The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

B.C. Gazette

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

WHOLE NUMBER 216. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, October, 6 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS.

PRICES OF METALS.

COPPER.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17th.—Opening at £40. 2. 6. copper gradually hardened and is now quoted at £41. 15. An advance of £1. 12. 6. per ton during the fortnight.—*James Lewis & Son's Circular.*

ORE SHIPMENTS.

	TONS.
Sept. 29, Trail Creek to Helena	16
Sept. 29, Trail Creek to Tacoma	54
Oct. 1, Nakusp to Revelstoke	45
	115

Total shipments to date from June, 1894:

	TONS.
Nelson	400
Trail Creek (gold ore)	511
Ainsworth (concentrates)	36
Slocan via Nakusp	525
Total,	1,472

MINING TRANSFERS.

NEW DENVER.

Sept. 20.—"Cupell,"—Nels Gordan to J. A. Finch, ¼ interest, $50.

Sept. 25.—"Wellington," "Chambers," "Eureka" and "Jay Gould,"—J. H. Thompson to E. Becker, ½ interest, $1,500.

Sept. 25.—"Clipper" and "California,"—agreement between Mrs. McInnes and James Marino, the former to provide tools, supplies and wages for work to be done in consideration of the latter transferring ¼ in Clipper and ⅛ in California.

NELSON.

Oct. 2.—"Bid,"—Wilhelm Anson to John Johnson, ½ interest, $500.

Oct. 4.—"Brittania,"—Michael Kealy to Robt. J. Bealey, whole interest, $1.

NEW LOCATIONS.

Sept. 28.—"Woodstock,"—Neil McLeod. East slope of Morning Mountain, 1½ miles west of Silver King.

Sept. 28.—"Calgary,"—M. McLeod, 1 mile west of Silver King, bounded on south by "Ida May" and "Yankee Girl."

Oct. 5.—"Jem,"—J. P. Chubb, two miles south of Hall Creek, one S. E. of "Fern,"

NELSON.

At Forty-nine Creek the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company has decided to suspend operations for the season and have cleaned up their boxes. Most of the work done consisted in washing away old workings and probably not more than 100 yards of new ground was washed out. From this about $500 worth of gold was obtained. The rich bank recently discovered remains to open the season with next year. During the winter the sluice boxes are to be enlarged and other improvements made.

NEW DENVER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Captain Fitzstubbs arrived last night and to-day inspected the proposed wagon road from Three Forks to Cody Creek. We understand that he will remain several days here.

R. T. Lowery is in town and will at once move his newspaper plant here from Nakusp and start in opposition to "The Times." The latter paper has not long had the field to itself as the Prospector only moved to Three Forks this week.

Since our last notes work has been restarted on the Egypt, an extension of the Mountain Chief, in which Sam Brown and J. A. Finch are interested.

A force of men has also been put to work on the Silver Bell and Hustler by an associate of Mr. J. A. Finch, who has, we understand, bonded the claims. The Silver Bell and Hustler join on to the Idaho and St. John, two of the best properties in the camp.

KASLO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Several loads of ore have already been hauled to Kaslo from the mines and the teams are all quite busy.

F. Stephens, engineer of Great Northern Railroad, is in town. He is interested in some mining property in Ainsworth.

J. Fielding, P. L. S., has been surveying land in North Kaslo all last week.

Capt. Shaw of the Kootenai Trading Co. has chartered the Kaslo and will bring in oats, hay and general produce enough to stock the whole country's trade. He will buy from Colville country.

Miss Stella Kane is around again and able to resume duty.

WANETA.

(From our own correspondent.)

J. A. Gore, P. L. S., and party are surveying the railway lands in this vicinity. They began work at the International boundary line and the bank of the Columbia River. It will take the party two months to finish the work here.

Several parties are fitting out to do assessment work on their claims. Some of them intend working all winter.

F. A. Sherwood of Spokane has several parties doing assessment work on his claims near Sheep Creek, some of which make a good showing in silver.

Some new placer ground about twenty-five miles above the mouth of the Pend d' Oreille is causing some excitement. Messrs. Lobot & King of Spokane are putting in an hydraulic plant. Mr. Lichfield is prospecting his property with the same intention if results are satisfactory. The claims are on the American side and are one-half mile each in length.

Robt. Douglas, of the firm of Ruth & Douglas, has gone east to his home in Blake, Ontario.

We hear that the $5 shares in the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. are quoted as high as $25.

The Homestake mine in the Adams Lake district is said to be turning out rich ore.

H. McKay and T. Gordon had a near escape from death on the Cariboo Creek last week. The recent rains have swollen the volume of water, which carried away a wing dam they had erected. The rush of water swept the two men off their feet and they only succeeded in getting to the bank a short distance above the falls. Had they been carried over they must have been killed.

We take the following from the Nakusp Ledge and only regret that our contemporary gives no details at all, as it sounds good: G. M. Spencer and J. Ehrmanntraut have discovered the boss ledge of the season. It is some miles to the south of the town and easy of access from the lake. They assert that it is 190 feet wide and of unknown length. It is a quartz proposition and there are millions in it.

Geo. Hughes hopes to ship 600 tons from the Mountain Chief this season.

D. W. McVicar of Nova Scotia who has already purchased a couple of claims in the Ainsworth district is negotiating over the "Skyline." Its owner, Mr. A. W. McCune of Salt Lake City, values it at $100,000.

B. Burton has located a mineral claim called The Trio in a new country 4½ miles south of Cariboo Creek. All the other claims are to the north of the creek. The Nakusp Ledge says that the ledge is 6 feet wide and can be traced for 1,300 feet and assays an "average" amount of gold and silver with traces of copper.

The contract for freighting and smelting the 800 tons of Slocan Star ore now lying in the ore shed at Three Forks has been secured by the Omaha and Grant Smelter. Tenders for this contract were opened in Spokane on Monday last. There were five bids, from the following firms: Omaha and Grant, represented by E. F. Matthews; Selby Co. of San Francisco, by Herbert Lang; United Smelting Company of Montana, by Charles G. Griffiths; the Everett Smelter, by Louis Verdin; and the Colorado Smelter at Butte by O. Bergstrom. The ore will go out via Nakusp as soon as the railway reaches Three Forks and will be handled as far as St. Paul by the C. P. R.

