

The Mines in  
Kootenay are Among  
the Richest in  
America.

# THE MINER

WHOLE NUMBER 201.

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, June 23, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS.

### PRICES OF METALS.

#### SILVER.

Closing-price last week 62½.

New York, June 22nd.—(Special)—Silver opened this morning at 62½.

#### COPPER.

From £39. 6s. 3d. for cash on the 3rd May, good merchantable copper gradually advanced after slight fluctuations to £40. 1s. 3d. on the 11th. A sharp reaction on the 15th May, brought the price to £39. 10s. for cash.

### NEW DENVER.

June 4th, 1894.

H. E. T. Haultain has arrived from Kaslo and will immediately start on his duties as assayer at the Alpha Group. Work on these properties will be carried on on a larger scale than heretofore. Mr. Ross has charge of the mine.

Work on the group of claims bonded by John A. Finch last fall has been commenced. The group includes the Read, Robertson, Wakefield, Cazabazua (on which claim the work has been started) and several others.

Mr. Moore has decided to place his concentrator at the junction of Howson & Carpenter Creeks.

Since the storm we have experienced a most varied assortment of weathers, sun, wind, rain and snow half a mile below the California Claim. However, it would appear that New Denver has suffered less than any other town, at all events in the Slocan District, by the high water and the storm of eight days ago. The creeks at both Rosebery and Silverton are altering their courses entirely and in the former case it does not improve the townsite. The water in Slocan Lake is falling.

Work on the various claims in the Four mile camp is progressing favourably. This section of the district is, and in all probability will continue to be, the busiest portion of the Slocan. The number of men employed at the Alpha Group, is increased, work being carried on at the "Silverton," "Fisher Maiden," "Cazabazua" and "Wakefield," while work will shortly be resumed on the "Vancouver," "Mountain Bomber," "Read" and "Robertson," in addition to numerous assessment works being performed, naturally makes it a busy camp. We hear encouraging reports of Major Read's claim, the "Argosy."

Mr. Byron N. White, has arrived from Vancouver. He was thirteen days on the road owing to the state of the railroad. Mr. White will build here this summer and will bring his family in as soon as he has made the necessary preparations for their reception. "We shall make considerable shipments of ore next winter from the "Star," Mr. White added, and will erect a 200-ton smelter close to the mine."

W. H. Smith, owner of a fourth interest in the Wakefield, brought down some very rich looking specimens of grey copper ore taken from the vein which has just been struck on that claim. The ore in the ledge is said to measure over 18 inches in width. Mr. J. A. Finch has the remaining three-fourth of the claim under bond.

Work on the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake line is being continued. The rails on the Nakusp and Slocan will be laid as far as the Half-way House by to-day. (June 14th.)

Mr. Marpole thoroughly understands the position the mine owners of the Slocan District are in and the railroad will be operated to Three Forks this year. President Van Horne will, on the completion of the railroad, visit the principal mines in the district.

A party of prospectors intend starting this week for a prolonged trip among the mountains on the west side of Slocan Lake. They will go over ground which has up to the present received little or no attention from the prospector.

Mr. Sandilands, the constable at Three Forks, deserves much praise for the promptitude with which he offered to issue poll tax receipts to every man who would put in a days work clearing the roads from Three Forks to Bear Lake and Sandon Creek after the storm of last week.

Hugh Mann has a contract to haul 1,500 tons of ore from the tramway below the Alpha Group to Silverton.

H. E. T. Twigg has been surveying a route for a tramway from the Twin Lakes Basin to the junction of Carpenter and Howson Creeks, where Mr. Moore will erect his concentrator.

The trail between here and Silverton is to-day being cleared out by the citizens of the towns.

Two feet three inches of solid ore has been struck in the Alamo.

A big strike is also reported in the lower tunnel of the Fisher Maiden. The vein is composed of dry ore (ruby silver).

### NAKUSP.

(From the Nakusp Ledger.)

It is reported that placer grounds of no mean value have been discovered about 12 miles up Six-Mile Creek. Two men are credited with washing out \$10 per day of gold steadily.

Hugh Mann has a contract to haul out ore from the Grady to the water front, the price being \$1.75 per ton.

Eight inches of ore have been uncovered on the Deadman, a claim adjoining the Noble Five.

The N. & S. R. will be in a position to quote rates to Rosebery by the first of August.

David Bremner and B. H. Lee came over the trail from Kaslo last week. They will be joined here by William Lynch and then proceed on a prospecting tour in the mountains to the south of here.

Messrs. Sweeney and McCreary, two of the partners in the Consolation Mine, in the Big Bend, came down last week, says the Mail, bringing a bag of gold amounting to something over \$1,000, besides a 1½ oz. nugget worth \$28. They brought tidings of a washout at their mine which has compelled them to suspend operations. However, the boys have done very well since they started work last fall, over \$10,000 having been taken out in ten months. Messrs. Sweeney, McCreary, Williams and Laforme are the owners, and they are to be envied in possessing such a valuable property as the Consolation.

Alex. McKenzie, manager of the Grady Group, has been in town several days on his way to New York. He reports nearly 4,000 tons of ore in sight on the Grady and is well satisfied with the property. As soon as the railway reaches Rosebery 1,000 tons of supplies will be shipped in and an equal amount of ore sent out. Mr. McKenzie will try the experiment of shipping ore in bulk and expects to effect a saving of \$6 per ton in this way.

S. M. Wharton, of New Denver, has been in Nakusp for several days awaiting an opportunity to get to Trail Creek. At that camp he will put more men on the Cliff, a gold claim which he says looks very promising. He is also considering the advisability of shipping his ore to Swansea, being assured of better returns. From Trail Creek Mr. Wharton will go to San Antonio, Texas, for a month before returning to the Slocan.

Prospectors in this neighbourhood have been much excited during the past week or so by reason of the news of the discovery of exceedingly rich placer grounds not far from this town. A rush has already been inaugurated to the new El Dorado, which bids fair to extend into a regular stampede when the information gets circulated. The placer grounds are located on Cariboo Creek, which empties into Trout Creek about five miles from its mouth, thus making it a distance of a little over 20 miles from Nakusp. Communication is easy, using a boat to the mouth of Trout Creek, and thence by foot, over a comparatively free grade to Cariboo Creek.

Early last fall a party of four went into that section prospecting and struck colors, but nothing more was done until a short time ago, when the men again went in, taking with them abundant supplies and tools for the construction of sluice boxes. Operations were speedily commenced by panning, with the result that coarse gold was found in abundance, each pan running from 25 cents to \$1.25 per pan. The gold has apparently not travelled far, as points can be discovered on it with the naked eye, clearly showing that ledge croppings of great richness must be in close proximity.

### KASLO.

The water is now rapidly receding, and many washed out folks are able to get back into their homes. As the flood retires it leaves a pile of debris in its track, and all hands are at work clearing this away. The Kaslo Provision Company and the Balfour Trading Company have returned to their old quarters on Front street, and Mr. McAnn is back again in his office. J. B. Wilson is carting his household goods back to their old place, and his merchandise will follow as soon as the slime left by the flood has been cleared out.

Chas. Kapp is erecting a building where-in he intends to carry on his business of a bottler of soft drinks and manufacturer of soda water.

Green Brothers are erecting a building on the corner of Third street and A avenue, next to the post office, and in future their business will be carried on there.

The river is now working its way down Third street, and will soon wash away the few remaining houses on the lake side of it.

In response to a petition the Mayor called a public meeting to see if anything could be done to turn the river from its present destructive course. The meeting was well attended and a committee was formed, consisting of the Mayor and council and several interested citizens to go over the ground and report later.

The tug Gallo ran aground about a mile up the lake and is rapidly filling with water.

### TROUT LAKE.

Placer mining on the river has all but been abandoned during the unprecedentedly high water. A return of low water will be the signal for increased activity in this line. Every one is jubilant over their prospects.

The owners of the Union placer ground have sent men in to erect houses and get lumber out for fluming. The extreme high water and the destruction of bridges have delayed this work, but it is the intention of the company to push right ahead with the work as soon as the water permits.

The Cariboo & Kootenay Mining and Prospecting Co. have not yet got to work on their ground but will put a large force of men to work as soon as the water goes down, and will be in shape to work to the best advantage by low water.

