THE MINES IN KOOTENAY ARE AMONG THE RICHEST IN AMERICA.

The Miner.

THE ORES ARE HIGH-GRADE IN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD.

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WHOLE NUMBER 238. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, March 9, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

New York.

March	4th	6th	7th	8th
SILVER	60½	60½	60⅜	60⅞
LEAD	3.10	3.10	3.10	—

KOOTENAY SHIPS OVER 10,000 TONS.

Ore Shipments.

		Tons.
March 6.	Surprise mine to Everett	76
" 7.	Black Diamond to Smelter	21
" 7.	Surprise to Aurora, Ill	22½
" 8.	Blue Bird to Smelter	22½
" 8.	——(Kaslo) to Tacoma	16

The following were shipped during the month of February.

I. X. L.	via Northport Road	4½
Le Roi	" " "	42
War Eagle	" " "	318
Josie	" " "	68½
		591

Total shipments since June, 1894:

	TONS
Nelson	671
Trail Creek (gold ore)	3,906
Ainsworth	701
Slocan via Kaslo	817
Slocan via Nakusp	3,796½
Ex. Blue Bell	1,000
	10,091½

From our returns printed today it will be seen that over 10,000 tons of ore have been shipped from the Kootenay country this season. The actual figures do not represent the real quantity as a part of the ore is shipped after concentration. A large part of the Ainsworth shipments are from the concentrator at the "No. 1," and some of those going out via Nakusp are from the Three Forks concentrator. It is unfortunately almost impossible to give the exact value, but we are endeavoring to do so.

The value of the 423 tons of Trail Creek ore that went out over the Northport Road in the month of February was estimated for customs purposes at $19,851.

Transfers.

NEW DENVER.

Feb. 22.—Morning—H. Dilley to J. F. Foley, ½ interest, $1.00.

Feb. 22.—Morning—J. F. Foley to S. F. Humphreys, ½ interest, $1.500

Feb. 22.—Morning—S. F. Humphreys to C. Bowen, ½ interest, $1.00.

Feb. 23.—Fourth of July, Noonday, and Gray Eagle—J. Chenan to S. H. Green, 1-10 interest in Fourth of July and Noonday, and 1-5 interest in Gray Eagle, $1.00. Provided bond to S. F. Atkins is not taken up.

Feb. 25.—"A. B."—W. T. Chatterton to Mrs. F. Knapp, ½ interest, $1.00.

Feb. 27.—Mahon—N. McInness to R. F. Kirkwood, ½ interest, $1.00.

Feb. 27.—Ohio—T. A. Wells to R. F. Kirkwood, ½ interest, $1.00.

Mining Notes.

(From the Colonist.)

Considerable excitement has prevailed lately over the discoveries of a free milling gold ledge, or ledges, in Mineral Creek, Alberni district, and assays have been made by various assayers, some results running very high and others low. This is easily accounted for by the fact that in such cases the discoverer is tempted to send for assay that which looks best, and consequently misleads himself and others. The gold field may be a good one or it may not. Surface indications are always more or less misleading, and it is the rule in British Columbia to find that sulphurets take the place of free gold as depth is gained. In this connection it was said that stamp mills would be immediately erected. Mr. Ross came back from his trip to the Mineral Creek discoveries on Friday last and was much pleased with what he saw, but it should be said that there were four feet of snow on the ground. Confidence should be felt in the Alberni claims, judging from those already developed. Probably the new finds may be equal to or exceed in value others of this locality.

There are good hopes for the owners of zinc blend properties. Inquiries have been made by a firm of good standing in the States concerning the amount of available zinc and smelting coal in British Columbia. Those who have zinc mines would do well to watch their interests as it may be that a plant will be erected at Vancouver for the reduction of zinc ore. Pure zinc, in the form of spelter, is worth $80 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

E. J. Newton, of Victoria, proceeds to England in a short time to raise money for reworking the Van Winkle hydraulic mine.

The iron ore found on some of the islands about 150 miles from Victoria resembles that of Cherry creek, near Kamloops, and is equally as good judging from appearance.

Splendid samples of semi-anthracite coal have come in from Queen Charlotte Island, and represent seams 30 feet wide. The analysis is quite up to the standard and far above that of much of the hard coal supplied to consumers. The ash in the local coal supplied for domestic purposes is by no means light, the percentage being, it is said, between nine and ten.