Negotiations are pending for the erection of a smelter to treat the ores of the Trail Creek district. O. Bergstrom, who has long held the responsible position of assayer for the big Colorado smelter at Butte, is in the city working up the enterprise. He has been up to Trail Creek, looked over the ground carefully, and yesterday submitted a proposition to the officers of the Le Roi Mining Company. At a meeting of the directors to be held Wednesday action will be taken on Mr. Bergstrom's offer.

Mr. Bergstrom's attention was first directed to this opening while assaying ores from Trail Creek. He is thoroughly informed on the question, and is said to come here with ample backing.

It is his plan to start with a small plant of the reverbatory process and enlarge it as occasion requires. That would reduce the ore to a copper matte for shipment to Swansea, Wales. The smelter would be erected near the Le Roi mine, either on Trail Creek or Sheep Creek. Mr. Bergstrom has been in conference with President Corbin of the Spokane & Northern and it is said he has received assurances of encouragement from that gentleman.—*Spokesman-Review.*

Placer work on the Columbia River has received an impetus owing to the vast alterations in the bed of the river made by last summer's flood. In many places bars that have been worked for many years are stripped ready for new works and at Troy 20 miles north of Wenatchee some rich ground has been struck. Two men took out, according to a telegram, $15 in half a day. The gold is very fine and is difficult to save.

The steamer Maude, brought glowing reports of the mining operations in Alberni, and also tangible evidence of the existence of rich quartz there, in the shape of about a ton and a half of ore from the last tunnel driven by Wills for the ten-foot ledge at the Golden Gagle. Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey, M.R.C.S., has just gone in to examine this property, numerous assays already made running from 30 to 100, and a cyanide test of 100 pounds also giving a most satisfactory result. It is stated that half of the Golden Eagle ore brought down by the Maude will be sent to Tacoma for treatment, the remainder being put through the cyanide test at Vancouver by Mr. Harvey, to demonstrate the value of the ore and the feasibility of working it by this process.—*Colonist.*

A huge dredging plant is being built at the B. C. Iron Works, Vancouver, for the Fraser River Mining & Dredging Company. The plant consists of a screw 130 x 33 with a "clam shell" dredger, having a lifting power of eight tons at a distance of 40 feet from its center, which will deliver sand and boulders alike (and gold too it is hoped) into the sluice-boxes, to which water is supplied by two eight inch centrifugal pumps. A new arrangement is the "water guard" or screen, shaped like an enormous snow plough, which being placed ahead of the dredger divides the current and permits work to be carried on in comparatively calm water. Power is supplied by no less than five separate engines of which the largest is 125 h. p. There are also two horizontal engines aggregating 40 h. p. while two others with 15 inch cylinders and 6 foot stroke drive the stern wheel. Steam is supplied from a 24 h. p. boiler. The working of the new dredge will be anxiously watched.

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

The tin plate works at Pittsburg have all closed down owing to a wide difference between the masters and men in the matter of wages.

The gold district about Pierce City, Idaho, appears to be having a genuine boom this autumn. About 10,000 acres of ledge and placer ground have been located in that vicinity this season, some especially promising free gold ledges having been taken up within the last month. Four flume companies are now operating in that district, on Rodes creek, Oro Fino, Oro Grande and French creek, and two sawmills are being put up to furnish lumber. A telegraph line will soon connect Pierce City with the outside world, and a newspaper plant is being moved in. Altogether it begins to seem a little like old times in that historic district.—*Spokane Chronicle.*

LOCAL NEWS.

The Columbia River between Revelstoke and the Upper Arrow Lakes is getting very low and bad for steamboat traffic.

Stanley Weyman's two famous books, "Under the Red Robe" and "A Gentleman of France," can be got at Stanley's.

The Gold Commissioner advertises that claims may be held over from the 15th inst. to the 1st June next.

The owners of the Twin claim notify that they will not recognize debts contracted without their written authority.

The Indian, Narcisse, has had good luck hunting. Last week he got three silver tips and this week he secured six cariboo.

We are informed that the defendants in the case of Croasdaile v. Hall have appealled against the verdict rendered at the recent Supreme Court sittings here.

Messrs. Buchanan and Sweeney returned from the Slocan on Thursday and the latter left for Spokane and the coast yesterday. Mr. Holt, of the Bank of British Columbia, is now in the Slocan.

No less than five carloads of mixed produce arrived during the week for the International Commission Company. This enterprising firm is rapidly securing to itself a large amount of the business of the district.

The London Globe referring the loss of a feather here and coat there by Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, humorously remarks that if the war lasts much longer his will be a case for the morality Department.

Mr. A. B. Hendryx was in town on Monday for a short time. He informs us that the company's assayer is expected in during the week and that on his arrival the company will be ready to undertake assays of all kinds.

Harold Selous is building an office in the corner of his pretty garden, facing on to Stanley street. The lumber he is using is the material with which his cottages down the river were built. They were floated off their foundations by the late flood.

We regret to here that Mrs. Arthur's health will not permit her to remain in Nelson during the winter. She is at present in Portland, Or., where, if strong enough, she will attend a course of medical lectures. Her many friends will join Dr. Arthur in looking forward to her return in good health with the other flowers that bloom in the spring.

Methodist services in Hume's Hall, Vernon street, Sunday, October 7th, at 11 a. m. and and at 7.30 p. m. "The Sabbath Day" will be the subject of discourse at each service. The different phases of the question to be discussed are, morning, "A Biblical Sabbath. Evening, "A Secularized Sabbath."

We are informed that Dr. Rankin Dawson, who was in town last week, has forfeited his seat at the Board of Directors of the Hall Mines, for absence without leave. The other directors have the power of reappointing him until the next general meeting of the company, when the reappointment would come for ratification by the shareholders.

The little store where C. Hamber's insurance sign used to hang out is likely to be a centre of attraction to housewives who know what is good for their husbands. It has passed into the hands of John Oates who has a display of pork pies, sausages, prime cuts of pork and all the great variety of dainties that pork is capable of.

Captain Fitzstubbs returned from Three Forks during the week. The road from that town to Sandon will be put in hand at once by a gang of 30 to 35 men under J. P. Cameron. Unfortunately there is not enough money to construct a wagon road, but a good sleigh road will be made on an even grade and the bridges and crib work so constructed as to form part of the wagon road itself which will be completed next summer.

Twenty boys and seventeen girls attend the public school last month, and of these 37 the average attendance was 32. The Honor Roll for the month is as follows: Fourth class: 1, Robt. McLeod; 2, Etta Muir and Dick McFarland (bracketted.) Third class: 1, Theo. Muir; 2, Allan McDonald. Second class: 1, Nellie Marshall; 2, Frances Sansom. Highest Primer: 1, Frankie Etter; 2, Robbie Bell.