The Riverside Mine on Five Mile Creek is showing up well. The cross cut in the drift at 120 feet shows 13 feet of ore and no sign of the foot wall yet. In reply to a letter Mr. Brown sends in a copy of the assay he has had from samples of the vein, which runs from \$30 to \$140 and shows an average of \$110 on the 13 feet of ore. This is without doubt one of the best mines in the district and from its accessibility is likely to be the first producing mine in the camp. With the completion of the wagon road now under construction it is the intention to ship 200 tons of ore to Tacoma.

Reports from China Creek state that nearly all the snow has left that locality and several miners are at work, some of them making as much as eight dollars a day.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Hendryx, of Pilot Bay, has been in town during the week.

By Wednesday nights train Mr. John Grant, ex-mayor of Victoria, arrived in Nelson.

The new coal bunkers alongside the Esplanade at Nanaimo, which have a capacity of 2,000 tons, are nearly completed.

In order to provide work, the government has appropriated a further sum of \$1,250 to be expended on the Kaslo Wagon Road.

Twenty-five men and three engineers have come down from Revelstoke and are now at the Slocan Crossing ready to commence the repairs to the C. & K. line as soon as the water goes down.

The old Dewdney trail from Waneta westwards is said to be in very bad condition, covered with fallen timber and in many places completely obliterated by slides. Mr. McArthur has constructed a bridge over the main stream of Sheep Creek, which otherwise would be impassable.

In addition to the delay caused to the mails by floods, some have had to experience damage by fire. By last Wednesday's mail we received a letter from Ireland very much burnt and hardly decipherable, marked "Recovered from train wreck." An account of this wreck will be found in another column.

Seven hundred dollars have been subscribed towards the sports to be held on Dominion Day, and the management has been handed over to the Nelson Athletic Association, who will make all the necessary arrangements. The sports will consist of horse races, a base ball tournament and athletic sports, with a grand ball in the evening.

Very exaggerated reports of the damage to our railways by the recent floods and storms have been spread about. As a matter of fact the Nelson & Fort Sheppard commenced running in less than a fortnight, and probably the repairs to the C. & K. line will not take much longer when they can be commenced. But unfortunately this cannot be done until the river falls a good deal.

The annual school meeting will be held on Saturday next 30th inst., in the school house, for the purpose of electing a trustee. Mr. G. R. Robson retires and offers himself for re-election. We fancy that the householders of Nelson, to all of whom Mr. Robson is well known, are sufficiently acquainted with his merits and value on the board, to make his election certain. At present we have not heard of any other candidate for the seat.

J. L. Retallack was in town on Wednesday. He informs us that there is very little real distress in Kaslo. The Relief Committee, of which he is a member, have been able to assist a few families who were in dire want for a time, while the husbands and fathers were earning wages on the wagon road. Only a comparatively small part of the \$500, so generously and promptly put at the disposal of the committee by the Gold Commissioner has been expended and there is no necessity to appeal for further funds.

At a meeting of creditors in the estate of McEachren & Co., proprietors of the Hotel Slocan, held at Kaslo, it was decided to apply to the Supreme Court for a twelve months extension of the time for winding up the estate. A proposal was made to move the building on to some other site unless a reduction in the ground rent could be obtained. After paying interest,

ground rent and license fees, the sum of \$4.22 was found standing to the credit of the estate. The assignee has received no payment for his services. A special meeting of creditors is to be called within 30 days to arrange future proceedings.

A correspondent at Waneta sends us an account of a wet experience which occurred to Messrs. Perdue and Wilson on their journey through to Grand Prairie. They caught up to Mr. E. E. McArthur, who was going the same way, at Christian Creek, which was running big and strong. McArthur had made a rough raft on which to cross and had got over safely upon it, but when the others came along he recrossed to fetch them over. By this time a Mexican named Juan has joined the party and all four started on the raft. But something went wrong. Either the craft was overcrowded, or the seamanship was faulty. Anyhow the raft capsized, throwing all its passengers into the roaring flood of icy cold water. Fortunately they all eventually reached the shore, but not until they had been carried down some way and their limbs were pretty well numbed with cold as they drew themselves ashore.

It will be remembered that in February last two men, Charles Brown and John Dolan, who were out on a prospecting trip for Mr. Marks of the Nelson House, disappeared. At the time it was feared that an accident had befallen them; because their communications suddenly ceased and they did not come in for food. Mr. Marks did everything that could be done. Search parties were sent out into the district where it was known the missing men were, and rewards for their recovery were offered, but without avail. But now the melting snow has disclosed its victims. About four miles from the trail, up Bear Creek, the bodies of the two men have been found. Just as if they were asleep they lie on their soft bed of snow, but the bright sun and blue skies of June ill represent the howling storm of dreary February, when the roaring avalanche came tearing down the mountain side and folded its two victims in its deadly arms.

### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Tenders are to be called at once for the erection of the bridge over the Fraser at New Westminster.

No injury to the Fraser River canneries from the floods is reported and a good season is expected.

Nelson Island granite has been selected by the United States authorities to be used in building the new dry docks at Port Orchard, Wash.

Sir William Van Horne has subscribed \$1000 towards the relief of settlers who have been ruined by the floods in British Columbia.

Fanny Thompson, a servant, aged 18, in the employment of Mrs. Cressell, Columbia street New Westminster, left the house the other evening to post a letter. She expressed her intention to return at once, but has not since been heard of. Hitherto the mystery has baffled the police.

The Right Rev'd Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of New Westminster, died on the 9th inst., at the age of 54. The Bishop was an Australian by birth and was educated at Cambridge. He was appointed to the See of New Westminster in 1879, having previously held a British Chaplaincy at Hesse Darmstadt. Bishop Sillitoe was earnest and energetic in the performance of his duties and will be deeply regretted by many friends.

Our enterprising contemporary, The Province, is fitting out an expedition to explore the unknown parts of Vancouver Island. The party will be under the charge of the Rev'd W. W. Bolton, late of Esquimalt and now of San Francisco. They will start by steamer for Port Rupert and proceed thence by canoes to Cape Commerell, the northernmost part of the Island. From Cape Commerell they will travel to Victoria on foot, keeping, as near as may be, to the centre of the island. Their return may be looked for in about three months.

The Vancouver Spring Assizes have just been completed. The most important trial was the McDougal murder case. Massender, a Canadian Pacific Railroad track walker, became angry at remarks alleged to have been made by McDougal, a track walker on the same beat, and threatened to "shake the life out of" McDougal. McDougal primed himself with liquor and waited on the track near North Bend, B. C., for Massender. When Massender, who was accompanied by his wife, appeared, McDougal was holding a revolver in his hand and used such language as to provoke Massender to assault him, when he fired three times at him, killing him instantly. The prisoner was sentenced to eight years in the Westminster penitentiary.

Jack McCabe, the convict who, with the notorious Jack Meyers, attempted to escape from the penitentiary grounds on April 23rd last, died at 11 o'clock last Saturday night from the effects of a bullet wound in the shoulder. McCabe has been lingering between life and death ever since, and though he was given the best medical treatment, the nature of the wound was such that he could not possibly survive. The circum-

stances of the shooting were as follows: Kennedy (alias Meyers) unearthed the hidden rifle and handed it to McCabe, who levelled the weapon at Guard Burr and pulled the trigger. The rifle missed fire and Burr, after ordering McCabe to "drop it," fired his revolver in self defence, the bullet entering the convict's shoulder.

Capt. Pittendrigh and a jury held an inquest on the remains, and found a verdict of "justifiable homicide." The jury also complimented Guard Burr on the coolness and bravery he displayed at a critical moment, when an outbreak of the convicts was imminent.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

The C. P. R. has declared a half yearly dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dr. Tait and Wm. Payne, Whitewayite members for Barin, Newfoundland, have been unseated and disqualified for corrupt practices.

George Rice, a Winnipeg contractor, has made serious charges against City Engineer Rutlan, and that official has summoned him before the law courts to prove them.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of New York state has just been issued, and one remarkable feature is a claim that Canada should admit U.S. manufactures free in return for the admission of raw materials from this country.

In October last Miss Norris, living with her parents in St. Antoine street, Montreal, left home in the early morning to go to church and was never seen after. The other day the body of a woman was washed ashore at St. Sulpice, Vercheres county, and it is supposed that the mystery is now solved.

An investigation, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, into the circumstances attending the tearing down of the flag on the American consulate at St. Thomas, has been opened at the old drill shed, Toronto. A great deal of evidence was taken and the proceedings, which were private, have been adjourned.

