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 237. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, March 2, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York.

Feb.	23rd	25nd	26th	27th	28th	Mar. 1
SILVER	60	60¼	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
LEAD	3.10	3.10	—	—	3.05¼	3.10

Ore Shipments..

Total shipments since June, 1894:

	TONS
Nelson	671
Trail Creek (gold ore)	3,473
Ainsworth	235
Slocan via Kaslo	680
Slocan via Nakusp	3,796½
Ex. Blue Bell	500
	9,355½

Transfers.

NEW DENVER.

Feb. 16,—Goodenough—A. Goodenough to J. M. Martin, ½ interest, $5.00.

Feb. 16,—Slocan Bell,—V. D. Williamson to R. Cummings, ½ interest, $1.00.

Feb. 18,—Summit,—W. Springer to H. A. Ross and I. Watt, ½ interest, $200.

Feb. 18,—Slocan Sovereign,—L. W. Parkinson and E. Harrop to V. D. Williamson and E. S. Kinney, full interest, $1,500.

Feb. 21,—Snap,—G. W. Hughes to J. Elliott, ½ interest, $1.00.

Feb. 11—Yakima, Oregon, Monday and Sunshine,—J. H. Moran to J. McFerran, assignment of benefit of bond for ½ interest; $750, April 1st; $3,750, May 1st; $3,750, July 1st.

SMELTER RETURNS.

Product of over 2,000 tons. The Wealth of the Slocan Confirmed.

We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Matthews of the Omaha and Grant Smelter for the following figures, which are of the greatest importance as showing the value of our Slocan ores: During the last four months 4,905 tons of ore have been hauled out over the Nakusp and Slocan Railway. Of this quantity 4,700 tons have gone to the smelter which Mr. Matthews represents. Out of that quantity he has received the actual returns of the product of 2,114 tons, which is as follows:

ORE, TONS.	SILVER, NET OZS.	LEAD, TONS NET.
2,114	241,336	1,224

These are the figures after 5% silver and 10% lead have been deducted. The average product per ton is silver 114 ounces, lead (nearly) 60%.

The mines from which this ore was chiefly obtained are: The Slocan Star, Noble Five, Rueccau, Alamo, Cumberland, Idaho and Alpha.

The value of these returns as showing the richness of the ores of the Slocan cannot be over estimated and they form the very best advertisement that the country could have.

Mining News.

(Statistic News-Advertiser,)

The old timers of the Cariboo mining region are becoming excited over the many ledges of gold bearing ore in that vicinity. Many mines which were abandoned are receiving attention, any many new prospects are being discovered. The introduction of the Cyanide process into British Columbia is likely to increase this feeling, as where formerly the sulphurets of the Cariboo ores were only amenable to the then prevailing process, Chlorination which cost from $13 to $14 per ton, it has now been proved that by the use of the former a greater percentage of the gold and silver can be extracted at a cost varying from $1.00 to $3.00 per ton. The Cariboo country has been sadly neglected, and only wants handling in the right way by the right men again to make it one of the best known gold fields of the colonies.

There is a scheme in hand under the guidance of one of our best known mining men, to form a syndicate with strong capital to operate as purchasers of claims from small mine owners, and eventually to sell concessions to wealthy corporations, just as is being done in South Africa at the present moment. Through the medium of such a syndicate, no doubt, prospectors will reach the investor and be placed in a position to do something with their discoveries. At present the average B. C. prospector is helpless, and his claim, in many cases of great promise, remains in the elementary stage of development for want of a few hundred dollars at the right moment. The lot of a prospector under favorable circumstances is not at all happy, but were he able to lay the matter before a company prepared to enter into such business, his property might be the means of handsomely repaying his efforts in prospecting for it, and the utilisation of such discovery would add much to the wealth of the Province,

Renewed reports of good finds are coming from Alberni, some samples assaying remarkably well. In view, however, of the pinching out of veins found in the past and the disappointing results of previous ventures in and about China Creek, it will be well to distrust the reported richness of this district in gold until ample corroboration, based on the numerous independent finds and tests, is forthcoming. Very large sums have already been invested and lost in endeavors to get out Alberni's gold.

Capital for Cariboo.

Mr. A. D. Whittier, who has done much towards making known the capabilities of the Cariboo mining country, has just returned from a visit to London, Eng., where he succeeded in forming a company to work the hydraulic mines on Williams creek. The capital of the company is $500,000, of which $200,000 is paid up. The old bed-rock drain will be cleaned out and repaired and steel pipe for hydraulicing has been purchased in England and is now on its way out to Barkerville. The first operations will be undertaken on the Ballarat claim formerly owned by E. C. Neufelder. Mr. Whittier will leave shortly for Cariboo to superintend the work.—*Colonist.*

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

A FIGHT WITH AXES.

Capitalists at Rossland.—Suit Against Townsite Proprietors.—Kaslo's Revival.—Activity at Ainsworth.

ROSSLAND.

A large number of influential capitalists have come in together from Montana. General Warren, Mr. Coram, Mr. Coutts and Capt. Palmer are among the number and they represent the largest mining and smelting interests in Butte. With unlimited resources they are in a position to start the largest enterprises here and are so thoroughly impressed with what they see in this camp in the way of mines and prospects that they have sent for their engineer to join them. A customs smelter will probably be the first want of the camp which they will supply.

Mr. J. B. Atkins, who bought R. E. Lemon's interest in the Columbia mining claim, is offering it to these gentlemen.

A serious affray on the 20th, with axes, between James Westgate and Hugh McLaughlin has resulted in the death of the latter. The whole affair is very sad and is causing great anxiety in camp. The examination of the accused was proceeding before the local justices when the man died. Every assistance that the highest skill and most patient attention could afford was rendered by Da. E. C. Arthur and Dr. H. A. Keller, but septicœmia set in, with the result stated. The trouble seems to have arisen from a dispute as to the occupancy of a piece of government reserve ground at the north of the town, where numerous shacks have been erected which are a continual source of annoyance. It would be a public benefaction if they could be suppressed.

The survey of the N. & F. S. Railway lands, selected in lieu of those already occupied as mineral claims and otherwise, is proceeding. A block of about seven square miles being in process of delimitation on the north of the six mile line.

Mr. Wm. Newton has entered suit against Ross Thompson, Elling Johnson, Joseph F. Ritchie and James Anderson for damages in the sum of $2,500 for breach of agreement by the defendants in cancelling a power of attorney issued to him before the expiration of a year from date.

The continued thaw has closed the Trail route and thrown everything along the Northport road, but this, too, is now becoming almost impassible and we must (in the absence of the Red Mountain or some other rail road) look to be cut off from communication with the outside for a month or six weeks.

The Excise Dept. at Ottawa have provisionally approved of the issue of a license for a brewery here to Mr. John Murphy, and Mr. Miller, the Inspector from Vancouver, will come in to superintend the installation of the plant and works.

Mr. W. S. Jones has moved into his new office and his house adjoining will be ready for occupation next week. The amount of duties already collected here is very heavy and keeps him fully occupied.

PILOT BAY.

The concentrator is now running night and day and fires have been lighted in the smelter itself for the purpose of heating it gradually prior to the "blowing in." About 80 men are now employed here and at the Blue Bell.

The Dominion Government proposes to place a light to indicate the direction of the mouth of the outlet. The site has not yet been selected, but the most suitable appears to be on the point of rock on the south side, immediately at the corner. There is a bank lying about 200 feet off this with boulders on it, which is the principal danger to be avoided.

An unfortunate accident occured on Monday at the concentrator by which a man lost his hand. It was caught in one of the pairs of rollers and severed at the wrist.

KASLO.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of forming a Liberal-Conservative association. John Keen was appointed President; R. F. Green, Vice-President; A. Whiteley, Secretary; and F. E. Archer, Treasurer. A code of by-laws was drawn up and adopted. The association proposes to support the government candidate.

A telegram was received on Wednesday from Vancouver as follows; "D. J. Munn left here yesterday and proceeds to Kaslo to commence construction of the Kaslo-Slocan Railway." It is also mentioned that a large quantity of contractors plant is lying at Bonner's Ferry awaiting the opening of the river. This cannot be delayed many days if the present weather lasts.

A combined effort is being made to guard the town against possible damage from the creek when the spring floods come. In response to a call from the Mayor, Mr. John Keen, a meeting of men willing to volunteer for the work was held on Wednesday and numerously attended. Many men agreed to pay their taxes in this way and others agreed to contribute so many days work free for the benefit of the community. Altogether labour amounting to about $500 was volunteered and work was commenced on Thursday.

The new city council with Mr. John Keen at its head is giving evidence of a vigorous policy. It seems perfectly alive to the fact that it has duties to do and means to do them. It has already commenced work on the river protection works, a much needed job, and it intends to put its streets and roads in order right off. It is understood too that delinquent tax payers will be somewhat vigorously reminded of their obligations.

The Comique is in full swing and is actually paying. With the inception of the railway works the plucky little town will be on its feet again.

Mr. Procter shipped this week a sample consisting of three tons of ore from his "London" claim in the Bear Lake district. This claim is in the dry ore belt and the shipment is selected stuff of very high grade.

Judge Walkem has made an order for bail in the case of Hughes, who is now in Kamloops gaol awaiting trial on a charge of blackmailing. The amount is fixed at the prisoner's own recognisances in the sum of $1,000 and two sureties of $500 each. Sureties had not been found up to Wednesday last.

