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JUN 21 1894
VICTORIA, B. C.

The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

Has Over Twice the Circulation of any Paper in the Kootenay District.

Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead.

WHOLE NUMBER 199. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, June 9, 1894. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 PER YEAR

THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS.

Owing to the break down of telegraphic communication, we are unable to quote the price of silver this week.

At the Union mines at Comox there are 70 men at work at No. 1 Slope. In No. 2 a tunnel is being driven into the new coal, which is reported to be of good quality.

A prospecting shaft is being sunk about a mile from the east end of the town of Union, in a line with No. 1 Slope. It is expected that a contract will be let for the job as soon as rock is struck.

TRAIL CREEK.

The Nakusp Ledge reports eight tons of ore recently shipped to the Tacoma smelter from the O. K. mine on Trail Creek, averaged $175 in gold per ton. Preparations are being made for shipping a second consignment of 52 tons, now on the dump to the same smelter.

NEW DENVER.

Slocan Lake is now higher than it has been for the past two years at all events and most probably for many years before.

The Dardanelles mine is closed down owing to the pumps being insufficient to carry of the water. It is expected that work will be resumed in four or five weeks About 2000 tons of ore are stored in the ore house at the mine, and about 300 tons more have been sorted and await shipment.

During the week Mr. Moore, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Milligan and numerous other mining men have been in town. Mr. Moore intends to put up a concentrator in the Idaho basin, and work will be started on it shortly. Mr. McKenzie is the capitalist for whom Mr. McNaught obtained a bond on the Alpha Group. We understand that all parties are agreeably surprised with the property, and that considerable work will be carried on during the summer months.

On Monday of last week no fewer than six new locations were recorded during the day.

The Wakefield, Silverton, Alpha, and Reid and Robertson groups are preparing to ship ore as soon as the Nakusp & Slocan Railway is finished. Trails are being made to the mines and other necessary arrangements put in order.

There are upwards of 20 men prospecting in the North Thompson mineral Region.

Mr. Carter of the No. 1, came down to town yesterday in the hope of being able to get out. He informs us that the concentrator is doing good work, putting through about twenty tons a day.

We take the following from the Victoria Daily Times:

Fort Sheppard, May 24th.—The Kootenay Hydraulic Mining company to-day completed a most important cleaning-up. Their operations have been directed to ascertain precisely the value of their property on the north bank of the Pend d'Oreille river; to this end they collected all the water from the Seven Mile and Nine Mile creeks and directed it into their main ditch with a head of 250 feet above the monitors at the level of the Pend d'Oreille river. They sent through their sluices 2,200 yards of gravel, and the weight of the quicksilver amalgam shows a yield of $525 in gold, equal to nearly 24 cents per cubic yard, some of the nuggets being of a good size, the largest being worth $5.85. When it is remembered that 8 cents per yard is regarded as enormous, and that many of the great placers in California are worked at high profit even at 3 and 4 cents per yard, this result must be regarded as most encouraging.

Notwithstanding the very high expenditure already incurred by the company in collecting the waters of six or seven mountain torrents by means of a ten-mile ditch, it cannot but be recognized that this source of supply a entirely inadequate for the purpose, is it is merely the rush of the spring freshets, and attention is necessarily turned to the magnificent body of water in the Pend d'Oreille river, to ascertain whether it can be made available to supply the water to the monitors with a pressure equivalent to a head of 200 or 300 feet, as well as being the natural dumping ground.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Brouse, of Victoria, has been appointed resident physician of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway.

C. Coy was brought down from Kaslo on the S.S. Nelson on Thursday last to do thirty days for contempt of court.

An Ottawa despatch of May 28th, to the Colonist, states that Mr. Mara has finally prevailed on the Premier, Sir John Thompson, to appoint a judge for the Kootenay District.

Telegraphic communication to Spokane and to Robson was restored yesterday, in a fragmentary sort of a way. To Spokane communication was kept up by messengers over the damaged portions of the line, and the Robson route was spasmodic.

A small mail was brought to town yesterday morning from Revelstoke and Nakusp. The Revelstoke and Kamloops papers dated 1st and 2nd June, bronght no further news about the state of the country owing to floods than we have already given.

An excellent opportunity of viewing the extraordinary floods on the Kootenay lake and the effects of the great storm of Sunday last, is afforded by the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Co. The S.S. Nelson will leave here on Sunday at 1 p. m. for Bonner's Ferry, calling at Kaslo and all points of interest, and returning on Monday evening at 10 p. m. The round trip fare is fixed at the low figure of $4, with meals at 50 cents.

The Victoria Daily Times says miners should stay away from Alaska. Wm. Bray, of Austin, Neb., on returning from the north, said to a reporter that the country was overrun with men in search of employment. Three-quarters of them have had no experience, and plunge into the Yukon with nothing but an outfit for mining, only to find every desirable place taken and being worked. There are over two hundred practical miners in Juneau who have been "above ground" six months there, "waiting for something to turn up." It is more than probable that the government will eventually have to take their cases in hand and send them home. There are worse places than British Columbia evidently.