Frank Mulvey, a well known young lawyer, son of Stewart Mulvey, one of Winnipeg's most prominent citizens, has been drowned while canoeing on the Red River. The canoe upset, and, in attempting to swim to shore, the young man was seized with cramps and sank in the presence of a score of people on the banks, who could not get a boat to him in time. His companion, who clung to the upturned canoe, was rescued.

A special from Quebec states that news comes from Charlevoix county, ninety miles below here, that a terrible landslide has occurred and that ten houses were precipitated into the Red River, and that there has been a great loss of life. Details are lacking, but the occurrence is similar to the accident that happened at St. Alban about a month ago. The houses were carried away at Brae Noir, where the stream of that name joins the Red River. There is no telegraphic communication with the point and particulars are meagre.

At a meeting of the officers of the Dufferin rifles, held at Brantford, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and Major Jones both announced their withdrawal from the regiment amid many expressions of regret. The Colonel has been connected with the battalion for 23 years, and retires because of the fact that he is now a resident of Toronto. Both officers will be greatly missed. Major Wilkes is next in succession, but as he cannot see his way clear to accept, it is understood that the command will be offered to a private citizen who has had former military experience.

### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A case of small-pox has been discovered at Detroit.

The Italian Premier, Signor Crispi, has resigned.

Forest fires are devastating Northern Wisconsin.

Cholera is spreading from Poland into Prussian Siberia.

The late frost in California has severely injured the orange crop.

Erastus Wiman has been found guilty of forgery in New York.

The Emperor of Germany is suffering from a tumour in his cheek.

Toronto hopes to be the meeting place of the British Association in 1897.

The remnants of Coxey's army encamped near Washington, are said to be starving.

In the United States Senate an amendment has been adopted putting lumber on to the free list.

At the recent elections in Oregon the Republican party won the day. The new governor is Judge Lord.

Prince Bismarck is indisposed and some fears are entertained about the aged statesman. The prince is in his 81st year.

A great strike of miners in Scotland is threatened in consequence of a proposal to reduce wages.

(Continued on page 4.)



## DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice of British Columbia, died on 11th inst.

Sir Matthew was born in Scotland in 1819 and was therefore 75 years of age. He was educated at Cambridge, and rowed in the Cambridge boat against Oxford in 1841 and 1842, pulling the stroke oar. He practiced law in London until 1851, when he was made a judge of the new Colony of British Columbia by Lord Lytton. He was remarkable for his firm administration of the law during the gold excitement of the fifties and sixties and it was mainly owing to him and his friend and colleague, Sir James Douglas, that the annals of British Columbia are free from the crimes that usually stain the records of early diggings. In 1871 he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Matthew never married. He was personally extremely popular and was a central figure in old world courtesy and hospitality at Victoria.

## THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times says: The selection of the Earl of Jersey to represent Great Britain at the Inter-colonial conference at Ottawa is a matter for general congratulation. His moderation, sound sense and judgment and his trained capacity for dealing with financial problems are likely to be more valuable than enthusiastic predisposition to accept imperialistic conclusions. It is scarcely doubtful that the tone of the Ottawa conference will be imperialistic, but it is essential that sentiment give way to the business objects of the conference, which is to promote shipping and telegraphic communication, with a view to develop trade within the empire. It has been suggested that the conference ought to deal with the Samoan question, foreign treaty relations of the colonies of the colonies, and imperial defence. As a matter of fact, it is certainly foreign to the intention of the original promoters of the conference that any of these matters should be touched upon, otherwise than in the most cursory manner. The delegates will probably be asked to bear in mind that the primary object of the conference is to produce a practical scheme for a Pacific ocean cable. Upon his step others will necessarily follow, but should the attention of the conference be allowed to wander over the whole range of interesting topics it will be vain to hope for a definite result. If the delegates produce a scheme with a sound financial basis they need not desire a more useful or more important result of their labours."

## THE DIVISION OF AFRICA.

The New York Times special London correspondent cables: Continental publicists who have followed Salisbury's advice to study their large maps this week have been startled by the striking object lesson in the way in which empires are made. Maps of the African continent, with the possession of the various European states printed in different colours, have been coming much into fashion during these last few years. Small parliamentary pamphlets, which were quietly issued the other day, giving the text of certain agreements between England and the King of the Belgians, have made it necessary for everybody to get out a paintbrush and add a vertical strip of red, which shall stand for a width of 25 kilometers, connecting two bulky scarlet patches labelled respectively British South Africa and British East Africa. That is to say, a new shuffle of the cards gives the British a continuous line of territories through Central Africa from Capetown to Alexandria, a line equal in length to that from St. John's, New Brunswick, to Vancouver, or from London to the centre of Afghanistan. The discovery seems to have produced an equally painful impression in Berlin and Paris, if one may judge by the indignant clamor of the newspapers. The difference is, however, that the German newspapers count next to nothing. Their angriest grumbling will not alter in the least the calm understanding between the English and German Governments, by virtue of which this step was really taken.

## TRAIN WRECKED ON THE C. P. R.

An Associated Press despatch to the Toronto Empire of June 10th, says an accident occurred last night on the Canadian Pacific road at the crossing of Mattawa river, about 15 miles west of Fort William. When the train was crossing the centre of that structure it gave way. Engines and cars were piled into the river. The diner, one of the first-class cars and the sleeper remained on the track. The wrecked cars took fire and almost the entire train was burned. Mrs. Barker was drowned. She was a first-class passenger en route to Elkhorn, Man., from Ontario. Express Messenger Mort Brown, of Toronto, is missing, and is believed to be at the bottom of the river. The injured are: Fireman Whitehead, may not recover; Engineer Elms, slightly injured; Mrs. Bickie, of Middleville, Mich., en route to Red Deer. Several others were slightly injured. The train was running at a high speed when the accident occurred. The body of Mrs. Barker was found some distance down the river. All the mail matter, including that from Montreal and Toronto posted on Thursday was burned, as was also all express matter and baggage.

The Duke of Devonshire has been appointed arbitrator between cab drivers and cab owners in London.

NELSON  
LOTS

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

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

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. SITU-

ATED 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.

## THREE FORKS

LOTS NOW FOR SALE!

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY

\$100 TO \$1000

50 Per Cent Rebate to Builders.

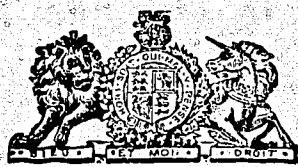
E. C. CARPENTER, RESIDENT AGENT

THREE FORKS.

## MURDER AT NANAIMO.

At Nanaimo Sydney Lobb, accountant of the New Vancouver Coal Co., has been arrested on the charge of wilful murder of his wife. The deceased was found sitting upright in a chair in her bed room shot through the heart, with a revolver lying on the ground at her feet. Mrs. Lobb was a daughter of R. W. Elliott, wholesale druggist of Toronto. At the inquest Sydney Lobb said: "The deceased lady was my wife. I think it was after 10 o'clock last night that the shooting took place. I had been in bed and was about to get up to obtain liquor when I heard the report of a revolver, and looking across the room saw my wife lying back on a chair. I became dizzy, stupid, and the next thing I remember was going across the street in my bare feet calling for help from Jim Lister. That is the general substance of my recollection of last night's occurrence." Lobb admitted that he had been drinking heavily, and much of the evidence taken went to show that he was periodically addicted to terrible drinking bouts, in which he became altogether unmanageable. Lobb is still in a very dazed condition and appears quite unconscious of what is going on. In summing up the coroner told the jury that in face of the evidence it would be wellnigh impossible for them to find that the deceased had committed suicide, whilst there was nothing to show that Mr. Lobb had not in his frenzy carelessly handled the revolver with a fatal result.

Capt. Adolph Freitsch, of Milwaukee, proposes to cross the Atlantic in his little craft, the Nina, a thirteen ton schooner. He expects to make the voyage from New York to Stockholm in 40 days. The Nina is built after the American type, flat bottom with a centre-board, and is 47 feet over all with a 9½ beam. Capt. Freitsch will attempt the trip without a companion.



NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned 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. Fitzsimmons, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, Nelson:

Lot 472—"Idaho" Mineral Claim.  
Lot 473—"St. John's" Mineral Claim.  
Lot 482—"Blue Jay" Mineral Claim.  
Lot 638—"Britomart" Mineral Claim.  
Lot 639—"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. "Cuteh" 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. "Cuteh" leaves daily (Monday excepted) at 8 a.m.

Vancouver and Northern Settlements.

