LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, AUG 1 1894 VICTORIA, B. C.

The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

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

WHOLE NUMBER 205. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, July 21, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS.

PRICES OF METALS.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1894.

Silver 62⅝.
Lead 3.10.

Owing to some interruption to the telegraph service we were unable to give a silver quotation last week. The price of silver the week before (6th July) was 62½.

NEW DENVER.

A large body of high grade ore has been struck on the Wellington claim.

NAKUSP.

Sam Hill, the man who is accused of shooting Cultus Jim, an Indian, several weeks ago, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500.

A trail to Barton City, the new town on the Cariboo Creek diggings, is being made by the government at a cost of $500.

At Cariboo Creek the water is still too high for much work to be done and men are squatting on their claims fighting mosquitos. Several good looking pieces of quartz float have been found and exhibited in Nakusp.

WANETA.

July 19, 1894.

(From our own correspondent.)

Steady work is going on at Trail Creek mines. The camp has now a pay-list of some $5000 per month, and the new town of Thompson is reaping the benefit. The population numbers at least 150 persons and there appears to be the usual lavishness in the spending of wages incident to a successful mining camp. Col. Peyton returned to the Le Roi on Wednesday and reports everything proceeding to his satisfaction.

The unfortunate litigation between the proprietors of the Nickle Plate is retarding the development of one of the finest properties in the district.

Fred. Ritchie is now engaged in the survey of the claims around the O.K. on Sheep Creek and expects to be occupied fully six weeks longer.

On the Salmon River the opening of the placer mining season has not been accompanied by any particular activity. Mr. Litchfield, who has bought the Homestake claim from R. Downs, is, however, carefully prospecting the claim on a large scale with a view to putting in pumping machinery if justified. Mr. Litchfield was managing for Messrs. Gorkow, Sutro & McCormick on their placer claims. Work has, however, been shut down waiting the return of Mr. Gorkow with further capital.

The track of the N. & F. S. railroad is now in good running order, and the run is often made in two hours. On the S. F. & N. the road will be completed to Northport next week, which will save the long haul of freight by wagon at the Seven Devils. Only a small handful of men are at work on the serious damage near here and there is little chance of the services of the steamer being dispensed with for months to come. The greatest difficulty is experienced in finding funds to pay the wages, the cost of repairs being estimated at some $50,000 or $60,000. The labor in the soft sand which fills the air and in the intense heat is most trying, but plenty of men are found in the States to take the job at $1.50 per day, receiving at the month's end a time check for 60 or 90 days, which they cash at a discount of 10 or 12½ per cent.

MINING TRANSFERS.

NEW DENVER.

July 4th.—"Mocking Bird,"—Sale by A. Sproat of F. Mallerby interest to B. Squire.

July 4th.—"Argosy,"—J. Delaney to A. S. Reed, the whole, $300.

July 4th.—"Saturn,"—R. J. Jennings to E. L. Tate, ½ interest, $200.

July 6th.—Alamo, Ivy Leaf, ½ interest, Twin Lakes. N. D. Moore gives notice that he is acting as agent for A. B. Humphreys, L. A. Moore, J. G. Williams, J. Cox, J. L. Washburn, S. T. Michaud and M. H. Butehart, with liberty to transfer to Alamo Mining Co. without consultation.

July 7th.—"Western,"—R. J. Kirkwood to Hann, ½ interest, $200.

July 9th.—"Corbett,"—E. S. Steele to name not given, ⅓ interest, $700.

NELSON.

July 16th.—"May and Jennie" (on Forty-nine Creek) W. P. Robinson (sheriff) to John Campbell and John Paterson, $105. "Sundown,"—Antoine J. Beeker to George H. Colwell, ½ interest, $1. "Sundown"—Geo. H. Colwell bonds five-sixth interest to C. N. Park, $10,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

BIRTH.—At Nelson, July 18th, the wife of John Scoley of a son.

Services will be held in the English church to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p.m.

Mr. C. D. Porter of Spokane came in on Wednesday night's train and left again his morning for Spokane.

Mr. R. E. McConnell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived from Ottawa with his assistants on Saturday last and left again for the Slocan by the Ainsworth on Wednesday.

The subject of the address at the Methodist church to-morrow morning will be "Union the Basis of Strength and of Success." In the evening the subject will be "The Richest Vein ever Struck in Kootenay or anywhere else." The services will be as usual at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. in the schoolroom.

The moonlight excursion to Pilot Bay last night was very well attended, upwards of 150 people availing themselves of the opportunity to take a delightful trip. On arrival at Pilot Bay a large room in the old hotel was found decorated and ready for dancing. Several visitors had found their way down from Ainsworth and other towns on the lake, and a most enjoyable evening was passed. Refreshments were provided by Mr. Hendryx and other residents at Pilot Bay. The party got back to Nelson about 3 a.m., and the affair should result in a considerable addition to the school funds.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The trial of Hugh Lynn for the murder of Green and Taylor at Savory Island last fall was begun at Vancouver on Tuesday last.

At New Westminster some one obtained access to the ballot boxes that were awaiting the final count and spoilt 44 votes that had been recorded for Mr. Kitchen at Chilliwack. The deed was discovered when the other ballot boxes were brought in before the final count. Mr. Kitchen only won his seat by 23 and if the spoiling of these 44 papers is allowed to stand it would result in the election of Mr. Cawley, the government candidate. That gentleman, however, repudiates the deed and has petitioned the Lieut.-Governor to validate the spoilt papers.

