 5.40 p.m

Trains will now leave Nelson every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a. m., returning the same day and making close connection by S.S. Nelson with 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, 1894:—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 elegant 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. 3.
In Effect Tuesday, May 1st, 1894.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE, STEAMER COLUMBIA.
Connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway (Main Line) for points East and West.
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m,

NORTHPORT ROUTE, STEAMER COLUMBIA.
Connecting at Northport for points North and South on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m.
Leaves Northport Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

KASLO ROUTE, STEAMER NELSON.

LEAVES NELSON.	LEAVES KASLO.
Thursdays 9 a. m.	Sundays 8 a. m.
Wednesdays 5.40 p. m.	*Wednesdays 2. 30 a. m.
Fridays 9 a. m.	Thursdays 8 a. m.
Saturdays 5.40 p. m.	*Saturdays 2.30 a. m.

* Connecting with Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane and points East and West.

BONNER'S FERRY ROUTE, STEAMER SPOKANE.
Connecting with Great Northern Railway for all Eastern 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

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

For full information as to tickets, rates etc. apply at the Company's offices, Nelson, B. C.

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. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Min.

The Miner.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, for one year on receipt of two dollars. Single copies ten cents.

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

ALL COMMUNICATIONS to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

PRINTING turned out in first-rate style at the shortest notice.

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

LOOK WITHIN.

Now that news from the outside is scarce and fragmentary and we are at a loss to know what is going on around us we can turn our attention a little more closely to our own affairs. The Health Officers have recently been poking their noses into many a back-yard foul with the accumulation of years, and the result is that a great cleansing out has taken place. Certain matters connected with drainage and sewerage have also been looked after, none too soon, and altogether the sanitary condition of the town is on a far better footing than it was a month ago. We presume that this matter is not at an end yet, as at least one drain still discharges its output into what is left of the creek, and is unconnected with the main sewer. As long as Nelson remains a healthy city the system of sewerage, consisting of conducting sewage to the lake by means of wooden drains and sewers is well enough. It is better than nothing, at any rate. And that is all there is to be said about it. Should the town ever be visited by typhoid or any of its kindred fevers, or if, as is most unlikely, cholera itself should pay us a visit, then our wooden drains and flumes become instruments of destruction of the most dangerous kind. If one case of typhoid fever should occur, it would be absolutely imperative to at once take them up and burn them. Left as they are, every one connected with them would have a private and safe supply of fever always connected with his house, never turned off and absolutely uninterrupted. Let this fact be borne in mind before there is any talk of filling in, or otherwise making the present temporary system into a permanency.

Having called the attention of our private citizens to the necessity of putting their houses and back-yards into order, we presume that the authorities will at once commence to look after their part of the business. We allude to the roads and streets. There is an old old story pointing the moral in this case with which our readers are well acquainted. It relates to the desirability of removing a beam from ones own eye before urging ones brother to remove the mote in his. We would point out that it is not desirable to use streets as water courses, though we know of one city where this is done, with disastrous results. After every heavy rain Stanley street becomes the bed of a small torrent which comes tearing down the cutting between the two hotels and does considerable damage to the filling in below, by making canyons in its sides. In Josephine street a small and continuous stream of water that appears to rise in the Fire Hall or thereabouts, is becoming almost a picturesque cascade as it cuts out the sandy soil of the street on the eastern side into fantastic shapes. If it were contemplated to turn this part of the town into a a pleasure garden it might be left to add its attractions to the other natural beauties of the scene. But as Josephine street is one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city it is time this stream is properly dealt with. The cutting on the road to the wharf is disgraceful, and especially so in view of the ample means of repairing it at hand. On its sides are banks of gravel and in the jail hard by are persons whose fate compels them temporarily to work for other people's advantage. True, weeding gardens is perhaps a more congenial and interesting occupation than playing with a pick and shovel, but it should, we think, be served like pudding after the heavier part of the business is completed.

DANGEROUS GROUND.