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

## MOODYVILLE FERRY.

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

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

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

W. F. TOPPING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P. O. Box 771.

## WAKEFIELD MINERAL CLAIM.

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

A. D. WESTBY.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1894.

## Spokane Falls &amp;

Northern R'y.

Nelson &amp; 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.

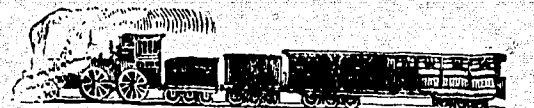
NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1894. All of the above named taxes collectable within the Nelson Division of the West Kootenay District are payable at my office, Kaslo, B. C.

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 REVELSTOCK, 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 ~~all~~ Dining and Sleeping Cars, ~~Luxurious Day~~ ~~Cheapest~~ Tourist Sleeping Cars and ~~Free~~ ~~Coldest~~ 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.

REVELSTOCK 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. THOMPSON, 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.

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C. & N. S. N. C. at Bonner's Ferry.

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

C. G. DIXON, C. P. & T. A. P. Caser, Agent  
Spokane, Wash. Bonners Ferry, I.  
F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Min.



## THE NEW TARIFF.

## MINING MACHINERY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Friday 18th May the House being in committee on the Tariff, the following clause was reached.

Mining a smelting machinery, imported prior to the 16th day of May, 1896, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada. Free.

MR. MARA. When the Government in 1890 decided that mining machinery not made in Canada should be placed on the free list, the Minister of Finance stated that the object was to encourage the mining industry by offering the freest market for procuring the most modern machinery, and he also stated that the most liberal construction would be placed on the wording of the Act. So far as British Columbia is concerned I am sorry to say that the benefits that were expected have not been realized. We feel that a liberal construction has not been placed on that Act in many cases; instead of a free and liberal construction, we feel that a harsh and restricted interpretation has been placed upon the Act, that it has not stimulated the development of our mines and only to a limited extent have we been afforded a free market for the purchase of modern mining machinery. From a return laid before the House a few days ago, I find that during the three years, 1891, 1892, 1893, the total value of mining machinery admitted into Canada free of duty was \$227,488, of which \$79,847 was received by Ontario, \$55,999 by Quebec, \$53,081 by Nova Scotia, \$46,043 by New Brunswick, \$20,425 by Manitoba, and only \$16,199 by British Columbia. I believe a considerable portion of the machinery credited to Manitoba was entered for British Columbia, but even taking the whole it only amounts to \$36,000, or an average of \$12,000 a year. I am not in a position to state how many applications were made during those years, but from the many communications I have received I am satisfied that the machinery admitted free of duty was small compared with the applications made. I believe at the time it was the intention of the Government to place a liberal construction on that Act, but difficulties arose in interpreting it, and unfortunately I think the Government applied to the manufacturers to provide them with a list of mining machinery made in Canada. In that list they enumerated almost every article of mining machinery under the sun. For instance, take concentrating machinery for iron and other metals. I am informed that in the Dominion there is no foundry of manufactory that can or has made complete concentrating machinery for the treatment of gold, silver, and copper ore. It is true they have manufactured such machinery that will treat iron ore, but none that will treat the precious metals; but the list, which was placed in the hands of the collectors, and is an instruction to them, and is for their guidance, covers concentrating machinery for the precious as well as the base metals. That the view I now present is not an exaggerated one will be apparent to the committee from the proceedings of the Quebec Mining Association. I find that in the eastern Provinces mining men have had the same difficulties to contend with that we have experienced, but they are fortunate in the fact that they are nearer the capital. They can get the ear of the Controller of Customs, their grievances can be more easily made known to him than ours at a distance of 2,500, or 3,000 miles, and their difficulties are more easily adjusted. At this late hour I feel it almost necessary to apologise for reading extracts or quotations, but I will make them as brief as possible, and I only do it to make the point I wish to emphasize that this grievance is felt all over the country, and in British Columbia there is at present time no more important question than that of having mining machinery admitted free.

Mr. Mara then read extracts from a report of a meeting of the Mining Association of Quebec.

It occurred to me that there are three plans by which we might get over the difficulty. One is: To ask that all mining machinery be admitted free, but in interviews which the British Columbia members had with the Minister of Finance, we were clearly told that the Government could not permit that, and I am free to admit that there are many objections to it. One is: That it would be almost impossible to define what is mining machinery. A hammer or a saw would be entitled to free entry just as much as a boiler, or a pick or shovel as a steam engine. I can also see where it would be difficult to arrange this, because the local merchant or trader would have to pay the duties on everything he kept in stock, while the mining man, by making a declaration, would be able to get the same articles in free of duty, and that would not work. Another course that suggested itself to my mind was that mining machinery that is not manufactured within the province where it is to be used should be admitted free; but that is objected to, also, on account of sectionalism. Then a third plan suggested itself, and that is, to append a list of articles of mining machinery that will be useful in the development of gold or silver and copper mines. I have made out a list of this machinery which I intend to submit to the committee and to ask them whether it would not be advisable to amend the item as it stands at present by adding these articles. I have placed on this list, "The Bridgman ore sampling machine," a machine that is not made in Canada, but

is suitable for prospecting and developing mines not already open. Also, "All concentrating, refining, and amalgamating machinery and appliances for the treatment of gold, silver and copper ores." I may state that none of these are manufactured in Canada, and I suggest that they should be made free.

MR. WALLACE. Are there none of the ore sampling machines made in Canada?

Mr. MARA. From the best information I can obtain, I believe that no machines for sampling galena or gold quartz ore are made in Canada. Then there is the "Tremaine stamp mill," a small and cheap machine which is very useful; also, "Forster's ore breakers," which are peculiarly adapted to gold mining, and which have introduced many economies in the treatment of ores. That is not made here. Then there are "Water jacket furnaces for galena and silver ores," none of which are made here. I believe there is a furnace for copper ore manufactured in Sherbrooke, but none for galena or gold ores. Then, again, "Root's patent spiral riveted water pipe, and all special lines of piping, manufactured for hydraulics, and steel plates and rivets used in the manufacture of hydraulic pipes on the list is this: That it would be unfair to admit all piping free of duty, and not admit the raw material. In British Columbia considerable hydraulic piping has been manufactured, and the manufacturers, I am informed, are not afraid of competition if they can get the raw material, the plates and rivets admitted free of duty. I have also put on this list, "Hydraulic motors, Bleichert, Hallidies, and Lidgerwood wire rope, tramways and cableways, and diamond prospecting drills." Now, it is unnecessary for me at present to go over the arguments that have been advanced from time to time in this House in favour of admitting mining machinery free. The justice of that was conceded three or four years ago, when the Government placed mining machinery of a class or kind not manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, on the free list. But I will state this: that at no time in the history of British Columbia will the enlargement of the free mining list be of as great service to our province as to-day. In the Kootenay country, in the Toad Mountain, Slokan and Ainsworth districts, the mines are past the prospecting stage; many of them are developed, and I am happy to say are shipping ores. During the last year over 3,000 tons of ore were hauled on the snow and shipped to American smelters at a cost of from \$25 to \$40 a ton. This year, when railways tap that section of country, I believe that shipments will increase tenfold. To illustrate the value of some of these mines I will give the returns from a few of the companies. The Mountain Chief Company shipped over 300 tons, averaging 130 ozs. in silver, and 70 per cent lead; the Blue Bird Company shipped 300 tons, averaging 134 ozs. in silver and 71 per cent lead; the Noble Five Company shipped 350 tons, averaging 150 ozs. in silver and 69 per cent lead; the Dardanelles Company shipped 150 tons, ranging from 284 to 322 ozs. in silver, and from 26 to 30 per cent lead. Of course, these mines shipped only what is called shipping ore, in many cases hand picked; but for one ton of shipping ore now in sight in these claims, there are 100 tons of concentrating ore. In one claim, the Slokan Star mine, there have already been proved to be over 12,000 tons of concentrating ore. When we have such valuable deposits of concentrating ore in this Slokan district, I think it is the duty of the government to assist in every possible way the development of these mines by admitting mining machinery free. When we find that \$227,488 worth of mining machinery was admitted free of duty in the last three years, we can see that the manufacturers on the one hand have not been injured, nor on the other hand has the revenue suffered to any great extent. We may reasonably assume that of this amount a large proportion would not have been imported if mining machinery had not been on the free list. I submit to the committee this proposition, for which I ask a favourable consideration, namely, to add the following articles, without restriction or limitation, to the free list:—

The Bridgman ore sampling machine.