The London Times remarks that the smoke arising from a burning wood in the old country spread over the sky and formed a cloud seven miles long and seven miles broad. If The Times wants items of that kind we could tell them of a smoke cloud that covered the whole land from California to Alaska and from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, say about 2,000 miles long and about 500 broad.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Trade. It is a comprehensive and well got up book, giving full commercial statistics of the province. We think it a pity that among the list of members, of whom there are over 170, only seven reside outside Victoria. This renders a bias possible in favor of the capital when its interests conflict with those of Vancouver or elsewhere. It can hardly be called intrinsically the "British Columbia" Board of Trade.

"Private Bill" in The Province writes: "It was rumoured that there was this week a meeting of the Bar Association, when the actions of one of the judges, and his method of disposing or not disposing of cases before him, was somewhat severely ammadverted upon." If the members of the Bar feel themselves called upon to complain how much more right have the public to kick. We fancy that one or two men of South Kootenay might have made some pointed remarks if they had beeen at that meeting.

In a recent interview with the Chronicle Sir Adolphe Caron, our Postmaster General is credited with saying that Canada has no objection to England's establishing a penny postage across the Atlantic to us. This does not appear to be a particularly bright deliverance. It resembles a statement to the effect that Sir Adolphe would have no objection to personally receiving a *douceur* of a thousand dollars from the President of the United States, and all who know Sir Adolphe are fully aware of the alacrity with which that distinguished patriot and statesman accepts any thing that is going.—*Province.*

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Coal is said to have been discovered within the limits of the City of Vancouver.

Mr. Thos. G. Earl of Lytton has sent 47 different varities of apples to the exhibition at Victoria.

The old "Victoria" Club in the capital has been reorganized under the name of the "Pacific."

The trial of Sydney Lobb for the murder of his wife at Nanaimo will take place at New Westminster on 6th November.

Proclamations have been published summoning the Provincial Legislature to meet for the despatch of business on Monday, November 12th.

The fruit inspectors are busy and have already seized several hundred boxes of apples infected with Codlin moth which have arrived from the States. The infected fruit is returned to the consignors.

Fire started at 5 a. m. on 28th ulto. in th Royal Hotel, Nanaimo, which was destroyed. Pat Mace, a boot black, and a bartender known as "Fritz" were burned to death. Three guests were badly injured. The flames spread along Wharf street, destroying the firehall, the Nanaimo hotel, C. E. Stevenson's dry goods store and five small frame buildings. That the newer part of the town was not completely wiped out was due to the absence of wind and the heroic work of the volunteer fire brigade.

The steamer Maude reports the entire destruction, late in August, of the Indian village of Nootka. The exact date of the occurence of the fire which swept the little settlement out of existence is not known, as it was at the time all but deserted by its inhabitants, the great majority being away for the salmon fishing or the hop picking. The village was situated on an island in Nootka Sound and the population was composed exclusively of natives, many of the Siwashes being engaged in seal hunting. Included in the ruins of the fire are the wrecks of eight large rancherie houses, in which were contained many of the choicest treasures of the tribe.

The trouble over the obstruction of Craigflower road in Victoria took a new turn on Monday night. About 9 o'clock a body composed of irate residents of Victoria West, armed with lanterns, crowbars and shovels, suddenly appeared on the scene in true Viligance Committee style, and in a very short space of time the fences were torn down, the post holes filled with stones and the road levelled off as if there had never been an obstruction upon it. No sooner had this been completed and the committee disappeared, than another body of younger residents, similarly equipped, made their appearance with the same object in view, but found that thier elders had stolen a march on them and got the job well finished. Then yesterday morning a number of men were sent, dy direction of the Mayor, to level the barricades, when it was discovered that the city was behindhand and there was nothing to do.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Quebec is to have a new city hall at a cost of $200,000.

A large quantity of machinery for the new smelter has arrived at Hamilton, Ontario, from Philadelphia.

There has been some little talk lately about running the C. P. R. trains out west by electric power got from the water stores in the Rocky Mountains. Asked as to what the real condition of affairs is, Sir Wm. Van Horne said: "Yes, that has been suggested. There is no doubt that it could be done and done well. The only question of any importance is this: Can we put out the necessary capital for the works and expect the proper return by way of interest? We are considering that question, rather each director for himself than as a board. For myself, I don't mind saying at once that I don't see that the scheme is financially a practical one. Certainly not at present."—*Montreal Star.*

A COURTLY PROCEEDING.

In July Red Bluff Charley, who is an industrious, hard working and popular Indian, returned to his home at Dog creek, which is twenty miles from Clinton, and caught Johnnie, another Indian, in a compromising position with his wife. Charley happened to be armed, and, following his first impulse, shot Johnnie dead. He was arrested and made a full statement of all the facts, and the grand jury returned an indictment for murder. At the trial shortly after it had opened, John Campbell, for the defence, offered to enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter, which Mr Powell, for the crown, accepted. The court then began an inquiry as to the character of the prisoner, and it led to one of the most remarkable scenes that ever took place in a British Columbia court of justice. Twenty-two chiefs from Chilcotin, Bonaparte, Alkali lake, the homes of the Fountain tribe, and other places, filed into court and lined up by the box to hear the judge's admonition on the prisoner in passing sentence. The wife who caused the trouble was brought in, and in answer to a question said she wanted her husband to be free. Six of the chiefs were then heard. All delivered orations in their native tongue, which were interpreted by John N. Brown, an extremely well educated Indian of Dog creek. They extolled the good qualities of Charley, but said every man should be virtuous and good and seek heaven, and tney were content to accept the decree of the court. They would receive the sentence of the court as a mandate from heaven and expressed the belief that the court could not err in its judgment. Justice Walkem complimented them on their noble words and sentiments and told them that the law gave them equal protection with the white man. In view of the high character of the accused and the extreme provocation the penalty was made eighteen months' imprisonment. At the close of the trial Charley took leave of his friends and the scene was a most impressive one. At the door of the jail he was cheered.—*Exchange.*

Father Phelan: "Why is it ye're never at work, Mulvey?" Mulvey: "Tis from economy, ye'r riverince." Father Phelan: "Economy, ye lazy divil?" Mulvey: "Yes; ye see wheniver oi worruk oi always get a terrible thirst yer riverence; an' when oi get a thirst it costs me more to quench it than what oi earned gettin' it."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27th.—The Novoe Vremya declares that Russia is entitled to more influence than Great Britain in the settlement of the Corean question because the natural position of Corea places that country within the sphere of Russian influence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The effect of the Corean war is already being felt by the people of Japan. A large number of the Japanese attending the private schools in this city have received letters from their parents bewailing the present state of financial and commercial stringency. Business is practically at a standstill. The Chinese are affected in a like manner, and one large firm which dealt exclusively in seaweed, one variety of which is used for food in the Orient, has already suspended. The commercial relations between the hostile countries are for a time being cut off, and as there is at present little prospect of a settlement, the situation is not likely to change in the immediate future. The letters which have been received by the local students state that the trades people are in sore need of money. There is no suggestion of actual want, but from the tenor of the epistles there is every symptom of the effect of the war being apparent on all sides. In some cases appeals have been made for money.