H. P Palmerston is on his way to Montreal to consult his associates on the erection of a reduction plant of some sort at Midway.

The owners of the Homestake mine, Kamloops, are making an upraise from the 130 feet drift, and expect to strike a rich ore chute within the next month. Assays from this mine vary from 15 to 1500 ounces in silver. The gangue is baryta or heavy spar.

(From our exchanges.)

The Anaconda company will begin next month the erection of a refinery, etc., at Great Falls, Montana, to cost $2,000,000.

A Tacoma dispatch says: "If all indications are not at fault the famous Lost Rocker mine of Alaska has been found." All famous "lost" mines in all localities are always "found" when the snow lies the deepest, but the find rarely materializes later in the year.

The Seattle Press Times says: "Already there are more men in Juneau and on Douglas Island, immediately opposite, than can be given employment at the Treadwell, Boston or Nowell mines, vacancies in any of the three companies rarely occurring among the white operatives. This is due to the fact that all through Alaska, at both mines and canneries, the "Siwashes"—native Indians—are employed to do the rough and more laborious work, white men only being employed when skill or technical knowledge is necessary."

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

BUILDING AT NEW DENVER.

Capabilities of the Slocan Star.—Opening of the Kootenay River.

NEW DENVER.

We look for a fairly lively time this spring notwithstanding the low price of silver and the counter attraction of Rossland.

Three new buildings are talked of and will probably be started in a few days. Lumber has already been freighted to a lot on which a tailor will build.

The Newmarket opened today under the new management and cards of invitation for the formal opening have been sent broadcast. A free supper is given at that hotel tomorrow night and we are promised a great evening.

Of mining news there is little to tell. The concentrator will shut down in a few days as the boiler, borrowed from Nakusp, must be returned, and until the new flume is made there is not sufficient water to run the mill.

A curious phenomenon is interesting New Denverites at present. About two miles up the hill across the lake a fire can be seen burning any clear night and has been seen burning there since the forest fire passed through that part last August. Some miners have been working below the fire during the winter but they say they have observed the fire and it is about one mile above where they are working.

It is understood that the owners of the Slocan Star will build a concentrator at the mine as soon as the continuity of their ledge is further proved by the lower tunnel. This is now in some 400 odd feet and is very close to the spot where it ought to cut the lode. Mr. Byron White informed our representative that if only transport facilities could be provided they would push on their works until they were in a position to ship 1000 tons a day.

During the blockade of the railway large quantities of ore accumulated at the concentrator, at Three Forks and at Silverton. In all about 800 tons was awaiting shipment. It has now begun again to move out.

Tom Clair, one of the late owners of the Cumberland mine, has bought a half interest in the Brunswick Hotel at Three Forks.

GOAT RIVER.

We have had several days of soft weather, but today we are blessed with a regular old fashioned chinook, which started its work about nine this morning. What was yesterday an unbroken stretch of snow as far as the eye could reach is today a different landscape, being dotted over with brown spots where the snow has been taken off. Two days of this sort of weather will not only take all the snow off, but will have the effect of rendering the river "fit," already it is open in several places, and by Monday we hope to see the Nelson ploughing her way up the river. Three months is a long time to be shut in (as it where) or out (which ever suits) and we shall hail the resumption of navigation with delight, and the Nelson in particular with the well known form of Capt. McMorris at the wheel. The captain is very popular in the valley. His uniform kindness has won him many friends.

Ed Chappe has returned from Duck Creek from doing assessment work on the Mascot, and reports having struck a good sized ledge of copper ore, samples of which he brought along.

Messrs. Spence Smith & Co. intend building a wagon road by way of Boundary Creek to their mines, the Continental, Blue Joe, etc., and as soon as completed they will ship ore.

Mr. George A. Keefer, superintending engineer of the Dyking Company, is expected in in a few days, also Mr. George Alexander, the general manager.

Arthur P. Forster, engineer on Dyking Company's dredge "Calgary," and William Barrett, engineer on dredge "Alberta," left Welland for the works here on the 25th and are expected in tomorrow. Work will be resumed at an early date.

China and Japan.

The London Times correspondent in Hai Cheng says: "The Chinese are now between the Liao Yang and Liao Lin rivers. Their force has been increased to 50,000. Sixteen thousand of them have been seen in the vicinity of Hai Cheng since the 21st instant, but there has been no serious attack."

Li Hung Chang has had three cordial audiences with the Emperor, and has definitely accepted the peace mission to Japan.