The Kootenay mail says that Sam Hill came up from Galena Bay on Tuesday in response to a summons issued by the Attorney-General, to take his trial before Revelstoke magistrates for the shooting of an Indian named "Cultus Jim" on the 17th of May. Constable William Kirkup went down for Hill, but did not return with him, as he (the constable) is searching the lower country for Cultus Jim's squaw, for whom a warrant has been issued to appear at Revelstoke and give evidence regarding the shooting. She was not present at the inquest, but was in Nakusp on the 24th. Hill came up voluntarily and is now here awaiting the trial, which is fixed for June 7th, provided the squaw can be found.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

At Yale on the 26th May the Fraser was up to the flood mark of 1882.

Bishop Sillitoe of New Westminster is seriously ill.

The Sicamous Hotel, valued at $20,000, has been destroyed by fire.

At Otter Point near Mr. Gordon's house, a panther measuring 8 feet long was shot last week.

The Dominion government has issued an order in council to Mr. Justice Drake requiring him to enquire into the affairs of the New Westminster penitentiary.

Mr. F. C. Cotton of Vancouver, has been committed to jail for three months for a contempt of court in the case of Gordon v. Cotton.

A twelve foot shark was captured by two boys at Coal Harbour near Vancouver, last week. The shark was jammed between some logs.

The damage by fire at the Royal City Mills, New Westminster, is put down at $60,000, of which $25,000 was insured. It is said that the fire was caused by an explosion of cedar dust.

A brook trout weighing ten pounds ten ounces was caught with a rod and line in the Coquidam river near New Westminster by David Adamson. It is the largest ever taken from that stream, except with a net.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A member of A battery at Kingston has smallpox, but is recovering and no new cases are reported.

A fire broke out on May 24th in the Montreal silk mills, Cote street, heavy damage also being done the Montreal watch Case Company and other concerns in the same building. The damage is estimated at $10,000, the same being covered by insurance.

The Countess of Aberdeen left Ottawa on the 25th May for New York, en route for England. She will be accompanied by her secretary, Miss Wilson, and Mr. Erskine, A. D. C. Her Excellency will, as already announced, return to Canada in July, when she will join Lord Aberdeen at Halifax.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The British Government has received a proposal from Germany to hold a conference on the Samoan question.

At a meeting of the German Banking Association, at which 35 banks were represented, a resolution in favor of a gold standard was unanimously adopted.

Hofmeyer, the Africander leader, has sailed on board the steamer Athenian on his way to Ottawa, where he will attend the colonial conference.

An operation has been performed on Mr. Gladstone's right eye for the removal of cataract. The patient's health appears to have been well maintained after the operation.

The Vost, a Berlin newspapaer proposes that England, Germany and the United States shall adopt an agreement by which England shall annex Tonga, Germany annex Samoa, and the United States take Hawaii.

The Irish Times learns that Mr. Labouchere is to advance the capital necessary to start a daily newspaper in Dublin devoted to the interests of the Healyite faction of the Irish party. The policy of the paper will be aggressive.

Capt. Castilho, of the Portuguese warship Mindello, who was in command at Rio when the Brazilian insurgents were taken on board that vessel, and who was also in command when the insurgents escaped, has been imprisoned in the marine barracks at Lisbon, pending his trial by court-martial.

At Manhattan Beach, a pleasure resort near Riverside, O., Wednesday, May 28th, Ike Adler, an amateur, made a balloon ascension and came down by a parachute into the Ohio river and was drowned.

Charles H. Sherill, jr., Yale '89, the well-known sprinter, will manage the team Yale sends to compete with Oxford in July, the team will consist of Hickok, Sheedon, Carey, Sanford, Morgan and either Glenny, Kersgow or Bunnell. The contests will probably be held at the Queen's club grounds in London, and the programme will be the same as usual for the Oxford and Cambridge sports, except that the half-mile race will be substituted for the three mile race.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a complimentary breakfast in Birmingham, said the Home Rule Bill contained many defects, but the Liberals would make every possible attempt to solve the difficulties. He asked the people of the nation to give the Ministry their support and encouragement in dealing with the questions affecting the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery said he wished from the bottom of his heart to thank the Irish party in Parliament for coming forward to the assistance of the Government in a critical division. The Liberals, he said, would not soon forget their action.

In the province of Kulu Punji, India, the river became dammed at Charkuppria by a landslide and formed an immense lake. The dam collapsed later, flooding the country. It is estimated 200 people were drowned. In addition to the loss of 200 lives, the Jettings has overflowed its banks in Neh Cachar and inundated an area of hundreds of miles. The result has been a tremendous loss of property and the loss of life is believed to be enormous. Whole villages have been destroyed. The flood is pronounced the most serious in many years. A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta to-day says the water rushed onward like a forty-foot wall, sweeping away several villages, among them one of eighty houses.

At the opening of the Victorian Parliament on the 30th May, the Earl of Hopetoun, governor, said in his address that he rejoiced that the approaching colonial conference in Ottawa would consider not only the trade relations existing between the British colonies, but the projected Pacific cable destined to unite the Australian colonies with Canada. It was desirable that the cable be entirely under British control. In regard to Samoa, he said the supervision of these islands by New Zealand would be really supervision by Great Britain. It was desirable that New Zealand's offer be accepted, not only on account of its commercial advantages, but because it was consonant with the true Australian policy.