The ups and downs of a miner's life are well illustrated, says the Colonist, in the career of William Barker, for whom the town of Barkerville was named, and whose funeral takes place to-day from the Old Men's Home, where for months he has lain seriously ill. The deceased was a native of Cornwall, and in early life a sailor; he came to British Columbia in '58, one of his shipmates on the long voyage round being the veteran Robert Ridley, who also shared with him the adventures and varying fortunes of his life in the mines. In partnership with the late Bob Dexter, Barkers profits for a few months ran into thousands of dollars a day, but so free was he with his money that he saved nothing for his declining years. To "Bill Barker" belonged the honor of sinking the first shaft "below the canyon," and at one time his fortune was counted by the hundreds of thousands.

News has just come from Camp McKinney that the results of the operations on the Amelia and Cariboo quartz claims which, after lying idle for seven years, had work started on them this spring, are proving extremely satisfactory. They are owned by Monaghan, King, Macaulay & Co., who have a ten stamp mill erected, with ore-crusher and concentrator of the latest pattern, and are now arranging to put in Frue vanners. The ore is free milling gold, and the results of the clean-ups have been wonderfully good. A depth of 200 feet has been reached, the ore steadily increasing in richness. At Fairview, the Morning Star is showing up a large body of paying free milling gold ore, and altogether the outlook in the district is remarkably bright.

The destruction of three bridges over the Kettle river by the floods did not long inconvenience the settlers, as at once steps were taken to construct ferries to facilitate traffic. The old steamer Okanagan on Okanagan Lake is being fitted up to run on Dog lake to the south. A new steamer is being constructed by Mr. Cousens to run from Okanagan lake to Dog lake to connect with the steamer Okanagan. This will with the steamer Aberdeen make unbroken steamer connection from Okanagan Landing to the Falls. With the construction of the wagon road the main trunk road from Okanagan Falls to Boundary creek will open up connection with the interior, and give an inlet and outlet for settlers in bringing the trade to the Canadian side.—*Colonist.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

Assays of ore taken near Mannora, Ontario, give $94 of gold to the ton.

It is reported that gold has been found near Nappan.

The Hon. W. Laurier will shortly pay a visit to British Columbia.

The prorogation of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa was expected to take place on Wednesday last.

A 'bus proprietor in Toronto has been summoned for running his vehicle on Sunday.

The warehouse of the Standard Oil Co. at Glenboro, Man., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed.

The Ontario government is about to purchase two diamond drills for exploration purposes. One will be kept at Toronto and the other at Rat Portage.

The Hon. Mr. Sutter, representative of New South Wales at the Colonial Conference, has presented a photograph of Sydney, six feet by two, to the Earl of Aberdeen.

In Quebec the immigration officers have received the names of 300 anarchists who will attempt to land in Canada. A wide look out for them will be kept and they will be sent back to Europe if detected.

Albert Spring's hotel, Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, has been completely destroyed by fire. Sixty guests barely escaping with their lives and lost all their belongings.

The firm of Tasse, Wood & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have been robbed of about 25,000 cigars by two shipping clerks who stole them from the warehouse and sold them to retail dealers in the city.

In addition to the large shipments of lumber from British Columbia, deals are being shipped from Quebec to Australia. There are no soft woods in the southern continent.

Lord Randolph Churchill and his wife are expected to arrive in a few days at Montreal where they will be the guests of Sir William Van Horne. They intend to make an extended tour of Canada and it is possible that they will visit Nelson.

A report has reached Winnipeg that a mishap had befallen Tyrrell's exploring party, which left Winnipeg three weeks ago to explore the barren lands in the north. The report states that all the gear and instruments carried in canoes had been lost by a capsize in portaging a river, and that Tyrrell and his companions had a narrow escape from drowning. Most of their provisions were also lost.

A sensational abortion case will come before the courts at Montreal shortly. The police magistrate was called from the police court last week to take the dying deposition of Louise Davis, a young French Canadian woman, who confessed having undergone an abortion. The authorities refuse to disclose the facts of the confession until further proceedings are taken. The party implicated is said to be a prominent member of parliament, and sensational developments are expected.

In the supplementary estimates which were brought down at Ottawa on the 12th, are the following items: Victoria Drill Hall, $5000; Victoria post office, $51,000; Quarantine station, $10,000; Protection of banks of river at Golden, $500; East Kootenay, river improvements between Canal Flat and Fort Steele, $5000. Columbia River, protection works at Revelstoke (government of B. C. to contribute a like amount,) $5000. Fraser River, $5000; Ashcroft and Barkerville Telegraph line, $1000; Indian girl school, Alberni, $1500; Industrial school at Lytton, $5000; Church of England hospital at Lytton, $400; Industrial school at Williams' Lake, $2000; Judges circuit allowances, $500 (additional); Drill Hall at New Westminster, $5000.

The Canadian team of Riflemen at Bisley have made a good beginning. A telegram to the Toronto Empire says: There was very good shooting in spite of the variable winds and rain, which fell during a great part of the afternoon. In the Jeffrey prize contest, two Canadians, Pte. Milligan, of the 48th, Pte. Hayhurst, of the 13th, made the highest possible, which is remarkably good shooting at 500 yards under adverse circumstances, and to make it still better Pte. Milligan followed it up with three "bulls" to decide the tie. There were no less than four other Canadians who made scores of 34 in this match. Quartermaster-Sergeant Ogg, of the Guelph Field Battery, did remarkably well, scoring 34 in two matches at 600 and 300 yards, and 31 in another at 200 yards. In the second match referred to two others, Sergeant-Major Case, of Halifax, and Staff-Sergeant King, of the 45th, also made 34 each, and, strange to say, in the Association Cup contest, they made exactly the same scores. Altogether it must be admitted that the Canadians have done well for a start.