All concentrating, refining and amalgamating machinery and appliances for the treatment of gold, silver and copper ores.

Huntingdon's centrifugal roller quartz mill for gold and silver ores.

The Tremaine stamp mill.

Forster's ore breakers.

Water Jacket furnaces for galena and silver ores.

Root's patent spiral riveted water pipe, and all special lines of piping manufactured for hydraulics. And steel plates and rivets used in the manufacture of hydraulic pipes.

Hydraulic monitors.

Bleichert, Hallidies and Lidgerwood wire rope, tramways and cableways.

Diamond prospecting drills.

Mr. IVES. Do you claim that wire rope is not made in Canada?

Mr. MARA. Wire rope is made in Canada, but there are aerial tramways suited for mountain districts that are not made in Canada, and no mountain company would purchase an aerial tramway made in Canada when they can get one that is peculiarly suited for their work.

Mr. IVES. Are not diamond prospecting drills made in Canada?

Mr. MARA. Some are, but there are modern inventions for prospecting that are not made in Canada. Only a short time ago one was imported, and the party who imported it would not have gone to Chicago if he could have got what he wanted in Canada.

Mr. WALLACE. The Government's policy has been to put the most liberal construction on the item in the tariff, admitting free mining machinery of a kind or class not manufactured in Canada, while, of course, safe-guarding the revenue as much as possible. There are a great many implements used in mining operations which, of course are made in Canada, and upon which a duty has to be levied if they are imported. For instance, steam engines are required for operations at the mines, and those steam engines of almost every class and character are made in Canada, and are dutiable if imported, and I believe they can be made as cheaply in Canada as in almost any other country. Then, all such implements as picks, shovels and spades are of course made here. Of the articles which the hon. gentleman has mentioned, a large proportion will, I think, come in free of duty; for instance ore sampling machines, concentrating and amalgamating machinery, stamp mills, ore breakers and water jacket furnaces; these are not made in Canada, I think. But when it comes to piping and articles of that kind that are made in Canada, and which can be made probably of a superior kind, that would be in contravention of the Act as it now stands.

Mr. MARA. Is there any hydraulic piping made in Eastern Canada?

Mr. WALLACE. It would be more likely to be made in British Columbia, because that is the place it would be in demand. The department has decided, on the advice of the Department of Justice, that the machinery for extracting ore from the rock will be correctly classified as mining machinery. Also the machinery that conveys the ore to the surface, and also the machinery for treating it when it arrives. Those three classes of machinery having been declared free, under this clause as mining machinery. I think a very liberal construction has been placed on the Act; and the fact that, during those three years, a quarter of a million dollars worth of machinery has been imported, and last year about \$88,000 worth, shows that mining operations are being more vigorously prosecuted and that advantage has been taken of this free importation.

Mr. FOSTER. I would suggest to the hon. gentleman whether the amendment he proposes would not tend to narrow the scope of the resolution. I would suggest to my hon. friend that he could have the very same certainty, without narrowing at all the application of the free clause, if the Controller of Customs would make a list of those items of machinery, as to which there is no doubt, and some of which the hon. gentleman mentioned in his amendment, and forward such list to the different collectors. This list would include all these articles which it is certain are not made in the country and be forwarded to the different collectors, so that the instructions to the collectors would be positive and not negative, and whenever a piece of machinery of the kind mentioned was imported, the collector could be in no doubt as to its right to free entry. The hon. gentleman would gain everything he desires to gain, and would not narrow the scope of the resolution by attempting to define, in the law itself, the particular articles which it covers. I think the Controller of Customs would have no objections at all to make out a list and if the hon. gentleman will submit any others that are used in this portion of the country, the collector could go through the matter with him, and arrive at a positive list of those which could be admitted free.

Mr. MARA. My object was not in any way to limit the scope of the free admission of mining machinery, but rather to let the miner and the capitalist see at a glance that the articles I have enumerated would be admitted free of duty. The trouble heretofore has been that a list was furnished to the Collector which was issued by the manufacturer, and that list was so cunningly worded that it covered nearly every article of mining machinery made. When an application was made for free entry, the collector would refer to this list, and ten to one he would find in it an article of the class, but not of the kind which the importer wished to pass free of duty. I therefore thought that by making out a list, the miner could see at once what machinery he could bring in free of duty and so would the capitalist, and both would be saved the uncertainty and expense they have been subjected to in the past. However, if the Government will allow a list to be sent to the different collectors, embracing all classes of mining machinery, not made in Canada, and substitute that list for the present one, I think the proposition is better than mine and would most gladly withdraw my amendment.

Mr. WALLACE. Why not send both?

Mr. MARA. The present list is misleading. For instance, it says in one case machinery for iron and other minerals. If that means anything at all, it means all other minerals.

Mr. FOSTER. A positive list would be far more satisfactory.

Mr. IVES. Would you not meet with this difficulty, if you mentioned the machines made by these particular makers. This tariff is made, I hope for a good many years to come, and you will simply have the power to bring in these certain machines, whereas something a great deal better might be made by some other maker and this would be excluded.

Mr. MARA. I simply asked that these articles be added, without restriction or limiting, or in any way affecting the pre-

ceding paragraph, admitting mining machinery of all kinds, not manufactured in Canada.

Amendment withdrawn.

Committee rose, and reported progress.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and the House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Rumor is busy with an amusing story concerning a certain Dutchman who has been amongst us for some time, but who it now appears has done "the Pacific Slope." This gentleman, who probably knows more about "faking" than developing a mine, had persuaded several friends across the border that he had discovered mines of great wealth in this country. So plausible were his tales, and so enticing the pictures of great profits he laid before them, that he induced these friends of his to part with sundry dollars to be used in developing the said mines. But time wore on and still the earth yielded up no treasure, but on the contrary more and more shekels were poured into her lap. (Our readers will recognize an old old story in this tale.) At last certain of these capitalists, across the border getting a little anxious, came to see how things were getting on. Just in the nick of time came the floods and the great storm. It was of course impossible then to visit the claims, which were on the Salmon River. "But as soon as dose waters goes away, my friends; yes, ach, then I will to you the much valued gold mines show." So it was decided that a visit should be paid to the claims on Saturday last. On that eventful day our German friend, accompanied by one of his capitalists, and by an expert, started in the train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard line for the Salmon. In the train also, by a curious chance, was a lady in whom the German gentleman was interested with an amazing amount of luggage. Arrived at the Salmon Siding, the three men alighted, while the lady was observed to smile serenely from the window of another carriage. "Yes this is the way, right along that trail," said the German gentleman in cheery accents, and when his friends had got a head of him some few yards, and the train was just starting, in great agitation he exclaimed "Ach himmel, dose papers, dose plans, I was forgot dem!" and making a wild dash he just gained the rear platform of the last car as the train rushed on towards the border. The expert and the capitalist would now like to be informed of the whereabouts of the German gentleman as well as of his claims on the Salmon.



[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom—of Great Britain and Ireland—QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING.

## A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, } WHEREAS it is advisable to establish the following polling places, in the several and respective Electoral Districts hereinafter named.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the authority contained in the "Election Regulation Act," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares that the following polling places shall be, and they are hereby, established for the several Electoral Districts, the names of which are set opposite such polling places respectively, that is to say:—

POLLING PLACES.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.
Comox Wharf.	Comox.
Union.	Comox.
School-house, Denman Island.	Comox.
Do Hornby.	Comox.
Valdez Island.	Comox.
Cortes Island.	Comox.
Alert Bay.	Comox.
Cobble Hill.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Macpherson's.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Government Office, Duncan.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Chenamus.	Cowichan-Alberni.
School-house, Sonoma.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Eraser's, Cowichan Lake.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Court House, Alberni.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Capt. Spring's store, Uclulet.	Cowichan-Alberni.
Magneson's store, Clayoquot.	Cowichan-Alberni.
School House, Esquimalt.	Esquimalt.
Do. Munn's, Sooke.	Esquimalt.
Hotel, Parsons' Bridge.	Esquimalt.
School House, Metochin.	Esquimalt.
E. Gordon's residence, Otter Point.	Esquimalt.
J. Grierson's residence, San Juan.	Esquimalt.
Court House, Wellington.	North Nanaimo.
School House, Nanaimo.	North Nanaimo.
Do. Englishman's River.	North Nanaimo.
School House, Gabriola South.	South Nanaimo.
Do. Nanaimo Riv. Bridge.	South Nanaimo.
School House, 5-Acre Lots.	South Nanaimo.
Court House, Nanaimo City.	Nanaimo City.
Court House, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island.	North Victoria.
School House, Burgoyne Bay.	North Victoria.
Do. Mayne Island.	North Victoria.
Hall, Pender Island.	North Victoria.
Wain's Hotel, North Saanich.	North Victoria.
Agricultural Hall, South Saanich.	South Victoria.
School House, Royal Oak.	South Victoria.
Tolmie School, Boleksine Road.	South Victoria.
School House, Cedar Hill.	South Victoria.
Agricultural Hall, Cadboro Bay Rd.	South Victoria.