Sir Oliver Mowat, who has been for twenty years Premier of the Province of Ontario, opened the new election campaign at London last week. Sir Oliver's government has been, and is, so popular that he had little to say, but there was a very large straw, which coming as it did at the opening of his speech shows that a very strong wind is blowing in Ontario. Sir Oliver commenced by saying that the time had come when an experiment in prohibition should be tried, and he believed there would be no difficulty in enforcing it. The latter part of this declaration we simply do not believe. Sir Oliver is an old man and a wise one and all around him experiments in prohibition have been going on for years and are still going on, and it is a notorious fact that everywhere there is the greatest difficulty in enforcing it. So great is this difficulty that it is not too much to say that it has overcome all efforts to enforce it. Perhaps the people of Ontario may be more lamblike than any other people and may submit more tamely to the yoke placed upon them by a ramping minority than other people do, or having more experience than their premier pretends to have they may quietly submit, well knowing that they will be able to get as much whiskey as they want whatever laws may be passed. But Sir Oliver's speech shows that there must be a very large and influential portion of the people of Ontario in favour of prohibition, so large indeed that the veteran premier is willing to do all sorts of foolish things, or at any rate to say them, to secure their votes. Mr. Gladstone was a far stronger man than Sir Oliver Mowat, but he wrecked his party and forced his own retirement by making a false issue, Home Rule, a step to power. Sir Oliver probably knows his own business best, but outsiders generally see the best of the game, and we should not be surprised, if he is forced to rely on such a broken reed as prohibition, that his lease of power is well nigh at an end.

A SIMPLE FRAUD.

Our readers will remember that there has been a good deal of talk recently over some faulty armour plates supplied by the great firm of Andrew Carnegie & Co. to the United States Navy. It was said that these plates were found to be full of blowholes, a common occurence in careless work, and these holes had been filled up with putty and painted. The matter was trivial and might have been the job of some workman or foreman to avoid dismissal for faulty workmanship, but it was enough for the scandal loving papers of the States to work up into a big thing. But while wrestling with this gnat they did not see the great camel that jumped up and slunk away, unnoticed amidst the racket.

Amongst other work, according to the San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, which the firm undertook for the government some years ago, was some involving the installation of a special plant. As is not unusual in such cases the cost of the plant was permitted to be included in the cost of the job. By and by the government and all its officials retired in accordance with the absurd plan adopted by our neighbours, and a new lot came in. After a time some more work of this special kind was required and Messrs. Carnegie very kindly undertook the job at "previous prices." Of course the new officials knew nothing about how these prices were arrived at. It was enough for them to look them up and see the total, and the job was done and paid for. It now appears that under successive administrations this work has been done several times at "previous prices," the plant as a result having been paid for several times over. The matter has come to light under the scrutiny of a parliamentary committee. No wonder Andrew Carnegie is one of the richest men in the States, but people are wondering who else is "in" it. Knowing the usual course they refuse to believe that those innocent officials did not know more than they pretend to and there is supposed, and very justly, to be boodle in it somewhere.

GOLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Sam Livingston, the veteran Alberta rancher, has just made a prospecting trip from Calgary to Medicine Hat. The party had a good sized boat, fitted up with the usual prospector's outfit and plenty of provisions, and they commenced regular prospecting at Blackfoot crossing, prosecuting it at likely points along the Bow and South Saskatchewan rivers until they reached Medicine Hat.

Mr. Livingston, in the course of a talk, stated that they had met with most encouraging prospects—much better, indeed, than any that had been found on the North Saskatchewan. "Along the 340 miles of our trip," said he, "we found four or five 'colors' wherever we struck gravel strata, and that was everywhere where we tried. The gravel was found at varying depths on the ridges along the course of the river, but in every instance where we came on the gravel, we found it to be "pay dirt." How the gold, and the gravel containing it, came there, I do not pretend to say. This much I am sure of, that it did not come from the mountains. My idea is that it was laid there by the ice in some remote age, but where the ice picked it up is, of course, impossible to tell. Strips of such gravel, containing free gold of a fine quality, are found all the way from the head of the Peace river to Bear's Paw mountain by the Sweet Grass Buttes.

"As regards coal, we found any quantity of it and in places where there is no indication of its existence given on the government maps. In fact, the bed of the river in many places consists entirely of coal, and good coal at that."

