The Mines in Kootenay are Among the Richest in America.

THE MINER

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

WHOLE NUMBER 229. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, January 5, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY 1895 VICTORIA, B.C.

THE WEEK'S MINING NEWS.

PRICES OF METALS.

	Dec. 31st.	Jan. 2nd.	3rd.	4th;
SILVER	59⅜	59¾	59¾	59¾
LEAD	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05

ORE SHIPMENTS.

		TONS.
Dec. 22,	Slocan Star to Omaha	45
" 22,	Mountain Chief to Omaha	30
" 22,	Noble Five "	15
" 25,	Slocan Star "	40
" 25,	Idaho "	45
" 25,	Rueccau "	12
" 26,	Noble Five "	27
" 26,	Slocan Star "	15
" 26,	Rueccau "	15
" 31,	Idaho "	15
Jan. 1,	Dardanelles to Tacoma	19
" 1,	Surprise to Smelter	25
" 1,	Goodenough to Smelter	22
" 1,	Blue Bird to Great Falls	19
Dec. 22,	Le Roi	30
" 23,	"	20
" 24,	"	20
" 26,	"	30
" 29,	"	30
" 30,	"	35
		509

Total shipments to date from June, 1894:

	TONS.
Nelson	671
Trail Creek (gold ore)	1282
Ainsworth	102½
Slocan via Kaslo	395½
Slocan via Nakusp	2161
Total,	4,612

MINING TRANSFERS.

NEW DENVER.

Dec. 14.—Continental—D. B. Bogle to J. T. Foley, ½ interest $1.00.

Dec. 14.—Continental,—J. T. Foley to R. R. Colwell ½ interest $150.

Dec. 15.—R. E. Lee.—E. Applewhaite to J. L. Retallack, ¼ interest, $450.

Dec. 15.—Prescot,—J. King to Swan Peterson, agreed to sell on condition of running tunnel 100 feet.

Dec. 15.—Hamilton.—N. F. McNaught to J. M. McNaught and A. M. McKenzie, full interest $1.

Dec. 17.—Hoodoo,—J. S. Riley to C. Behrman, ½ interest, $1.00

Dec. 17.—Hoodoo,—J. S. Riley to C. Behrman, ½ interest $25.00.

Dec. 19.—Lucky Jim ⅓, St. George ⅓, Moses ⅓, Roadley ⅓,—R. Williams to C. S. Arnold, Bond for $500.

Dec. 19.—Same claims,—R. Williams to C. S. Arnold, deed to above interests.

Dec. 20.—Silver Cup, Comstock, Silver chief, Kentucky Girl, and Ruby trust,—B. W. Finnell to H. Stege, 1-20 interest $500.

Dec. 21.—Edison,—S. Creston to H. Stege, ¼ interest, $1.00.

Dec. 21.—Twin Lakes,—A. J. Murphy to N. Moore, ½ interest $2500.

Dec. 21.—Lease of mill site,—N. Fitzstubbs to N. D. Moore, 1 year.

Dec. 27.—Mogul,—J. Ward to J. Johnson and J. Houston, ½ interest, $1.00

NELSON.

McPhee has bottomed on bed rock on his claim at Forty-nine Creek. This claim is just below the rich ground owned by the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company and ought to be a rich property.

The various quartz ledges on the north side of the Kootenay River, between the Railway Crossing and the Slocan River, are attracting much attention. We believe assays have been rather disappointing, many having shown only a little nickel, without a trace of gold.

The consideration for a half share in the Ray of Hope claim, purchased by Messrs. Paterson & Campbell, was $100 each. The omission of the word "each" from our report last week made it appear that only $100 was paid instead of $200. We understand that as a further consideration the purchasers have constructed about two miles of trail from the claim to the river.

We have been favoured with a perusal of the report of the Hall Mines, Ltd, which was laid before the meeting of shareholders held on the 19th ulto. It is merely a formal statement accompanied by a balance sheet and table of receipts and expenditure. From the report we gather that the chairman, Sir Joseph Trutch, was favourably impressed by his personal inspection of the property last autumn and he states that it "gives encouraging prospects of profitable results." There are references merely to the construction of a tramway. From the receipts and expenditures account we gather that up to 30th Sept. last the sum of £11,971 3. 4. (nearly $60,000) had been spent on the mine. The value of the ore sold and on the dump is set down at £12,705, the latter being estimated with silver at two shillings (48 cents) only per ounce. The name of Dr. Rankin Dawson, who recently visited Nelson apparently in the capacity of a director, does not appear among the list of those gentlemen, the present directors being Sir Joseph Trutch (chairman) and Messrs. J. R. Brown, J. R. Drake, Robert Day, D. H. Gibb and Walter Neilson.

It is satisfactory to know that the bond on the Fern claim on Hall Creek has been taken up and work is being continued. The ledge is a true fissure vein and, following the habits of such formations, it lies in bands of different width. In one place it narrowed to about six inches, but has now widened out again to four feet. The tunnel is in 125 feet and it may take another 25 before the ore chute which outcrops at the top of the bench is struck.

ROSSLAND, TRAIL CREEK.

(From our own correspondent.)

Last week Mr. Clark, the contractor from Spokane for the freighting of the War Eagle ore, came in by way of Waneta and Trail landing. Altogether there were seventeen teams hauling ore, but the wharf at Trail landing was soon loaded up and seven teams had to be let out, as the steamer Illecillewaet is quite unable to handle anything like the daily output which our mines wish to have handled. Great complaints are also made that the boat time after time refuses to bring up from Northport the freight lying there for this camp. Shingles and supplies of various kinds lie there day after day and are refused by the boat people. It is evidently not the fault of Capt. Nesbit, who is most popular, but appears to be part of the "Plan of Campaign" directed from the headquarters of the boat company. Is it not high time that a competitive route were opened into this camp?