The Toronto World is responsible for the following remarkable story: A minature cyclone which passed over Peterboro' a few days ago had a most singular and startling effect on the centre of the three islands in the channel of Stoney Lake, about a half mile from Lakefield. Shortly after the storm had subsided the island was observed by the villagers to be slowly but steadily moving towards the shore with the current, and to the astonishment of all it presently moored itself about 40 or 50 yards from the wharf, directly opposite the Tremont House. The island has always heretofore been regarded as a fixture, and is composed of seemingly solid ground, on which is a luxuriant growth of grass. No one can understand or attempt to explain the phenomenon though the internal arrangements of the island must have been out of gear for some time. as lately waterspouts have been noticed rising from it to quite a considerable height in the air. Mr. Bowman of the Tremont has an idea of fixing the island up for campers, but until there is some assurance of its remaining where it now is, it will hardly be occupied by any tenants.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

At last advices 66 new cases of cholera were reported in St. Petersburg in one day, seventeen of which proved fatal.

Lord Russell of Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, has succeeded Lord Coleridge as Lord Chief Justice of England.

At Chicago a caisson of artillery exploded on the Grand Boulevard, killed two artillerymen and one trooper instantly and wounded many others. The ammunition which blew up was shrapnel and other shell and cartridges carried in chests in the gun limbers.

Pendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison at Chicago, has at last been proved sane and hung as he deserved to be. He committed the murder in October last and it has thus taken about nine months to hang him for it.

In view of the sudden influx of anarchists to England, Lord Salisbury has introduced an Alien's Bill giving the Home Secretary power to expel any foreigner at his discretion. The bill is at present under the consideration of the Cabinet.

A powerful syndicate has been started in London to organize an exhibition which shall totally eclipse the World's Fair at Chicago. Old England is waking up. She already has a tower that overtops the Eiffel, and a "wheel" about twice as big as the Ferris wheel. There is life (and plenty of it) in the old dog yet.

W. Smith was held up and robbed of $42 at 11 o'clock on the night of July 7th at Yakima by two masked men in the vicinity of Paul's lumber yard. One man threw his arms around him while the other choked him. Both wore masks and were strong, heavy men. There is no clue as yet, Smith having just notified the police.

The passenger steamer Vladimir, bound from Sebastopol for Odessa, came into collision with an Italian steamer near Eupatoria, a town of Russia, on the western coast of the Crimea. The Vladimir was so badly injured that she sank. Some of the passengers were saved, but fully 75 persons were drowned. The name of the Italian steamer is the Columbia.

A ship's carpenter named Thomas J. Bowes, who was a boarder at a lodging-house on the corner of Fourth and Bluxome streets, San Francisco, suddenly left the dining-room one night last week, saying he was ill. He went into the barroom and took a drink, and in a minute or two was seen to stagger into a small card-room off the saloon. Friends went to his assistance, but when they reached Bowes, he was dead.

Erastus Wiman has been admitted to bail in the sum of $30,000. It has always been supposed that there is more in this case than meets the eye, and it is expected that very sensational facts will shortly come out. Mr. Wellman, the prosecuting counsel is a debtor to Mr. Wiman for several thousand dollars and was at one time on very intimate terms with him. It was supposed that Erastus Wiman's daughter would become Mrs. Wellman.

Lord Rosebery, in his reply to the letter sent him by the Anti-Gambling League, protesting against horse racing, says: "My position is simply this: Like Cromwell, whose official position was higher than mine, and the strictness of whose principles cannot be questioned, I possess a few race horses, and I am glad when one of these happens to be a good one."

The Prince of Wales' Yacht Britannia is beating the American Yacht Vigilant every time she meets her. On the 10th she beat her easily over a 50-mile course on the Clyde, and on the next day she beat her again by 21 minutes 21 seconds actual time, and 24 minutes 21 seconds corrected time. There is little doubt that the Prince owns the fastest yacht in the world. The Britannia has now beaten the Vigilant six times in succession.

John Calderwood, president of the miners' union at Cripple Creek, for whom the authorities have been looking ever since the troubles there, surrendered at Colorado Springs to Under Sheriff Brisban. Calderwood has been in hiding in Denver ever since he came here with Governor Waite, at which time all trace of him was lost. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and went to his home in Cripple Creek. Calderwood is charged with inciting to riot, murder, etc.

The murder of President Carnot and the attempt on the life of Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, were determined on at Cette, a small seaport in France on the Gulf of Lyons. Cette is frequented by foreigners of all kinds, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Maltese, and forms a very convenient place for the scoundrels of all nations. It is naturally closely watched by the police, who are much blamed for their carelessness in not spotting these plots.

There are contradictory reports going about as to the health of the Pope. It is said in Vienna that his position is alarming and the cardinals have been warned to be ready to repair to Rome at a moment's notice. On the other hand from Rome itself comes the news that in spite of the unusual heat His Holiness is in good health. He is reported to be much exercised at the spread of anarchy in Europe and rioting in America. Great precautions are taken to prevent the possibility of a bomb outrage at the Vatican. Pope Leo XIII. was born at Carpiento in March 1810, and is consequently in his 85th year.

An outrage has just been committed on two ladies, membe s of the American Mission to China, at Canton. Miss Brember and Miss Halverston were walking in Honam when they came across a dying Chinaman. The two ladies at once did what they could. One fetched a cup of tea, which she gave to the man while the other held a smelling bottle to his nose. In spite of their well meant efforts the man died. A crowd collected and the "foreign devils" were accused of poisoning him. The ladies were set upon and were only rescued wounded and naked by some members of the customs staff.

At Oakland on July 16, shortly after noon, a freight train was started from the yards on the mole. At the seventh street crossing the non-union men in charge of the train found themselves at the mercy of a mob of strikers. The strikers managed to climb aboard and cut the airbrake. The train was stalled and the rioters, who soon swarmed about, had drawn all the coupling pins. Then a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry came down on the mob. The cavalrymen used their sabres and clubbed with their pistols and the foot soldiers, prodded freely with their bayonets. In the struggle two shots were fired by the soldiers, though no one was hit. The strikers were finally put to flight.