Mr. Livingston's partners on the trip were his son John Livingston, Harry Rawlinson of Rawlinson Bros., of Keith, Dan Carey and Oliver Lambert. John Donahue, of the Windsor hotel, Calgary, is also interested with the others in their prospecting.

In regard to Lord Rosebery's celerity in movements, just now so much talked about, I met to-day, says the London correspondent of the Liverpool Post, a gentleman of the late Lord Granville's staff when Lord Granville held the Foreign Office portfolio. He told me that when Lord Granville was a young man he was asked to dine with the Prince Consort and the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and, forgetting the dinner, he had five minutes to dress and reach the palace. He got into his brougham somewhere in South Audley street as an ordinary gentleman, and stepped out at the portals of the palace a fully dressed Privy Councillor. Within the time he had to draw on silk stockings, knee breeches, silver-buckled shoes, and a short, gold embroidered tunic, buttoned, luckly, to the throat. I myself knew Mr. Glakstone, some ten years since, to leave Downing street for St. Jame's Palace for a levee, stepping into his brougham in ordinary dress and coming out of it on arrival at the palace, in the gorgeous uniform of Prime Minister.

JOB PRINTING AT THE MINER.

The sitting of the Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, advertised to be held at Nelson on Tuesday, 19th June, 1894, is hereby postponed until further notice.

T. H. GIFFEN,
Registrar.

Nelson, 15th June, 1894.

W. A. JOWETT
MINING & REAL ESTATE BROKER
INSURANCE and . . .
COMMISSION AGENT.
VICTORIA ST., NELSON, B. C.

ESTATE McEACHREN & CO.
(HOTEL SLOCAN.)
IN LIQUIDATION.

A meeting of the creditors and all interested will be held at the Hotel Slocan in Kaslo on Friday, June 15th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the assignee and to instruct the assignee in regard to the further management of the estate.

G. O. BUCHANAN,
ASSIGNEE.

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.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

119 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

GUNSMITHS AND MACHINISTS

Importers of all kinds of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION. BASE BALL GOODS, FISHING TACKLE, RODS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, MINERS' GLASSES, COMPASSES, MAGNETS, ETC. . . . .

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, of the Agricultural Department of B. C., has been requested to send a collection of *small samples* of ores from the West Kootenay mines to the Technological Museum of Sydney, New South Wales.

All mine owners and others interested in attracting mining men and capital to this District are asked to send small specimens (labelled) from their properties to THE EDITOR OF THE MINER, who will forward them to Mr. Anderson.

—TO THE—

Electors of the South Riding

—OF—

WEST KOOTENAY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested at a large and influential meeting of the electors of Nelson, and also by a requisition signed by a large number of the citizens of Kaslo, to stand as a candidate in the Government interest at the forthcoming Provincial Election, I desire to signify my acceptance of the nomination and to thank those who have proffered me the honour. To them and to the electors generally I wish to say that, if elected, I will give careful attention to all matters coming within the sphere of legislation and to the best of my ability protect and promote the interests of the district and the province.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,
G. O. BUCHANAN.

MAIL NOTICES.

Until further notice mails will close at Nelson as follows:

For Canada (including Vancouver Island and Vancouver City) via Revelstoke, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at.....3.30 p. m.
Money Orders and Registered Matter 3 p. m.

For the United States, Vancouver Island and Vancouver City, via Spokane, Tuesdays and Fridays at.....8 p. m.

For Kaslo, Watson, Three Forks and Kootenay Lake Points:
Tuesdays and Fridays at.....8.30 a. m.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at.....5 p. m.

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

ALL PLACER CLAIMS in this District legally held may be laid over from the 15th day of October, 1893, until the 1st day of July, 1894.

W. J. GOEPEL,
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, 10th October, 1893.

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

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.

Qualification and Registration

—OF—

PROVINCIAL VOTERS.

SOUTH RIDING WEST KOOTENAY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894," I shall hold a Court of Revision at Court House, Nelson, on the eleventh day of June, 1894, for the purpose of hearing the claims of any persons who allege that their names have been improperly struck off or omitted from the List of Voter's for the South Riding of the Electoral District of West Kootenay.