Considerable doubt has been raised as to the accuracy of the recent survey on behalf of the land grant to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad. The great difficulty of locating the actual position of the International boundary in this locality has once before been demonstrated, when the owners of the townsite of Fort Sheppard found themselves mulcted in heavy costs for selling lots in the United States which had been laid down by a provincial land surveyor as being in this province. It seems that westwards from the Columbia River there are two separate lines of monuments along a cut out through the woods and brush and it is stated by disinterested parties that the recent survey carried their line nearly a mile and a half to the north of the true International boundary, at a point about six or seven miles from the river. It seems that a mistake has been made in running the east and west line. For some time past it has been confidently stated by Americans near the boundary that the true line should be shifted to the north about one and a half miles, bringing Waneta and the mouth of the Pend d' Oreille River into the United States; this however, has not been done on the recent survey, but it is curious that the report that it has been done some six or seven miles to the west should have gained credence.

Men are now again at work on the Josie and on F. C. Loring's return in a few days the tunnel will have all the men in it that can be employed.

The Nickel Plate under its new proprietors is starting up and they will carry the shaft down another hundred feet and run drifts at the eighty foot level.

Messrs. J. F. Ritchie and R. J. Bealey from Nelson visited us last week. The former has acquired a considerable interest in the Rossland townsite and expects to be down here for some months next season surveying claims and looking after his other interests here.

G. C. Tunstall's store is waiting for shingles from Northport.

David Stussi has received his appointment as postmaster. Mr. Fletcher, the inspector, will be in here in ten days time to institute mail routes and let contracts for carriage of the mails.

John M. Keefer has opened up business in an addition to Stack & McDonald's Hotel.

The Clifton Hotel has changed hands, Mr. A. Lynch retiring from the business, which will be conducted by Mrs. Stewart, widow of the late Mr. J. M. Stewart.

Joe Luckenbel has his barber shop in order, with two baths with hot and cold water laid on.

No definite authority has been received to upon the Northport road, though this has been the subject of recent negotiations between Mr. Johnston, Collector of Customs, and Mr. Corbin. In the meantime traffic thereon is not suspended.

KASLO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Kaslo Creek, that most eccentric and erratic stream which has done so much damage and occasioned so much anxiety during the last year, accomplished its last mischief for the year on the last day thereof, by almost entombing the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Atkins. About 10.30 a. m. a heavy, rushing scund, like that of a mighty wind, was heard up the creek. At first it passed unnoticed, but continuing the inhabitants of houses near the creek looked out to see what it might mean. The sight which met their anxious gaze was one to make the stoutest tremble, and places of safety were immediately sought. Before they could reach them, however, a solid wall of ice, stones, logs and water some eight feet high came thundering down upon them. Atkins' house being the first in line caught the full brunt of the shock, but being well braced since the late flood withstood it bravely and the ice wall meeting with such resistance, piled up and all round the house, bursting in windows and doors, completely filling every nook and cranny to the height of three feet. Mrs. Atkins had a very narrow escape for her life as, dreading to run outside to the steps which lead to a second storey, she remained inside and had to be hauled up through a hole cut in the ceiling, while all the time the ice and stones were rolling tumultuously round her, higher and higher. Had it not been for the security of the braces the house, now almost covered, must inevitably have been carried away.

Great sympathy has been expressed with Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, who have now for the third time been driven from their home. It is said that all great dangers have their ridiculous side, so had this: two song birds in the house, unaccustomed to such a loud, rushing sound, began to sing most noisily, vainly trying to drown the grinding din of the crushing ice. No other houses, happily, were in any danger, Atkins being the only sufferer.

The Church of England entertainment on New Year's night was a great success, especially in the point of merit. The characters in the different plays were all well sustained and appreciated by a fairly large and appreciative audience.

Ore shipments via Kaslo were much larger during the month of December than previously and still larger returns may be looked for during January. The folliwing are the shipments: Dardanelles, 66 tons; Surprise, 46; Northern Belle, 83; and Goodenough, 22; making a total of 217 tons.

On New Year's Eve an enjoyable dance was held at the Slocan Hotel for the bene of the schools.

NEW DENVER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Christmas has been celebrated in great style in New Denver and the town is only begining to resume its normal condition. The children had a Christmas tree in the church which afforded them much pleasure, while the adults had a concert in Shannons new hall followed by a most successful dance. A large party came over from the Slocan Star, and Sandon, Three Forks and Silverton were all represented. John Winter, mine host of The Windsor restaurant has returned from his trip to Spokane and leaves his wife in that city for the present.

On the Idaho a tunnel has been run in under the chute of ore, 80 feet below the mouth of the shaft, which has disclosed a magnificent body of clean ore. The mine will be able to put out an enormous amount of ore this winter.

The cross cut at the end of the 60 foot tunnel on the Elkhorn, which is located just below the Wonderful and is owned by Jack Cockle and partners, has disclosed six inches of clean galena and ten inches of galena mixed with carbonates.

Work will be begun next spring near Rainbow falls, Montana, on large copper refining works. In the erection of these works it is the intention of the Anaconda Company to make them of sufficient capacity to treat the entire output of their mines.

James Moore has forty men at work on his property near Radersburg, Montana, the payroll amounting to about $3500 monthly. The mine is a free-milling gold-ore proposition, and it is understood that a large stamp-mill is soon to be erected to work the ores.

The Denver Record declares that in Cripple Creek a prospector cannot miss it. All he has to do is to throw his hat in the air and sink a shaft where it lights. It was in just some such fashion as this that nearly all the big properties of the camp were located.

On the 24 Dec., the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company of Glendale, Montana, paid three dividends, Nos. 132, 133 and 134, $15,000 each—the usual monthly dividend of one per cent, a Christmas present of $15,000 and a New Years gift of a like sum. This makes the total sum of cash dividends paid by this company to its stockholders $2,010,000.

Over $60,000 has been expended this summer on the Unga island, Alaska, mines, in putting in a 30-stamp mill and chlorination works.

Up to the passage of the silver bill the Anaconda mine was turning out silver and copper. It is now turning out gold and copper. A similar change in the complexion of other mines would be of present satisfaction to their owners.

Two carloads of ore sent from the Silver Bow mine near Illecillewaet gave the following returns per ton, Gold $11, Silver 7 ounces, Copper 25.8%.