Mr. W. J. Goepel has been appointed Auditor of the City of Kaslo by the Lieut.-Governor under Section 137 of the Municipalities Act. He is going over the old workings of 1893 and has struck a ledge which appears to be of an exceedingly irregular nature.

NEW DENVER.

A dissolution of the partnership existing between H. Stege and Clarence Teasdale at the Newmarket Hotel has taken place, and from March 1st the hotel will be rented by H. Stege and J. Winter.

For ten days we have received no eastern mail, and at present the train is snow blocked near Summit Lake, it looks as if we might have to wait some days still.

It may interest some of your readers to know the exact number of claims recorded in this district since the Payne mine was discovered on Sept. 9, 1891. In 1891, 119 were recorded. In 1892, 633 were recorded. In 1893, 398 were recorded. In 1894, 271. Making a total of 1421. Of this number rather more than half, 717, have been abandoned or run out owing to failure of the owners to do the necessary work. In the early months of '93, and before the present law with regard to mineral in place came into force, a large number of wild cats were staked, which accounts for the large diminution in the number of claims recorded last year as compared with 1893.

THREE FORKS.

There is some little difficulty in getting the ore from the Idaho mine down to the concentrator owing to the scarcity of teams. Any teamster out of a job would probably hear of something to his advantage by applying to Captain Moore.

AINSWORTH.

At the No. 1 fifteen tons a day are being put through the concentrator, which is running day and night. The mine and the concentrator are employing about thirty men, most of whom are steady, hardworking Nova Scotians. Since January 1st 200 tons of ore have been shipped from this mine to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

The Little Phil and the Black Diamond claims are making a good show. Seven men are working on the joint properties, which have sent out 255 tons to the smelter at Great Falls, Mont, since the beginning of the year. The smelter returns gave the high return of 700 ounces to the ton for some picked ore.

Work has been commenced on the Rand and on the Indicator a N. W. extension of the No 1. In June the "Mile Point" will be up again. Ore from this latter property has assayed up as high as 400 ounces to the ton with 10 per cent. of lead.

Thirty-five men are at work on the Blue Bell across the lake under H. Stevenson and they are sending down 150 tons a day to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

NAKUSP.

There is a rumor that the C. P. R. intend to build a large hotel here. The two lots opposite F. W. Jordan & Co's. have also been purchased for the erection of an hotel. As a certain amount of mystery is kept up, it is possible that these two schemes may be the same.

Frank McGowan who was so seriously injured some little time back by falling off the locomotive tender, was presented by his friends with a purse containing $131. Sympathy and friendship of this kind are worth having.

The masquerade ball given at the Hotel Nakusp on Valentine's Day was a grand success.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. O. T. Stone of Kaslo was in town on Tuesday, returning the same day.

The s. s. Ainsworth has been making extra trips during the past week bringing down cargoes of ice.

Capt. Fitzstubbs left for Rossland on Friday and Messrs. Rolfe and Bowes were also passengers.

Wilfrid Jevons who was well known here and in Ainsworth has committed suicide at his ranch in Wyoming by shooting himself.

In our issue of today will be found a lengthy list of articles supplied by the Mammoth Grocery store at Vancouver giving the price of freight to Nelson.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and donors to the Nelson Hospital will be held at W. A. Jowetts office on Tuesday 12th inst. at 2 p. m.

The War Eagle Gold Mining Company (Foreign) was duly gazetted on the 21st ulto., as a British Columbia corporation Its capital is put at $500,000.

It is extremely probable that a change will shortly be made in the management of the Silver King, which it is said will be placed in the hands of a local man.

Mr. J. Fred Hume, M. P. P. and Mrs. Hume returned from the coast last Sunday. Mr. Hume does not appear to be much worn by his parliamentary labours.

Riesterer's beer is winning its way all over the country, and well it deserves to. We have met it, and rejoiced thereat, at various points in the Kootenay country and Nelson has reason to be proud of her brewer.

J. Dawson, late of the Stanley House Bar, has gone to pay a visit to his hotel at the Hot Springs on the Columbia River. He intends after a week or two to go to Rossland, when he may possibly open another hotel.

There is an excellent panel painting of a bunch of blue iris on view in Neeland Bros. shop window, the work of Mr. T. A. Mills. We have also seen a group of pansies on a terra cotta plaque by the same artist. Mr. Mills has the knack of getting the depth of color so peculiar to flowers.

The firm of D. McArthur & Co. has bought the stock and debts of the late firm of J. McDonald & Co. and by an advertisement in another column authorizes Mr. J. McDonald to collect the debts and transact business for the new firm.

Messrs. Traves & Farley have just got in 21 head of as good cattle as ever entered the Kootenay, from the Palouse country. They are all steers in prime condition, which is owing to their having been fed on wheat all the winter. On account of the fall in the price of wheat farmers found it to their interest not to reap it but to turn their cattle into it. Hence the tender steaks and juicy sirloins that will presently grace our tables.

Lovers of angling will be glad to hear that Mr. Proctor is about to erect a building of several rooms on his property at Balfour, which will be available for fishermen during the coming season and save them the trouble of fetching along their own tents and camp fixtures. The fishing from the mouth of the outlet down to the narrows is renowned and there will be the further attractions of a lawn tennis ground and about a couple of acres of strawberries.

The half yearly statement of the Bank of British Columbia for the six months ending 31st December last shows the balance to credit of profit and loss account to be £39,164.14.11, which the directors propose to divide as follows, £24,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 1 per cent.s making a total distribution of 8 per cent. for the year; adding £10,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then amount to £285,000 aud carrying £5,164. 14s. 11d: forward.

The train from Spokane, due on Wednesday evening, did not reach town until noon on Thursday. The passengers complain not only of the delay, which possibly was unavoidable, but of the uncertainty in which they were kept at Northport, which kept them up the whole night and prevented them making arrangements for food or sleep. There is one thing certain about this line and that is that it will be blocked occasionally at this time of the year and its managers ought to do their utmost to reduce the discomforts of their passengers to a minimum.

A concert is to be given tonight in aid of the Roman Catholic Church Fund The programme is an excellent one and contains many an old favorite as well as some pieces and songs which we think have not been heard in Nelson before. It is only necessary to say that Mrs. Davys and Mrs. Goepel are going to sing to ensure a full house. On looking down the list of performers an extraordinary fact becomes apparent. Not one of the performers who are volunteering their services in this most excellent cause, belongs to the church they are helping to build. We hope the public will be imbued with the same feeling and cordially assist our Roman Catholic friends in building their church.

THE NELSON HOSPITAL AND THE SILVER KING MINERS.

The directors of the Hospital wish to make the following statement with reference to the withdrawal of the employees of the Hall Mines from subscribing to the institution. Under the arrangement with the hospital, each man employed at the Silver King contributed one dollar per month, which entitled him to all the benefits of the institution free of charge, including treatment at the hospital in such cases where not entirely incapacitated. This arrangement was manifestly entirely in favor of the men, as the hospital was at any time liable to have a number of cases on its hands. The men, it is understood, contend that the hospital should furnish a supply of drugs for slight ailments at the mines. This the hospital authorities refuse to do, as being quite out of their province. The following statements may probably open the eyes of these men to the benefits they have surrendered. During the past year the hospital has treated from the Hall Mines, six serious cases; fifteen outdoor patients, at a total cost of $500, which includes price of drugs and charging the rate of $10.00 per week for food, nursing and medical attendance. This sum would be much larger if a fair proportion of doctor's salary was charged against each case. For the same period the hospital received by monthly subscriptions $475. When these men have to pay for such benefits as they have thrown aside, they will probably realize the great advantage to be obtained for the sum of one dollar her month. One man who had contributed three dollars, cost the institution $270, being confined to the hospital for 105 days. Had he been forced to pay for these services outside the hospital, his illness would have cost him not less than $350.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

AN UNJUST JUDGE.

"Johnny" Irving and the I. C. & D. Company.—Laurier's Popularity in Toronto.

An amateur opera company in Vancouver is about to produce "Dorothy," in the preparation of which they have spent $700.

Christ Church, Vancouver, was opened for divine worship on Sunday last, Venerable Archdeacon Fortin preaching. The building is a magnificent stone structure.

At the synod held in New Westminster last week for the purpose of electing a bishop to succeed the late Bishop Sillitoe, the choice lay between Rev. Dr. Stone, of Oxford, England, and Rev. Canon Thornloe, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. The selection was finally left in the hands of Bishops Perrin and Ridley, who, with three other bishops to be chosen by them, will make the choice.

After being sentenced the other day by Judge Crease to five years hard labour a prisoner at Vancouver put on his hat and said, "Thank you my Lord," whereupon the Judge added three years to the sentence. Of course it is a nasty thing to be disappointed when you want to be made Chief Justice, but it seems a little hard to punish an unfortunate prisoner for what he had nothing to do with. As there is no longer any chance of this judge succeeding to the Chief Justiceship now, it appears to us that the moment is ripe for his retirement.