W. J. GOEPEL,
Collecter.

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;

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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

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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,
Agent.

Nelson, July 17, 1893.

CUSTOMS BLANKS
- FOR SALE AT THE -
MINER OFFICE.

THE WORKING EXPENSES OF GOLD MINING.

It is hardly necessary to point out to those mining investors who have followed with an intelligent interest the recent course of auriferous mining that cheap production is becoming more and more the chief element of success in that branch of enterprise. Formerly, the primary element of profitable working was the richness of a mine, but this has so far been relegated to a secondary position that many poor mines are now paying dividends, whilst others, with a larger percentage of gold to the ton, are being worked at a loss. The days of nuggets and free gold seem to have vanished for ever, and the prospects of a mine are to be measured less by the number of pennyweights or ounces of gold to the ton of quartz than by the efficiency by which the treatment of low grade or refractory quartz is accomplished, and the influence of general conditions in producing a low rate of working expenses. The strongest indication of this tendency is afforded in the investment of millions of money in the Transvaal deep levels upon the strength merely of specimens, and those of low grade ores, extracted by the diamond drill. The banket formation of gold seems, in the uniformity of its yield, to bear more relation to coal mining than to any other branch of the metalliferous industry. What is more, we seem at present to be only upon the threshold of its exploitation, and we cannot tell to what an insignificant amount of the precious metal the payable proportion in auriferous quartz may be ultimately reduced. It must be remembered that gold mining invention has not been confined to the Witwatersrandt, although we have heard of most of its achievements there. In the Ural Mountains a great deal has been done to open new possibilities for the treatment of refractory pyritic ores, and attention has lately been largely directed to the same subject in Australia. Still, besides the large field for scientific mining which is opening up in Western Australia, there is no doubt plenty of room for the application of improved processes on the old gold fields of New South Wales and Victoria. Australian gold mining was spoiled as a field for the cultivation of economical methods by the richness of the earlier finds. It is curious that Australian miners have contributed hardly anything to the vast body of technical progress which has been made on the Witwatersrandt. The remarkable achievements carried out there have been almost entirely due to American and European experts. In India, again, where the loss of shareholders' money and the forsaking of old gold fields have been due to wrong treatment of low grade and refractory ores, the lesson of the South African auriferous industry is now being taken to heart. Over a large part of the gold fields of India somewhat the same geological conditions as those which have proved so fertile on the Witwatersrandt would appear to prevail. With such enormous deposits of poor ore in nearly all parts of the world, there is ample scope for the carrying on of a mining industry, by economical means, upon a remunerative scale. New coal fields also are being opened up in many parts of the world, so that the question of fuel supply promises to resolve itself into a very simple one. Then in the actual operations of mining an important economy is likely to result from the competition which has lately entered into the supply of blasting explosives. The Dynamite Trust is menaced from several quarters, and in particular the American producers threaten a very formidable competition against the European monopoly. A serious item in the expenses of up-to-date gold mining has been the expenditure upon cyanide of potassium, the chemical required in the treatment of "tailings" by the MacArthur-Forrest process. Not only is the validity of the patents, and the consequent payment of royalties to the company which possess it, in dispute before the courts of law, but chemical manufacturers in Europe are awakening to the wide demand for cyanide in various parts of the world. They are going in for producing it against the very small circle who have hitherto monopolised its manufacture, and within the past month or two the price has fallen, at the very introduction of this new element of rivalry into the business, 20 per cent. This is a most important matter for companies working low grade ores, and the present decline will very probably mean giving concerns, which are not at present paying anything to their shareholders, the opportunity of earning dividends. The tendency towards cheaper treatment of gold ores is, indeed, striking. Not the least powerful of its manifestations is the disposition to employ huge capitals to work enormous properties, by which much saving both in the technical and the administrative work is secured. It seems as if before long a ridiculously small, nay infinitesimal, content of gold will become profitable wherever the management is capable, and the purchase of the property in the first instance has been carried out with due regard to the interests of shareholders.—*Mining Journal.*

The bullet proof coat, the invention of a German tailor named Dowe has been put to satisfactory tests in London in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and other military authorities. The question, however, remains unsolved whether a soldier would not be floored and seriously injured by the impact if the cuirass was in contact with his body.