The mining recorder at Nakusp reports that 169 claims have been recorded in his office since July, and of these 44 are quartz, recorded since August 27th, near all of them on Cariboo creek.

A new mining district is coming to the front at Lumps in Jefferson county, Montana. According to an exchange every mine in the district is turning out ore which goes 200 ounces to the ton. Nearly all the mines are within three miles of Lump which is only five or six miles from the Helena Smelter.

A. L. Beaton came into Revelstoke from the Gold Hill mine on French Creek with $1000 worth of gold dust.

The scow of the Fraser River Mining Co., got aground on a bar in the river at her trial last week and as the water is rapidly falling it is feared that she may not be floated off until the spring freshets.

Navigation on the Columbia is now completely closed and all ore from Nakusp consigned via Revelstoke has to be transported by sleighs for fifteen miles from the head of the lake to Wigwam. Although the many handlings between the Slocan and Revelstoke would seem to make that route very costly it is yet cheaper than hauling the ore out via Kaslo.

LOCAL NEWS.

E. C Carpenter of Three Forks was in town on Monday last and left on Tuesday morning for England via Spokane.

Frank Hughes of Kaslo was committed for trial on Monday on a charge of blackmailing. He has been removed to the gaol at Kamloops to await his trial.

The s.s. Nelson will now make daily trips between Nelson and Kaslo, the times of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The Columbia and Kootenay Ry. has closed down for the winter and the whistle of the engine coming round the bay will probably not be heard again before the first of March. Mr. Hamilton, as soon as he has cleared things up, intends to take a well earned holiday in California.

The following officers for the ensuing six months were elected Wednesday night at a meeting of Kootenay Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F.: M. J. McGrath, Noble Grand; G. R. Naden, Vice-Grand; S. P. Shaw, Recording Secretary; W. Hodson, Permanent Secretary; and P. B. C. Turner, Treasurer.

The "At Home" held by the ladies of the Methodist Church on New Year's day was extremely successful. Hume's Hall was very prettily decorated for the occasion and refreshments of a non-intoxicating nature were served to callers. Among the ladies who received the guests were Mrs. Morden, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Traves, Mrs. Blake Wilson and Misses Hume and Irvine.

The Tribune has come out as a daily paper. It is an unpretentious sheet. In an editorial it states that it was only started to keep three men employed who took it easy during 1894. As it made its appearence on Wednesday and we have seen no issue since, up to Friday evening, they are probably still taking it easy.

On Thursday, Dec. 27th, at the Pacific Hotel at Three Forks, two well known and popular residents of that town were united in the matrimonial bond. The contracting parties were Mr. W. E. Terrell and Mrs. Kate Dryden. The ceremony was performed by Geo. H. Morden, Methodist minister at Nelson.

During the past week the weather has been extremely cold, the thermometer going on Wednesday night to one degree above zero. On Thursday a strong gale blew from the north-east, reminding many Manitobans of the climate of the plains. The wind dropped early yesterday morning and was succeeded by a heavy fall of snow. The temperature at mid-day yesterday was 20 degrees above.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The thermometer went six below zero in Revelstoke last week.

Mr. S. H. Green of Green Bros, Kaslo was married in Spokane last week to Miss Flora Goodwin.

Chilliwack and Wellington are both talking of getting themselves incorporated as cities.

A township at Nanoose, 9 miles north of Wellington on Vancouver's Island is shortly to be placed on the market.

Louis Redon of the Driard Hotel, Victoria is dead. He was an old timer and one of the pioneer miners of this country.

Geo. H. Roe is gazetted as sub-collector customs at Comox.

Arthur Booth and W. H. Bailey of Victoria have passed the Dominion Civil Service examination.

Vancouver is again suffering from an epidemic of footpads and hold ups and burglaries are rife.

The Provincial Home for aged persons at Kamloops is now nearly finished. Mr. R. MacKay Fripp the architect has made his final inspection and finds everything satisfactory.

The Vancouver World announces that Mr. Forbes G. Vernon is to be the new Agent General in London. The Colonist, though apparently jealous that any other organ should make announcement of government news, approves the appointment and points out several reasons why Mr. Vernon would make a good Agent-General.

The following item is taken from the Evangelical Churchman: "The Canadian correspondent to London Church Times says: "Mr. Burney having declined the proffered bishopric of New Westminster, it is thought likely that Rev. Canon Pentreath, of Winnipeg, will be appointed, failing whom the Rev. Canon Thornelee of the diocese of Quebec is freely mentioned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Vicar-General Rooney of Toronto is dead.

A milkman has been found frozen to death at Montreal.

The Hon. MacKenzie Bowell is suffering from a severe cold.

At Winnipeg it was twenty below last week.

The Dominion Express Co. has extended its business to the United States.

The will of the late Sir John Thompson has been proved at under $10,000.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—An estimate based on wills entered for probate shows the Ontario government will this year probably collect $128,000 in succession taxes.

The billiard match at Montreal between Sutton of Toronto and Capren of Galt, for $500 a side and the championship of Canada, was won by Sutton by a score of 500 to 374.

St. Mary's Cathedral at Halifax is being draped preparatory to the funeral of Sir John Thompson. Arches are also being erected in the streets and a magnificent funeral car is being prepared.

The Dominion Parliament is again prorogued until Monday, 11th Feb. This does not necessarily prevent another proclamation being issued summoning parliament before that time.

It is reported thrt criminal proceedings will be taken on behalf of the city of Toronto against the boodling aldermen and others incriminated by the enquiry which has just closed.

Severe weather is reported from all over Eastern Canada as well as from the United States. The streets of Montreal are blocked with snow, completely stopping tramway communication. In Toronto the cold is severe, but there is not so much snow.

J. K. Strachan, secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg exhibition board, has been suspended, pending an investigation of his accounts. Strachan will take action against the Tribune for libel in connection with the reports of his suspension.

The Governor-General has suggested to the committee that the Ottawa Winter Carnival be postponed a week out of respect to the memory of Sir John Thompson. If his advice is accepted the carnival will not open until 28th January.