It was generally expected that should the Chinese be defeated on their own soil, exactly what has happened already, according to cable reports, the Chinese soldiers would be demoralized and fall to scouring in every direction, committing outrages. In that event, the slender thread which sustains the obedience of the masses would be snapped and pandemonium would reign supreme. The Chinese naturally hate the well-ordered management of the foreign community, and with disorder and confusion everywhere the peaceable and well-regulated composure of the foreign community is sure to excite the animosity of soldiers inflamed by passion over whom control has been lost. The great treaty port of Tien Tsin is believed to be especially threatened in such a case.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Emperor is dissatisfied with the course events are taking and affairs are gradually working towards a coup d'etat. The Chinese warship Kwang Chan is reported as lost while running from the fight at the mouth of the Yalu river.

The following is the text of the treaty as reported some time ago has been entered into between Japan and Corea.

"Article 1—This alliance has for its objects the expulsion of Chinese troops from the Corean borders, the strengthening of the independence and self-government of Corea and the furtherance of the interests of Japan and Corea.

"Article 2—While Japan shall wage war, offensive and defensive, against China, Corea shall render every facility for the movements of the Japanese troops and the preparation of their provisions.

"Article 3—This treaty shall become null and void as soon as peace is concluded with China.

"In witness thereof this treaty is signed by the plenipotentiaries:

"OTOR KASUKE.
"KIM-INSHOKU."

On the western shore of Corea are now gathered nearly 100 ships of war of various nationalities. Japan has between 20 and 30, England 15, France 6, Russia 8, the United States 3, and Germany 7; while hovering at a little distance, though not easily found, are between 30 and 40 Chinese vessels. Further additions from Russia are expected. It is further reported that a Russian fleet is at Vladivostock ready for action.

The massacre of foreigners at Pekin is regarded as imminent. The Legations have asked that blue-jackets shall be landed to protect them.

One hundred and eighty thousand men mostly rabble, and some ill-armed cavalry, have assembled to defend Moukden. A battle is expected before a fortnight has elapsed. The Japanese warships are scouting in the Gulf of Pechili. Naval experts say that the Chinese vessels will never appear on the scene again.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.—It is reported here that Sung Kuy, the emperor's father-in-law, is taking 5,000 picked Manchus to Kivan where he has been appointed to the chief command. The Kashgar corps, numbering 20,000 men, is expected to arrive at Peking shortly. All the foreign drilled troops in the provinces of Shensi, Honan, Shansee, Shantung, Hunan, Hupey and Kiangzo, sent to cover Peking, are massing at Tungchow under Gen. Lin. They number 25,000 men.

The Chinese exchequer is empty, and the government is hardly able to supply the wants of the troops already in the field.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A British naval officer attached to the Chinese naval squadron engaged in the fight off the mouth of the Yalu river has written a letter to the Graphic in which he says: "On board the Chen Yuen the fighting was awful. The decks and the space around the guns were strewn with human fragments. Three of five men working a four-ton gun were blown up by a shell from the Japanese warship Naniwa, the fourth gunner was shot while attempting to escape from the turret and the fifth stuck to his post. This man fired three rounds at the Naniwa, one shell entering the engine room of the Japanese ship and another crushing her forebridge. The Naniwa then hauled off. The Chinese admiral rewarded the surviving gunner with a present of 1,000 taels.

"A shell glanced from the steel deck of the Chen Yuen and went through her tower, shattering everything there in. The lieutenant, in the act of speaking through the tube leading to the engineroom, was blown into atoms and his head left hanging to the speaking pipes. Huge fragments of armor were carried on board by a big shot, crushing a large number of sailors in a shapeless mass. A European engineer groping about in an endeavor to repair the steam pipe was drenched with the blood of an assistant who was disemboweled by a shot from the enemy's ship."

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2.—The anti-foreign feeling at Pekin is increasing hourly and the authorities find it difficult to repress the outbreaks of the Chinese population. The leading Chinese representative at Pekin fears that if the Japanese march upon Pekin, the capital will be captured, as the Chinese soldiers gathered to defend it are dissatisfied and unreliable. It is reported that Li Hung Chang has received orders not to proceed to Corea.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 2.—It is officially announced that 5,000 Japanese troops have arrived close to Passiet bay near the Russian frontier. Previous to this announcement it was reported here that the Japanese fleet had been sighted Sept. 29, ten miles from Shan Hai Wan. Two hundred miles from Pekin large bodies of Chinese troops have been drafted to that district during the last few days to prevent the Japanese landing.

A successful attempt to cycle across the Bristol Channel from Newport to Weston-super-Mare was made recently by a man named Brown, the inventor of a water cycle. The passage was completed in three hours and a half, Brown showing considerable exhaustion on landing at Weston. A tugboat, with friends on board, accompanied the cyclist down the river and across, the total distance travelled being 25 miles.

The papers have published many wonderful stories in connection with the war in the east. The following, from the Aberdeen Journal of Thursday last week, fairly "takes the cake:" Mr. James Wylie, a United Presbyterian missionary at Liao Yang, has been murdered by Chinese soldiers marching to Corea. *He is recovering from his injuries.*

"Darling," he murmured fondly, "you are the only girl I ever loved!"

"That's all right" she responded thoughtfully, "but am I the only girl that you are ever going to love?"—Somerville Journal.

Bystander—Doctor, what do you think of this man's injuries?

Doctor—Humph! Two of them are undoubtedly fatal; but, as for the rest of them, time alone can tell.—Texas Siftings.

Teacher (of east side school)—Now, boys, we will parse the sentence' "William refused the cake." Tommy Jones, what is "William?"