Philharmonic Hall.	Victoria City.
Williams Lake.	
Soda Creek.	
McInnes' House, Alexandria.	
Quoniam Creek.	
Lightning Creek.	
Govt. Office, Forks Quesselle.	Cariboo.
Mouth of Keithley Creek.	
Court House, Richfield.	
Riskie Creek.	
Snowshoe Creek.	
Harper Claim, Horsefly River.	
Court House, McDame Creek.	
Do. Dease Creek.	
Port Essington.	
Metlakatla.	
Port Simpson.	
Nas Harbour.	
Quoniam Cannery, Skeena River.	
Masset, Quon Charlotte Island.	
Skidegate.	
Roger's Pass.	
Beaver.	
Golden.	
Palliser.	
Field.	
Wendmore.	
Wasa.	
Fort Steele.	
St. Eugene's Mission.	
Government Office, Revelstoke.	
Do. Nakusp.	
Illecillewaet.	
Lardau.	
Glacier.	
Trail Creek.	
Robson.	
Fire Valley.	
Trout Creek, between Upper and Lower Arrow Lake.	
Sanderson's Hot Springs, Upper Arrow Lake.	
Hall's Landing.	
Trout Lake.	
Came Creek.	
Downie.	
French.	
Court House, Nelson.	
School House, Kaslo.	
New Denver.	
Ainsworth.	
Customs House, Kootenay Boundary.	
Court House, Clinton.	
School House, Bonaparte.	
Philip Corinder's House, Big Bar.	
Joseph S. Place's House, Dog Creek.	
John Wright's House, 12-Mile Post.	
Herman Otto Bowe's House, Alkali Lake.	
Wm. Abel's House, 11-Mile Post.	
Court House, Lillooet.	
William Lee's House, Pavilion.	
Dugald McDonald's house, Watson Creek.	
Alex. McEwen's house, Empire Valley.	
Court House.	
206 Carrall Street.	
School House, Mt. Lehman.	
John McClure's House, Matsqui.	
Town Hall, Upper Sumas.	
McGillivray School House, Lower Sumas.	
School House, Cheam.	
Town Hall, Chilliwack.	
School House, Clover Valley.	
Do. Elgin.	
Do. Port Kells.	
Brownville Hotel, Brownville.	
Town Hall, Ladner's Landing.	
Loehel School House, 2-Mile Belt.	
Town Hall, Fort Langley.	
Hall Murray's Corners.	
School House, Shore Road.	
Do. Hall's Prairie.	
Scott's Hall, Port Moody.	
Kelly's Store, Coquitlam.	
Isaac Building, Port Hammond.	
Hall, Port Haney.	
School House, Wharrock.	
Do. Silverdale.	
Do. Mission Creek.	
Do. Burton Prairie.	
Do. Hatzie Prairie.	
Do. North Nicomen, Mainland.	
Do. Nicomen Island.	
Capt. Menton's Store, Harrison River.	
Frank West's House, Near Agassiz.	
Opera House, Steveston.	
Town Hall, Lulu Island.	
Cedar Cottage-Nursery, South Vancouver.	
Tramway Company's Power House.	
Library, Moodyville.	
Gibson's Store, Howe Sound.	
E. B. Madill's House, Squamish.	
Columbia Mining Co.'s Office, Endersby.	
S. Appleby's House, Mara.	
J. Gordon's House, Deep Creek.	
Town Hall, Armstrong.	
Post Office, Okanagan.	
Court House, Vernon.	
Nesbitt's House, White Valley.	
A. Macdonald's House, Blue Springs.	
Lequime's Hall, Kelowna.	
School-house, Benvenuto.	
D. Jones' House, Trout Creek.	
Wade's Store, Penticton.	
Strathgry Mining Co.'s Office, Fairview.	
T. Day's House, Kereenos.	
Government Office, Osoyoos.	
Hugh Cameron's House, Camp McKinney.	
R. D. Kerr's House, Boundary Creek.	
School-house, Kettle River.	
Court House, Kamloops.	
M. Sullivan's House, North Thompson River.	
Duck's, South Thompson River.	
Post Office, Shuswap Prairie.	
Tappen's Siding.	
Salmon Arm.	
Seamouth.	
Grand Prairie's House, Kelowna.	
Fullerton's Store, Stump Lake.	
Quichena, Nicola Lake.	
Agassiz.	
Popcum.	
St. Elmo.	
Hopa.	
North Bend.	
Keffer's.	
Lytton.	
Spence's Bridge.	
Ashcroft.	
Coma.	
Comie's, Lower Nicola.	
Other Point.	
Government Office, Granite Creek.	
Princeton.	

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command: A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.







## 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.

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

### FAIR PLAY AND FOUL.

The date of the election is now fixed and it is time for the real, serious business of the campaign to begin. There are two candidates in the field; Mr. BUCHANAN, seeking election as a government supporter, and Mr. HUME, who says nothing and does nothing. His committee and supporters are rabid opposition men, the platform of principles laid down by them is antagonistic to the present government, and Mr. HUME, when he condescends to tell us anything, must tell us plainly that he is an opposition candidate, or else he must cut adrift entirely from the clique who brought him out, disown them and their platform and cast them off for ever. But he will not do this, it would lay him open to the charge of sailing under false colours, of attempting to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare, and we have too high an opinion of the private character of Mr. HUME to anticipate for one moment that he would demean himself by conduct of that kind. Mr. HUME must now retire from the contest, avow himself openly as seeking election as an opposition candidate, or lose his character as an honest politician. We imagine the latter is dearer to him than even a seat in the legislature. But we do not anticipate trouble of this kind. We prefer to turn a deaf ear to the rumours that have been floating about to Mr. HUME's discredit. But he must remember that evil communications corrupt good manners and if he will mix with and accept the support of the crowd he is in with now, he must expect to be tumbled with the brush that is used for them. We feel assured that if Mr. HUME had his own way, or was working his election himself, the fight would be a fair one. The methods used, however, prove that he is simply the tool of men who cannot fight fairly, who think nothing, as we have pointed out before, of kicking a man when he is down, and who turn their backs at no underhand way of accomplishing their ends. A favourite method at present is to invent a lie and then print it as a rumour. The last specimen of this art was exhibited in our local contemporary of last week (we beg pardon, this week, the paper ceased out on Monday afternoon.) It stated that Mr. BUCHANAN was about to retire in favour of Mr. FARWELL. Now we do not believe that our contemporary is misinformed on this matter. It knew or could easily have found out, that this preposterous story was a straight lie, and we should be exceedingly surprised if we heard that it was not hatched in our contemporary's own office. But people who resort to underhand means frequently overreach themselves. Honesty, after all, is the best policy. And this story is so improbable that the town laughed at it. We might just as well, and with as little show of veracity, say that Mr. HUME was about to retire in favour of Mr. HOUSTON.

### A PROTEST.

It is not our habit to interfere with the methods of business adopted by our local contemporary. It has its own peculiar ways and we have ours. They are different. As long as they let us run along our path we shall leave them severely alone in theirs. The path we desire to follow is to lay before our readers every week as much news as we can, with plain criticism of passing

affairs, and to bring before our outside readers the advantages of our province and more especially that part of it which we more directly represent, West Kootenay. In British Columbia we recognize a country which is part of the British Empire and in which all British subjects have equal rights. As long as they are willing to work amicably with us we also welcome our consins from over the border. But we do most emphatically protest against the attempt that is being made by our contemporary to set class against class and stir up feuds between those who are born in different parts of the Empire. We do not recognize that classes exist in this country and an attempt to sort them out is an attempt to upset the kindly fellow feeling that happily exists in our community. Nor do we believe that any rights and privileges belong to Canadians any more than they do to Australians or to Englishmen, and if it comes to that we are perfectly prepared to come forward as the champions not of one set only, but of all. Wherever a man may have been born, when he is earning his living in British Columbia, paying his taxes to British Columbia and voting for members of the British Columbian Parliament, he is a British Columbian himself. As such we recognize him and as a British Columbian journal we desire to be judged. We fancy that our readers will be with us in these remarks. If our contemporary wishes to confine itself to a circle of readers who hail from any one part of the Empire and to cut itself off from all the others we have no doubt that it can do so and its readers will probably appreciate it accordingly. In its method of conducting the election campaign we imagine that our Canadian friends will repudiate the journal. Honesty, truth and manliness are British qualities and it is too bad of the opposition paper to try to make us believe that treachery, lies and cowardice are characteristics of Canadian warfare.