The Toronto papers insist that there were 7,000 persons in the Massey hall to hear Hon. Mr. Laurier, and the News, which cannot be said to be a supporter of the trade freedom leader, significantly affirms: "Whatever may be said of Mr. Laurier's policy, there can be no denying the fact that he is, next only to Sir John Macdonald, the most popular leader ever followed by a Canadian party." Yes, his star is on the ascendant. The leader on the other side with his narrow, contracted views, and his shivery-shake attitude on public affairs, cannot hold the country against a man so popular and so universally respected as Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. "Johnny" Irving of Victoria, who is a shareholder in the Inland Construction and Development Company, has waxed very hot at the statements made about the apparent impecuniosity of his company in The Province and the defunct Slocan Times. Commenting on his letter the Kootenay Mail says: "Now, while Mr. Irving may be speaking according to his knowledge, it is well known that Genelle & Co. are bringing an action against the company for nearly $10,000 for lumber supplied. At the time the articles complained of were written the company was head over ears in debt and the contents of its store at Three Forks had just been sold to satisfy a judgment, while scores of its employees were living on the charity of hotel keepers or dragging along somehow in hovels and shacks until the I. C. & D. Co. paid up their wages so long due. Mr. Irving may have known nothing of all this, but it was pretty well known in this district."

White Grouse Mountain.

TO EDITOR MINER:—

Sir, In your issue of Feb. 16th I notice a communication signed "A Subscriber," in reference to a petition for a trail to White Grouse Mountain. The petition referred to contained over one hundred names of men the most of whom are interested in White Grouse Mountain mines, and they are also interested in having a trail built by the shortest and best route. It is evident that "A Subscriber" never went over the route as he says there are three summits to cross, whereas there are only two. The summit at the head of La France Creek is over nine hundred feet higher than the summit by proposed route, via Lockhart creek, according to actual measurement by Mr. Preston, C. E. The distance by La France creek is about five miles greater than by Lockhart creek. By the latter route the distance from Kootenay Lake to White Grouse Mountain will not exceede fifteen miles over an easy grade which can be converted into a wagon-road at a small expense. Another route suggested by "A Subscriber" is via Goat River. The distance by this route would be about fifty miles. "A Subscriber" is evidently actuated solely by a feeling of envy and spite against the people who have discovered a better route than his to the rich gold, silver and copper mines of White Grouse Mountain and will use every means in his power to prevent the government from making a small appropriation to assist in completing the trail which is already more than half done and, when completed, will open up one of the best and most extensive mining sections in British Columbia.

The petition for a trail up La France Creek, which "A Subscriber" accuses me of signing, was circulated before the shorter and better route via Lockhart Pass was discovered and since that time all the travel to White Grouse Mountain is by the latter route. When "A Subscriber" makes another effort to vent his spleen through the press, I hope he will not be ashamed to sign his proper name to the effusion. I am one of the original discoverers of the mines on White Grouse Mountain, and have travelled both of the routes mentioned above, and I know the Lockhart Creek route via Davie, to be a great deal the shortest and best route to the White Grouse Mountain mines.

By publishing the above information in your valuable paper you will confer a great favor on anyone intending to visit the mines, otherwise they might be led astray by such unreliable statements as "A Subscriber" furnishes.

I am, etc.,

DAVIE, B. C., JAMES BLACK.

Feb. 25, 1895.

CANADIAN NEWS.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Destitution in Newfoundland.—Libel Action Against a Hamilton Journal.—A Veteran for Leader.

Anti-toxine, the new remedy for diptheria has been placed, by order in council, on the free list.

The statue of Sir John McDonald to be erected at Kingston will be ready for unveiling on Dominion Day.

An action has been brought against the Hamilton Spectator by the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company for libel, claiming damages $50,000.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on Sir Oliver Mowat to induce him to head the Ontario Liberals at the coming federal elections.

It is reported in Winnipeg that Hugh J. McDonald, son of the late premier, will be a candidate at the forthcoming elections in the conservative interest.

Robert Newbury, of Tottenham, shot his wife and niece on Feb. 16th, and then shot himself. The niece will live, but the other two are dead.

It is said the French Montreal daily, Le Monde has been purchased by Messrs. Ouimet and Beaubien, and it will now come out straight prohibition.

Destitution in St. John's N'f'd., is increasing, and fully 5,000 people are receiving assistance. A deputation may go to Great Britain to negotiate a loan.

Dalton McCarthy has declared himself opposed to any government which will foist on the majority of the people of Manitoba a school system they don't want

The Toronto Trades and Labor council meeting last Friday night passed a resolution expressing their disapproval of General Booth's proposed colonization scheme for Canada.

It is confidently expected that the Dominion Government will propose remedial legislation for the Catholics of Manitoba, the judicial committee decision leaving no other alternative.

THE YUKON.

A Warning to Miners.

For the information of those who contemplate going to the Yukon River mines and as a warning to miners not to go there without ample supplies and with a mistaken idea of distance, the Juneau Mining Record publishes the following table of distances from Juneau to the principal points on the only practicable route to the mines:

Haines Mission (Chilcat)	80
Head of canoe navigation	101
Summit of Chilcoot Pass	113
Lake Linderman	124
Head of Lake Bennett	124
Boundary Line	139
Foot of Lake Bennett	155
Foot of Caribou Crossing	158
Foot of Takou Lake	175
Takish House	179
Head of Mud Lake	180
Foot of Lake Marsh	200
Head of Canyon	225
Head of White Horse Rapids	228
Takaheena river	240
Head of Lake Le Barge	256
Foot of Lake Le Barge	289
Hootalinqua	[illegible]
Cassiar bar	7
Little Salmon River	390
Five Fingers	451
Pelly River	510
Stewart River	630
Forty Mile	850

In commenting on these figures the Mining Record says:

"This is no poor man's country; no one should arrive here with less than $500; the road is long, supplies are costly, seasons are short and fortune fickle; failure to find gold the first season entails suffering upon those whose funds are insufficient to carry them through the long winter, when absolutely nothing can be done; not one in a hundred makes a strike the first season.

"Inexperienced persons, unless prepared for long extended delays, should stay away; gold finding is a science which can be acquired only in its native fields, and the art must be mastered elsewhere, for in Alaska there is no time for pondering; action must be quick and sharp or the season is lost.

"While no actual survey has ever been made of this route, the distances given have been carefully estimated by competent travellers and will be found approximately correct."

Two Bills.

We have received from Mr. Kellie M. P. P., a copy of The Mineral Act Amendment Bill in the shape in which it finally passed, and we are glad to see that the objectionable clause requiring aliens to state their intention of becoming British subjects is thrown out. The main features of the new bill are (1.) The enactment of the following clause relating to surface rights.

"23. The owner of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all surface rights, including the use of all the timber thereon, for mining or building purposes, so long as he holds the said claim for the purpose of developing the minerals contained therein, but no longer."

Our readers will notice the comma after the word "thereon" and can put their own interpretation on its meaning. (2) The right of every miner to "hold by location a claim upon any separate vein or lode." (3) The right to pay a sum of $100 in lieu of doing assessment work.

The other Bill is Mr. Kellie's Tramway Bill which appears to confer the right on anyone to build a railway anywhere. It appears to be a useful Act, but will probably lead to litigation and will require further amendments until it becomes as complicated and unintelligable as the Companies Acts.

AD DOROTHEAM.

I know where there is honey in a jar,
Meet for a certain little friend of mine,
And, Dorothy, I know where daisies are
That only wait small hands to intertwine
A wreath for such a golden head as thine.

The thought that thou art coming makes all glad.
The house is bright with blossoms high and low,
And many a little lass and little lad
Expectantly are running to and fro.
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.

We want thee, child, to share in our delight
On this high day, the holiest and best,
Because 'twas then, ere youth had taken flight,
Thy grandmamma, of women loveliest,
Made me of men most honored and most blest.

That naughty boy who led thee to suppose
He was thy sweetheart has, I grieve to tell,
Been seen to pick the garden's choicest rose
And toddle with it to another belle,
Who does not treat him altogether well.

But mind not that, or let it teach thee this—
To waste no love on any youthful rover.
All youths are rovers, I assure thee, miss.
No, if thou wouldst true constancy discover,
Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover.

So come, thou playmate of my closing day,
The latest treasure life can offer me,
And with thy baby laughter make us gay.
Thy fresh young voice shall sing, my Dorothy,
Songs that shall bid the feet of sorrow flee.

—W. E. Gladstone.

CAPTAIN JACOBUS.

Although the time was long past midnight, lights were still gleaming from behind the shutters of the little blind alehouse hard by the Reading road, not far from Winchester, and Captain Jacobus, riding gently up, judged it prudent to enter by the back door in consequence. The inn was a house of call for the captain and the landlord a creature of his own, but at a time when detachments of Cromwell's soldiers were rough riding the country it behooved a gentleman of the road to use caution. Indeed, in the estimation of Captain Jacobus, it was no insignificant item in the long score held by him against the commonwealth that a king's gentleman should sometimes be compelled to sneak into his inn by a menial entrance. After stabling his horse the captain entered the kitchen, where the landlord, a little dark remnant of a man, with a short pipe between his teeth, was going to and fro busying himself amid a litter of empty bottles and greasy plates. Stopping short in his employment, the landlord nodded to his patron without a word, at the same time jerking his thumb over his shoulder toward the half door, above which a square of the paneled wall of the inn parlor was visible. Captain Jacobus, without further hesitation, walked promptly into the parlor.