As the Prince and Princess of Wales were driving in an open carriage near London the other day, they were somewhat alarmed, in view of the present anarchist outrages, when a man rushed violently from the crowd and hurled a parcel into their carriage. When opened it was found to contain nothing but a bunch of flowers. The man was arrested and explained that he had no intention of alarming the royal couple, but had only meant to present the flowers to them. In the present state of public feeling in England in the matter of anarchist outrages, people will do well to refrain from playing practical jokes of this kind on two such public favourites as the Prince and Princess.

Russia does not appear to favor the prospect of Corea falling into the hands of Japan. She prefers the peninsula to remain under the present weak and semi-independent government. Russia has at present no harbors on the Pacific that are not frozen in the winter and has for long had her eye on securing the required accommodation by means of an alliance with Corea. In order to check the Russian advances, England it is said is inclined to stand by Japan. Within the last month there have been two incidents either of which might have brought on a war. The settlement of affairs in Morocco was one, the Congo Treaty another. And now here is a third. All small things in their way and always with England on one side and France and Russia on the other.

Mr. Keir Hardie, Socialist and Labor agitator, seems to have made a fool of himself in the House of Commons over the vote of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of her great grandson. He is reported as follows: James Keir Hardie frequently interrupted the Chancellor of the Exchequer during his introduction of the motion of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of a son to the Duke of York, which, he said, elevated to importance an event of every day occurrence. When the House of Commons, representing the nation, were asked to join in such congratulations, it was not calculated to raise the dignity of the members in the eyes of the nation, and he, therefore, protested against the motion. It was also unworthy of the House of Commons that a Cabinet Minister, a member of the House, should be present on such occasions. The custom was a relic of the past and ought to be abandoned. It was a matter of small concern to him whether the future monarch was a genuine article or spurious. He also referred to the Duke of York's alleged morganatic marriage.

Cries of "Order!" "Withdraw!" etc.

Mr. Hardie declined to withdraw his remarks and continued saying that he had a right to ask what particular blessing the Royal Family had conferred upon the nation that the House should be asked to take part in this motion.

Col. Sanderson moved that the House refuse to hear Mr. Hardie any further.

Mr. Hardie, resuming, alluded to the Prince of Wales as being sometimes seen in the gallery of the House and sometimes on the race track.

The Speaker directed Mr. Hardie to confine his remarks to the resolution.

Mr. Hardie then challenged a division on the motion.

The House was cleared and the motion reputs, when it was carried without a division.

MINING REPORT.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held at Victoria on Friday 13th. The following is an extract from the annual report dealing with

MINING.

The output of coal during the year 1893 was 978,294 tons, against 826,355 tons during the previous year. The exports were 768,917 tons, and the balance was consumed locally. Our coal retains its hold on the San Francisco market and 490,679 tons were taken by that city during the last year. The mines gave employment to 2,844 hands, and the miners earned from $2.75 to $5.00 per day. The excellent relations existing between the owners and miners and the practically unlimited supply of coal of high grade quality are most hopeful conditions for the future prosperity of this industry, and when business improves in our foreign markets a much larger output from our mines may be expected.

During the year 1893 there were 1,247 persons engaged in gold mining in the province, earning wages ranging from $1.50 to $4.50 per day. The gold output was valued at $353,355,00; the Cariboo district contributed $202,000.00 of this sum. The mines are worked principally by sluices, but there are also some hydraulic workings and in some mines shafts and tunnels have been sunk. Owing to the prospect of Cariboo being opened by a railway at no distant date, the goldfields there are receiving more attention; large sums of money have recently been expended on modern mining machinery, and an increase of the Cariboo gold output may be expected. Several applications for leases have been granted for dredging for gold in the Fraser and Thompson rivers, which enterprises will be prosecuted with special machinery; this being the first mining of the kind attempted in the province, the result is looked for with interest. At Big Bend the gold producing ores are receiving the attention of capitalists, but the excessive cost of getting hydraulic machinery and stores retards operations. From a mine in West Kootenay $6,000 value of gold was taken out from 200 tons of ore; and in another mine $4,000 worth of gold was extracted in one week by means of a hand mortar only. Many placer mines have been located on the Salmon and Pend d'Oreille rivers, and 21 mining leases have been granted. It is expected that hydraulic machinery will soon be in operation on the last named river. On Vancouver Island prospecting for gold continues, principally in the Alberni district, where in some of the claims substantial development work will be carried out during the summer.

The West Kootenay district has given further evidence of its richness, principally in silver bearing ores. During 1893, 1,337 mining claims were recorded and 1,167 transfers were made. Between December 12th, 1893, and May 31st, 1894, 5,374 tons of ore were exported, (principally from Slocan mines), to Swansea and to the United States, the declared average value for customs purposes being $120 per ton. All the Slocan mines have been discovered since 1891, and with few exceptions every mine located there has improved as it has been developed, the veins becoming stronger as they went deeper. In 1893 the mines gave employment to 225 men.

Transportation of ore has been effected with great difficulty and at great cost, but these disadvantages will be greatly reduced in the near future through the construction of railways in the mining districts. On Toad mountain and in other divisions of West Kootenay, some mines have been worked with what is believed to be satisfactory results. It is expected that the smelting and refining plant, mentioned in the board's report for 1892, will be completed and in operation before the close of this year. The plant will comprise sampling works, assay office and laboratory, roasters, concentrators, smelters, and refinery for the treatment of both lead and copper ores. The location of this plant is convenient for the principal mines of West Kootenay, and it is hoped that the treatment of ore will be at such rates which will satisfy mine owners and result in the stoppage of exports of ore. The smelter enterprise is calculated to create a new and prosperous era in this region, and it is to be hoped that those who have put their capital in these expensive works will reap satisfactory returns therefrom. In the East Kootenay district, 355 free mining certificates were issued and 347 mineral claims were recorded during the year 1893. Several of the discoveries in this district carry copper and silver, and it is probable that these copper ores will be mined to advantage in the near future. The assays of thirteen specimens from different mines in the West Kootenay district gave an average of 267 ounces of silver per ton and lead 58 per cent., 17 samples from Slocan averaged 178 ounces silver per ton and 61 per cent. of lead. From Toad mountain specimens were assayed which gave 444 ounces of silver per ton and 23½% of copper. Notwithstanding the before shown development, yet owing to the general financial depression, supplemented by the depreciation in silver many mines known to be rich in that metal remain unworked.