AN OCEAN RACE.

The race across the Atlantic between the White Star line steamship Majestic and the American liner Paris has attracted much attention among ocean travellers and seafaring men. The greatest excitement reigned on board the Majestic. Everybody was discussing and speculating upon the result of the race, and a number of bets, involving considerable amounts, were made among the saloon passengers. The excitement reached fever heat at daybreak on Saturday when, according to Mr. Widnes, only half a mile divided the two vessels. The Majestic continued to gain upon her rival and at noon, still according to the gentleman mentioned, the two steamships were steaming nearly abreast. The rest of the story had better be told in the words of a witness. He said: "I then went below and suddenly heard a loud noise of hissing steam. I rushed on deck and found that the steam was allowed to escape, as the captain had ordered the engineer to stop the engines, owing to the fact that the Paris had altered her course and crossed our bow so closely that, in my opinion, had Captain Parsell not stopped the engine, the Majestic would have undoubtedly ran into the Paris. The vessels then parted, the Majestic keeping to the north, while the Paris went more to the south until, by night, she had entirely vanished."

The captain of the Paris states that the captain of the Majestic finding his boat dropping astern slowed down and crossed under the stern of the Paris.

The Majestic's mails were delivered in London before those of the Paris.

THE GREAT STORM.

DAMAGE TO THE NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD LINE.

During the afternoon of Sunday, June 3rd, the Kootenay country was visited by a violent storm of wind, rain, hail, and thunder. At Nelson the day had been intensely hot, and during the afternoon the thermometer still crept higher. The heat was so intense that the leaves of many trees and plants began to wilt, and in human beings themselves there was a feeling of intense oppression. About 3.30 in the afternoon, light cyrrhus clouds, the skirmishers of the advancing storm were seen floating along the flanks of Toad Mountain and overhanging the Cottonwood Valley. These scouts were quickly followed by the main clouds of the storm itself, which loomed quickly into view, shooting lightning from the black depths of its lowering belly as it rolled down upon the town. A blast of air preceeded it, a blast as hot as the sirocco that hurtles over the burning sands of Africa, and which reminded Australians of the "brickfielders" of their own plains. The sight was a grand one. From side to side of the Cottonwood Valley stretched the storm, one wing advancing down the spur of Toad Mountain and crossing the Kootenay, went off up the Grohman Valley, the other leapt across the outlet above Bogus town, and from every part, from centre, from sides, from the front, flash after flash darted down upon the hills, while the peals of thunder vied with the roar of the wind and rain for mastery in the world of sound. Fortunately, owing to the position in which the town lies little or no damage was done to Nelson itself. But every loose thing was whirled away, and old cans added their rattle to the general hubbub.

The wagon road to the Silver King was covered with fallen timber, and Mr. Rolfe, who was riding down from the mines, had several narrow escapes from instant death. Capt. Palmer had taken a large party out for a picnic in the little steamer Despatch, and they were very glad to get her safely up to the windward shore under shelter of the bush.

All the creeks, already as high as ever known, were filled to double the quantity they were running before. At Five Mile Point the ordinary channel was totally inadequate to hold the water that came raging down. The torrent broke through on the west side of the Round House and cutting out a deep channel for itself as it roared along, in a few minutes swept Mr. Perrys house out into the lake. The Round House itself, of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway narrowly escaped destruction. The rails and ties on each side of it, are now hanging in graceful festoons over yawning chasms. Further up the line, where it crosses the East Cottonwood, the flood has completely washed away the embankment and no train can get beyond. What damage is done further on it is impossible to say. But the fact remains that Nelson is now entirely cut off from communication with the outside world by rail, by telegraph or by mail.

THE FLOOD.

In comparison with the effects of last Sunday's storm the damage done by the unusual rise of the lake is slight and is now regarded as inevitable. Inch by inch and foot by foot the settlers have seen the waters rise, destroying garden and house as they get higher. People who once contemplated the annual floods with serene contempt from the height of some bench or bluff are now scampering up hill with clothes and furniture snatched from the house and camping uncomfortably in the woods above. Many a fair garden and many a crop of potatoes that promised food to the farmer all through the winter are gone and in many cases he may consider himself lucky if his house has not floated down the river to be smashed to atoms in the rapids below.

Where is it going to stop? No one can say. The water is still rising though not so fast as at first. In default of the earliest inhabitant, the Indians have begun to talk. At Kaslo some old Siwashes are reported to have said that 25 years ago the flood entirely covered the shingle bank on which Kaslo stands, while at Nelson a young Indian, Narcisse by name, a man of some thirty years of age, says that the water is higher than he has ever known it before.

A special telegram to the Seattle Post Intelligencer from New Westminster says: Details from the flooded districts up the river are very meager. No steamers have arrived down, all being busy removing settlers and their cattle and effects to places of safety. The wires are down above Mission, and no news can be obtained from above that point. The Mission railway bridge still stands, and is expected to pull through intact, though the approaches to it on both sides are washed out. The water is still rising, and eight inches have been added to the flood in the last twenty-four hours.