The Japanese are evacuating their advanced position at Wei-Hai-Wei. Ninghai, a town lying about midway between Wei-Hai-Wei and this city, has been abandoned. The greater part of the Japanese army has been embarked upon transports which have left Wei-Hai-Wei for Talienwan, on the Kwangtung peninsula, almost directly across the Gulf of Pechili from Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese landed at Talienwan for the attack on Port Arthur, and the new move seems to indicate that they will now attack Shankaikwan, a fortified town north of Tientsin, with which it is connected by railroads. Shankaikwan having fallen, the road to Peking would be open.

An Arizona miner is reported at work near the summit of Mt. Union, one of the highest mountains in that section, with a rocker taking out placer gold. Water from snow is to be had sufficient for rocker work there at this season of the year. It is an Arizona peculiarity that placer gold is as liable to be found on the top of a mountain as in the bed of a creek

LOCAL NEWS.

The smelter at Pilot Bay will be blown in about Monday next.

W. A. Jowett left for the coast on Friday.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon tomorrow night. For full particulars see The Heavens in March in another column.

A sub-contractor named Paura on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway has received judgment in Spokane against P. Larsen for $1,269.70.

We beg to remind our readers of the meeting of the hospital subscribers on Tuesday next. See notice in another column.

We have received from Messrs. Turner Bros. a copy of Beatrice Harraden's latest work, "Things Will Take a Turn," too late for review this week.

Mr. M. Davys of this town has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. J. Jordan as manager of the Silver King. Mr. Jordan left for England yesterday morning.

On Friday evening Mr. Neil McInnes and Miss Mary Murray, both of Three Forks, were married in the parlor of the Nelson Hotel by Geo. H. Morden, Methodist minister.

We have to thank the government printer for a bound copy of the Acts passed during the past session and to congratulate him on the promptitude with which his department has turned out the work.

Mr. Munn, President of the Kaslo-Slocan Railway, was in Nelson on Sunday and left on Tuesday morning for Spokane. He was very reticent on the matter of the line, but appeared to have no doubt as to its early commencement.

The C. & K. S. Navigation Company has commenced work on their new steamer at Nakusp. She will be 170 feet long and capable of carrying 300 tons of ore. Her principal timbers are being brought from the Brunette sawmills at New Westminster.

The town was full of mining men on Thursday. J. A. Finch, A. E. Humphreys, Frank Cox and F. P. Sherwood came in from Spokane. Capt. Moore came down from Three Forks to meet them and Mr. Hendryx came down from Pilot Bay. G. W. Hughes was also in town.

We print in another column a synopsis of a lecture in Montreal by Captain Adams on the minerals of Canada. The figures given are those of 1892. They are worth printing, because we shall shortly print our British Columbia figures for 1894-5. There will be a considerable difference.

Captain and Mrs. Troup returned to Nelson on Saturday last. During his absence the popular manager of the C. & K. Navigation Company has been all over the Pacific slope on the business of his company. Mrs. Arthur returned from Portland by the same train and we are glad to hear that her health is much benefitted by her stay in Oregon.

The man James Westgate was committed by the magistrates at Rossland to stand his trial for the murder of Hugh McLaughlin and now lies in the Nelson Gaol awaiting trial. It is said that during his temporary confinement at Rossland and on the road here he had more than one chance of escape, but refused them, relying on British justice to mete out to him a just punishment.

J. T. Wilkinson, the "World on the wing" man, has been to the East. Speaking to a reporter there he said: Capitalists in Canada generally have overlooked, so far as I am able to judge, many opportunities for making fortunes, I might say millions, in West Kootenay, which now goes into the pockets of enterprising Americans. There is no denying this fact, even with silver at 60 cents, owing to the richness of the mines, the owners are piling up their wealth and with every month's work their mines look better.

The concert held in Hume's Hall last Saturday night in aid of the Roman Catholic church was a great success. A large audience assembled and showed by repeated applause their appreciation of the music. It is quite unnecessary to tell Nelson folks that Mesdames Goepel and Davys sang excellently. Miss Sharp, a young lady who made her appearance for the first time, quite took the audience and gained the only encore for her playing of one of Mozart's Sonatas. A duett on organ and piano by Messrs. Jowett and Turner was also much appreciated.