Tommy Jones—He's an ass.—Truth.

"Did your sister enjoy the serenade last night?"

Little Jimmy—Yes. She and Mr. Blinks laughed at everything you sang.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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
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TREMAINE STEAM STAMP MILL.

THE LATEST PRACTICAL MINING MACHINE NOW PERFECTED - - - - -

(Highest Award at World's Fair Chicago.)

The machine consists of a Two Stamp Prospecting Mill, and is capable of putting through Six Tons per diem. The entire plant consists of Boiler, Steam Pump and Copper Tables. Weight, 2,800 pounds. It is built in sections which can be taken apart and easily transported by pack animals. These Mills can be erected and placed in running order at from $2,000 to $2,500, according to locality. Full particulars from

M. S. DAVYS, SOLE AGENT,

NELSON, B. C.

Among all the mining machines and appliances shown at the World's Columbian Exposition there was nothing which excited more interest and favorable comment than the TREMAINE STEAM STAMP MILL in the Mining Building. It was a positive novelty to the great majority of mining men. It commanded attention by reason of its simplicity and evident practibility. Experienced mining engineers were astonished to learn that such a machine had been in successful operation for over two years in the extreme north-western part of the United States. (9)

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THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y.

All Rail to Spokane, Wash.

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

Trains leave Nelson for Spokane every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 a. m., returning leave Spokane Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., and making close connection by S.S. Nelson with all Kootenay Lake points.

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

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. 5.

In Effect Wednesday, August 29th, 1894.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE, STEAMER LYTTON.

Connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway (Main Line) for points East and West.
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p. m.

NORTHPORT ROUTE, STEAMER LYTTON.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p. m.

KASLO ROUTE, STEAMER NELSON.

Leaves Nelson: Tuesdays, at 4 p. m.; Wednesdays, at 5.40 p. m.; Thursdays at 4 p. m.; Saturdays, at 5.40 p. m. Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry. for Kaslo and Lake points.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson, Sundays at 8 a. m., Tuesdays at 3 a. m., Thursdays at 8 a. m., Fridays at 3 a. m. Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry. for Spokane.

BONNER'S FERRY ROUTE, STEAMER NELSON.

Connecting with Great Northern Railway for points East and West.

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.

Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo 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, Victoria, Vancouver & Puget Sound, and all Pacific Coast Points, St. Paul, Chicago and Points Beyond - -

Modern Equipment. Rock-Ballast Roadbed.

Attractive tours via Duluth and the Great Lakes in connection with exclusively passenger boats of Northern S.S. Co.

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 **Agents C. & K. S, Nav. Co., N. & F. S. Ry., or**
C. G. Dixon, G. A. P. D., Spokane, Wash.
F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Min.

TAX NOTICE.

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

Assessed Taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

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

One-half of one per cent on income.
If paid after June 30th, 1994:—Two-thirds of one per cent on real property.
Two and one-half per cent on wild land.
One-half of one per cent on personal property.
Three-fourths of one per cent on income.

O. G. DENNIS,
Assessor and Collector

Jan, nd 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts contracted in the name of the mineral claim "Twin," situate in the Ainsworth District, without our written order.

Signed { JOHN CAMPBELL. JOHN PATERSON.

Nelson, B. C.
October 6th, 1894. (33)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. S. FARWELL, as agent for the Columbia Mining Co., Limited (foreign) has filed the necessary papers and made applications for Crown Grants in favor of the "Eden," "Crescent," and "Black Chief," Mineral Claims, situated near the Town of Ainsworth. Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within 60 days from the date hereof.

NELSON, B. C. W. J. GOEPEL.
August, 30th, 1894. Gold Commissioner.
(24) 1se

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. J. Lendrum as Agent for Arletta Victoria Westby, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the Mineral claim known as the Amazon situate in Hot Springs Camp, Ainsworth Mining Division, West Kootenay District. Adverse claiments if any will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.

Nelson, B. C. N. FITZSTUBBS.
Sept. 10th, 1894. Gold Commissioner.
(31) se15

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas James Lendrum on behalf of himself and Thomas Marks has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the Mineral claim known as the "E. W, R." situate in Hot Springs Camp, Ainsworth Mining Division, West Kootenay District. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication.

Nelson, B. C. N. FITZSTUBBS.
Sept. 10th, 1894. Gold Commissioner.
(32) se15

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. S. FARWELL, as agent for John L. Retallack, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of a Mineral Claim known as the "Early Bird," situated on Kootenay Lake, about half way between Cedar Creek and Princess Creek. Adverse claimants, if any, are required te file their objections with me within 60 days from the date hereof.

NELSON, B. C. W. J. GOEPEL,
August 30th, 1894. Gold Commissioner.
(23) 1se

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ADOLPH MILLER, as part owner and agent for others, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of a Mineral Claim known as the "Sunlight," situated about two miles west from the Town of Ainsworth. Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within 60 days from the date hereof.

NELSON, B. C., W. J. GOEPEL.
August 30th, 1894. Gold Commissioner.
(25) 1se

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.

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.

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

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

WAR.

The war news of the week is as usual vague and patchy, but there seems no reason to doubt that the Japanese are following up their two great victories of Ping Yang and Yalu. It is pretty plain also that these two battles were not unforeseen and that the result is largely owing to the care and preparation displayed by the Japanese in their conduct of the campaign. Recent reports say that the Japanese have marched into Manchuria, a province of China, to the north of the Corean peninsula, and are attacking Moukden, the capital. From Moukden to Pekin it is about 500 miles, and an attack on the capital is more likely to be made by means of the Peiho river, which runs into the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. Pekin is about 100 miles up this river, at the mouth of which the great fortified port of Tien-tsin is situated.

As long as the fighting was confined to Corean territory and the neighbouring seas there was hardly any fear that England or any European nation might be drawn into the quarrel. But if the scene is changed to Chinese soil and the Japanese are able to follow up their victories, it is not difficult to see that European complications may arise. Always jealous of "the barbarians," mistrusting and misunderstanding them, in a moment of terror and panic it is not unlikely that the Chinese mob may turn on the European dwellers in their cities. In fact there are already grave fears of an outbreak of fanaticism and requests for guards of troops and blue jackets are made. The landing of an armed force on the territory of an alien power is a serious matter and if one nation lands a force its example is sure to be followed by another. The landing of a British force of a few hundred men at Tien-tsin would not improbably be made the excuse by Russia for marching a force of many thousands across the frontier into Manchuria. The Russians have already declared that they will put up with the presence of no other power but China in the Corea. Japan has swept China from that country and, making a treaty with its sovereign, has installed herself there. If Russia chooses to resent this step, by moving troops into Manchuria and declaring herself the ally of China she would at once divert the Japanese advance on Pekin, and very materially affect the tide of war. Japan may find herself well able to cope with her present cumbrous enemy, but her case would be hopeless were she to find the Russian Bear backing up the Chinese Dragon, and in that case she would use every means in her power, diplomatic and persuasive, to induce Great Britain to take her side.