At Matsqui the prairie is flooded level with the river, and a steamer can navigate it anywhere. Fifty ranches on Nicomen island are under water, and fences and barns have been carried away. The houses being substantially built, have withstood the torrent so far. At Garner's hop ranch, Dewdney, the water is half way up the poles.

From Chilliwack word comes that the Luck-a-Kuk river has cut through into its ancient bed and laid many farms desolate. Hundreds of cattle, sheep, horses and swine have been driven and carried by steamer to Wade's mountain, opposite Nicomen, where they are safe from the flood, but in danger of starvation, as there is no food for them.

At Bon Accord, Liverpool and Brownsville the water is eight feet over the Great Northern track, and all farms along the line for ten miles are flooded, The crops will be a total loss.

To-night the water is coming up apparently faster than ever, and news from the flooded districts is anxiously awaited.

Every warehouse along the water front here has been stripped of its contents, and only just in time, as the water is now level with some of the wharves and within a few inches of the flooring of the highest. The streets in the east end are covered with water, and boats are being used on them. Annacis island, two miles below the city, is submerged several feet. All the mills have ceased operations, and Salmon fishing is at a standstill.

Traffic is entirely suspended along the C. P. R., and a force of 500 men are at work on the track near Vancouver.

At Harrison Hot springs boats are the only means of tranport.

The body of an Indian girl has been fished out of the river at Mission.

From outside, rumors of disaster come in from every point. The telegraph lines have not been working for some days, nor have any mails come in. By the last advices it was learnt that the flood in the Fraser is the largest ever known. The dykes at Langley, Matsqui, and Hatzic, have gone, admitting the floods to thousands of acres of splendid lands, now in the promise of their spring crops. All of these will be entirely lost, many cattle are already drowned, and there will be no hay at all from that district this year.

At Portland last week the river had risen 29 feet above low water mark. A west-bound passenger train got as far as Kelso and was brought from there to Portland on the huge transfer boat Tacoma. The Union Pacific cannot get west of Umatillia. The Union Power Company has closed down, seriously crippling the street car service.

On the lower Columbia operations have ceased at all the canneries. A great many houses and barns are afloat, and where possible moored to trees, but much damage is anticipated from the swift current.

But it looks as if the rise has nearly, if not quite, reached its limit. During the 24 hours previous to 6 p. m. yesterday, the lake had not risen six inches, and in all probability this week will see the top of the great flood of 1894.

AFTER THE STORM.

On Tuesday last a representative of THE MINER visited Kaslo, and a more desolate scene it would be hard to imagine. Desolate and yet not disheartening. The people bear their misfortunes well. Their town is a wreck. Between sixty and seventy houses have gone. On two sides of the town the water front is surrounded with a mass of wreckage "boomed in," on the other the still raging river threatens to swallow up yet more property. And still there is no sign of despair. Energy and pluck are written on every face. Wading among the debris, diving into submerged houses through windows, piling up salvage anywhere, building temporary shelters, everyone worked with a will. The scene reminded one more of the arrival of hopeful people on a new gold field with an El Dorado within a days march, than of a mining camp whose prosperity has departed, at any rate temporarily, and that has suffered all the evils of fire and tempest within three months.

The Kaslo stream, now a raging torrent, has cut its main channel underneath where Mr. Kane's house stood, though a large body of water is finding its way down to the lake between, under, through, and over the houses that stood on the south side. If the stream continues where it is probably still more of the town in the neighbourhood of the church will go. If on the other hand it takes a more southerly course, people in want of houses will find plenty from the south side floating in the lake, so that there have come to be two sets of people already in Kaslo. One praying that the river will stop where it is and the other devoutly hoping that it will change its course and doing their best to aid it in this direction by expending large quantities of powder in attempting to blow up log jams.

The hospital, back broken and canted in different ways, stands half buried in shingle in the centre of the stream. Over against it and around, the houses are tilted about and pushed out of their places, knocked endways and sideways

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from page 1.)

and upside down. Some have a side or a front torn off. Some have opened out until the roof lies flat on the floors, and now and again one sails calmly out into the lake like a ship going to sea.

Going down Front street the town ends abruptly at Wilson's store, where the water on Tuesday was about three feet deep. Whatever the fire left on the other side of this street is absolutely and entirely gone. At Buchanan's saw mill the water was up to the floor of the mill itself, which was being weighted with stones to keep it on its piles. All the lumber and many of the other buildings were afloat. G. Hughes, ore shed has collapsed. The walls gave out and the roof lies flat on the floor.

On Tuesday evening the S.S. Nelson went up the lake and fetched down Byer's floating store, which is happily intact.