Leamington, Dec. 21.—The gas well recently acquired by this town was tested yesterday and found to be the greatest well in Canada, perhaps on the continent. Its capacity per day will be several million cubic feet.

The well-known grain firm of W. P. Howland & Co., Toronto, of which Sir W. P. Howland is the senior member, has decided to go into liquidation. The firm, it is understood, has a surplus of something over $100,000.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Dr. Pickering threatens to apply to parliament for a divorce from his wife, Dr. Annie Pickering, on account of her relations with George Ingalls, a Boston machinery agent. Their actions recently attracted much attention at Port Huron.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—Judge Vallee, who has just returned from his district on the north shore of the St Lawrence reports great distress among the population at many points along the shore. The closing of the saw mills has deprived many families of subsistence. In the bush regions in the interior the Montagnois Indians are dying in large numbers of hunger.

Ex-Alderman W. J. Stewart was arrested at Toronto at the instance of Crown Attorney Dewart, on a warrant charging him with being implicated in the alleged electric light boodle case. Stewart was chairman of the light committee but resigned his seat during the investigation. He was brought to police headquarters and admitted to bail in $4,000.

W. Heming Hamilton and Casper Whitney, of New York, are at Winnipeg. Mr. Heming is an able descriptive writer and Mr. Whitney is a clever artist. Both are connected with Harper's Magazine, and are on their way to the haunts of the musk ox and wood buffalo in the far North. They have mapped out a route northward from Edmonton to Fort Rae on the Mackenzie river, which follows generally the waterways used by the Hudson Bay Co.

The directors of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland have been arrested and bail fixed at 36,000 each. The legislature committee has reported on the Union and Commercial banks. The Union bank was found solvent and able to pay everybody one hundred cents on the dollar, with time and the passage of an act stopping actions for the payment of notes in gold. The Commercial bank was found hopelessly insolvent, and the utmost expected of it is a small dividend. The government proposed to guarantee Union Bank paper to the amount of 80 cents on the dollar and Commercial bank paper to the amount of 20 cents.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The death of Lord Randolph Churchill is hourly expected. He has reached London and there lies at the point of death.

The coldest day in the year in San Francisco was the day after Christmas. The thermometer fell to 42.

Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers in Egypt, was chased by a bull and in attempting to escape fell down a bank and received injuries which may necessitate his retirement.

The French government is constructing with all possible rapidity twelve gunboats and sixteen barges, which will be sent in sections to Madagascar for the use of the French expedition.

It is said that people in Nebraska will actually starve this winter unless help is immediately sent to them. More than half the residents of five counties are in want through short crops.

Immense quantities of halibut are being taken by the New England Fishing Co. and brought to Vancouver. The steamer Capillano brought in 95,000 lbs. one day. Sixty thousand lbs. or 30 tons were taken in one day.

The Pope has nominated a committee to examine the question of priests riding bicycles, and the hygienic and moral aspects of the practice. A section of the bishops oppose bicycling because the riders are unable to wear their clerical gowns.

The Marquis of Lorne has been appointed umpire to decide on the merits of the various schemes for an Imperial Customs Union which have been received by The Statist. The prize offered for the best, it will be remembered, is £1,000.

The British barque Zantippe, laden with lumber, from Vancouver to Boulogne, has arrived at Skibbereen, Ireland, with captain, officers and crew, 18 all told, suffering from scurvy of an aggravated type. The Zantippe has been over six months on the voyage and the disease broke out while becalmed in the tropics of the Atlantic.

Advices from Puebla state that a large force has been organized in the state of Guerrera for service in Guatemala in case war is declared with that country by Mexico. At the port of Acapulco the government has made preparation for the quick handling of troops, and their transportation by water to Guatemala will be easily accomplished should it be necessary for such a movement.

A dispatch from Antananarivo says that the Malagassy government has published in full the correspondence between Le Myre de Viliers, the French envoy, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, already reported. The government, while granting the French demands as to diplomatic representatives, French enterprises on the island, the adjudication of the Hova-French disputes and the boundaries of Diego Gualez, declines to forego the right to import munitions of war.

THE VANCOUVER MURDER.

The Coroners jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the man Ashford for shooting his wife and children. Ashford is an old soldier and there are various reports as to his antecedents, one is that he claims to belong to the nobility of England and people marvelled at the education and refinement of the man who has been engaged for five years wheeling a freight truck on the Canadian Pacific railroad wharf at $1,50 per day, and wondered at the cultured taste of his wife who was providing for a family of six children. Ashford will not give his correct name, which, through misfortune or disgrace, he changed, and married an officer's daughter and afterwards joined the army as a private soldier. The names of Ashford's aristocratic ancestry will be brought out in the trial, as his private papers have been examined. The prisoner is a graduate of Cambridge University. Just before the murder Ashford spoke of an annuity having been settled on him for life by parties in England.

THE WARDNER OUTRAGE.

The following from the Spokane Miner shows that miner's unions do not always exact obedience only from those "who have submitted to their organization." (See Slocan Times.)

The worst enemies of the mining industry in the West are the Miner's Unions. Their action in closing the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines recently, was as indefensible and stupidly foolish an act as even they have ever perpetrated. There was no "issue" between the company and the men at all, the men that were working were content with their pay and their treatment; the union wanted to run the mine and that was the only real contest. The owners naturally objected and shut down. If they had yielded to the demands of the union and agreed to what they asked they would have laid themselves open to further and more sweeping demands.

The determination of the owners to close this mine down for a long time to come, was the only proper answer to this action. This comes very hard on the men who are anxious to work and earn an honest living, but if they consent to be dominated by the agitator and professional trouble maker, they must take the consequences and "eat snow this winter."

Teacher—Now, Charlie, tell us what you know about Crœsus? Charlie—Dudes wear them in their pants.

NELSON LOTS

A new Railway under Construction.

Buy before the Market rises in the Railway Centre and Seat of Government of West Kootenay.