### A CHARACTER AT STAKE.

In another part of this issue we have made some remarks upon the methods used in conducting the present political campaign by the supporters of the opposition candidate. Another instance has just occurred, which it may be well to relate in order that those who have leanings towards the opposition party and Mr. HUME himself, may judge of the character of his principal supporter.

More than a year ago a committee was appointed to build a Fire Hall, of which Mr. JOHN HOUSTON was a member. The committee was empowered to spend \$400. It exceeded its powers by \$200, spending \$600. Mr. HOUSTON himself acknowledged that he was mainly responsible for this. Of this sum \$222 is due to Mr. BUCHANAN for lumber. The committee having exceeded its powers there was no money to pay this debt, a large part of which has been owing for more than a year. It was generally understood by the Fire Company that this debt should be liquidated whenever the government grant was paid. The Government Agent has expressed his willingness to hand over the money whenever application in proper form for it was made to him. A meeting of the Fire Company was called for last night, in order to make this application in proper form. As soon as a quorum was assembled, Mr. JOHN HOUSTON moved that the meeting should be adjourned until July, saying "I don't see why the Fire Company should be dragged up here to provide funds for G. O. BUCHANAN to carry on his election campaign." The followers of Mr. HOUSTON, it appears, were sufficiently numerous to carry the motion, so that the matter stands over until July. Now we have nothing to do, of course, with any private matters of business, but in this transaction there are two issues which we wish to bring before the public. The first is the ordinary dishonesty of the Fire Company in their capacity of administrators of public funds in not paying their just debts when they are in a position to do so. The second is the use they make, under the guidance and by the direction of Mr. JOHN HOUSTON, of withholding the public funds of the citizens of Nelson for political purposes. We cannot for a moment believe that Mr. HUME will countenance this act of dishonesty on the part of his supporter. It would be quite contrary to his character for upright dealing. Unless Mr. HUME at once disclaims all connection, not only with the act itself, but with the man who engineered it, we can only believe that should he and the opposition generally,

be returned to power, similar manipulations of the public funds would take place with his entire approval. His character is at stake.

### TROUBLE IN EUROPE.

MULEY HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco has died suddenly or has been murdered, and trouble is feared about the succession. His youngest son, ABDUL AZIZ, has been accepted at Casablanca, but at Fez, the capital, there is a strong feeling in favour of MULEY ISMAEL, a brother of the late Sultan. At first sight it appears that the death of a semi-barbarous monarch on the north coast of Africa would not be a matter to disturb the peace of Europe. But Morocco has for long been a bone of contention between France and England, both of which countries have lately vainly endeavored to make a satisfactory treaty with the Sultan. The failure of both is ascribed to the diplomacy of the other. Other countries are also interested. In fact the last breath of MULEY HASSAN seems to have fanned up a flame of strife all over Europe. Four warships under ADMIRAL LEBOURGEOIS, have started from Toulon for Tangier, and the ironclads Magenta, Admiral, Dupree, and Alger, have also been ordered to be ready to sail at a moment's notice under ADMIRAL GADAUD. In Spain all officers and soldiers of the Second Army Corps in Andalusia, have been called to arms and all those of the First Army Corps at Madrid, who are on furlough have been hastily recalled. The German ironclad Kurfurst Frédric Wilhelm and the cruiser Speerher have been ordered to the scene of action. The British fleet in the Mediterranean is very strong, but the English press is calling for additions to be made to it. The danger is that M. DUREY, the new French Premier who is well known as being highly antagonistic to England, may espouse the cause of either of the aspirants to the throne who may be well disposed towards France to the detriment of British interests. It is supposed that France and Spain would approve of a dual control of Morocco to the exclusion of Great Britain, which the latter would hardly permit. Altogether there is the making of a very pretty international row. Lord Rosebery will probably stand to his rights and there is sure to be bluster from the recently elected French cabinet, and then it will depend on how far they carry on their bluff whether the affair will result in a fight or not.

### THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.

A report reaches us from Ottawa, that the Dominion Franchise Act may be amended during the present session. The old plan was to take, in this province, the Provincial lists, and it would be well we think, to return to that plan. The principle of the present Dominion Franchise Act, is to have a uniform franchise throughout Canada. The qualification is higher than for the local elections in our province, and in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, in which practically, almost manhood suffrage exists. The electoral districts also are different from the Provincial ones. The expense of revising the Dominion lists is heavy, and elections are apt to be held under very old lists. It is stated that, under the new proposal, the basis of representation in each province is to be adopted for the Dominion list in that province. What this precisely means we cannot say in the absence of details, but it is certain, that, if the Dominion and Provincial electorates were made, as far as may be, similar, there would be a very useful, increased interest in Dominion affairs on the part of the electors. West Kootenay alone at present, would have nearly as many voters as Yale, and we might, by and by, look to sending a Kootenay man to Ottawa to stir up the post office, and other fossilised departments there.

A discrepancy will be observed between the list of polling stations as given in the copy of the Gazette notice printed in another copy and those given in the Returning Officer's Proclamation, also printed in this issue. The latter is correct.

So great is the amount of news that pours in on us after the interruption to the mails, that we are compelled to publish a supplement to contain it. We have also decided to reduce the price of THE MINER, single copies of which can now be obtained for five cents.

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### 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

### 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.



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

T. H. GIFFEN,  
Registrar.

Nelson, 15th June, 1894.



### 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. GORRELL,  
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, 10th October, 1893.

M. S. DAVYS.

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UNITED STATES—Agents Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. Traders' National Bank, Spokane.

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

### CUSTOMS BLANKS

- FOR SALE AT THE -

### MINER OFFICE.



## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from page 4.)

Mr. Henry Franks, who fought in the Crimea, was buried at Picton last week with military honours by the 16th Battalion.

Canadian papers received by the last mail report damage to potatoes in Ontario by frost and great storms on Lake Superior accompanied by snow.

A party of excursionists near Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, picked up an old shell near an artillery camp and began rolling it along the ground. The shell exploded and killed three of the party and wounded a dozen others.

The Right Hon. John Duke, Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice of England, is dead. It is somewhat remarkable that three chief justices should die almost simultaneously, Lord Coleridge, Sir Francis Johnson and Sir Matthew Begbie.

Lord Thurlow at one time attached to the British Legation at Washington, has filed his schedule, giving liabilities at \$2,100,000 and assets \$145,000. The failure is ascribed to a fall in the value of mining shares. Lord Thurlow was, we believe, chairman of the Canada Western or British Pacific Railway.

The coal famine, brought about by the miners strike, is being severely felt in Chicago. Many steamers are stopped for want of fuel. The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad is tied up owing to the burning of bridges by the coal strikers. Unless traffic is resumed at once, hundreds of industrial establishments must close down.

The British House of Commons is turning over a new leaf. Until last year the house always adjourned over the Derby Day, and members rushed off to see the great race like a pack of school boys. Last year the great debate on Home Rule was on and Mr. Gladstone refused to support a motion to adjourn. This year the same motion was lost by 246 votes to 160.

A magnificent memorial is to be erected to the poet Tennyson. It will be an Iona cross standing on the downs above the Needles at the western end of the Isle of Wight. The cross will be 716 feet above high water, and will take the place of the well known beacon. The poet's house "Farringford," nestles at the foot of the downs in the village of Freshwater Gate.

The Guion Steamship Company, running between Liverpool and New York, has decided to retire from the business, in consequence of the bad times. Their two celebrated steamers Alaska and Arizona are to be sold on their arrival in Liverpool. The Guion line is principally owned in the States, and the Alaska was at one time the "greyhound" of the Atlantic.

John McDavitt who runs a small restaurant at Port Townsend has suddenly come into \$100,000 by the death of his father at Chattanooga, Tennessee, which place John left twenty-five years ago. He was found with great difficulty not having kept up correspondence with his family.