If left to themselves the chances are much in favor of Japan. The present Emperor of China is looked upon by more than half of his people as a usurper and the only troops he can rely upon are the Mantchu Tartars and LI HUNG CHANG'S provincial army. These have already been beaten by Japan and it is doubtful if troops from Southern China, composed of men naturally disinclined to fight, would put themselves in danger to serve a monarch whom they dislike. It is much more likely that they would rise in rebellion against the present Emperor, or sit quietly passive while the Japanese overcome him. It will be remembered that the present dynasty was only saved by European and American influence from these same southerners at the time of the Taeping rebellion.

With Japan victorious there comes the question of the division of spoil, and around that pie England, Russia and France will sit jealous of every morsel handed out by the conqueror.

CO-OPERATIVE MINING.

A very important departure has been made at the Morning Mine, near Mullan, Idaho. The manager, MR. D. D. HUNTLY, has, probably in view of the recent labor troubles in the neighborhood, decided to take his workmen into partnership, and has accordingly posted the following notice:

Having secured a lease of the Morning company's property (to stop rumors and prevent misunderstandings), I take this method of publicly announcing that on October 8th, 1894, if a sufficient number of men are satisfied with the conditions, given below, and have applied for work, operations will be resumed at the Morning mine.

I propose to work the Morning mine on the co-operative plan.

By the terms of the lease 25 per cent. of the net proceeds of the ore or concentrates produced goes as a royalty to the Morning Mining and Milling Company, who will pay all taxes, insurance, legal expenses, Milwaukee office expense, assessment work, and all special improvements, new buildings and mine development work.

The remaining 75 per cent. of the proceeds of ore or concentrates will be used as follows:

First—To pay to the company $1,300 monthly toward expense of mine development. But the ore mined by the company in doing development work will not be kept separate, but go with the other without extra charge.

Second—To pay operating expenses of mill, railroad, office and general repairs to mill and railroad machinery.

Third—The remainder shall be divided among the lessee and the entire underground, surface and tramway mine force in proportion to the number of days each has worked, and according to the class of labor to which each belongs. The division shall be so made that carmen, shovelers and general surface laborers shall receive five-sixths as much per shift as a miner.

Blacksmiths, carpenters and head timbermen shall receive 1 1-6 as much as miners per shift.

Shift bosses shall receive 1½ as much as miners.

The foreman shall receive twice as much as miners.

The manager and lessee shall receive 2½ times as much as miners per shift.

Then follow a number of necessary clauses, the first of which declares that the mine "shall not be gouged, but timbered, stoped and worked in the ordinary way." There are arrangements for settling the amount due to men leaving or who may be discharged. Men can board and trade where they please. A committee of three on behalf of the men are to have facilities for inspecting the books. The men are required to sign an agreement releasing the lessee from claims for damage from injuries and also to accept as full pay their proportioned shares of the month's receipts.

The experiment will be watched with great interest and we sincerely hope that it, or something like it, will succeed. And we think it may be made a success as long as the mine is a paying concern, but not for one minute longer. In fact it appears to be suitable only to mines already developed, and from which regular shipments of ore can be made.

A HINT FROM THE SOUTH.

Attention has been recently drawn to a system of road making in use in New Zealand which it was urged might advantageously be employed here. The system is shortly this. When a road is to be constructed the government engineer makes careful plans and estimates the cost, dividing up the work into sections. Parties of workmen, generally numbering six or eight, can then, if they like, undertake to construct any given part of the work at the engineer's estimate. They thus deal directly with the government. Progress payments of about 75 per cent. of the value of the work done are made from time to time and at the beginning it is not unusual, if the men are known to be of good character, to advance them money to purchase the necessary tools. The working men thus get absolutely all their is in it. There are no contractors or sub-contractors to drive them down to the lowest notch, and there are no time checks. The government also gains in getting its work done at cost price. It is not true that railways and other large works were carried out on this plan. In such cases where costly machinery is employed the work could be more economically done by large contractors. The system is applied specially to roads in the mountainous parts of the country and in the lands that are taken up under village settlement. There cannot be any doubt that it would suit the requirements of this country. It would require the employment of an engineer of high standing and ability, and above any possible political bias. In New Zealand the engineers are part of the Civil Service, a well organized and perfectly independent body, whose members rise step by step from one rank to another and who are not afraid of losing their places at the frown of a politician. They are also protected by a very open eyed and outspoken press. We venture to say that if this system was introduced in its entirety into this country, there would be far many more and better roads and trails than there are now, without any larger expenditure of money.

A MINING BUREAU.

Speaking of the proposition to form a Bureau of Mining in British Columbia, the London Mining Journal warmly approves the idea. It says: "What the value of such an institution would be to the country it is not difficult to divine ..... But the greatest utility would lie in the entire dissipation of the mists which envelope the mind of the public on matters relating to the mining of the province."

Our London contemporary is only too good a judge of how this country wants advertising. While the unpronounceable names of the South African gold fields and the uncouth Australian words are on every tongue no one ever hears of British Columbia and a district such as the Kootenay is still less known. Even great Cariboo, if its early fame ever reached England, which we doubt, is forgotten and unknown now. Most of us living in this country have roamed the wide world over, and Collins Street, Melbourne, is as well known to us as Regent Street, London, or Government Street, Victoria. One meets in the street every day men who have followed the rush to California, Australia, Alaska and even far Siberia. To such cosmopolitans it is inconceivable how little the average British investor knows of what goes on outside his own parish. And when he does permit his eyes to wander beyond those limits, attracted by the flash of gold and silver in far distant countries, one of the mediums through which he peers is a Mining Bureau. By all means let us have one, but let us take care that it does not become the advertising machine of any one ring. Let it treat the whole province fairly, and it will be for us to see that South Kootenay is not left out in the cold.

Lawyer—Did he call you a liar in so many words?

Client—Well, he called me a weather report.