There does not appear to be any real distress though there must surely be some. With the father out of work for months, their house and belongings gone, some people must be in dire want. To meet such cases a relief committee has been formed consisting of Messrs. Stone (chairman), Retallack and Martin, who have published a notice to the effect that provisions will be supplied in all urgent cases of distress to women and children, and work on the wagon road to New Denver will be given to men at $2.50 per day. The announcement of the rate of wages did not seem to give satisfaction to a knot of men which had collected round the notice board at the corner of the Slocan Hotel. This is a most satisfactory sign because, if wife and children are really in want, two dollars and a half a day is not a trifle to be sneezed at. Mr. Goepel, the Gold Commissioner, headed the list of subscriptions on behalf of the Provincial Government with a donation of $500. If there is any response to the committee's appeal and money is wanted, there should be no difficulty in getting it, and we shall be happy to assist in this direction.

While the storm came from the south and east at Kaslo, it came from the north at New Denver, and the two opposing currents met somewhere up in the hills and great must have been the meeting thereof. The result is that the wagon road between Three Forks and Kaslo is a mass of fallen timber, nearly all (if not all) the bridges are gone. The only bridge left standing at last report was that at the 15 Mile, and the water was running over the top of it. Sproule's house has gone and McDonald's was a wreck being undermined by the river.

At Three Forks, some stumps that were smoldering after the fire which was lit to clear the townsite were roused into life again by the gale, and the sparks blowing into some scrub set it on fire. At one time it was feared that all the buildings would be destroyed, and as it was several cabins and log huts were burnt.

At New Denver the wharf was lifted by the flood and being blown away now lies at Wilson Creek. Twigg's and Wharton's buildings are destroyed.

Besides the actual damage done to houses and goods, another consideration has to be thought of in estimating the amount of loss. This consideration was put in an amusing way by a small boy who lived in a cabin by the river. Asked how his people had fared, he replied "Oh, the house is all right but the *lot has gone.*" That is what has happened to a great many Kaslo lots. No one in their senses will think of rebuilding on lots that lie below the high water mark of 1894. And some of these were among the most valuable in town. Their value now is about nil.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

A despatch from Ottawa to the Vancouver World says: Another batch of correspondence has been presented to Parliament in regard to irregularities at the Kingston and New Westminster penitentiaries. In reference to the latter the returns show that gross irregularities have been going on in that institution for some time. In answer to a charge which appeared in a letter to the press the deputy warden, James Fitzsimmons, writes to Mr. Moylan, inspector of the penitentiaries, to say that he had a coffin made at the penitentiary to bury one of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd who died at Sapperton. He paid for the wood and offered the accountant, Mr. Keary, $3.50 for the time of the convicts who made the coffin, but the latter would not take the money. Patrick Finnegan, one of the employes of the penitentiary, was discharged for acting as a spy on G. L. Foster, the accountant of the department, during his visit there, and Sir John Thompson gave orders for Finnegan's discharge. Finnegan denied the charge, which he said was cruel and false. During the visit of Mr. Foster to the penitentiary he reported that he had difficulty in getting the books to audit them. Mr. Foster made a report to the Minister of Justice pointing out that this was a serious breach of duty on the part of the accountant of the penitentiary and the steward, who appeared to be in collusion. The books were found hidden in the steward's room by the deputy warden. The warden admits that he and the deputy raised hogs at the penitentiaries for their own use and kept fowls, chickens, etc. In regard to this and other matters Mr. Foster, the accountant of the department, reports that the pork of the institution appears to have disappeared in the same miraculous way as at Kingston. The same thing applies to the mutton. The deputy warden, says Mr. Foster, persisted in violating the rules till he received orders from Mr. Moylan. The Minister, writing to Mr. Moylan, points out these facts, and says that the officers of the penitentiary must pay for the disappearance of provisions at the penitentiary and for the keeping of fowls and pigs at the cost of the institution. Closing this letter, which is dated the 4th November, 1893, Sir John Thomson says: "I regret to see that there is so much confirmation of the statements afloat as regards this institution and to find there is so much need of radical changes. You will observe also Mr. Foster's letter on the suppression of the books, as respects which the deputy warden's conduct seems remarkable." It appears also from a report of Mr. Foster that Justice McCreight kept his horse at the penitentiary. The convicts looked after the horse. The deputy warden seemed to be doing many acts of kindness in the way of provisions to an orphanage near by, and when the warden objected he said he would answer for his actions to the Government. Blacksmith instructor A. Coutts and keeper W. Quiltz forwarded statements to the Minister making serious charges of irregularities against the deputy warden. The warden said his power was limited and he could do nothing with the deputy, who was perpetually quarreling with the officers and ran things to suit himself.

CRIPPLE CREEK RIOTS.

The riots among the miners at Cripple Creek are assuming a most serious aspect. Nearly 400 men have been sworn in at Denver to act as deputies. All the mining camps round have been searched for arms by the strikers, and when found they are seized, receipts being given for them.

No one about the camps except the strikers is permitted to carry arms, and the strikers, who reign supreme, have issued an order that every able-bodied man found in camp when the real contest commences will be forced to carry arms in their ranks. The result is that many people are moving away from the camp to the city of Cripple Creek and elsewhere. Town and county officials are utterly unable to do anything in the face of such an overwhelming number of desperate men.

The men have built four forts on Bull Hill, and have them well provisioned with everything except water to stand a long seige.

The miners have received offers of aid from Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, Ouray, Coal Creek and other points. If a battle becomes inevitable, it is said 1,000 armed men will be sent to aid the strikers on forty-eight hours' notice.