One hundred non-union laborers have been engaged to coal the Cunard steamer Gallia at Liverpool, but considerable difficulty is being experienced in coaling the steamships owing to the strike. The Campania, of the same line, is being coaled by 250 non-union men. The strikers are endeavoring to persuade the miners to join in the boycott of the Cunard steamships.

Lord Rosebery's horse Ladas won the Derby. As a great many enquiries are made as to the meaning of the name we may state that Ladas was a swift courier to Alexander the Great. It should be pronounced Laddas (like Ladder.) Lord Rosebery presented one of the plates worn by the winner to Admiral Erben of the U. S. Cruiser Chicago. Ladas has been struck out of all engagements at Ascot.

A despatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin, China, says that the revolution in the provinces of Kirin and Manchuria is extending greatly. Mounted banditti, armed with repeating rifles, have defeated the imperial troops in every engagement, and have occupied several important positions, including the San Sing arsenal, in which 100,000 rifles were stored. The situation is so alarming that Viceroy Li Hung Chang is gathering a large force of troops to suppress the rebellion.

In Colorado much damage has been done by the floods. At Denver, Colfax and Jerome Park were flooded, 175 families being driven from their homes. Railway embankments were washed away in many places. At Colorado Springs trees and telegraph poles were going down before the flood, and thousands of dollars worth of damage has been done. At Manitou business is entirely suspended. The pipe factory at Boulder, the railroad tracks and all the city and railroad bridges have been swept away, the damage being estimated at \$500,000.

Despatches received at Capetown from Bulawayo say that the two British troopers, Daniels and Wilson, charged with appropriating the sum of £1,000 which the late King Lobengula sent to the British authorities as a peace offering and as a notification that he was willing to submit, have been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. The two troopers named are also held to be morally responsible for the massacre of the Wilson party, as they suppressed the late King's message of submission in order to conceal their appropriation of the peace offering.

For some time past there have been persistent rumours of approaching trouble in India. A despatch to the London Times from Bombay says that the daubing of trees is extending. Cases of this peculiar marking, which have caused considerable apprehension in India and in England—some people going so far as to say that it foreboded another mutiny in India—have been reported from South Behar and Allahabad. The tree marking in some places has assumed the form of a piece of bark cut out of the tree.

A City of Mexico special to a New York paper says: The actions of British diplomatic agents in Central America are attracting attention here. It is believed England intends to secure a foothold near the proposed Nicaragua canal. Reports from various sources in central America agree in regard to British Minister Gosling's influence at Managua. Great Britain, under the guise of protecting her interests, it is feared will secure substantial control of an important piece of territory, hoping later on to confirm her title by treaty.

A surveyor who has just returned from the Olympian ranges reports that from about 10 miles east of Clallam bay, on the straits of Fuca, to Cape Flattery, a distance of 30 miles, and south 100 miles, extends the finest forest in the state of Washington, composed mainly of hemlock, with boides at intervals of the finest spruce, cedar and fir in the state. The hemlock bark shows a larger percentage of tannin than the best Pennsylvania bark. Many large areas will peel upwards of 30 cords of bark to the acre. The great height of these trees, many of them without limbs for 100 feet and more, make easy peeling and clear logs.

It is estimated by the Spokane Review that 150 boats are plying in the flooded districts of Portland. There are cat-boats, plungers, whaleboats, canoes, fishboats, mining-boats, shippboats, life rafts, batteaux, launches, rowboats, transports, flatboats and many others, almost innumerable in shape and variety. Great pains are taken to make a boat look as comfortable and inviting as possible. Seats are cushioned and rough boards are hidden under folds of bunting or brightly-colored pieces of cloth. Some of the larger passenger transports are even pretentious enough to have awnings to protect patrons from the sun and rain. The canoe is the favorite craft of the business men, and scores of them may be seen on the street daily.

Jacob S. Coxey, the incarcerated reformer, has accepted the nomination for Congress in the 18th or McKinley district of Ohio, in a letter to the People's Party Committee, dated at Washington, "Parlor 67," United States jail. In his letter he charges England with having precipitated the money panic here with the aid of willing allies in this country. He saw the necessity of immediate action and took it. For this he was arrested by order of the money power. He refers to Judge Miller as "Pontius Pilate," President Cleveland as "Tiberius," and a number of other prominent public men as Congressional Judas Iscariots.

A Russian paper publishes a significant article upon the Bulgarian crisis, saying that civil war is apparently looming up, and adding that whatever the result of the conflict between ex-Premier Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand, the condition of affairs created cannot be allowed to continue. The Novoe Vremya states that if the followers of ex-Premier Stambuloff obtain the mastery, foreign intervention in Bulgaria is inevitable. A despatch to the Telegram from Sofia says ex-Premier Stambuloff and the Ministers who formed his cabinet are under arrest. Civil war has broken out. Two battalions of troops have rebelled and demanded the reinstatement of Stambuloff. They have been joined by the gendarmes in an attack on the troops, who have declared for Prince Ferdinand.

The London Graphic publishes an account of a notable interview with Sir George Grey, some time Premier of New Zealand and Governor of Cape Colony, concerning a further federation of the English-speaking people. Sir George prophesied a close confederative alliance of the United States and Great Britain. The difficulties of such an alliance, he said, would soon disappear and then a beginning of the movement toward federation would be made. The monarchy would strengthen the republic, he said, and the republic would help strengthen the monarchy. Each had some features which might be most advantageously retained. The settlement by arbitration of recent differences between the two countries had brought them nearer each other, and had justified hopes of such a union that neither would make war without the other's consent. There would then be a great belt of peace around the world.

A special cable letter to the Toronto Empire from London, June 3rd, says: the formation of a French Cabinet with three Ministers, Poincare, Delcasse and Hanotaux, avowedly hostile to Great Britain, excites grave apprehension in English Ministerial circles. The record of M. Hanotaux, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, places him in the front rank as a combatant of English occupation of Egypt, and a militant advocate of French rights in Newfoundland, in the protectorate over Siam, in French expansion in Africa, and generally an enemy of England wherever the latter comes into competition with France. Other members of M. Dupuy's Cabinet are also known to entertain strong anti-English views, and it is consequently held as certain that a diplomatic situation with a severe tension be-

tween the two governments is about to set in embracing the whole field of international disputes. If M. Hanotaux's colleagues give him full support, aggressive movements in Newfoundland, Siam and the region of the Upper Nile may be expected.

News has been received from Cripple Creek that the strikers seized an engine and cars at Victor and proceeded to Wilbur, 10 miles down the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, where the Denver deputies were encamped. A battle ensued at 4 a. m., between the strikers and outposts of the deputies, in which one miner was killed and three injured. Several deputies were also wounded. The name of the miner killed was Geo. Crowley.

The mob that attacked the deputies numbered about 300. Their approach was discovered by the deputies, and firing at once began from both sides. The deputies fired from the windows of the coaches and the miners from behind boulders and trees. The engagement did not last long. The miners retreated to Victor with one man killed, four wounded and several others missing. It is not known how the deputies fared. The miners claim that at least 15 have been killed and wounded. The town of Victor is quiet. Armed miners have resumed their position on Battle mountain and Bull hill.

## A NEW WAY TO RETORT GOLD.

We recently asked a miner who was getting fine gold by sluicing how he saved it. "I use silver," he said, "and squeeze it through calico, and when I have got the amalgam as hard as I can—? You retort it," we said. "No I don't and yes I do—I don't as you mean retort, but I do as I mean it myself. I get a potato, cut off one end, and scoop out a cavity in it large enough to take my ball of amalgam. I next take a spade or piece of flat iron, and place that over the fire; and then upon that I place the potato with the cut side down. As the amalgam gets hot the silver evaporates and goes all through the potato; but it can't get through the skin, and neither can it escape by the iron, for the spud is stuck to the spade. When it is done I take the spade off the fire and let it get cool, and then I have my gold in a button on the spade and my silver all in fine globules in the potato. I break that potato up under water and I have all my silver. Many persons don't believe this can be done, but I tell you it can, sir, and I tell you, also, that I don't know how it is but my gold is always of a good colour, and I've often wondered if the juices of the potato have anything to do with that."—*Australian Mining Standard, April 21st.*

## BIRTH.

On the 16th June, at Nelson, the wife of John Stewart, of the Bank of British Columbia, of a son.

## Sich's Corner

VANCOUVER, B. C.

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