Choice Building and Residence Property

REBATE ALLOWED FOR THE ERECTION OF GOOD BUILDINGS

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

Apply for Prices, Maps, etc., to **FRANK FLETCHER,** Land Commissioner C. & K. Ry. Co., NELSON, B.C.

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)

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1895.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion at 9 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Service tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., in the Church at the corner of Victoria and Mills street. Sunday School (union) 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 7.30 p. m. Next week being the week of prayer, prayer meetings will be held as follows: Monday 8 p. m., at Mr. McArthur's; Tuesday 8 p. m., at Mr. Oakes'; Wednesday 7.30, in the church; Thursday 8 p. m., Mr. Wm. Wilson's; Friday 8 a. m., Mr. McMorris'.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL. Mass at 10.30 a. m.

METHODIST CHURCH. Geo. H. Morden, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m., in Hume's Hall, Vernon St., Morning subject: "Sturdy Opponents," Evening subject: "The Responsibility of Knowledge."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, has been asked by China to intercede on her behalf with Japan for peace. Mr. Foster has intimated his willingness to do so and he has been accepted by Japan as a mediator. Mr. Foster acts entirely in his private capacity and in no way is the United States responsible for his actions. He leaves for the East directly.

Man should be content with his lot and try to lift the mortgage from it.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Elliot, as Agent for Joseph Moris and Joseph Bourgeois, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "Virginia," situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay.

Adverse Claimants must forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, Gov't Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C., 3rd December, 1894. 8dec 63

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Elliot, as Agent for Joseph Moris and Joseph Bourgeois, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "War Eagle," situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay.

Adverse claimants must forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, Gov't Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C., 3rd December, 1894. 8dec 64

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Elliot, as Agent for E. S. Topping and J. N. Peyton, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the "Mountain View" Mineral Claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay.

Adverse claimants must forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, Gov't Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C. 3rd December, 1884. 8dec 64

THE MINER can be obtained from the following agents:

VICTORIA, The Province Publishing Co.
VANCOUVER, The News Stand, Hotel Vancouver.
KASLO, Mr. R. B. Atkins.
NEW DENVER, Messrs. Armit & Rashdall.
NELSON. Turner Bros., Gilbert Stanley, and the
MINER PRINTING & PUB. CO., Ltd.

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)

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, 1861.

ARMIT & RASHDALL,

Mining Brokers.

Conveyancing, Notaries Public Mining Abstracts.

Complete lists of existing Mining locations

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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.

"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, 1894, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia application will be made on behalf of the Red Mountain Railway Company for an Act authorizing the Company (1) to construct or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any other line or lines of telegraph connecting with the line along the line of the said railway and to undertake the transmission of messages for the public and collect tolls for so doing and (2) also to construct or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise maintain and operate vessels, wharves and docks and to carry on the business of shipping and warehousemen, &c., and (3) to amend the Act of Incorporation so as to enable the Company to construct the railway as a narrow guage railway.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Red Mountain Railway Company.

Victoria B. C., 18th October, 1894. (46)

Sich's Corner

VANCOUVER, B. C.

BUXTON & RODNEY

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Or to **GEO. McL. BROWN,** District Passenger, Agent, VANCOUVER.

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TUESDAY at 4 p. m.
WEDNESDAY at 5.40 p. m.
THURSDAY at 4 p. m.
FRIDAY at 4 p. m.
SATURDAY at 5.40 p. m.

LEAVE KASLO:

SUNDAY at 8 a. m.
TUESDAY at 3 a. m.
WEDNESDAY at 8 a. m.
THURSDAY at 8 a. m.
FRIDAY at 3 a. m.
SATURDAY at 8 a. m.

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W. A. JOWETT

MINING & REAL ESTATE BROKER

INSURANCE and - - - COMMISSION AGENT.

VICTORIA ST., NELSON, B. C.

The Miner.

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NELSON, B.C.

THE RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

In an article on this subject our esteemed contemporary the Vancouver World observes that "the railway company owns the townsite of Northport and within the last year has made every effort to build it up at the expense of British Columbia towns. The way things have shaped recently has been enough to convince members of the legislature that the construction of such a line could have but one effect, and that is the diversion of traffic from its natural channel through British Columbian towns to the townsite of Northport. An effort will be made to impress upon the house the fact that the building of the road will tend to increase the material importance and progress of an American townsite at the expense of places on this side of the line."

It would seem that our contemporary is too far from the seat of war to know precisely what are the facts.

It is not true that the railway company owns the townsite of Northport. That town is a wretchedly poor place which has been going back steadily since its little boom two years ago and hardly a wood shed has been built there within the last twelve months, notwithstanding the transhipment there of all the ore from Trail Creek. How could it be otherwise? It is not a terminus of any railroad, but merely a way station on the S. F. and N. Railway. How could the passage of freight through Northport be of benefit to it? If, as our contemporary states, every effort has been made within the last year to build it up, then the effort has been a miserable failure. The British Columbia towns said to be injured by the business Mr. Corbin has in hand are not specified. Unfortunately there is no town in this part of the country, though there may be soon if artificial restrictions are not imposed upon the trade of the district.

What is the "natural channel" through B. C. for the Rossland mines of Trail Creek? Hitherto the bulk of the ore has gone out via Trail landing and by the Columbia River boats to Northport (a distance of 34 miles) and that, in the absence of a quicker and more direct route, is undoubtedly the *natural channel*, because the ore has to go south to the smelters and the sooner it starts south the better.

Of course, if the ore could be conveniently shipped by the same route and transferred to the cars at Waneta, B. C. instead of going out to Northport we should prefer to see it go that way, although the advantage to the little B. C. settlement would be microscopic and transitory. If the railroad charter provides for their building a slip to the waters edge at that place they should certainly be compelled to do so, but if no such obligation is laid upon them why should they assume it to meet the convenience of the boat company?