Governor Waite after a secret meeting with the strikers at Bull Hill on May 30th, was authorized by them to conduct the negotiations on their behalf with the mine owners.

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 91. 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 palatial Dining and Sleeping Cars, Luxurious Day Coaches, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

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

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

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO.

(LIMITED)

TIME TABLE NO. 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.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $3 per column inch, per month.

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.

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

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

DISASTER.

On Sunday last West Kootenay was visited by a violent storm, which felled trees by thousands across the roads and trails, filled the creeks with raging floods, and concentrated its destructive fury upon the Town of Kaslo. The experts, as usual, are differing in their opinion as to whether it was a tornado or a cyclone, or a hurricane, or a typhoon. As all these are simply different names in various parts of the world for the same thing, the opinion of the experts does not matter much. In plain English it was a heavy thunder storm accompanied with a violent squall of warm wind and torrents of rain. The warmth of the wind is easily accounted for by the fact that in its course it must have swept over many miles of rock superheated during the previous week of tropical temperature. Unfortunately at Kaslo the storm found conditions just suited to accommodate its destructive powers. As it swept up the lake it found the fated town not only exposed to its direct fury but many of its houses already half submerged in the waters which it speedily converted into thundering surf. Nor was the storm fiend content with the victims thus placed so readily within its grasp. Sweeping up into the ranges at the back, where the piled up snow was only too quickly melting under the unusually hot weather of this spring, the storm added its hot breath to the sun's scorching rays, and sent a flood down the Kaslo River to tear out and destroy what it could not reach from the other side. Kaslo now stands like a regiment of veterans. Sorely tried on the left flank by fire in February last, and now battered in front and on the right flank by wind and water, the plucky little town gives no sign of surrender. Scarcely will she admit that she is wounded. Dragging what wreckage they can from the still rising flood, rescuing household goods from falling houses, taking temporary shelter in churches, in tents, in hastily made cabins, her people turn a hopeful face to the future, confident in themselves, confident in their town, confident in their pluck.

It is unnecessary to say that they have the sympathy of the rest of British Columbia, and if it is needed that sympathy will take practical shape.

There is no misfortune that might not be worse. Had the storm burst at night time, to the horrid terrors of darkness would have been added the shrieks of the wounded and drowning. In the mad fury of the waters and the dread of falling ruins nothing could have prevented a most terrible loss of life. As it is the community has to mourn the loss of a lady among the wild waves of last Sunday afternoon, in spite of the manly efforts of her husband to save her, which only ceased when he himself lost consciousness and very nearly his life as well.

OF COURSE WE DO.

In order to encourage the electors of this district to vote for Mr. Hume, the opposition candidate in the coming election, a local contemporary pretends to treat with lofty scorn the necessity of government aid in the development of West Kootenay. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that if Mr. Hume is elected, we may cease to look for help from the government any more We shall be left shut in by our wild mountains, with roads, bridges, and railways destroyed, to develop our mines and work our own salvation as best we may, while Mr. Hume sits in the halls of parliament, tinkering with the Mineral Act, and utterly oblivious of the struggles of his friends at home to keep their heads above water. We fancied that we had heard some kind of a desire expressed that the Kaslo-Slocan Railway might be begun at once, that certain wagon roads and trails might be put in order, but we must have been mistaken. And yet we want to know if these works, and others are not carried out, how is the ore to be shipped from our mines? Have our mine owners capital enough to do these things themselves? Are the mines situated so close to each other that co-operation is possible? Or is silver at such a price that the cost of shipping it is immaterial?

Our contemporary talks rubbish. Government aid is very much wanted. If silver is to be worked profitably, with wages at the present price, every possible facility must be given to mine owners in other directions. And it is only by the giving of such facilities that it becomes possible for such wages to be paid. It means this, that if wages are to be kept at the present rate. the mines will be closed down, unless shipment is made easy. The cry throughout the district now, is that only as little work as possible is being done at the mines, and as few men as possible employed. And why is this? Simply and solely because facilities for the shipment of the ore do not exist. And yet the opposition pretends that we do not want government aid.

Throughout the settlement of our Colonial Empire, the question of the rendering of government aid to the opening up of a district has everywhere been keenly debated. But it has always been admitted by both sides, that when a district shows itself possessed of undoubted agricultural or mineral resources, it is not only justifiable for a government to aid in its development, but it is absolutely imperative that they, as the guardians and trustees of the public purse, should do so. And who will doubt the resources of the Kootenay country? There are two conditions, either of which will give work to all hands here now, will bring in thousands more and keep them employed, and will give our store keepers and traders the prosperity they are looking for. One of these conditions is a rise in the price of silver, and the other, which we can get if we cannot get the first, is easy and cheap transport. And now what is the answer to the question, do we want government aid or not?

CUT OFF.