Lawyer—That is sufficient, you are sure to get damages.—Tit-Bits.

[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 Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province 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 Twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

(34)

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—

Hunting, Survey, Prospecting

PARTIES AND OTHERS

THE NEW, FAST

STEAM LAUNCH "FLIRT"

Can be CHARTERED by day or week on reasonable terms. Orders sent through the pursers of the steamboats Nelson or Ainsworth, with whom arrangements can be made, or by mail or telegraph to C. W. Busk, Balfour, will receive prompt attention. (19)

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.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1894.

FALL ASSIZES.

*Nelson	Monday	10th September
*Donald	Monday	17th September
Clinton	Thursday	20th September
Richfield	Monday	24th September
Kamloops	Monday	1st October
Vernon	Monday	8th October
Lytton	Friday	12th October
New Westminster	Tuesday	6th November
Vancouver	Monday	12th November
Victoria	Tuesday	6th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday	27th November

*Special Assizes adjourned from the Spring by Mr. Justice Walkem and now fixed for these dates. (17)

JOB PRINTING AT THE MINER

"FIRE INSURANCE POLICY ACT, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," from the 1st day of April, 1891, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
29th March, 1891. (2)

CUSTOMS BLANKS

- FOR SALE AT THE -

MINER OFFICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned respective amounts will be paid as bounty for the head of every panther, wolf or coyote killed in a settled district of the Province on the certificate of a Justice of the Peace that such animal was killed in a settlement, and that the head was produced to and destroyed by him, namely:—

For each panther, seven dollars and fifty cents ($7.50).
For each wolf, two dollars ($2.00).
For each coyote, one dollar ($1.00).

By Command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
(26) 22nd August, 1894.

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.

W. A. JOWETT

MINING & REAL ESTATE BROKER

INSURANCE and - - -
COMMISSION AGENT.

VICTORIA ST., NELSON, B. C.

Bank of Montreal

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

Drafts issued; Collections made; Etc.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Rate of interest at present 3½ per cent.

BANK OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Roya Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (paid up), £600,000 . $2,920,000
(With power to ncrease.
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.

ARMIT & RASHDALL,

Mining Brokers.

Conveyancing, Notaries Public
Mining Abstracts.

Complete lists of existing Mining locations

NEW DENVER, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Captain Manard, an Englishman, has now invented a bullet-proof coat.

There seem no longer to be any doubt that the Czar of Russia is suffering from Brights disease.

Mr. Gladstone's eyesight has been completely restored, and he now reads and writes as usual and is working very hard.

The protectionist minority of Victoria, (Australia) under Mr. J. B. Patterson has been defeated and Mr. Turner, the leader of the Free Trade party, has been entrusted with the formation of a cabinet.

At Galesburg, Ills., last week, Alix beat the world's record by coming under the wire in 2.03¾. It was a noble performance from start to finish. The best previous record for a mile trot was Nancy Hanks at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28th, 1892, 2.04, and Alix at Terre Haute, Sept. 12th, 1894, 2.04.

Judge Ross, of Los Angelos, in the Federal Court sentenced Gallagher and Buchanan, American Railway Union strikers, to eighteen months imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of $5,000. The outcome of the trial has caused a sensation here. The men are among those who attempted to intimidate non-union men on the Southern Pacific during the strike. There are many cases pending of a similar import.

At Newmarket the Jockey Club stakes, £10,000, mile and two furlongs, was won by Hugh McCalmont's Isinglass. M. E. Blanc's Gouvernail second, Lord Dunham's Son of Mine third. Great interest centered in the race as it took place at the close of the year's battle for leadership between Jockeys Cannon and Loates. Scores before the race stood: Cannon 130 winnings, Loates 128. Loates rode Isinglass, Cannon rode Trhosle.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., in a speech at Dublin, declared that unless Lord Rosebery defined the position of the government in regard to the House of Lords, it was perfectly clear that the coming session of Parliament would find the Irish party independent in the best sense of the word, and Lord Rosebery would soon cease to be premier. The Irish, he said, could not be bought with all the gold in the British Treasury.

The British Admiralty are considering the scheme of manning subsidized merchant cruisers with officers and seamen of the Royal Naval Reserves. The scheme has already been referred to the Board of Trade, and will be submitted to the various mercantile and marine boards. The details of the plan are not yet known, but it is undertood that it is intended that crews of regular drill and discipline shall be engaged. Special contracts for vessels will be effected for the services of the steamers Teutonic, Majestic, Etruria, Umbria, Empress of India, Empress of China, Empress of Japan, Himalaya, Victoria, Arcadia and others, to the total number of twenty-six.

Dorsey Mohun, the American consular agent, just returned from the Congo, tells the story of the murder of Emin Pasha, as learned by him in an interview with one of the murderers before the latter's execution. Emin had addressed a request to Kibongo, the Sultan of Kirundu, for permission to pass through his territory. The request was granted, but the Sultan sent secret orders to Said, one of his vassals, to assassinate the explorer. Said's emissaries found Emin in his tent, and notified him that they had orders to kill him. He warned them that his death would be terribly avenged by his white brothers. Heedless of his protestations, the four murderers laid violent hands upon him. One held his head, another his arms, a third his feet, while the fourth dealt the mortal blow. Emin's men, dispersed in the surroundings of the fields, were unaware of the murder.

Heavy gales have visited the coasts of Florida and adjoining states, doing a vast amount of damage. The storm was a cyclone and its progress and direction were reported from the West Indies where it arose, so that the American coasts had timely warning. A cyclone has also visited Wichita in Kansas, cutting a swath 50 feet wide through the town, destroying utterly everything in its path. The city of Little Rock in Arkansas was likewise visited by a cyclone, which is estimated to have done over half a million dollars worth of damage.

From papers brought down from Alaska by the steamer Chilcat it is learned that H. Stansfield, manager of the chlorination works of the Treadwell mine, Douglas Island, met with a tragic death at the works on September 12. The Alaska Mining Record of Juneau gives the following account of the accident: "Workmen were busy on Wednesday morning removing the brick lining of a tall chimney, and to inspect the work Mr. Stansfield stepped into the chimney through a hole cut into it at the base, neglecting to warn the man above him, who remained unconscious of his presence. Scarcely had he entered the place when a brick dropped from a point fifty feet above, striking him with terrible force on the side of the head, fracturing the skull. Mr. Stansfield remained unconscious in terrible agony for about two hours, being meanwhile removed to the hospital in this city, where he lingered until 6 o'clock, when death came to the relief of the sufferer." Mr. Stansfield was a native of Bolton, Lancashire, England, aged 67 years, and was a pioneer of California. He had been in charge of the chlorination works since January, 1890, and went to Treadwell from Nevada City, Cal., where his widow, son and step-son are now living. The remains were embalmed and shipped to his former home.