The long, low, red curtained room was brilliantly lit with a wasteful profusion of candles, a huge fire of wood roared in the ingle, and standing side by side, with their backs to the blaze, were two very tall, loosely hung men, dressed in the decent black garb and falling white collar affected by the Presbyterian ministers of the day. Save that the elder man had white hair and wore a beard, while the younger was clean shaven and almost bald, so that his great head glistened like a moist egg in the firelight, the two resembled each other in every particular.

Captain Jacobus took off his hat with a sweeping gesture and began, with some show of deliberation, to unbuckle and to lay upon the table his sword and pistols. The two parsons returned the salute with a grave inclination, the younger bowing just a fraction of time behind the elder, after a momentary glance at him, as if (thought the captain) the junior had so lively a habit of subservience to the senior that he manifested it unconsciously, even in the most trivial actions. Captain Jacobus disposed himself comfortably upon the settle against the wall and called for wine. Opposite to him, upon the high backed settle in the ingle nook, the travelers' saddles were piled together with their riding cloaks and great slouched hats.

"You travel late for gentlemen of the cassock," remarked the captain. "Have you no fear of highwaymen?"

"We put our trust in the sword of the Lord," replied the elder clergyman piously.

"And of Gideon," echoed the younger in a thin, high voice, extremely out of keeping with his bulk.

"Spoken very godly, and a mighty pretty sentiment!" observed the captain, rolling his liquor on his tongue. "And yet it seems to me you run something of a risk notwithstanding."

"My son and I," returned the old man, with much tranquillity, "shoulder to shoulder have bested the devil these many years past."

"Yea, even when he traveleth abroad in the guise of a robber!" the other chimed in cheerfully.

"Ah," said the captain, "but perhaps you never met Captain Jacobus, the cavalier who rules this very road from Reading to Winchester. They say he hath a very deadly spite against Puritans. The parliament dispossessed him of all estate, I've heard, and he vowed the pragmatical rebels should pay for it among them." Pausing to sip his wine, the speaker eyed the two parsons over the edge of his glass. They returned his gaze in silence, with a watchful attention. "He has a mighty pleasant way with him, so I'm told, that Captain Jacobus," pursued the captain, "none of your common stand and deliver methods for him, but all manner of pretty knacks and strange devices. W[illegible] now, just to give you an example: [illegible]ppose he was sitting where I sit now." The speaker paused a moment, but the two big clergymen did not move so much as an eyelid. "It's likely he would propose a game at the cards to you two gentlemen. Down you would have to sit with him, willy nilly, you see, and inside of an hour I'll wager he would have won the very coat off your backs, all by pure skill, you understand. No violence at all. And, talking of cards," said the captain briskly, with a sudden change of tone, "what do you say to a turn? Come, landlord, a clean pack!"

The highwayman rose, moved an elbow chair to the table, and looking at the two parsons with a very eloquent expression of countenance sat absently fingering his pistols.

"I am exceeding sorry, sir. It is impossible that I should pleasure you in so carnal a diversion," said the old man mildly, "and, setting aside the claims of my holy office, I know not one painted toy from t'other. I will ask you to pardon me. We have ridden far today," and with a courteous gesture he sat down upon the settle in the chimney corner, and leaning back upon the bundle of cloaks and saddles closed his eyes and folded his hands.

"And you, sir? Come, doff the priesthood for an hour. Unchain the old Adam and give him a run! Trust me, you will be a world the better for so self denying an exercise. What, 'tis not so long since you were in college that your fingers have forgot the feel of the cards, so glossy and ticklish, I'll warrant. Sit down, young man, and cut for the deal, like a saint of sense!"

The momentary silence that followed was broken by a tiny click as the captain cocked a pistol.

The bald young man started slightly at the sound, the recumbent figure on the settle opened its eyes, and the two exchanged a glance so rapid as to be scarcely perceptible.

"Sir," answered the young man earnestly, "you touch me nearer than you know. I am naturally eager for social divertisements, and, I own, it seems hard that a single traveler like yourself must sit and twiddle his thumbs because his fellow guests chance to be clergymen. Yet see how it is. Before I was a man grown I gave my word to my father never again to touch the cards."

"Johnny," broke in the old gentleman, "I give you back your word. Do as your conscience bids you and call to remembrance the house of Rimmon, sonny."

"Nay," said the captain pleasantly, "say no more, say no more. I would not be an occasion of stumbling to any. It would be a thousand pities to risk a sojourn in hell for the sake of a trumpery game on cards," and cocking the other pistol he laid one on either side of him.

The bald young man, a good deal flustered, drew up a chair and sat down, wiping the beads of perspiration from his forehead with his coat cuff.

"It becomes my turn to entreat the pleasure, although, I fear, you will find me but a dull opponent," he said, with a ghastly attempt at urbanity. "Come, sir, let us to't. I am heartily glad of the opportunity."

"No, no," said the captain, shuffling the cards. "Y'are forcing yourself out of sheer good nature. I see it. I will have no man blacken his record in heaven for me!"

"Not a jot, not a tittle," returned the other, with an obsequious alacrity, "and I take it greatly as a favor you should play with so rusty an amateur."

"Well, have it as you will, then," said the captain, "and what shall we call the stakes?"

"Shall we say Jacobuses?" said the bald young man smoothly.

A doubt crossed the mind of Captain Jacobus, and he looked up sharply at the speaker. But the bald young man was laboriously dealing the cards, his white face creased in a fatuous smile and the captain could make nothing of his expression.

"Why, yes, with all my heart," returned the captain. "Jacobuses, certainly," and the two men settled to the game, the clergyman conning his play with the most arduous attention, often clutching his jaw and pausing to consider, and the captain, with scarcely a glance at his hand, nonchalantly tossing his cards on the table.

They played without exchanging a word. At intervals a smoldering log broke and fell upon the hearth, disengaging a shower of sparks, the old clergyman snored in the chimney corner, and the night wind rustled in the trees outside. At first the game went evenly, but as the night wore on a little heap of gold began to accumulate at the elbow of the bald young man in a manner to the captain quite unaccountable. The doubt in his mind grew and pricked him. He began to watch the other narrowly and presently detected a piece of very deft manipulation. The highwayman said nothing, but twisting his mustache looked the other full in the eyes. The cheat blinked, went very white and glanced swiftly round at the sleeper, who continued to snore placidly, but the captain, at the moment of choosing a card and without turning his head, saw the old man's eyes open wide and shoot an answering look of meaning at his son. The incident passed so quickly that to an onlooker the pause in the game would have been barely noticeable. Captain Jacobus, under cover of the table, unsheathed a short dirk and laid it naked on his knee.

Soon the pile of goldpieces began to dwindle and change sides upon the table, when suddenly, as the bald young man laid down a card, the captain, with an oath, drove his dagger through the back of his opponent's hand deep into the oak.

"Not again, my cully," he cried.

The man screamed and fell back in a swoon, and at the sound the other parson leaped to his feet with a cry, whipping a great horse pistol from his pocket, but the captain was too quick for him. Before he could bring the ponderous engine to bear the highwayman had caught his wrist with one hand and thrust the muzzle of a pistol into his face with the other. The clergyman's weapon exploded harmlessly, the bullet striking the ceiling.

"Now," said Captain Jacobus, releasing him, "it's my turn. Obey orders!" he thundered. "Hand up those saddles!"

The old man, with shaking fingers and a very wry face, heaved up the baggage and dumped it on the table, where the litter of cards was afloat in widening pools of blood.

"Empty out the saddlebags! Give me but the shadow of disobedience, and I'll put a bullet in you! What's here! Now, what are a couple of rascal parsons doing with a fortune of gold? Won it at the cards, I suppose! And what kind of gear is this for a clergyman?"

For among a miscellany of personal effects were two bulky leathern bags full to the throat with broad pieces, a great jeweled watch and a handful of ladies' rings and trinkets. The sham clergyman, biting his fingers and looking haggardly at the spoil, stood in a sullen silence. At the other end of the board the bald young man was moaning and writhing in his chair, his hand pinned fast. The captain, vigilant as a bird, but thoroughly at his ease and enjoying himself hugely, leaned against the paneling eying the pair by turns.

"Come," he said, "speak up, parson. Make a clean confession, my evangelist! You may tie up your little boy, if you care to, while you talk."

The old man cast a venomous glance of contempt upon his abject offspring. "Serve him right!" he broke out savagely. "The clumsy fool!"

"I begin to perceive you are something of a precisian," remarked the captain. "Let me make your son's excuses. To get the better of Captain Jacobus is a highly temerious enterprise for a young man, though I say it. But I must ask you to take my dagger out of him and to clean it. I thank you. Now, add your purse to the blunt and pack it all carefully up again. It's time for me to go, as the song says."

"Come," returned the other roughly, "let's talk sense, captain. The crop was fairly nimmed on the road, as you might have done yourself. You can't mean to whiddle your fellows?"

"On the road? You surprise me! And yet I had some kind of an inkling that it wasn't entirely parson beneath those beautiful black clothes, too," said the captain genially.

"Why, of course, gentlemen of the road, like yourself," said the old man, brightening somewhat at the friendliness of the other's tone. "But parsons we've been for the last six months, just to implant a little confidence."

"And how did it all come about?" inquired Captain Jacobus.