Nelson is now somewhat in the position of a beleagured city. Communication with the outside world is impossible. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway is broken at the East Cottonwood crossing and it is reported that still more damage has been sustained on the Salmon River. Rumour is also rife that even if the line was intact on this side of the boundary, The Spokane & Northern is disabled on the American side. Previous to last Sundays storm, a transfer of passengers had to be made between Waneta and Little Dalles by steamer on the Columbia River, but it appears now that trains cannot reach the American end of that route. No freight has arrived by that road for more than a week, and it will probably be a month or more before and can reach us. The Columbia & Kootenay Railway to Robson can scarcely be put into working order for several months, as a large part of the repairs necessary cannot be commenced even until the waters subside. But if this route was in working order it is doubtful if it would be of any service, as the main line of the C. P. R. itself is so damaged that it will be a month at least before traffic is resumed again over it. Telegraphic and mail communication have been entirely stopped during the past week, but at the time of writing it is said that an attempt is to be made to get in a mail by hand car over the N. & F. S. road. The delay to the mails is inexcusable. We do not know with whom the fault lies, whether with the post office officials here, the contracting carriers, or the post office officials at Ottawa. But such arrangements ought to be made that nothing should so seriously interfere with the delivery of the mails, short of a raging flood or some impediment put in the way over which man cannot cross. The question of expense should not be considered for a moment.

With all lines of communication stopped, the question of supplies at once presents itself, and we are happy to inform our readers that there is no danger of anything like a famine, thanks to the foresight of our merchants. We have made careful enquiries and inspected the principal stocks in the various warehouses, and we find plenty of flour, sugar, tea, canned goods, bacon and lard. There is also an abundance of tobacco and whiskey. But the supply of beef is nearly at an end, potatoes are scarce and eggs are not to be had. The stock of fresh meat, however, will probably be replenished before long, parties having left to drive in mobs of cattle from other districts. But for this care and judgment exercised by private firms the inhabitants of the town might have been put to some very serious inconvenience Their commendable action throws into stronger light the careless negligence of the postal authorities.

MISTAKEN.

The Spokane Review in commenting on our remarks in a recent issue anent the new Fishery Regulations, insinuates that they point to a leaning on our part towards annexation with the United States. Those who know THE MINER and its opinions will smile at our contemporary's mistake, but our journal is ever spreading further and further, and extending its circle of readers in many directions. And to these newer friends we want at once most emphatically to state that nothing could be further from our thoughts or more antagonistic to the spirit in which THE MINER is conducted, than disloyalty to our great Empire. We may, and do, frequently disagree with various measures or actions of government, whether Provincial, Canadian or Imperial, and it is perhaps unfortunate in this respect, that the circulation of THE MINER is not confined to our own people, but we would ask our American friends and others, without our own borders, to bear in mind the one fact that the preservation of the British Empire is the corner stone of our policy.

Immediately the news of the disaster at Kaslo was received in Nelson we published a special edition, containing an account of it specially written for THE MINER. For this edition the demand has been so large and continuous that we publish the same account in our edition of to-day, together with further notes gathered by our special correspondent, who visited Kaslo on Tuesday last.

Grand EXCURSION

AT CHEAP RATES to

BONNER'S FERRY

VIA KASLO.

Affording all an opportunity to view the effects of the recent cyclone and flood at Kaslo, the Kootenay Valley and Bonner's Ferry.

On SUNDAY, JUNE 10th, the Steamer "NELSON" will leave Nelson for Bonner's Ferry at one o'clock p. m., calling at Kaslo at 6 p. m., and reaching Bonner's Ferry at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

RETURNING, she will leave Bonner's Ferry at noon and arrive at Nelson by 10 o'clock p. m. same day.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $4.00. Meals, on this trip, 50c. For further particulars inquire at the C. & K. S. N. Co.'s Office.

W. A. JOWETT

MINING & REAL ESTATE BROKER

AUCTIONEER and - - - -
COMMISSION MERCHANT

JOSEPHINE 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, 1891," 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,
Collector.

Bank of Montreal

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Rate of interest at present 3½ per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (paid up), £600,000 . $2,920,000
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE FUND, £260,000 . . 1,265,333

NELSON BRANCH.
Corner of Baker and Stanley streets.

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

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

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

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

CUSTOMS BLANKS

- FOR SALE AT THE -

MINER OFFICE.

GREAT STORM AT KASLO.

LOSS OF LIFE.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT $100.000.

The afternoon of Sunday, June 3rd, at Kaslo was bright and hot, and on the lake could be seen a dozen boats, some with ladies and children in them. Between two and three o'clock heavy thunder clouds were seen approaching from the south-east.

The water, which was still rising at nearly an inch an hour, was causing a number of people to get their furniture and effects away from all the houses below Third street.

Between four and five o'clock

THE STORM BURST.

First a number of hot waves of wind made people wonder what was coming, and men who had had experience in tropical climates began swapping yarns, but before they could finish them they had to run for shelter and for half an hour such a storm raged that no one in it will fail to remember it the rest of their lives.

Sand, lumber, tin cans, light stoves and everything moveable whirled about, it was impossible to see across the street, and all who possibly could sought shelter. The Adams House

CAUGHT FIRE,

but happily it was soon extinguished. There were two other alarms of fire, but no damage was done.