LARSON V. NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

A very important appeal case involving a large amount of money came up on appeal in the Supreme court at Victoria on Friday 13th. It is that of Larsen & Co. v. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway and the Manhattan Trust Company. This was an action to enforce a mechanics lien against the railway and the undertaking generally, claiming priority over the Manhattan Trust Company, who are mortgagees. A contract was entered into for building the road on April 11, 1893, when the Manhattan Trust Company became mortgagees, and the work was continued and finally completed on or about January 10, 1894. The Trust company did not register their mortgage till Oct 5, 1893. The action was commenced in the County court in Kootenay, March 5, 1894, the County court now having jurisdiction no matter the amount of the claim. The claim in this case is in the neighborhood of $400,000. An appeal is now proceeding before Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. A. E. McPhillips appear for the plaintiffs, Peter Larsen & Co.; Mr. G. H. Hunter for the defendant. The plaintiffs are appealing from an order of Judge Spinks made at Nelson, May 23, 1894, discharging the lien upon the ground of non-compliance with the statute, in that the time the work was discontinued was indefinitely stated; i. e. on or about the 10th Jan., 1894, when the statute called for such time to be stated. Several other grounds of objection were made by the defendant at the trial, but all were over-ruled and held in favour of the plaintiff. These further grounds are being gone into on appeal and the defendants will urge that the railway as being declared a railway for the general advantage of Canada, under the act of 1893, is not subject to a charge lien, that being against public policy.

The argument occupied all day and Mr. Bodwell was still speaking when adjournment was taken. He will be followed by, Mr. McPhillips on the same side. The case comes on again and will take at least one more day.—*Colonist.*

PLAGUE IN HONG KONG.

A special Reuter message from Hong Kong gives a realistic account of the state of affairs in that plague-stricken island. The disease at first raged in Canton, and the earliest cases were not recognized as the plague, but the medical authorities were on the alert, and as soon as evidence of suspicious cases of illness were brought in every possible measure was taken to prevent the malady from spreading. In the opinion of the medical officers the disease is due solely to the filth in which the poorer Chinese live and the want of water. The consternation among the inhabitants of Hong Kong is very great. The number of cases and deaths have increased from day to day. The first symptoms are intense fever, with swellings of the glands of the groin, armpit, and neck. Coma follows speedily and death ensues in forty-eight hours or less. When the attack continues for some days the patient frequently recovers. At the present time the percentage of mortality is about 60 per cent. There is great difficulty in obtaining coolies to remove the bodies to the cemetry, and the British police officers have themselves frequently had to place the blackened corpses in the coffins. Many of the Chinese sick also strongly object to being taken to the hospitals. The natives do little to help themselves, and confine their efforts to parading the streets night and day, carrying josses, firing off crackers, and burning joss-sticks to propitiate the malignant deities of the pestilence. At Canton the plague is raging fiercely. The Viceroy, the Governor, and all the chief officials of the place have offered sacrifices to the evil spirits in the hope of staying the ravages of the pestilence. One feature of the visitation is that the malady attacks animals, and the bodies of 21,000 rats have been collected and buried. A striking story of the virulence of the disease is told by a native paper. In one house a family of eight persons died, and the only survivor was a girl. A thief broke into the house in search of plunder, and the girl promised him that he could take everything in the place if he would go and buy coffins for her relatives with money which she gave him. When the thief returned, having ordered the coffins, he found the girl dead, and he himself fell a victim to the plague while ransacking the house.—*Weekly Sun.*

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.

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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.

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THREE FORKS.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.

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All Rail to Spokane, Wash.

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

Trains leave Nelson for Spokane every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 a. m., returning the same day, and making close connection by S.S. Nelson with all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek, connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

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, nd 1894.

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Leaves Nelson, Tuesdays, at 3 p. m.; Wednesdays, at 5.40 p. m.; Fridays, at 3 p. m.; Saturdays, at 5.40 p. m. Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry. for Kaslo and Lake points.
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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 five cents.

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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.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are over and MR. HUME has been returned to represent our district in the parliament at Victoria. We congratulate MR. HUME on his success, which cannot but be pleasing to him, but we would remind him that he is returned because he is FRED HUME not because he approves or disapproves of any line of policy at all. His election is simply a tribute to his personal popularity, and to-day he has the satisfaction of being the most popular man in our division of West Kootenay. From the reception the Premier met with throughout the district and especially in Nelson, it is plain that he and his government are still the favourites, and it was only because they knew he could do the DAVIE Government no harm that the boys have sent FRED HUME to play at being a member of parliament for four years.

We believe that if the DAVIE Government had been in jeopardy and there was any danger of our losing the services of that short, thick-set little hustler, who is yet a head and shoulders above all the rest, the ballot boxes would have told a different tale. But by the time our election came off the chances of the opposition obtaining a majority in the house were so clearly defeated, that the electors of West Kootenay could well afford to indulge themselves in the luxury of sending MR. HUME to Victoria simply because they know that "He's a jolly good fellow." That is the reputation he will take with him and it is not one to be despised, and if he will remember that, keep silent, and leave politics severely alone, his natural good qualities will probably enable him to come back to Nelson at the end of four years with the same good reputation with which he left it.