"Parsons we were for six months," repeated the impostor, "in Kingsclere yonder." He jerked his thumb over his shoulder. "Did you never try the lay, captain? You have to live mighty strict while it lasts, but it's a good lay—a good lay!" The speaker smiled sourly at the recollection. "Highly respected by rich and poor. There was nothing good enough for such a brace of saints as Johnny and me. Fat collections every Sabbath, and the poultry and butter and cheeses—why, we lived like a couple of kings, except for the liquor. Your parson must be cruel sparing of the bene bowse. That was where the shoe pinched. But at last our chance came along, for a girl of the place was going to be married to some bloated cit in Winchester. Her men folk were out o' the way, and who so fit to escort her and her mother—and her dowry—as the two tall parsons? So, one on each side, all for fear of you, captain, we jogged along till nightfall. And here we are, and I offering you a third of the swag, and what could be fairer?"

Captain Jacobus stood erect and cleared his throat. The highwayman loved a striking situation, like an actor, and delighted much more in the series of histrionic opportunities continually presented by the incidents of his profession than in the profits it afforded him. If need should so require, he would even sacrifice all plunder for the sake of sheer effect. Thus the difficulty was to preserve dramatic propriety with a minimum loss out of pocket, and in its solution lay the very marrow of the enterprise. For the first time that night the captain saw his way clearly to a satisfactory achievement. The taxing of two Presbyterian ministers had at first appeared to him merely as a duty, necessary, but dull, to the discharge of which a little novelty might be imparted by the use of the cards. It was an agreeable shock to him to discover that he was dealing with scoundrels, and that the occasion would require all his quickness and resource to save him from being hoist with his own petard. Having accomplished this so far and succeeded in inducing the elder rascal to condemn himself out of his own mouth, the psychological moment had arrived for an appropriate closing scene.

"You dogs of Egypt!" began Captain Jacobus in a voice that made the glasses ring, "would you make terms with me? By the heavens, you blaspheme! You shall strip yourself of every doit! 'Tis you and your like bring disgrace upon the names of the king's gentlemen. Are we to keep the road with curs like you snapping at our heels? What! You would decoy two poor ladies upon the king's highway and drag the very rings from their fingers. You would poach on the manor of Captain Jacobus, take possession of his inn, sharp him at the cards and shoot him through the head afterward, if he hadn't been a match for the hulking pair of you rum clapper dogeons! All that you would do, and when he gets upsides with you you have the devil's own bravado to inform him of it to his face and to offer him a share! A share! To me!" and the orator interpolated some highly stimulating oaths. "A share! You shall see now! Empty your pockets on the table. Take off that ring—off with it—that, or the finger. Search the other rascal. Now, strip, the pair of you. Quick about it! Am I to dance attendance upon you while you make a toilet? Put the clothes on the fire. So!"

The two men, constrained by the brace of grinning pistol muzzles, stripped to their shirts and obeyed in silence. The face of the elder was flushed to a dusky red. His eyes shone in his head. A trickle of blood from his bitten lip streaked his white beard, and the younger tottered to and fro with a dead white face, hugging his wounded hand.

"Now," said Captain Jacobus, "you shall lead my horse for me, by thunder!"

Keeping his eye upon the two, he moved to the door, opened it and whistled. Instantly there was a clatter of hoofs, and his black mare came trotting round the corner and trampled into the room. The captain stood by the horse's head, rating the shivering wretches like dogs while they strapped on the baggage, and when they had done he led the animal into the road.

"Hold my stirrup, Gideon!" said the captain to the hapless Johnny and including them both in a final exhortation. "The landlord takes your nags for the reckoning. But if ever I meet you out on the pad I'll shoot you down like vermin, so sure as my name is Captain Jacobus. Stand clear!"

And with a bound he was gone, leaving the two half clad rascals a prey to the humiliation of impotent fury and the most deadly discomfiture of body amid the scene of the dismalest disorder, the last sparks of their clothes flying up the chimney in the icy draft, and the gray light of the winter's dawn paling the candles.

It is upon record that Captain Jacobus took it upon himself to restore all the trinkets, and, according to his rule in such cases, one-half the money to the rightful owners thereof, and that the other half went into the bottomless pocket of King Charles II, then living very privately in the city of Cologne.—L. Cope Cornford in Pall Mall Budget.

Two Famous Old Apple Trees.

The decayed stump is all that remains of the famous "mother tree," the oldest known specimen of the Rhode Island Greening. A few rods southwest of the old limekiln on the northern verge of Fruit Hill, on Frederick W. Winsor's farm, stands a younger tree. Mrs. Winsor's great-great-grandfather, Nehemiah Smith, planted the mother tree, of which the other is a limb wrenched while loaded with fruit from the parent stock, during King George II's reign, in 1748, and was therefore 141 years old when it was cut down in 1889-90, and its life from the seed must be nearly 150 years.

The present tree, "the daughter tree," so called, is a limb of the mother trunk and was broken off in the September gale of 1815, and which, from an elbow thrust into the moist, rich soil, took root and became independent. F. M. Perry of Canandaigua, N. Y., a famous nurseryman and pomologist, pronounced the fruit of these trees the finest of the Greening family and procured hundreds of scions from the stock to introduce into New York and the middle states.—Providence Journal.

The Bottomless Pit.

A wonderful natural cavern was discovered in Lafayette county, Ga., in 1891. It has the usual complement of "rooms," "galleries," "domes," "pits," etc., but its sole title to being somewhat out of the ordinary in the cavern line is a well-like abyss in one of the rooms, which, as far as any one knows, may once have served as the chimney of hades. It is known locally as "the bottomless pit." Stones of large size have been thrown into it with a hope that they would be heard to strike bottom after awhile; but, according to reports, "there were no reverberating sounds borne back to the ear by which its enormous depth could be gauged."—St. Louis Republic.

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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 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:

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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.

4. To extend the time for the commencement of construction of the said railway to the 12th day of April, 1897, and the completion thereof to the 12th day of April, 1899.

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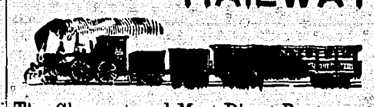

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WHAT DO THEY SAY OF US AT HOME.

The council of the British nation, as the Imperial Institute has been well named, is doing good work, and not the least amongst its good works is the monthly journal which it issues, a journal in which the reader can see at a glance what business is being done by our colonies and by the world in general. It is part of the scheme of the journal to have a corresponding agent for each section of Britain's colonial empire. Of course when you look down the list you find that Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba have such agents. Equally of course British Columbia has not. This will no doubt be remedied by the new Agent-General, but meanwhile it accounts for the fact that very little indeed is recorded about British Columbia in this best of all advertisements to English capital seeking investment. It is recorded of British Columbia, that "business has been fair, particularly in Nanaimo, where the recent improvement in the coal trade has caused a general revival, which has partly extended to Victoria. That the lumber trade is improving and the halibut fishing and Australian trade is developing, but there is no word of the great mining camps which are growing up in West Kootenay and Cariboo. "This is not as it should be. It was said in England two years ago "let us know when you begin to ship ore and we will then take some notice of you." The shipments are made and are carefully and accurately recorded in our journals, and the attention of the British public should be directed to these honest records. "Booming" brings ruin, as inevitably as night follows day, but there is a vast difference between "booming" and the publication of successes which cannot be contradicted. We want to be known as we are. That will be good enough for Kootenay.

AN UNJUST INFERENCE.

A correspondent sends us an extract from the London Mining World, a paper with which we regret to say that we are not acquainted. The extract denounces a certain mining company in this province which is seeking to float its shares on the London market. With the affairs of that company we have nothing to do. But in "crabbing" the company this paper proceeds to run down British Columbia generally and that is where we join issue with it. We quote from the extract. "This company has been formed to carry on mining in a district that so far has done little or nothing for those who have put their money into it. Company after company has been started to work mines in British Columbia and in the Dominion of Canada generally, but their record has been one of miserable failure. * * * * Our main objection to the company, however, is that the mining record of this territory has been anything but satisfactory—in fact from the investors point of view, it has been disastrous."

This is nice reading at a time when we are trying all we can to get ourselves known to the world at large. With regard to the "district" referred to above, we can assure our contemporary that if it is, as seems probable, either the Fraser valley or Cariboo, that both of these districts have put literally millions of dollars into the pockets of men who knew what mining was. If companies have failed it is because shareholders have invested their money without sufficiently testing the accuracy of the prospectus, or have afterwards employed as managers, men who knew nothing about their business. In this respect British Columbia is no worse, nor better, than any other mining country. Wherever there are mines, there will be "wild cats" and dishonest brokers, and ever since the world began there have been and there always will be fools, who will throw their money into the first dazzling speculation unfolded before them and then blame the country when they find they are swindled. The country is all right. British Columbia has yielded up millions and still holds millions more. Fortunately also she has plenty of honest mining brokers if the public will only take the trouble to find them out and employ them.

Mining investors should remember that there are two classes of mining investments. There are "developed properties" and there are "prospects." In the former a ledge or vein has been proved to exist, to be composed of certain minerals, by shafts sunk upon it, or by tunnels driven into it at various points. Its continuity, size, and richness have been proved. A great deal of money has been spent in the work, and there are so many hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars worth of ore "in sight." The accuracy of such details in any report is easy of proof, and properties of this kind command naturally very high prices. The profit that can be made on their cost approaches more nearly to that of any ordinary commercial undertaking. The gambling element is nearly eliminated.