PUBLIC DRILLS.

In furtherance of our remarks in a recent issue on the benefit that this district would derive from drills provided by the government for private use, we publish the following letter from the secretary of Mr. Reid, the Victorian Minister of Defence, to the mayor of Port Arthur. This letter indicates the methods adopted in Australia to assist the mining industry.

C. P. R. TRAIN,
FORT WILLIAM, May 21st, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—Your telegram of the 14th inst. duly reached Mr. Reid, being delivered at the Glacier Station on our journey westward. The different governments which have been in power in our colony (Victoria) have assisted in developing the mining in two ways, viz:

(1) By annual grants to mining companies duly registered under the law and actually engaged in working their auriferous leases, also to companies of working prospectors who are engaged in testing new ground (shallow sinking) for minerals.

(2) By granting the use of diamond drills to test, by means of deep bores, and either in new or old auriferous land, whether payable stone or alluvial gold exists.

Although our chief metal is gold, it will be understood that our mining regulations providing for this government assistance may be read to include any valuable metal or mineral, thus it was for many years believed that black coal in payable seams did not exist in Victoria, but by the use of drills, and by encouraging prospectors to sink for coal, exceedingly valuable fields, both of black and brown coal, have been discovered, chiefly in our mountainous province, Gippsland.

The diamond drills are the property of the government, and are controlled by our mines department. The foreman and staff of men allotted to each drill are also in government employ.

As a rule no drill is sent to a locality where the residents wish a test made until the government geologist has visited the spot and tested it. If his report is favourable and a drill can be spared it is sent, applications being as a rule taken in rotation as well as in order of importance.

Many valuable discoveries have been made by means of these drills. In one instance very rich deposits of alluvial gold were found after the bore had passed through an enormously thick bed of igneous rock (basalt). No practical miner would have looked for gold in such a neighbourhood. The result of the discovery was a new impetus to mining in the district, and shareholders in the mines started and obtained for a long period very handsome dividends.

Mr. Reid and myself have been absent from Victoria since December last, and I cannot tell you what is the present government vote in aid of mining. It used to be £80,000 a year, but this large sum had to be cut down owing to the necessity for retrenchment.

Any further particulars you may require I will endeavour to supply on your writing to me Rideau Club, Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. MACKAY.

Geo. T. Marks, Mayor,
Port Arthur.

Sich's Corner

VANCOUVER, B. C.

BUXTON & RODNEY

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

TOBACCONISTS

Agents for the celebrated **L. & CO.** (Loewe & Co.) B. B. B., and other best English Briar Root Pipes.

A large stock of "OWN MAKE" Pipes Tobaccos of all kinds and all smoker's requisites kept on hand.

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ARMIT & RASHDALL,

Mining Brokers.

Conveyancing, Notaries Public
Mining Abstracts.

Complete lists of existing Mining locations

NEW DENVER, B. C.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other **devices combined.** They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination **by mail.** 27 patents to overcome **DEFORMITY** Ill. book free
CHARLES CLUTHE.
134 King St. W., Toronto

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.

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, vessls 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,
ap12 *Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.*

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 subject 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

THE OLD RELIABLE

BAKER STREET,
NELSON, B. C.

STILL TO THE FRONT!

NO FEAR OF FAMINE!

We have on hand several tons of first-class Hams, Bacon and Butter. Also car loads of Flour, Sugar, Salt Fish, Canned Meats, Etc. Whilst for the refreshment of the inner man we have Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ale, Schlitz Beer, Guinness' Stout, Walker's celebrated brands of Canadian Whiskey, also the finest brands of Imported Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

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AGENTS FOR

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REAL ESTATE,

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Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up

Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.

NEW SUITINGS. NEW TROUSERINGS.

Fred. J. Squire, the Nelson Tailor, has just received a large consignment of

Spring Goods

Call and inspect the New Patterns and Styles.

Fred. J. Squire, Baker Street, Nelson.

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.