We do not wish in any way to belittle MR. HUME'S victory, because our particular champion was beaten. We can take our medicine standing and are free to acknowledge that it was a beating with no mistake about it. But we wish our fellow cltizens in other parts of the province to understand what is perfectly clear here, that it was a victory for MR. HUME personally and not for any of the principles of the opposition. We say any of the principles of the opposition because we wish to include them all, and they are mightily different. When the time comes for the opposition to select their leader this will be apparent. But to put it shortly politics had nothing whatever to do with MR. HUME'S election, and if he chooses after a month or two of parliamentary life to leave the hard, cold opposition benches and slip into one of the cosy seats on the government side of the house, very few of his supporters will care and most of them will heartily rejoice.

At the same time, the government cannot ignore the principles under which MR. HUME'S return was professedly secured as set forth in that precious platform, of which its founders and supporters must be heartily sick by this time. The fourth clause of this document says that the government should leave "to private enterprise the construction and operation of railways, etc." MR. HUME in accepting his nomination distinctly says that he "will use" his "best endeavors to carry out the principles of the platform." However much it may be required we fancy that the government will feel itself releived of any obligation in the matter of the Kaslo-Slocan Railway or any other public works that may be desired in this district. Many things are sure to happen in four years in a district like this, and it is by no means improbable that many public works and even railways may be required. MR. HUME, as the member representing the district, will naturally have the pleasure of introducing the next deputation that goes down to Victoria to the Premier. That gentleman will receive them with his customary urbanity, and producing a a copy of their own platform, will politely refer them to the "private enterprise" of MR. HUME and his principle supporters, who will doubtless be in a position to finance any scheme for the public good that may be brought before them.

We are sorry for Kaslo. She did what she could and we fancy that other parts of the district may ere long have cause to regret the impulse which lead them to forsake a government which has done so much for them and to put their interests into the hands of an opposition, without influence, without friends, without even unity.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

At this season of the year it is not unusual for individuals to be troubled with diarrhatic complaints. In adults the results are severe indisposition and weakness, while to children the danger is acute, death itself very frequently ending the trouble. This complaint, which occurrs every summer, is well known and is usually attributed to the drinking of iced water and to the eating of fruit. The latter may be responsible for it in a slight degree, but the greatest blame must be attached to the former, iced water. It is not the ice, however, that does the mischief. It is the water itself and the atoms it contains. We have personally examined the water supply of Nelson and have found a state of things existing, which is of the gravest danger to the community at large and especially to children. Nelson has now grown out of the state of a camp and has become a town. Many people are coming to live here and the number of settled families is very large. It is necessary therefore to look into the sanitary conditions of the town, and especially into the water supply. We have done that with the above stated result.

Nelson is supplied with water from a small dam situated on the hillside above the town, scarcely large enough to supply water for the quenching of one fire. The dam or reservoir is supplied not by a spring, but by a small stream of water which rises far up the hill above the railway line. When it was first put in the railway did not exist, and the water was not much worse than any ordinary creek water. In the earlier days of this town, too, there were probably few water drinkers, and those who used any of it probably took the precaution of mixing a certain amount of whiskey with it before drinking it, a fairly safe precaution, though probably the whiskey was not added for sanitary reasons. But times are changed. A railway has been built across the little creek that supplies the dam and many people have come to live amongst us that drink water without whiskey in it. The stream crosses the railway line some few yards to the eastwards of the station and is used to fill the tank for supplying the engine. Near this tank are the privies, the overflow of which finds its way entirely into the creek that supplies the town with water. In addition to any foul matter that thus finds its way into the stream, there are the shacks where the employes of the line have their meals. The whole of the drainage from these also comes down to the reservoir. It is scarcely necessary to dwell on these facts. They are enough of themselves. But it is as well to remember that these danger spots are situated at a railway station and that the germs of typhoid fever, *bacilli* as they are called, are more likely to be brought in from the outside and deposited there than anywhere else. But this is not all. The stream on its course down to the reservoir is not an open rivulet falling over a clean, gravelly bed and exposing itself to the cleansing influences of sun and air. It runs almost entirely through a swamp, and is thickly overhung with willow, alder, and other scrub, and arrives at the reservoir loaded with organic matter in addition to any foulness it may have received at the railway. Owing to the smallness of the reservoir the water is again denied the opportunity of using nature's purifiers, sun and air, nor do men seem to have provided any filter bed even of the most primitive kind. It is not too much to say that the water supplied to Nelson is rank poison, and is absolutely dangerous, especially to children. It may also at any moment be the means of introducing an epidemic of typhoid or other fever from which we have hitherto been free. We are not at present prepared to point out a remedy, but something should be done, and we shall be glad to receive and publish suggestions from our readers. In the meantime we would urge our citizens to boil and filter the water before using it.

PULLING TOGETHER.

During the latter part of his canvass MR. HUME has availed himself very largely of the services of MR. R. D. KERR of New Denver as a speaker and advocate. We believe we are correct in saying that Mr. KERR has only been in this country about eighteen months. He is the rawest of the raw, the tenderest of tender-feet, the newest of new chums. He perfectly reeks of the old country, from the northern part of which he hails, and he is the completest possible specimen of that race which MR. HUME and his supporters said ought not to have any hand in the affairs of British Columbia. This province is in their eyes a land of milk and honey in which Eastern Canadians only have a right to share. They are the chosen people for whom this fair land waited so many years, and they severely resent the interference of Philistines from across the seas to divide the spoil with them, and they look upon the unfortunate who chances to be born in the country as an interloper of the worst kind. At least this was the state of things that existed a few weeks ago. We trust it is altered now. In accepting MR. KERR'S services and relying on his abilities, MR. HUME has held out the olive branch. It is a graceful beginning to his political career and is entirely in keeping with his character for good-fellowship and kindliness of heart. Englishmen, Australians and Britons of all sorts will accept the omen. In Ottawa big wigs from all parts of the Empire have just been sitting in solemn council trying to do something and seem to have failed. Let us show them and the rest of our fellow countrymen all over the world that we can still "pull, pull together," and that when Britishers do pull together, the country which feels the force of their energies goes up to the top and sticks there.