The train from Spokane on Wednesday last was again delayed. This time it was a car loaded with coke which chose the bridge over the Onion Creek near the Dalles for the scene of its exploits. Here it cleverly jumped the track and got its front wheels firmly planted down through the ties, thus effectually blocking all traffic until it could be jacked out. The passengers were transferred and reached Nelson within what is looked upon as reasonable time, only three or four hours late. It is somewhat strange that the mails were not forwarded with them. We heard some time back of a proposal to run freight and passenger trains separately. The time is opportune to do so.

The application of the art of photography is specially noticeable in a country full of beautiful scenery like this. Nor are tourists alone the only people to be seen with cameras. The surveyor brings photography to his aid and by its means plans out the most rugged country with the same ease as that with which an eagle skims over it. But tourists and surveyors cannot carry about a dark room with them, they do not want to be bothered with all the details of the process. Messrs. Fleming Bros. of Victoria, who can turn out work of the highest class, advertise themselves in another column as ready to do the developing and to supply all requisites.

We pointed out some time ago how our efforts to give our readers a telegraphic summary of the latest news were frustrated by the wretched service of the C. P. R. Another instance has now occurred showing how far behind the times they are. A correspondent sends us a press message in French, a language spoken by about a million of the inhabitants of this country and in such general use that the post office department sees fit to print its money order forms in French as well as English. Yet the C. P. R. telegraph authorities refuse to accept such message at press rates. Doubtless the language is not understood by all the operators and for that very reason this message was put into French, to prevent "leakage," a complaint from which telegraphists suffer too much. This kind of thing makes us somewhat tired of the C. P. R. and its ways.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Reconstruction of the Ministry.

VICTORIA, March 7,—Special.—The Hon. J. H. Turner having been called upon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, has accepted the post of Premier. Mr. Eberts, Q. C., M. P. P., has joined the Ministry as Attorney-General. Messrs. Baker, Martin and Pooley retaining the same offices which they previously held.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The power house of the Victoria Electric Light Company, Victoria, has been destroyed by fire.

The Canada Gazette of 2nd inst. contains the following: Hon. Theodore Davie, of Victoria and of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, vice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, deceased.

Mrs. Archibald Black and James Vears, of Wellington, eloped, taking with them the former's two children and about $1,000 belonging to the woman's husband. The runaways left on the steamship Cutch for Vancouver, where they were met by the police, who took Vears in charge.

The Colonist prints a long story about the buried treasure of an old miser on Mayne Island. He was an old miner named Nicholson who had accumulated wealth in Australia, California and Cariboo. It is said he kept piles of gold with him in his cottage on Mayne Island and died without giving any clue as to its hiding place. According to the leading journal, searches up to this time have resulted in the finding of $4.50 in silver only, but now "a party of prospectors" is going to have a try. Let them come to Kootenay. Here there is absolutely no doubt at all that there are hundreds of millions of dollars in gold and silver hidden away in the hills.

The Cuban Rebellion.

The insurgent forces in Matanzas, where one wing of the patriot party raised its standard, are under command of Major-General Julio Sanguily. The point mentioned is about sixty-six miles east of Havana on the west end of the island, and the fact that these widely separated places are given prominence is accepted by the Cubans in New York to mean that the uprising extended throughout the islands, and that the Spanish authorities were attempting to belittle its extent. The revolutionary forces in the eastern section of the island, which includes Guantanamo, are commanded by Brig. Gen. Guillermo Moncanda. It is estimated he can raise 4,000 men. The Spanish forces numbered about 18,000 regulars, of which about 6,000 are stationed at Santiago de Cuba, and are so within reach of the rebels at Guantanamo. The bulk of the remaining Spanish troops are stationed at Havana, and so are near the scene of Gen. Sanguily's starting point, Ybarra. Men who are high in the councils of the Cuban party here, and who were intrusted with the date set for the uprising, say that with the arms which have been smuggled into Cuba during the last few weeks and which were landed near Matanzas and other points, and those already in possession of the patriot forces, Gen. Gomez would be able to arm 3,000 men at once and many more within a short time.

LATER.—The Governor of Pinar del Rio made a raid on an insurgent resort about six miles from the provincial capital today and captured twenty rifles and 12,000 cartridges. Guillermo and Pedro Acevedo, conspicuous insurgents, and two stray members of Coloma's band, have gone to the Matanzas authorities and proferred their submission. Among the men captured with Coloma's band is a son of the director of the Mercedes hospital in this city. Antonio Carbelo, a Havana tailor, was overtaken by troops at Yaguaramas Arai Yaguey Grande, He was carrying arms and displayed revolutionary emblems. As he refused to surrender he was shot. The committee from the Barre insurgents has not returned to Santiago for further consultation with General Lachambre, but after conferring with the insurgent leaders has gone to Palma Soriono.