It is simply foolish to talk of injury to B. C. towns in this connection; the fact is that the construction of the Red Mountain Railroad is an absolute necessity for the due development of B. C. towns. The first consideration is to do the business of the camp, and as no other railroad has had the enterprise to go in there and reach out for it Mr. Corbin and his associates are well entitled to the tonnage they are the first to look for. The charter has been granted and if, in the interest of the boat company, attempts are made to defeat the request for a short extension of time before commencing construction the construction will be put in hand in due time before the expiration of the charter. Let us have fair play for all and no favoritism, especially when the latter acts in restraint of trade and the repression of a valuable industry.

The antagonism between the boat company and Mr. Corbin is not a thing of yesterday; the latter's operations in this country, though of immense benefit to the community generally, tend to crowd out the former with their uncertain service and high freights, but we are free to admit that, however well endowed with the *fortiter in re*, Mr. Corbin has not admitted the *suaviter in modo*. He has taken no pains to conciliate his antagonists, but, relying upon the correctness of his foresight and on the commercial value to this province of his undertakings, he has taken his own line and been inclined to disregard the natural sensitiveness of those with whom he has come into competition. This is a tactical blunder and has had the worst effect.

If the ore from the Trail mines has got to go to Northport, as appears inevitable in the absence of a competitive railroad route, the shorter the route the better, and therefore the new road to Northport from Rossland, a distance of 15 miles as compared with 34 miles by the river, should be opened as an alternative route, the use and non-use of which by the mine owners should be determined by the question of dollars and cents and by no other consideration.

Now does it occur to our contemporary that if there were a copper matte or pyritic smelter in B. C., at or near Trail Creek, this controversy would not have arisen nor would there be the same necessity for the Red Mountain Railroad? What provincial capital, then, will now step forward and honestly try to hold our own trade in our own province by the erection of such a plant? The cost would be very small, the profit great. It could handle all the immense bodies of ore at Trail as well as others, and in conveying the latter to it the steamboat company might earn great profits.

That is the best way in which to build up and conserve the interests of the towns in B. C.

If this is not done, then indeed nothing that we can do can prevent the realization of Mr. Corbin's distinct intention to erect such a smelter at Northport, to which not only the above named ores will be conveyed, but also those of the rich camp at Boundary, B. C. It will become an immense smelting point and it is then that Mr. Corbin's business will come in, hauling in supplies to the smelter and taking out matte. In the first instance we must have a customs smelter, but when the Trail mines are down 2,000 or 3,000 feet, each mine will have its own reduction plant.

The trivial interests of any particular corporation should be disregarded in comparison with the wider demands of legitimate business; an honourable jealousy of the latter will look ahead and anticipate and provide for the daily altering circumstances of a growing and thriving industry and not attempt to fetter it in its inception by opposing the opening of cheap and convenient freight routes.

SAFETY IN MINING.

The business of mining in Kootenay has got beyond the prospecting stage. There are many tunnels that penetrate hundreds of feet into the mountain sides. There are shafts that descend almost as many feet, there are cross cuts and winzes and upraises and half a dozen other kinds of holes in the ground into which no man enters save with more or less risk. In coal mines the workers are protected as far as possible by all kinds of rules and regulations drawn up by the government, and inspectors are appointed to see that they are attended to. The State does what it can to stand between the miners' life and the greed of his employer. Unfortunately accidents will happen. The occupation of mining in itself is exceedingly hazardous, but we believe it is a well ascertained fact that most accidents are caused more by the carelessness of miners themselves than by a neglect of employers to carry out the regulations laid down for the safety of the men.

We believe it is time that some measures of precaution were taken in this district. Our attention has been drawn to one mine in particular where the conditions are such that it is almost impossible to get men to work in it. We refrain from drawing more particular attention to this mine by naming it in the hope that its owners will of their own accord commence operations by which the excessive danger in which their men continually work may be avoided.

In the first instance a set of regulations will have to be drawn up and, secondly, an inspector will have to be appointed to see that they are respected. The latter must be a man whose character is a guarantee that he will not "stand in" with the bosses, or he and the regulations might as well be in China as in Kootenay.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is not often that we can cordially agree with the opinions of the Slocan Times and we are glad to have an opportunity of doing so. In a series of paragraphs on trades unions our contemporary says: "Its" (a trade union's) dictates need only be obeyed by those who have submitted to the organization." If all trades unions would act up to that sentiment we believe they would not be responsible for all the loss, misery, destruction and hardship which are the only results they have obtained as yet.

Our contemporary is apparently going "bald headed" for the establishment of a miners union in this country, and if it is founded and worked strictly on the lines of non interference with individual liberty it can harm nobody except its own members. Any man or any number of men may join together and starve themselves and their families because they will not work except under certain conditions, but there their rights cease. They have no right to prevent other people who may be willing to do so from taking their places, nor have they a right to push their ideas by dropping dynamite down mines and shooting harmless blacksmiths who do not happen to agree with them. They will find out too that it is a very different thing to attempt this kind of thing under the Union Jack to what it is under the Stars and Stripes.

Our contemporary opens its remarks by saying that "The foundation principle of a trade union is to interfere with the law of competition as applied to labor." Now we do not see how it can reconcile this with the other remark we have previously quoted. It cannot "interfere with the law of competition" without "interfering with individual liberty." We are unable to call to mind any occassion upon which the mechanism of a trade union has been put in motion, i.e. any strike, when there has not always been abundance of labor to take the place of those who struck. As long as strikers are content to walk out and starve without attempting to "interfere with the individual liberty" of the men who take their places, as we have said above, they are at perfect liberty to do so, but we do not see how by their action they are "interfering with the law of competition."

The fact of the matter is that when you take out the interference with personal liberty clause there is no longer any reason for the existence of a trades union, and as that interference would not be permitted in this country even if it was attempted, the only result of a union would be the payment of salaries to presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries and other officers, while the treasurer would of course look after himself by bolting with the funds, as treasurers only too often do. There is another reason why the formation of any union in this country is unnecessary and that is because the legislature of the province at its last session passed an Act known shortly as the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act provides all the necessary machinery for settling disputes as to rates of wages and other conditions of labor on a basis of common sense and fairness to both parties. Under this Act if there is a dispute it may be referred to a council of conciliation, which is composed of four members, two appointed by each side. If that council cannot satisfactorily settle the dispute it shall be further referred to a council of arbitration consisting of three persons, two appointed by the parties and the other, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, is the joint nominee of the parties, or failing their doing so, the of Lieut.-Governor. These men are all paid fixed fees which will come to very much less than the salaries of officers of a union, and if they cannot settle a dispute satisfactorily it will show that one of the parties to the suit is not willing to accept a reasonable, common sense arrangement of the points in question.