THE END OF IT.

The colonial conference at Ottawa is over and the results, as far as the meagre telegrams tell us, are practically nil. For some reason or other the press was excluded from the meetings. It is difficult to see the reason of this. The conference was there to discuss matters of interest to the whole Empire, and there can be no real reason why the Empire should not know what went on. As it is, it appears that the exclusion or reporters has saved the public from having their daily papers filled with columns of nonsense which means nothing. We shall be very much surprised if anything comes out of this conference, but we would warn the men who come from the uttermost parts of the earth to attend it, that the press will not put up with being muzzled any more here in Canada than it will in Australasia, as some of them ought to know well enough.

On another page will be found the report on mining read before the annual meeting of the Board of Trade of British Columbia. This report very clearly sets forth what has actually been done in mining during the past year, which is a very much better way of putting our resources before the world than by publishing a highly colored description of what is going to be done.

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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.

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. GIFFIN,
Registrar.

Nelson, 15th June, 1894.

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

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CHARLES SANSOM
CUSTOMS BROKER
GENERAL AGENT.
P. O. BOX 24. NELSON, B. C.

A Sitting of the County Court of Kootenay will be holden at the Court House, Nelson, on Saturday the eighteenth day of August, 1894.

T. H. GIFFIN,
Registrar.

Nelson, 18tl July, 1894. (5)

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MINERAL ACT. 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANK C. LORING has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "Josie," situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay.

Adverse claims, if any, must be filed with the undersigned within 60 days from the date of this publication.

W. J. GOEPEL,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson B. C.,
16th July, 1894. 1

WEST KOOTENAY ELECTION

RETURN OF MR. HUME.

We were almost going to say that the elections passed off quietly in Nelson, because so many people are saying that the election just concluded is the quietest they have ever known. Either they must have lived all their lives in a pandemonium, or they must be the hardest sleepers on earth. It is true that there was comparatively little excitement until Monday night, when a public meeting was held in the Fire Hall. It was conducted by the opposition, but they invited Mr. Buchanan and his friends to speak, and they did so. It was intended that Mr. Buchanan should have a meeting on Saturday evening at which it was hoped that the Premier would speak, but the uncertainties of travel in this country at last made it impossible for Mr. Davie to reach here until Monday, and then it was only by the hardest travelling that he was enabled to arrive in Nelson by 9 p.m. On Saturday morning he landed at Nakusp and pushed right through to Kaslo, stopping only to speak at New Denver and other important places. He reached Kaslo on Sunday night and spoke there on Monday morning. He then left in the little steamer Idaho and stopped at Ainsworth and Pilot Bay to give short addresses, arriving in Nelson at 9 p.m., when he stepped straight from the boat to the platform and spoke as if he had not been working like a galley-slave for nearly 60 hours on a stretch. This shows the kind of grit Mr. Davie is made of and explains the position he holds in this province.

At the meeting on Monday night the Fire Hall was packed, and many ladies were present, the wife of the opposition candidate being cheered as she entered. Mr. Bigelow was supposed to be in the chair, and was at times. Mr. Hume addressed the meeting first and was very well received, but it was evident that something was lacking. The audience knew that the Premier would be present and took little interest in the proceedings until he and his party arrived. Mr. Buchanan first spoke, and made a neat, sensible, business-like speech, and was followed by Mr. Houston, who seemed tamer in the actual presence of Mr. Davie than he is when he has no one to answer him. The premier followed him, twitting him with his cowardice in not saying things before his face that he often says behind his back. Mr. Davie then commenced to explain the government policy and defend himself against the various attacks that have been made on him, eliciting rounds of cheers and making every point good, but unfortunately the rulers of the meeting had made some absurd regulations about time, and in spite of the earnest wish of the audience to hear him out, Mr. Davie very courteously gave way. In spite of Mr. Bigelow's persistent and impertinent interruptions, the people heard a good deal from their premier, enough to make them wish to hear more. But this would naturally not suit the opposition boot at all, so Mr. Davie, the cleverest man in the province had to give way to the interruptions of —— George Bigelow. Mr. Kerr followed and treated the audience to a good specimen of Edinburgh gold medal elocution. He accused the government of various misdeeds and other sins, to which Mr. Davie was allowed five minutes to reply. This was very much like asking a wretched prisoner if he has anything to say when he has been tried by a jury and found guilty. However, Mr. Davie managed in the short time allotted to him to make a point or two. During this part of the entertainment, a diversion was caused by introducing the subject of wages and time checks on the Nakusp & Slocan railway works, with which the government of course has nothing whatever to do. A gentleman was also fished up out of the audience who said that he had worked some months for the Nakusp & Slocan railway, a long time ago, and had not got his wages. Everybody of course was very sorry to hear it, but as it had nothing whatever to do with the meeting, it had only the effect of securing for the unfortunate man a very comfortable seat on the platform. The seat he selected, by the way, was the chairman's, so that individual had to wander about seatless for the rest of the evening. The meeting broke up about 12 o'clock, the only impression that it left on peoples minds being that they regretted not having had an opportunity of hearing more from the Premier.

During the night a noisy band paraded the town singing songs of all kinds from God Save the Queen to Daisy Bell and shouting at the top of its voice. The peace and rest of the daytime was doubtless owing to the necessity these gay sparks feel of going to bed or hanging about on fences in various stages of recovery.