Report of Nelson Public School

FOR FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. of boys on register during month	25
No. of girls on register during month	21
Total	46

HONOUR ROLL.

Fifth Class:	Second Class:
1. Robert McLeod,	1. Robbie Bell,
2. Anthony Turner,	2. Harry Farley,
3. Percy Goepel	3. Mamie McKinnon.
Senior Third:	Primer II Class:
1. Samuel Stuckey,	1. Chester Hayward,
2. Allan McDonald,	2. Betty Johnstone,
3. Leo. Buchanan.	3. Florence Kinahan.
Junior Third:	Primer I Class:
1. Nellie Marshall,	1. Percy Stuckey,
2. Ivy Johnstone,	2. Mabel McKinnon,
3. Frances Sansom.	3. Otus Farley.

N. DELMAGE, Teacher.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ELECTION RUMOURS.

Rebellious Students.—Boodling at Hull.—Terrible Suicide.

The Hudson's Bay Company's flour mill at Prince Albert is burnt down.

Mr. W. H. Meredith, a prominent business man and director of the Bank of Montreal, is dead.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson has introduced a bill into the legislature at Fredericton giving the franchise to women, under certain conditions.

The Attorney-General of Quebec has issued instructions that the charges of boodling preferred against Mayor Aubry and Ald. Boult, of Hull, be proceeded with.

At Halifax the government wharf and warehouse, the Sarmatian Hotel and half a dozen houses have deen destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

Mr. Ferguson, the liberal nominee for MacDonald, may possibly retire owing to ill health, in which case his place will be taken by Dr. J. C, Rutherford, M. P. P. of Portage la Prairie.

A conference has been held to try and settle matters between the students of the Toronto University and the council. The students demanded the reconsideration of the suspension of Tucker, the editor of "Varsity," and Professor Dale.

It is stated that the hierarchy of Quebec are preparing a collective letter which will be issued before the elections instructing Catholic voters upon their duty and asking them to support the government in its work of re-establishing and maintaining the Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Since the departure of Major-General Herbert for England his horses have been sold, which is taken to be a pretty good indication that he is not likely to return to Canada. The General's time expires in November next. Quartermaster General Lake cannot at present succeed to the command as he only holds Imperial rank as Major.

At a mass meeting of the trade unionists of Winnipeg it was resolved "That we, the workingmen of the city of Winnipeg, form ourselves into an independent labor party for the purpose of electing suitable men from amongst our number to represent us in the Dominion House of Parliament, the Local Legislature and the City Council."

Mrs. Somers, widow of Dr. Somers, who was one of the best known physicians in the Eastern Townships, has committed suicide in a frightful manner. Her mind has been unbalanced for some time and when unnoticed by her attendant she poured the contents of an oil lamp over herself and set fire to her clothes. She was so badly burned that she died a few hours afterwards.

A SILVER VICTORY.

Bimetallist Resolution Accepted by the British Chancellor.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Everett, Liberal member of Parliament, offered a motion stating that the House views with apprehension the growing divergence between gold and silver. He urged the government to co-operate with the other powers in placing gold and silver on a common ratio, and further said that England was not justified in bankrupting her creditors by her course regarding silver.

Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, seconded Mr. Everett's motion, and severely arraigned the government for its course towards silver. He predicted that bimetallism would be victorious at no distant day, because it had justice and truth on its side.

Sir William Harcourt said that he had never denied the existence of evil in consequence of the growing diverence of the values of gold and silver. At the monetary conference at Brussels, a majority of the European countries had declared in favor of a monometallic currency. When a proposal from Germany or any other country reached the government, it would be time enough to consider the question of England's joining in another conference. He would suggest that if another conference was held it should be understood that it was not for mere academic discussion, but the delegates ought to be empowered to make definite proposals embodying their views. The interests of the country as the greatest trading and monetary centre of the world were bound up in the soundness of her currency, and it ought to be borne in mind that England conducted her trade upon relatively the smallest basis of any country. She did so because she had the largest credit. (Hear, hear.) Leaving international considerations for the national aspect of the question, he contended that there ought to be a continuity of the currency policy which the nation had attained. Though hoping little from an international monetary conference, inasmuch as a motion has been brought forward on common grounds declaring that evils existed which the government admitted, and as he had only been invited to co-operate with the powers on the subject, he had decided not to oppose the resolution. (Cheers.)