Not so, however, with "prospects." Here the presence only of gold or silver bearing rock has been ascertained. It may extend deeply into the bowels of the earth. It may widen out and grow richer as it descends, or it may thin out, break off, disappear, or lose its mineral character entirely. No man can see one inch into a piece rock. The price asked for a "prospect" is comparatively small. The speculation in buying it is large. It may turn out fabulously rich and give mammoth dividends to its lucky possessors. Such investments properly dressed up in a showy prospectus have an immense attraction for the public. All men (and women too) are born gamblers, and they greedily bite at flies of this kind. It is no use saying let them, they will, and always will. But when the prospects turn out the veriest "wild cats," let them not denounce the country (of which as a rule they know nothing) but rather their own crass stupidity and idiotic foolishness, and let them, if they can get him, rend the broker limb from limb who led them on.

It would be a happy day for any mining country if she could get all her dishonest mining brokers and bury them deep in the disused shafts of their own "wild cats."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The gradually spreading renown of Kootenay brings us many letters of enquiry as to its capabilities from all sorts and conditions of people in the United States. With praiseworthy honesty these good folk nearly always enclose a two cent U. S. stamp to pay the cost of reply. We have often heard Britishers called down for living up to the belief that they were the people and that their language and their sovereigns were good all the world over. A large experience teaches us that the Britisher is very nearly right, but his pride is nothing to the humble confidence which so firmly believes in the universal omnipotence of the U. S. postage stamp. One almost hesitates to break the spell of such simplicity by telling our cousins to save their cents because these stamps are of no earthly use outside their own country.

In another column we refer to some remarks made by a London paper on a company which is being formed to work in this Province. We have since received a copy of the prospectus. The company is named The Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, (Limited), a comprehensive title. Its capital is £50,000 in £1 shares, 32,500 shares are offered to the public, the balance 17,500 being paid for the properties. "The Directors are (we quote from the prospectus) F. S. Barnard, Esq., M. P., (Member of Dominion Parliament for Cariboo District), Victoria, B. C. A. E. McPhillips, Esq., Q. C., Victoria, B. C. Charles T. Dunbar, Esq., Lillooet and Vancouver, B. C., (mine owner). Reginald Northall-Laurie, Esq., 57, Sloane gardens, London, S. W. E. C. Robson, Esq., 8, Austin-friars, London, E. C.

The directors will hold a qualification of £1,000 or 1,000 shares each, and will give their services to the company without remuneration, until the shares are receiving a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, when they will divide 5 per cent. on dividends paid in excess of that amount. Solicitors, Messrs McPhillips, Wootten and Barnard, Victoria, B. C. Brokers, Messrs. Sperling & Co., 8, Austinfriars, E. C. Secretary and offices, Mr. Edgar A. Bennet, 54, Old Broadstreet.

This company has been formed to acquire and develop gold claims in British Columbia, and in particular to acquire and work the gold deposits in five claims, at and about the village of Lillooet, Fraser River, known as the Irving, Jensen, McDonald and Hurley, Robson and Welton claims."

A lengthy report by Mr. Campbell-Johnston, a well known mining engineer is appended. We sincerely trust that the company will meet with success, because at the present time it is nearly sure to attract attention in London, and on its fate, the fate of gold mining schemes in B. C. will very largely depend. Its directors have a large responsibility.

We notice that with the exception of Mr. Dunbar, with whom we are unacquainted, none of the directors are mining men. Nor indeed need they be. The occasion serves us to impress a point on which we believe too much stress cannot be laid. There is no necessity for the directors of mining companies to be mining men. But it is their prime duty to select the best practical mining manager that can be got, put him to work and leave him there. It is no duty of directors to go tinkering about a mine themselves. We have known a good deal of loss and trouble arise from this amateur mine management. Few directors of a shipping company know how to handle a full rigged ship in a gale off Cape Horn. They content themselves with selecting a man to do it who is competent for the job. That is the first and chief duty of directors, and if they cannot do that they ought to be removed and have other men put in their places. There are plenty of other duties in the management of a company that come well within the scope of the Board.

The long talked of step has been taken and our late Premier and Attorney-General, the Hon. Theodore Davie ascends the bench as Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia. It seems to be admitted on all sides that he is likely to fill that most responsible position with ability and dignity. The step is a great one. Mr. Davie as a politician has been remarkable for his energy and pugnacity. He has won his way to the front more by sheer force of character than by ability. Of the latter he possesses no mean amount, but that alone would not have put him at the head of affairs and kept him there. His conduct here during the last election was characteristic of him. Arriving late at night after a long hot and tiresome journey, he stepped straight from the steamer on to the platform of a hostile and impatient meeting. Opposition speakers surrounded him, an opposition audience confronted him and an opposition chairman tried to down him. But in spite of them all he carried the meeting with him and that night Mr. Davie was the most popular man in Nelson. And now he is going to leave this struggling fierce life of energy and excitement and retire suddenly to the quiet emotionless shades of the bench. His success, which we most heartily wish him, will prove him a more wonderful man still, for it is a very change of nature that he is undertaking.

Public opinion throughout the province seems to be alive to the necessity of being ready for the Dominion elections. It is not probable, however, these will take place until the new lists are in a condition to be used as the basis of the franchise. His Excellency the Governor-General appears to be firm in the position he has taken up not to allow the new parliament to be elected by voters who do not really represent Canada. To us here in the West there is an immense difference between the old list and the new and our brethren in the East will be somewhat surprised at the bulk of their fellow Canadians to the west of the Rockies. As things look at present another surprise seems likely to await them. Hitherto British Columbia has quietly submitted to being trodden under foot and made captive by any so called Conservative candidate who presented himself. But now a wave of feeling in favour of Tariff Reform is sweeping over the province, and for every constituency liberal candidates are being nominated by caucuses whose numbers out measure the number of votes polled at the last election.

In the foregoing we have made use of the terms Liberal and Conservative, but we cannot refrain from entering our protest against such misnomers. The two words are the names of the two great political parties of Great Britain and have, as such, a definite meaning, indicating particular and clearly defined policies. Among men of affairs all the world over it is sufficient to say that So and So is a Conservative in order clearly to indicate his modes of thought and the class to which he belongs. The question of Free Trade versus Protection is not a live one in the United Kingdom. Protection is dead, buried and forgotten. Consequently neither political nomination refers to the matter. Both parties are Free Traders. But here in Canada these two well known words are made to do duty for Protectionists and Free Traders, a wholly inaccurate use of them. And, moreover, men who call themselves Conservatives or who admire the policy of that party throughout the Empire, here find the name which they reverence and honour a cloak not only for Protection but for all the vile nest of boodlers and intriguers who are now, we hope, making a last frantic struggle to retain their hold on the money bags of the Dominion.

The English Premier does not appear to have the confidence of his colleagues and there are rumors of serious distrust and dissension. A motion of Sir Henry James, somewhst antagonistic to the government, was defeated by 304 to 109, but it could in no way be treated as a want of confidence motion. The subject was not a party one and many prominent members on both sides refrained from voting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

The Sunday Observance Bill.

TO THE EDITOR:—

Please allow me to say a few words to Mr. Campbell, our minister, touching his remarks in your issue of Feb. 7, 1895.

Mr. Campbell.—Dear sir, You find fault with the editor. You are wrong in trying to force Sunday or Sabbath observance. Saturday is the Sabbath day according to the command of God and you cannot find one sentence in the Bible that says it was changed to Sunday. You are wrong in promising the support of the christians of this country, only a part of them. I for one will not keep Mr. Kennedy's Bill if it becomes law. God says "six days shalt thou labor, and rest the seventh," but you say to rest the first and I will obey God rather than you. There are thousands and thousands of noble christians who are keeping the seventh day and numbers of them are being put in jail and the chain gang, and their wives and families weeping at home on account of the ignorance and bigotry of professed christians trying to compel them to keep Sunday. Christ does not teach that. Read Christ's sermon on the mount, beginning in Matthew the 5th Ch. You must be very blind if you don't see what this is leading to. You and the christians who promise to support Mr. Kennedy's Bill will soon see and hang your heads with shame when it is too late, I believe. I would rather be a born fool than champion such horrible work.

I believe you are a noble man Mr. Campbell; and as I was the first man who took part in the sacrament in our Nelson Presbyterian congregation, of which you are now our minister, I ask you when Mr. Kennedy's Bill becomes law to inform on me as a law breaker and have me put in jail and in the chain gang, as part of my family are grown up and able to work for the support of the rest so that we may not want for bread as others may. I mention this because I know some have been suffering in the States, as I believe they all refuse to pay the fine and prefer the chain gang, because, like Shadreck Meshack and Abed-nego they prefer to obey God rather than man. See Daniel 3rd. ch. and 16th verse. I mention this with a hope that the christians you mention and yourself may open your eyes and not remain blind to the curse you are bringing on our country.

I will thank you Mr. Editor if you will insert these few words.

Yours truly,
JOHN REITH.

[Our correspondent asks us to "slick this down a little," but we feel that this matter has drifted entirely beyond our control and is opening up hidden reaches of theology and dogma where we are quite unable to follow it. We would not venture to interfere with it for the world. We might spoil it. But in mercy to our readers we must absolutely decline to print any more of it.—ED.]