On Tuesday morning the polling began at 8 a.m., Harold Selous acting as scrutineer for Mr. Buchanan and John Houston for Mr. Hume. The day was without incident, and the saloons being closed the town was quiet, though few people appeared to be suffering from thirst. The polling went on slowly, sometimes there would be a rush of three or four votes, and at others twenty minutes or half an hour would pass without a single vote being recorded, giving the scrutineers ample time to make these mathematical calculations which so seldom come out right. At 4 p. m. a crowd of certainly not more than 20 people gathered in front of the court house to hear the result, and when about 4.30 the face of Mr. McLeod appeared at the window, his shout of "138 to 72" was received with a cheer. There was no necessity to say who was ahead, but the majority astonished everyone. Previous to the announcement it was said that the result, 17 to 5, in favor of Hume had been received by telephone from the polling station on Toad Mountain, but it scarcely attracted attention because it was supposed to be a hoax. It was right all the same.

The announcement of the figures at Nelson was quickly followed by those from Waneta, 9 to 4, still in favor of Hume. His election was now felt to be certain, and the results as below and which were received from time to time justified the conclusion.

HUME.	POLLING STATION.	BUCHANAN.
17	Toad Mountain	5
138	Nelson	72
9	Waneta	4
19	Ainsworth	3
4	Rykerts	15
45	Kaslo	88
15	Sproule's	4
34	Watson	16
38	Three Forks	19
58	New Denver	28
30	Silverton	6
2	Duncan City	3
409		263

Giving Mr. Hume a majority of 146.

The saloons opened again in the evening after having been shut all day and a saturnalia resulted. Early in the proceedings the mob visited the Phair Hotel where the Premier addressed them and speeches were made by Mr. Kerr and others. God Save the Queen and various other ditties were sung and healths were drunk, when it struck some bright brain that a bonfire was necessary. So off they started and a bonfire was accordingly kindled on the recreation ground and the fun went on till morning.

The official count of the votes is taking place as we go to press.

The returns from the various constituencies as far as they have been received are as follows:

CONSTITUENCY.	MEMBERS RETURNED.	
Esquimalt	Higgins,	G.
"	Pooley,	G.
Cowichan	Davie,	G.
"	Mutter,	G.
Victoria City	Turner,	G.
"	Helmcken,	G.
"	Rithet,	G.
"	Braden,	G.
Vancouver City	McPherson,	O.
"	Williams,	O.
"	Cotton,	O.
Nanaimo City	McGregor,	G.
Nanaimo North	Bryden,	G.
Victoria South	Eberts,	G.
New Westminster	Kennedy,	O.
Comox	Hunter,	G.
Nanaimo South	Walkem,	G.
Victoria North	Booth,	G.
Cariboo	Adams,	G.
"	Rogers,	G.
Delta	Forster,	O.
Chilliwack	Kitchen,	O.
Dewdney	Sword,	O.
Richmond	Kidd,	O.
Yale West	Semlin,	O.
Lillooet East	Prentice,	O.
Kootenay West, South R.	Hume,	O.
Kootenay East	Baker,	G.
Lillooet West	Smith,	G.
Yale North	Martin,	G.
Government Supporters		19
Opposition Supporters		11
Total		30
Majority at present for Government		8

The only districts yet to be heard from are Cassiar, Yale East and Kootenay North. It is nearly certain that government supporters will be returned for Cassiar and North Kootenay, but in any case should all these districts go against them the government would still have a strong majority.

THE STRIKE.

The great railway strike is practically over, though a guerilla warfare is being carried on in California, chiefly at Sacramento. Our readers are acquainted with the many facts of the matter up to a week ago. About then, for some reason or other the strike weakened. Whether it was because it was too large to handle, whether the prompt action of the government had its effect, or whether the good sense of the strikers was the cause is uncertain. The fact remains that a week ago mail trains were got through and traffic is now practically restored. The American Railway Union has been beaten all along the line. Their propositions to the railway managers were thrown back into their faces with scorn, their invitations to the Knights of Labor to come out and join the dance were declined with thanks, their members in many places refused to pay any attention to their leaders, and their president, Debs, has been arrested and will be tried on a charge of conspiracy. Our readers will remember that a week ago we pointed out the decision of the U.S. judges on this point at Buffalo last year. Beaten at every point, President Debs, who is out on bail, has called the strike off, and in and around Illinois and neighboring states the ordinary state of affairs has been resumed. But on the Southern Pacific system in California passenger trains are still only running in the daytime. At night they stand in the stations, as fears of wrecking are entertained.

It is not supposed, however, that the arrangement is likely to be final. The strike has been quelled not by a settlement of the points in dispute, much less of the principles involved, but probably by inefficiency of organization. It is fully expected that an outbreak of a much worse kind will occur before long, and that in short the United States has just got breathing time to prepare herself for another civil war.

As we have above said, although the strike itself is over, skirmishes in various parts of the states are taking place. Near Memphis, Ohio, a mob of strikers concealed themselves near a mine in which negroes were employed, and as they came out a shot would be sent at them and they would drop to the ground either fatally wounded or dead. After the third negro had fallen the deputies opened fire at the mob and a fierce battle took place. B. W. Tierce, commander of the deputies, fell to the ground. A Winchester ball had pierced his body just above the heart. Finally six men were killed and over a score wounded.

At Battle Creek, Michigan, a train was wrecked by removing the fish plates from the rails. The train was running fast, and when it struck the misplaced rail the engine, tender and baggage car were detatched and a day coach and one Pullman turned over across the track.

JOB PRINTING AT THE MINER.

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NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," from the 1st day of April, 1894, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
29th March, 1894. (2)

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