The parliamentary bimetallist committee, immediately after Sir William Harcourt had announced his acceptance of Mr. Everett's motion, telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetallist League asking it to urge upon Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, the expediency of opening negotiations for a monetary conference at Berlin. The league responded with a telegram congratulating the English bimetallists on the success of Mr. Everett's motion. The opinion prevails in the lobby that an international conference on the subject is assured.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE PRICE OF DEAD FRENCHMEN.

Edison Loses Patents.—Two Cartloads of Human Heads.

A bill introduced into the House of of Representatives at Washington for the construction of a cable to Hawaii has been defeated.

The Welsh disestablishment bill passed its first reading without a division. The Irish land bill will be introduced on March 4th.

M. de Stael, recently Russian ambassador in London, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Czar. M. de Stael is credited with friendly feelings towards Great Britain.

Brazil will pay an indemnity to France of half a million francs for the Frenchmen during the recent rebellion. We do not know how many Frenchmen were shot, but the price seems reasonable.

Two cartloads of salted heads of leading Raham rebels which were taken to the Sultan by a detachment of Moorish cavalry have been suspended from the main gate of Fez, amid great rejoicing on the part of the populace.

Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour have both been laid up with influenza, but are now convalescent. This terrible complaint seems to have made itself a regular visitor and, coupled with the unusually severe weather of the last winter, has played havoc amongst old people.

O. P. Wiasemsky, chief engineer of the Trans-Siberian Railway, on his way home via San Francisco, said that 400 miles of the line at the Vladivostock end are completed and he is applying for funds to finish another section of 300 miles. The total length of the line will be 4,000 miles and it will take six or seven years to finish it.

At the inquest held in Lowestoft on the bodies of some of the victims of the Elbe disaster, the captain and chief engineer of the Crathie deposed that her telegraph was frozen at the time of the disaster. We have had some experience of cold voyages across the Atlantic and round the Horn in the depth of winter, but we never heard of a frozen telegraph, because there is nothing in it to freeze.

In the House of Commons Under Foreign Secretary Grey said he was not aware whether the rejection by the American congress of the award of the Behring sea tribunal was final. If it was in accordance with the arrangement the claim would have to be examined in detail by a commission. England's expenditure in connection with the Behring sea arbitration, he said, was nearly thirty-seven thousand pounds.

When the steamer La Gascoigne returned to Havre the city and harbour were decorated. A regiment was drawn up on the wharf and military bands played the Marseillaise and other patriotic airs. A banquet took place on board, at which the mayor and numerous officials were present and the occasion was made one of great rejoicing. Truly the French have their own ways of doing things. If such was the custom in England the great seaports would have to keep military bands permanently stationed on the wharves and there would be one never ending banquet.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States terminates three Edison patents for the carbon transmitter owned by the American Bell Telephone Company, by which it has hoped to extend control for 25 years more, as would have been the case had the decision been in their favor. A considerable number of patents owned by the General Electric Company are also disposed of by this decision, including Edison's patent on the incandescent lamp, regarding which there has been so much litigation, and also his patent on the "multiple" arc system of distribution and his patent on the socket for incandescent lamps, which was recently held to be valid by Judge Cox. Probably there has been no case argued before the Supreme court since the war in the outcome of which so many lawyers are interested.

Manchester's great ship canal is a financial failure. The London Statist says the company is hopelessly bankrupt, and $20,000,000 of its common stock has been utterly wiped out. The canal was cut from Liverpool to Manchester to allow ocean ships to come direct to the latter city and to avoid the excessive dock rates at Liverpool and heavy freight charges by the railroad. The canal, which was opened two years ago, was built at enormous cost, nearly $100,000,000, but for some reason the Manchester merchants and manufacturers do not patronize it, and it is not earning enough to meet expenses. One cause seems to be that as soon as the canal was opened the Liverpool dockmen and the railroads reduced their rates in order to meet the competition, and so retained much of their old traffic. Another explanation is that the English are slow in taking to new methods, and hence are backward in availing themselves of the canal advantages.

Church Notices.

SUNDAY, 10th March, 1895.