James J. Corbett is very angry at a challenge he has received from the Olympic Club of New Orleans to fight Bob Fitzsimmons for the championship of the world, without first consulting him, and he has issued the following "high falutin" challenge in return: Let these men who are seeking notoriety at my expense get together all the fighters in the world who have $10,000 to wager that I cannot defeat them, no weight or color barred. I will deposit $10,000 with David Blanchard of Boston as an evidence of good faith, and I will devote any one week after July 1 next to fighting one of them each night during that week. I mean this and this is the last time I will ever train for a pugilistic contest. Now, you would-be champions, Robert Fitzsimmons, Peter Jackson, Ed. Smith or Peter Maher, here is your chance. I will take Fitzsimmons Monday, and after him first come first served. I will fight for the club offering the largest purse. If New Orleans wants a fighting carnival and desires to settle who is the champion of the world, this is her opportunity.

JAMES J. CORBETT.

VAN WINKLE HYDRAULIC MINE.

This mine has now been closed down for three weeks on account of the shortness of water. The following account of it is culled from the Inland Sentinel:

So far the supply of water has been taken from a mountain stream which is comparatively near the mine, but the flow has not been so great as it was expected to be when the property was developed. Mr. J. Brophy, the foreman on the works, said that there was a mountain lake about five miles distant, and very probably a ditch would be constructed to bring water from that point, in which case two 6-inch monitors would play upon the gravel banks for eight months of the year. The company put in 3,000 feet of 16 and 18 inch pipe and the usual supply of water is from 1,500 to 1,800 inches, and the head from the pressure box is 397 feet. The property consists of gravel benches from 110 to 397 feet above the Fraser river about 800 feet wide and extending for two miles along the shore. The banks of the river are high at that point and the current strong, so that there is no difficulty with the tailings. Work was started a year ago at the shore and a channel washed through the first bank of comparatively barren ground, to what was considered to be an old channel of the river. Naturally, therefore, large returns were not expected in 1893. These preliminaries were completed last year and sluices laid. This year the two monitors carried out a very large quantity of earth and the laying of sluices was continued, until now with the main and branch to the second monitor, 1,200 feet are laid. The riffles were taken up in June when a good return was obtained. The results of the second clean-up have not been made public. Mr. Brophy, the foreman, has had long experience in California hydraulics and everything about the Van Winkle property shows that a thorough workman has been in charge. The capital of the Company is $500,000 and Mr. R. G, Tatlow of Vancouver is the president.

THE SHARK AND SWORDFISH.

The smart Yankee smack Mattie and Lena, professional swordfish hunters of this ancient ocean port, had great luck on her latest trip cruising on the hither edge of the Gulf Stream, forty miles southward, and, besides, she had a most extraordinary recontre with a mammoth shark. The Mattie and Lena had captured fourteen big, handsome, fat swordfish, and was about ready to turn her bow homeward, but Captian Clark said he must have one more monster just for luck, so we cruised a few hours longer over the fair summer sea. Then suddenly the lookout cried, "Heigh-ho! Ho-o-o-o!" and he followed it up with some directions in the marine vernacular about the location of the game, drowsing in wonted swordfish way, his dorsal fin just cutting the surface of the ocean, not a quarter of a mile away.

The smack bounded swiftly over the billows in a stiff breeze, stealthily creeping on the sleeping fighter, who never stirred: and in gallant style the captain, mounted in his iron harpooner's "pulpit" at the tip of the bowsprit. partly rounded his craft too and drove his steel shaft into the big fish with keen and true stroke.

Then the dozing leviathan woke up.

"He woke up all over," said Captain Clark, telling the story later to his landlubber friends on the gray wharves in Stonington. "He ruched right out of the the sea," he continued. "If a submarine volcano had exploded under him, you could not have kicked up a bigger rumpus of whitecapped brine and foam, and I saw at once that we had harnessed a fighter of the first class. But, big and ugly as he was, I had him laced as tight as you please, and felt perfectly sure of him. But, you can't always tell. Just about the moment that I had made up my mind that I had him dead to rights along came another fellow who was out hunting too, that confounded shark, who, no doubt, had an idea he wanted my game a good deal more than we did.

"Well." added the captain, with a sigh, "he just simply took him too. Took him so quickly, so easily, with such confounded impudence, we scarcely know how it happened. How big was that shark? Well, that's the question; but he was big enough; in fact, he must have been just about as big as the swordfish, and that was a four hundred pounder. He was not an inch less than 16 feet long, and when he opened his ugly jaws it was just like spreading the legs of an old fashioned pair of waffle irons. Then he shut up again like a jackknife, and our No. 1, father of all swordfish, went along with the jaws.

"No, to state the exact truth, he did not get away with quite all of him, but he snapped off the swordfish's big head, sword and all, and he got a good share of his shoulders too. And off he went with that dinner of a whole boat's crew with a great rush and splash, gulping down his prey. We took what was left, of course, and mighty glad we were to get that, as well as get back our harpoon head and lance, which was sticking out of the remainder of the game.

"However, it might have been better for us if the shark had been buttoned on to the prickly part of our swordfish pincushion, for had he bolted harpoon and lance we could have bagged the wicked cuss too, unless his sharp teeth had cut the lance in two. But we were quite ready to part with the shark on even terms, as we did, for he was one of the biggest sharks ever encoun tered in North Atlantic waters."

A real mean man, who wished to get the bulge on a Texan, gave the latter half a bottle of whiskey in which a dozen wasps had been dropped. It was done in the dark, and the stranger unsuspectingly swallowed the whole lot. To the surprise of the joker not a sound escaped the Texas man until he handed the empty bottle back. Then he remarked:

"Bet that don't come nigh real Texan whiskey—lacks fire."

Young Bluffieigh—I'd like to see the father that would scare me. Wait till I meet yours. I'll make him toe the mark.

Miss Gruffpop—All right dear. But be careful where you place the mark.—New York World.

All placer claims in this District legally held may be laid over from the 15th October, 1894, to the 1st June, 1895.

N. FITZSTUBBS.
Gold Commissioner.

Dated Nelson, B. C.
4th October 1894. (35)

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