Kootenay Lake General - - - - - - - Hospital Society.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the subscribers and donors to the above society will be held at the office of W. A. Jowett, Victoria St., Nelson, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1895, at 2 p. m.

By order,
W. A. JOWETT, Secretary. FRANK FLETCHER, President. 93

International Commission Co

Old Miner Building Nelson, B. C.

WEEKLY PRICES, F.O.B., COLVILLE

Saturday, March 2nd 1895.

Hay, mixed, $6 to $6.50	Per ton
Hay, timothy, $7 to $7.50	"
Oats, 80 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	"

Five cars of last year's mixed timothy and red-top hay at $5.75 per ton.

(52) JULIUS EHRLICH, Manager.

MINERS HOTELKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS.

WHY SEND your money out of the country for provisions when you can do as well in the province. You make your money in British Columbia and it is your DUTY to leave part of it here rather than to send it away. We are well aware that you are cut off from the coast just now, but we want you to study the following price list and to send us your orders as soon as communications with us are open. We guarantee all goods of the finest quality and defy all competition.

PRICE LIST.

Freight Rate to Nelson per 100 lbs.

BAKING POWDER.		
Dr. Price's, 12 oz. tins per doz	$5 00	$1.70
Dr. Price's, 2½ lb tin, each	1 40	
Dr. Price's, 4 lb tin, each	2 00	
Royal, 12 oz. tins, per doz	5 00	
Cook's Choice, 2½ lb tin, each	65	
Cook's Choice, 5 lb tins, each	1 00	
Diamond, 1 lb tin, per doz	3 00	
Eagle (very good quality) 1 lb tins per doz	4 20	
CEREALS.		
Rolled oats, National Mills, 90 lb sack	3 85	$1.18
" 25 sack	1 10	
" Superior, 90 lb sack	3 75	
" National Mills, 7 lb sack	35	
Oatmeal, 10 lb sack	45	
" per 100 lbs	4 00	
Corn meal, 10 lb sacks	35	
CHEESE.		
Best Ontario (by the drum) per lb	15½	$1.52
N. W. T. cheese, per lb	13½ to 16	
Limburger, 2 lb each	45	
Swiss, per lb	40	
Currants, per lb (C)	6	$1.70
Cocoa, Fry's ½ lb package	10	$1.95
" Bulk, per lb	35	
" Van Houten's, ¼ lb	25	
" " ½ lb	50	
Coal oil (best American) per case	3 00	$1.70
Canned Peas, per doz	1 10	1.52
" Corn, "	1 10	
" Beans, "	1 15	
" Tomatoes, per doz	1 25	
" Apricots (California) doz	2 75	
" Peaches and Pears (California) doz	2 75	
Corned Beef, 2 lb tins, per doz	2 90	1.52
Roast Beef, 2 lb tins, per doz	2 90	1.52
Coffee, Turkish, 10 lb tins, per lb	35	1.52
" " 2 lb tins, each	75	1.52
" Royal Java, 25 lb tins, per lb	20	1.52
Evaporated Apples, per lb	12½	1.52
" " 50 lb box	11	1.52
" Apricots and Peaches	12½	1.70
" Apricots and Peaches, 25 lbs or over	11½	1.70
Sugar, Granulated, per lb	4½	1.25
Sugar, Yellow, per lb	4¼	1.25
Syrup, 5 gallon keg	2 25	1.52
" 1 gallon tin	60	
" Maple, 1 gallon	1 00	
Soap, Electric, 50 lb box	2 50	1.25
" Yellow	2 00	1.25
" French Castile 2½ lb bar	50	1.25
Raisins, Valencias, per lb	7	1.70
" Sultanas, per lb	11	1.70
Rice, China, per mat	1 90	1.52
" Japan, per sack	2 40	1.52
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Pickles, 1 gal. keg	80	1.52
" 3 gal. keg	2 25	1.52
Candles, 14 oz., 20 lb box	2 50	1.52
T. & B. Tobacco, 3 plugs for	65	1.52
P. of W. chewing, per lb	57	1.52
Macaroni and Vermicell, per box	85	1.70
Washing Soda, 100 lb. sack	1 25	1.25
Jams and Jellies, 7 lb pails	70	1.52
" " 5 lb pails	50	
Marmalade, 5 lb pail	75	
Salt, fine English, 50 lb sack	65	1.25
Salt, coarse, 100 lb sack	85	1.25

Meats at regular market price.

We handle everything in the grocery and provision line. If there is anything you want not on this list write for quotation. TEAS from 16c. per lb. Samples sent free on application.

TERMS: Cash with Order.

Reference—BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE MAMMOTH GROCERY

S. GINTZBURGER, PROP.

18 CORDOVA STREET, P. O. Box 590. VANCOUVER.

N. B.—Where not otherwise specified prices are the same whether you buy the UNBROKEN PACKAGE or BY THE POUND, by the dozen or by a single piece. 81

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. (80)

ARMIT & RASHDALL,

Mining Brokers.

Conveyancing, Notaries Public

Mining Abstracts.

Complete lists of existing Mining locations

NEW DENVER, B. C.

Hudson's Bay Company,

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Deals only in First-class Goods and Sells at the Lowest Price.

Just Received a Large Consignment of Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Special attention is directed to Good Cooking Butter at 15c. and Condensed Milk (October canning) 8 cans for $1. 91

STATIONERY

MUSIC — TURNER BROS. — TOYS

FANCY GOODS

RIESTERER'S BREWERY

MILL STREET, NELSON, B. C.

Is now able to supply the town and district with a first-class quality of Draught and Bottle

BEER

Draught Beer at 50c. per gallon.
Bottle Beer at $10 per Barrel.

ORDERS CAN BE LEFT AT HUMER'S BAKERY.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. RIESTERER, Prop. 93

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)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned respective amounts will be paid as bounty for the head of every panther, or wolf 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, 1864.

Sich's Corner

VANCOUVER, B. C.

BUXTON & RODNEY

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

TOBACCONISTS

Agents for the celebrated L. & CO. (Loewe & Co.) B. B. B., and other best English Briar Root Pipes.

A large stock of "OWN MAKE" Pipes Tobaccos of all kinds and all smoker's requisites kept on hand.

COUNTRY ORDERS BY POST PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

J. H. BROWNLEE

MINING BROKER.

86 VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHER MARTIN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

82 GOVERNMENT STREET,
over Bank of Montreal,
VICTORIA, B. C. CANADA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MINING LAW. 87

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after this date I intend to apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate for a license to sell wines and liquors by retail at my hotel at Rossland.

GUS. WASSHOLM.

February 16th, 1895. 84

Established 1862.

HENRY SHORT & SON,

GUNMAKERS

Are Importers of Guns, Rifles, Ammunition of all Kinds. Fishing Tackle in Great Variety.

712 DOUGLAS STREET, - VICTORIA, B. C.

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

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION CO

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN KOOTENAY FOR ALL KINDS OF

GENERAL PRODUCE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

JULIUS EHRLICH, Manager. Mail Orders a Specialty. Telephone 41. (89) NELSON, B. C

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BIMETALLISM IN GERMANY.

Russian Students Drowned.—An Earthquake Engulfs a Town.—Victims of Influenza.

The Olympian games are to be revived at Athens in 1896.

The Prince of Wales, the Pope and Henry Irving, the actor, are all suffering from influenza.

"New Yankees," as the last U. S. Loan is called, are quoted in London at 4% premium.

At Moscow a number of students broke through the ice while skating and thirty were drowned.

A widespread plot has been discovered in China having for its object the overthrow of the present dynasty.

The house occupied by Thomas Carlyle in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, is to be purchased and preserved by the London public.

A huge concert has been held in the corridors of the Reichstag in aid of the relatives of those drowned in the Elbe. The Royal Band took part.

The town of Kontchat in Southern Russia has been, according to a report, swallowed up by an earthquake. Several thousand people perished.

There is again trouble in Egypt between the Khedive and the English. His Highness wants to remove Nubar Pasha, who is supported by the English, from the ministry.

A great international maritime display will take place at the invitation of the German Emperor at the opening of the North Sea & Baltic canal, that is to take place on the 13th June.

The German Reichstag has adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution in favor of an unconditional monetary conference. All parties of the House supported the resolution, which was introduced by supporters of bimetallism.

The society of Agriculturtists of France has decided to support the National Bimetallic League in its appeal to the government to negotiate with Great Britain, Germany and the United States for an international agreement to rehabilitate silver.

Church Notices,

SUNDAY, 3rd March, 1895.

METHODIST CHURCH. Services in Hume's Hall at 11 and 7.30. Morning subject, "Soul Winners." Evening subject: "A Detectives Unparalleled Success."

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Service 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school (union) 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday next 7.30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Mass at 10.30 a. m.

DRAWBACKS OF A BLACK EYE.

It Inspires Humor and Brings Varied Misery Upon Its Owner.

Unfortunate indeed is the lot of the young man with a black eye. In addition to the fact that it is black and will prevent his appearance in respectable society for a time are the many explanations which he has to invent for the curious who want to know how he got it. Then he has to stand no end of bantering, insinuating smiles, hypocritical sympathy and the stares of men, women and children wherever he goes.