METHODIST CHURCH. Services in Hume's Hall at 11 and 7.30. Morning subject, "The profit and loss of Godliness." Evening subject, "A legitimate result from a deliberate choice."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30. p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. 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. No service.

THE HONEST MAN.

Honor the man who brooks no vile art,
No sham, no counterfeit, whose soul is pure
Within as fair without, who humbly stands
Before the searching gaze of earth and heaven
For what he is, whom angels guard and wait
With eager eye the signal to convoy
In safety to the skies, who calm can face
The awful front of death, but will not break
His plighted troth with truth—aye, honor him
And thus ennoble thine own struggling soul.
—N. W. Rand.

UNDER ADVISEMENT.

Away out west a man was about to be hanged. It will not do to be very exact as to names or localities because the question is not yet settled. The man's name may pass as Peter Williams, which is altogether unlike what it really is. As to the place, let it stand at San Topaz, in Orefornia. That the man deserved hanging there is no valid doubt, although his excuse for the crime kept the jury out a whole summer's afternoon. He had made quite a little pile from the sale of an improved smelting process to the Python copper mine, getting about 1 per cent of what the invention was worth, and turning from the express office into the Silver Palace saloon, which was conveniently near, he asked everybody to drink. All but one man stepped forward. That man was the victim.

"I asked him to drink like a gentleman," said Williams in his defense, "and when he wouldn't even take a cigar I said he should take something anyway and flung the whisky bottle at him."

Unfortunately the whisky bottle was a decanter weighing something less than ten pounds, and it cracked the man's skull like a last season's butternut.

What puzzled the jury was whether a refusal to drink with a man celebrating his luck could be construed into sufficient provocation until one juryman happened to recollect that the offending—that is, the refusing—party was deaf and blind. That settled it, and the verdict of murder in the first degree was brought in two minutes after.

Well, the man was about to be hanged, very quietly, too, for with excellent business tact the Python copper mine had made this its pay day. Padre Gombrillo was in the murderer's cell saying a few prayers in Spanish Latin, the other clergyman of San Topaz, a Methodist, being a timekeeper in the smelting office on weekdays. Williams was tugging at a new pair of red topped boots, and Sheriff Stephen Winslow was leaving his office for the scaffold, when the postmaster's little daughter brought a letter addressed to the prisoner, in care of the postoffice. Winslow weighed the letter in his hand for a few moments, pondering whether there was any use bothering Williams with correspondence when his address would soon be the dead letter office. Being a man of much originality of action, he opened the letter, and he read it his red face grew redder, and when he had finished it he smote the office table until the old crack in it ran an inch.

"Well, I'm jing swizzled," he cried. And well he might be, for the letter was from a firm of lawyers in Troybany, N. Y., informing Williams of the death of his uncle, J. Cannon Piece; also of the existence of a will, by the terms of which he was left the old man's property, valued at something near $600,000, the property to go to his children born in wedlock, if he had any, and to his brother Matthew if he died without legitimate issue.

Winslow's face grew positively purple with the blood forced into his head by hard thinking. Williams a millionaire and to be hanged inside of an hour! Should he comfort his last few moments by informing him that he would step from goldbags here on to the golden stairs up there? Or would the news comfort him at all, especially as it was coupled with a proviso that the money in an equally few minutes would belong to his brother Matthew, whom the sheriff remembered to have heard Williams cursing with most fraternal fervor. Then the sheriff thought harder than ever until his temporal veins seemed likely to burst, and then, with a sudden glance at his watch, he hurried out of the office and up to the condemned man's cell.

"Excuse me, padre," he said, "but I wanter speak to Williams a minnit on a private matter."

The little priest bowed, took a piece of chocolate from under his soutane and went outside munching it.

"Williams," said the sheriff, grabbing him by the arm and drawing him into the farther corner of the cell, "D'ye wanter live?"

"Say, Steve," said Williams, pulling off his boot to hunt for a loose peg, "what's the matter with you?"

"Look here," said the sheriff. "Did you ever have an uncle in Troybany?"

"Yes," Williams replied, "my mother's brother, old Cannon Piece. He is a river scraper or something of that sort and crankier than a stomps spindle."

"Well, he's dead," said the sheriff, "and he's left you his money."

"How much?" asked Williams calmly, having found the peg.

"Over half a million."

"Hully gee!" cried Williams. "Why didn't the old man die six months ago?"