Our contemporary, The Province, in an editorial in its Christmas number, claims to be the only journal in Canada that "comes out boldly in favor of" "free trade and direct taxation." We are perfectly aware that we cannot fill the sphere occupied by the popular Victorian review, but we beg to remind it that we have unmistakeably declared ourselves to be of the same mind as themselves and that, as far as we are able to, we will uphold them in the good fight. In this we speak for ourselves, but if we mistake not there are other provincial journals of British Columbia willing to rank themselves under the same banner. At present, unfortunately, British Columbia is scarcely more than a name in the councils of the Dominion, but it may be that if a few of us stand shoulder to shoulder out of this small beginning mighty things may come. A journal that supports free trade upholds not only a statesmanlike and common sense policy, but one which happens to be in the interests of all British Columbians.

A short time ago we were listening to a spirited debate on the question of Protection v. Free Trade between a Britisher and a Yankee. The latter, it is needless to say, was strongly in favor of protection. Both men were clever debaters, but the Britisher had sound logic and plain facts on his side which the Yankee attempted to meet with sophisms and other verbal shufflings of various kinds. Finally our American cousin had to admit that if only he could be protected for five or ten years *he did not care what happened afterwards.* And that is the whole soul and essence of the Protectionist policy. Its upholders know that it fills their own pockets and they know equally well the desired dollars are unjustly wrung from a silly majority who thus allow themselves to be bled. The good of the state is no more their object than a hope of heaven. Their motto is "Let it last until my pockets are full and then stand from under."

YES! winter has commenced and the **SKATES** are going fast. But don't you know that you need something beside outdoor amusement? There is no time like winter for practicing on some instrument. We have Banjos, Guitars, Violins and all the latest music, beside Pianos an Organs and

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada application will be made on behalf of the Red Mountain Railway Company, a corporation created by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, for an Act declaring the railway of the said Company to be a work for the general advantage of Canada and declaring the said Company to be a body corporate and politic under the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada and to have all the franchises, rights, power, privileges and authorities conferred upon it by its present Act of incorporation and giving to the said Company the following additional powers:

1st. To construct or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any other line or lines of telegraph connecting with the line along the line of said railway, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes over the said or any telegraph lines so acquired and to collect tolls for so doing.

2nd. To construct or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to maintain and operate vessels, wharves and docks and to carry on the business of shipping and warehousemen generally, and

3rd. To construct the said railway as a narrow gauge railway at the option of the Company.

Dated the 3rd day of January, 1895.

BODWELL & IRVING,
(72) Solicitors for the Applicants.

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ALASKA.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. W. Moore Sr. to The Colonist.

Now, sir, for a brief description of that extensive territory: We have over forty rivers emptying into the Yukon, and from what information I have accumulated, extending over a long number of years, I do not hesitate to say that there are over 9,000 miles of steamboat navigation on the Yukon, its tributaries and its lakes, and it appears that all these streams, besides a vast number of creeks and gulches—the latter paying very rich—carry gold. Indeed, the country far exceeds Cassiar in richness during its palmiest days and is twenty times as extensive. We have 65,000 miles of territory east of the Lewis river which is known to be rich in gold, and has only been traversed by a few straggling prospectors. Owing to provisions not being shipped into that particular section and no miners being located there at present, the few miners who were there have gone down to the new strikes on Miller and Birch creeks, the supplies for which come in by way of the mouth of the Yukon and do not get within 500 miles of the section referred to.

The upper Hoodalinka is a large stream emptying into Teslin lake, whose source is in the western slope of the Cassiar district, which is known to be rich in gold and has over a hundred miles of steamboat navigation. This empties into the lower Hoodalinka and thence passes into the Lewis river. The following is an extract from a letter to me by Mr. Charles Howser and party of seven:

"We prospected on Tislin lake and small streams tributary to it and found gold on all of them. We went up one large river and were twelve days poling up it and four coming down; but did not reach the head of it. We, however, estimated the distance to be 175 miles as far up as we went, and found gold all the way."

Mr. Gray, of Juneau, and Captain McCormack were on the same stream and estimated that they could make $10 per day and upwards with rockers. If the required road were constructed and bonding privileges were secured, it would practically bring the navigable headwaters of the Yukon river within six days, travel from Victoria, while lines of steamers would find renumerative employment in the carrying trade for a large portion of this district. Then you would once more see the good old days of Cariboo and Cassiar, and the miners coming down with their ready bullion to rust cate in Southern British Columbia during the winter. The present facilities of access to the interior by way of Di-Yae, where all the traffic goes at present, are very expensive and are attended with absolute hardships. I would therefore give an emphatic warning against a rush of men into that region until a road through Northern British Columbia is constructed, as there is a possibility of meeting with a similar disaster to that which happened to the steamer Arctic, of the Alaska Commercial Company, in 1889, which was wrecked near the mouth of the Yukon river with the supplies for the miners. While the miners were patiently waiting for the arrival of the supply boat an Indian messenger came up with the startling intelligence that no supplies would reach them that season, whereupon all work stopped there and then, and a short consultation took place among ninety-seven miners as to what action to take—stop and starve, or leave and try to reach the coast. They decided to take the small steamer "New Racket" and a barge and made their way through the drift ice to Mulatto, at which place the steamer was found to be cut through by ice. They were then obliged to resort to a long portage through slush and snow to St. Michael's, a barren island lying sixty miles to the northward of Aphoon, at the mouth of the Yukon, where the Alaska Commercial Co. has a trading post, at which point these miners were obliged to put in the winter.