The young man in this case got his black eye in the manner in which the general public believes 999 out of 1,000 black eyes are received—that is, from the fist of another young man delivered straight out from the shoulder. At the time he received it there was no means of relief at hand, and he was in no condition to seek it after receiving the blow that began a new course in astronomy for him. So he went home and contented himself with applying heated cloths to it for the rest of the night. He lived in a boarding house, and when he went down to breakfast in the morning he wore a handkerchief bound tightly around his head, so as to conceal the black eye. This did not prevent the boarders from inquiring in unison:

"Where did you get the black eye?"

The young man flushed crimson, and as he looked around the grinning crowd he saw that he would have to tell a pretty straight story.

"I don't know whether it's black or not," he stammered, "although it feels as if it was. You see, I got in late last night and in the darkness stumbled against the hatrack. I didn't like to wake anybody up and just put some hot water on it."

"Why didn't you hit the hatrack first?" asked one of the skeptics.

"I tried to, but"—

"The scoundrel got the drop on you," put in another boarder.

"Well, he did, but"—

"I suppose he's got a pair of em, eh?"

"Well, there's no use denying it, fellows," whispered the young man. "I did have a run in with a gang, but they were five to one, and after I had knocked three of them down the other two got at me, and that ended it. Say, what's good to take it right away?"

"Let's see it," demanded the boarders, and the young man was forced to undo the bandage. He disclosed a swollen mass of flesh on the right side of the face, which rivaled a Thanksgiving football field for coloring. In the center a guilty little pupil of an eye flashed, surrounded by the crimson of Harvard. Shading off on the cheek was the orange, surmounted by black, emblematic of Princeton, while the blue of Yale was predominant.

"A symposium of college colors," cried one of the boarders. Suggestions for relief were then in order.

"Try a piece of raw beef," was one.

"Or a raw oyster," was another.

"Hot water and extract of witch hazel."

"Epsom salts and hot water will take the bloodshot out of the eye."

"Have it painted."

"No, have it cut with a razor and let it bleed."

"Get a leech."

The young man carefully noted all the suggestions, and as a discussion arose about the most efficacious remedy decided to visit a black eye doctor. After all the boarders had gone he bandaged up his eye and went in search of one.

"Now, if you had only come to me as soon as you got it I could have removed it in an hour and a half," said the black eye specialist, "or if you had come within 24 hours afterward I might have had a better chance of removing it. As it is, it will take a week."

The young man had his eye washed and bathed for a couple of hours with hot water and other lotions and declared that he felt better. The swelling was reduced somewhat, and he thought that with the help of a little flesh paint and Chinese white he could face his best girl that evening. Surely, he thought, she would believe any story he told about it. But she was as skeptical as the rest, and after listening to his plaintive story about his encounter with the hatrack said:

"Now, really, Charles, who did it?"
—New York Sun.

NOTICE.

A Sitting of the County Court of Kootenay will be holden at Nelson on Thursday, 18th day of April, A. D. 1895. Also a sitting of the said Court will beholden at the City of Kaslo on Monday, 22nd day of April, A. D. 1895.

T. H. GIFFIN,
Nelson, B. C. Registrar of the Court.
Feb. 2nd, 1895. 82

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BETWEEN
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Plaintiffs,
AND
THE FREDDIE LEE MINING COMPANY (Foreign) Defendants.

IN OBEDIENCE to a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the above Court to me directed in the above suit for the sum of $3,112.02 Debt and Costs together with interest on the same, besides Sheriff's fees, poundage and other expenses of this execution, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction at Court House, Nelson, on Tuesday, 9th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, All the right, title and interest of the above defendants in the lands described below, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and cost in this action.

District.	Number of Lots.	Concise description of property.	Estate or Interest.	Title under Crown Grant.	Where to be sold.	When to be sold.	At the front of the Court House, Nelson.
West Kootenay.	Lot 475, Group 1.	Lot 475, Group 1, Kootenay District, known as the "Freddie Lee" Mineral Claim.				Tuesday, 9th April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.	

Terms of sale cash. S. REDGRAVE,
Sheriff of Kootenay.
Dated 21st February, 1895.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
8th day of February, 1895, 11 o'clock a.m.

I hereby certify that no charge appears registered against Lot 475, Group 1, Kootenay District known as "The Freddie Lee" mineral claim, whereof the Freddie Lee Mining Company (Foreign) are the registered owners.

AND THAT THE FOLLOWING is the only judgment appearing registered against the real estate of the Freddie Lee Mining Company (Foreign).

10th OCTOBER, 1893. Judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia obtained on th 10th October, 1893, by the Bank of British Columbia against the Freddie Lee Mining Company (Foreign) for the sum of $3,086.42 debt and $22 10 costs, making together to sum of $3108.52.

Registered the 10th October, 1893, at 4 p. m. No. 141.

[SEAL.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Dep. Registrar-General.

LINDLEY CREASE, ESQ., V. L. City.
S. REDGRAVE,
Sheriff of Kootenay.

NOTICE.

WE, Duncan McArthur & Co., having purchased the stock and book debts of the late firm of James McDonald & Co., do hereby authorize James McDonald to collect said debts and to assist to transact all business connected with the firm in our name.

94 D. McARTHUR.

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.
Calls at office promptly attended to day and night.

No. of Plaint 304/94.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF KOOTENAY HOLDEN AT NELSON.

To

William H. Brandon of the town of New Denver in the District of West Kootenay, Free-Miner of British Columbia, and Michael P. Adams of the town of Perth in the Province of Ontario, Free-Miner of British Columbia, and Robert C. Adams of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Free-Miner of British Columbia;—

TAKE NOTICE that a plaint has been entered and a summons issued against you in the above County Court by Moses Edlams, Peter McPhee, and Thomas J. Roadley, all of Kaslo City in the District of West Kootenay, B. C., Free-Miners, and James B. Williams of the City of Spokane in the State of Washington, Free-Miner of British Columbia, and William H. Cain of the town of Grangeville in the State of Idaho, Free-Miner of British Columbia, for the following, that is to say;—

(a) That they may be declared to be the lawful owners of the mineral claim "Manhattan."

(b) Ten Thousand Dollars damages for the trespass and conversion committed by you.

(c) An injunction restraining you from committing any further trespass on the mineral claim "Manhattan."

(d) Such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require and to the Court seem just.

And an order has been duly made by the Honorable William Ward Spinks that the publication of a notice of the entry of such plaint in "The Miner" a weekly news-paper published at Nelson, B. C. for a period of Four Consecutive weeks; and the posting of such notice in the Court House at Nelson aforesaid, and the mailing by Registered Letters in Envelopes duly sealed and the postage thereon prepaid in Her Majesty's Post Office in the City of Kaslo, B. C. of copies of the Summons, and statement of claim herein to each of you, and addressed to you the said William H. Brandon at Guelph in the Province of Ontario, and to you the said Michael P. Adams at Perth in the Province of Ontario, and to you the said Robert C. Adams at Montreal in the Province of Quebec, and enclosing a true copy of the said order with said summons so addressed and mailed to each of you SHALL BE DEEMED to be service of the summons upon each of you, and have the same force, virtue and effect as if personal service had been effected.

The summons will be heard at Nelson, B. C. on the 19th day of April, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear either in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned, such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and right.

Dated this 12th day of February, A. D. 1895.

T. H. GIFFIN,
CHARLES W. McANN, Registrar.
Plaintiffs' Solicitor. 85

"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)

Southern Division, District of West Kootenay.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

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 1895. All of the above named taxes, collectible within the Southern Division of the District of West Kootenay, are now payable at my office.

Assessed Taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:—

If paid on or before June 30th, 1895—

One-half of one per cent. on real property.

Two per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

One-third of one per cent. on personal property.

One-half of one per cent. on income.

If paid after June 30th, 1895—

Two-thirds of one per cent. on real property.

Two and one-half per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

One half of one per cent. on personal property.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on income.

Provincial revenue tax, $3 for every male person over 18 years.

O. G. DENNIS,
Assessor and Collector.
Kaslo, January 26th, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Howland Stevenson, as agent for Andrew B. Hendryx, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of a mineral claim known as the "Arcade," situated on North Beach and joining the east side line of the "Comfort" mineral claim, in the Hendryx Camp, in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Adverse claimants, if any, are required to file their objections with me within 60 days from the date hereof.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Nelson, B. C., Gold Commissioner.
Jan. 10th, 1895. 73 12-1

Bank of British Columbia.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

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,
59 Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmond Hancy has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "Nickel Plate" situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay.

Adverse claimants, if any, must file their objections with me within 60 days from the date of this publication in the British Columbia Gazette.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Dated, Nelson, B. C., Gov't Agent.
21st January, 1895. 75 26-1

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,
Dated Nelson, B. C., Gov't Agent.
28th December, 1894. 71 dec29

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

Union Steamship Co., B. C., Ld.

HEAD OFFICE AND WHARF:

VANCOUVER, B. C.

VANCOUVER TO NANAIMO.—S.S. "Cutch" leaves C. P. R. Wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 1:15 p.m. Cargo at Union S.S. Co.'s wharf until 11 a.m.

NANAIMO TO VANCOUVER.—S.S. "Cutch" leaves daily (Monday excepted) at 8 a.m.

Vancouver and Northern Settlements.

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

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

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

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

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