On the lake the storm raged, waves were running from five to ten feet high, and about this time the worst accident known took place. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, in a boat, had been to a friend's house on the lake front to try and assist them, and on leaving, the full force of

THE STORM STRUCK THEM

and in a moment the boat was upset. Mr. McGregor managed to seize the boat and also got hold of McGregor, the boat in the meantime drifting away rapidly across the point and into the bay, where it was seen. At considerable risk of life, Chatterton, the Kaslo constable, and two other brave men rowed out to them. When they reached the boat McGregor was found just alive but unconscious, Mrs. McGregor having been swept away. She has not been seen since.

Mr. McGregor was brought ashore to the boat house and both the Kaslo doctors were working on him for hours before he was out of danger. The sympathy of the whole of Kaslo is with him in his great trouble.

The same boat crew immediately returned and brought in a young man named Rollins, who had managed after his boat was upset to climb upon some wreckage.

The steam tug Idaho had in the meantime been out a little way, but it was impossible to get across the lake owing to the waves and driftwood, and at times it seemed from the shore as if she would

NEVER BE ABLE TO GET BACK.

It was a great risk, and when she got broadside on the waves she looked as if she would roll over altogether, however, she got back safely.

It was known that Messrs. Stone, Dennis and Byers were in a boat across the lake, also Mr. Pearce and another man. In all it was thought that when the storm burst fourteen or fifteen people were in danger. As soon as the waves lowered a dozen boats went out seeking them and as far as is known all were saved. Messrs. Stone, Dennis and Byers ran before the storm, and being good boatmen and having a good boat they managed to keep afloat, but were driven more than five miles up the lake. They got back about 7.30. Messrs. Retallack and Roadley, who where out seeking them, returning at the same time. It is still possible that a number of lives may be lost, but until the excitement subsides it is impossible to find out who are missing.

Between four and five o'clock in the height of the storm all the houses below Third street

WERE SWEPT AWAY

and it was very sad to see the great destruction of property. The wharf, which cost about $8,000, was soon seen to be destroyed. The Galena Trading Company's store gave three cracks and disappeared, and the only things saved were the barrels of liquors which were found floating in the lake. The probable loss is $8,000 to $10,000. Byers Hardware Co.'s store went together with the floating wharf. The Chinese wash houses with contents and two Chinamen trying to save their effects in a boat were driven out in the lake but were saved. The large house belonging to Ida Williams before the storm had seven feet of water in the ground floor and the inmates were all living on the first floor. When the storm came all was excitement and the last women had to leave in a boat. For some time it was doubtful if they would be safely landed. However, a rope was thrown them and they were saved. The house went to pieces in a few minutes. All that was saved was some furniture which floated on the drift. In half an hour from the time the storm burst

BETWEEN SIXTY AND SEVENTY HOUSES

were broken up, and fifteen or twenty more badly damaged. The front was blown out of the Great Northern Hotel, but no one was hurt by it. The jail succumbed after a short struggle and added its share to the floating wreckage. Scores of men worked most willingly, assisting in every possible way to save everything that could be landed and also in boats picking up all floating valuables until darkness set in.

MONDAY MORNING, 4 A. M.

Everybody is astir early. There is still a stiff breeze blowing and houses going to pieces, All the people south of the Creek kept working all night removing to the North of the creek, and people on both banks got out of their houses. The creek which is a foaming torrent, at about 2 a. m.,

CARRIED AWAY THE BRIDGE.

It undermined the north bank carrying away Mr. Kane's house, Mr. Keen's house and half a dozen others, and the further damage it is doing is enormous.

The Ainsworth steamed around, landing men on the south side, who are trying to save as much property as possible. The flood is still rising, and although the air is colder it is not expected that the water will be lower for some time. It is impossible to estimate exactly the damage done. Mr. Byers Mr. Keen, and many others have just the clothes they had on left and

HAVE LOST EVERYTHING.

A low estimate of the loss would seem to be $100,000. A hundred people or more having small houses which they could live in rent free, are now without a home and have lost their all. A large jam formed just above 3rd street and about 8 a. m., an attempt was made to blow it out, but was unsucessful. About a dozen houses still standing on the south of the creek will probably go before long.

Coming down the lake on the Ainsworth, at Hendryx the buildings were all

STANDING BUT UNDER WATER.

Trees were blown down in every direction. At Ainsworth, all the shacks, warehouses, and Chinese wash houses were destroyed, and the fences blown away before the houses on the water front. At Pilot Bay, the wharf is floating. The water is 3 feet deep in the Assay buildings, up to the eaves of the warehouse on the wharf, and several feet deep in the Smelter building. On the Crawford Bay side 6 houses were washed away and the tug boat, Surprise sank. The Steamboat Galena is under water but is thought uninjured.

At Balfour the water is up to the 2nd floor in the Hotel, the post office is nearly under water and slightly canted. The water is just touching the Church and Busk's house, opposite Balfour West, White. and Procters houses are in 6 feet of water, at Lairds house the water is up to the front door. W. W. West and neighbors are all badly flooded A tree fell upon Mrs. Gray yesterday and hurt her seriously. There was no storm at Balfour.

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.

COUNTRY ORDERS BY POST PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

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, 194 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.....

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

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