It should be remembered that the Yukon trade is beginning to assume large proportions, as there will not be less than 2,000 tons of goods shipped into that country during the coming season, and in all probability there will be close on to $1,000,000 taken out next season. The outlay for the construction of a good practicable pack trail, which could be used for a sleigh road in the winter, or wagon road at once, would only be a drop in the bucket compared with the large returns that would be made to Southern British Columbia in the shape of trade, and I firmly believe that immediately on the construction of such highway there would be ten times as many people as at present going into the mines.

Mr. Moore concludes by warning people against a rush into the country.

THE CLIFF HOUSE BURNT.

On the evening of Christmas day the celebrated Cliff House overlooking the Seal Rocks at San Francisco was destroyed by fire. The following particulars are from the San Francisco Examiner.

The fire caught at half past seven o'clock. So rapid was its spread that there was difficulty in saving anything. A few souvenirs around which affectionate memories of the old romantic days still cluster; here and there a bit of furniture, anything that could be picked up in a hurry—that is about all that is left.

In half an hour everything was wrapped in flames. The old wooden building burned like a punk. The rambling structure caught in the whipping, swirling flames, lashed by the biting wind that blew off shore, stood out in a blazing terrace of fire and the triple rocks where on the melancholy seal is wont to raise his everlasting wail, were shown in ragged, sharp relief, outlined against the dark back-ground of fog. It was a magnificent spectacle that filled the eye as the whirling flames were carried seaward on the breeze and the building shriveled visibly and sank.

No seals sat there to see last night. As the fire rose the face of the rocks grew hot, and the unusual temperature was altogether too much for anything wearing a sealskin coat.

Adolph Sutro stood by and watched the blaze with that certain calm philosophy characteristic of the man. True, it was a clean $10,000 loss to him, but this was California still, where he has seen 10,000 fortunes come and go in a breath and come again as easily. For a man is just as young as he feels.

All over the world the Cliff House is known, Bret Harte, in "Gabriel Conroy," makes it the scene of one of the episodes of his story. No man of any consequence has ever visited San Francisco without being taken out there to listen to the seals and eat of the luxurious fare that our markets furnish. The hotel register would make a catalogue of illustrious names. General Grant, on his return trip around the world, was banqueted there. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne tasted of its good cheer. President Harrison saw the seals and so on beyond counting.

The house was opened on October 15, 1863. The first meal ever served there was eaten by P. B. Cornwall. In all the life of the house no other fire had ever attacked the building. Once it was nearly wrecked by the tremendous explosion of 80,000 pounds of dynamite on the schooner Parallel, which occurred close in shore on July 14, 1886. Every window in the house was shattered then, but no other very serious damage was done.

Mr. Sutro has owned the house about fifteen years. He bought it from C. C. Butler and the Buckley estate. Before the hotel was built the place was always, since the discovery of gold, a seaside resort, where the people of San Francisco went to amuse themselves.

The old house is gone now, but it will arise again.

Adolph Sutro was the least disturbed of any of those interested in the historic old building. He watched the flames for a while and when it became apparent that there was no hope of saving anything except a little furniture and the few fixtures that had been carried to places of safety he went home and to bed.

"I am sorry, of course, that the building is burned," he said. "It had become one of the landmarks of the Pacific Coast and many prominent persons have been entertained there.

"Three of America's Presidents have watched the seals sport on the rocks, and each of them spent many hours on the balconies that have disappeared with the flames.

"Grant was the first of the trio, and after him came Hayes, who thought his visit not complete without watching the moods of the Pacific from the Cliff House. The next President to come out here was Harrison, and he became so enamored with the place that he spent many hours on the balconies.

"It was my intention to build the hotel further out on the point and a few hundred feet nearer the Golden Gate, but now it may go on the site of the old Cliff House. That will depend on the size of the building. A hotel of very large proportions could not well be erected on the site of the house just destroyed, but there is room for a good-sized building that will probably answer all requirements.

Lucknow, Dec. 21.—Alex Fraser was arrested to-day on a charge of murdering his sister, Mrs. Robert Elder, an elderly widow with whom he resided. She died on the 18th inst.

Hamilton, Dec. 21.—George Fraser, aged 80, of Strachan street, was last night wedded to Belle Isdale, aged 70.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

- FOR SALE AT THE -

MINER OFFICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days from the date hereof I intend to apply for a Crown Grant to the "Calcium" Mineral Claim, surveyed as Lot 721, Group I, situated in Galena Bay in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District. This application will be made under section 35 "Mineral Act, 1891."

Copies of the field notes and plat can be seen at the office of the Government Agent, Nelson.

Nelson, B. C., December 20th, 1894. ANDREW B. HENDRYX. 22dec 70

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Elliot, as agent for Edward Mahon, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "Jessie," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Adverse claimants, if any, must file their objections with me within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, Gov't Agent.

Nelson, B. C. 10th December, 1894. 67

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

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Saturday, January 5th, 1895.

Hay, mixed, $6 to $6.50	Per ton
Hay, timothy, $7 to $7.50	"
Oats, 70 cts	Per cwt
Potatoes, 45 cts	"
Turnips, 75 cts	"
Rutabaga, 65 cts	"
Cabbage, $1	"
Carrots, 65 cts	"
Beets, 75 cts	"
Onions, $1	"
Chickens, $2.50	Per doz
Hens, $4	"
Ducks, $6	"
Turkeys, $12	"
Dressed Hogs, 5½ cts	Per lb
Dressed Beef 4 cts	"

(52) JULIUS EHRLICH, Manager.

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49

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NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January and till further notice the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3%) per annum.

GRANGE V. HOLT, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Nelson, 28th November, 1894. 57

BANK of MONTREAL

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, until further notice the rate of Interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3%) per annum.

A. H. BUCHANAN, Manager.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry E. Croasdaile, as agent for the Hall Mines, Limited, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "Koh-i-noor," situated on Toad Mountain, in the Nelson Mining division of West Kootenay.

Adverse claimants, if any, must file their objections within 60 days of the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS, Gov't Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C., 28th December, 1894. 71 dec29

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