"Moreover, upon your decease without legitimate issue," pursued the sheriff, with a fine recollection of the lawyer's letter, "the property reverses to your brother Matthew."

"To that measly skunk," said Williams, with many omitted parts of speech. "Gee, but that's tough. Say, sheriff, can't I get a reprieve for a few weeks and kinder waste the property from Mat a little? I'd blow in the whole town day and night for a month."

"Can't be did," said the sheriff sententiously.

"See here, Steve Winslow, what's your game?" asked Williams, with a sort of yelp in his voice.

The sheriff stepped quickly to the cell door, looked down the gallery at the dozen or so fellows squatted in the shade of the south wall and came back with his face shortened a full inch by the compression of his mouth and eyes.

"Just this, Williams," he said in the prisoner's ear. "Sw'ar to divvy with me—share and share alike—in your fortune; sw'ar that you hope you'll burn for ever if you break your word, and I'll fix the rope so that it don't kill, and afterward we'll tote together to Troybany and claim the property. D'ye sw'ar?"

"Why, of course I do," said Williams.

"Well, sw'ar it then." And Williams repeated the scorching words.

"Now," said the sheriff, "I'll go and get the rope and fix the coroner. He's pretty nigh drunk anyhow, and has been for a week, and another horn or two with a little red pepper into them will knock him so he won't know your foot from your nose. And that Weekly Roundup feller has got to keep outside the railing."

In less than a quarter of an hour the sheriff was back with the rope.

"Doc's all right," he said, "although he'd like to have choked on that last drink, and I told Bill Hepburn, who's assisting me, that you'd made a last dying request that the noose and cap was put on in here, together with the straps. Now, then, off with your coat lively. I sorter promised the boys I'd hold this thing off till after the noon bell, but I guess not now."

The details of the sheriff's ingenious plan had better be omitted, except to say that they included a running loop under the prisoner's shoulders, and a turn of the rope from the neck down and under this and up again to the noose. Then the knot, as big as your fist, was slipped back of the ear, the coat replaced, the cap pulled well down everywhere save in front, and the straps buckled on.

"Now, Williams," said the sheriff, "I've got to hear that oath once more."

"You will not, then," said Williams thickly from under his cap. "It blistered my tongue too badly when I said it. I'll stand to it, though, and I never broke my word, fair nor foul."

"All right," said the sheriff, "I'll trust you. Now, Pete, I don't say that the fall won't jar you some, and jar you pretty bad, but it won't break nothing, and all you've got to do is to play dead. Now I'll get the padre and Jim."

"Hats of, gentlemen," said the sheriff, when the shuffling figure had been moved on to the chalk cross that marked the center of the trapdoor.

Every hat came off, although, owing to the presence of a few Arequipas, there were not as many hats as persons. The padre turned aside and dropped his stick of chocolate into the looseness of his sleeve. The sheriff moved his hand, his deputy drew his knife across the bolt string, and the five feet of slack rope tautened and hummed like a steamer's last dock hawser.

"Neck broken, I guess, doc," said the sheriff.

"Complete fraxr of shekond sherr'l-bree—shekond sherr'l vert'bree, Mr. Sher'fbree—Mr. Sher'f," said the coroner, turning Williams' wobbly head with spasmodic fingers.

So it was recorded

"Shay, sher'f," said the coroner, with a gravely confidential air, "if 'sh no claim for sh' body shend round to me. Mos' stronery case of 'neurism the aorta ever met with. K'n feel it all 'cross 's chest, right through 'sh closh."

"All right, doc," said the sheriff. "I'll do so."

But next morning he told the coroner that late at night he had thought better of his promise, as he had taken kindly to the boy during his imprisonment, and so had quietly removed the body out to the cemetery and buried it, with his Indian constable's assistance, in the grave that had been dug for it.

The execution took place on July 16th, and on the 31st the sheriff put his deputy in charge, announcing that his nephew had come in from Pestilence Vale, "terrible sick with the chills," and that he was "going to take him down to tidewater." And in truth that very evening he drove over to the Pacific and Atlantic railroad with his nephew by his side, all huddled up in blankets, although the day had been hot enough to cook eggs in the open.

It took the sheriff and Williams ten days to reach Troybany, while the schedule time for the trip is only five days. But they had been obliged to travel by easy stages, for, despite the sheriff's antiexecution device, Williams had been well nigh wrenched in two by the drop and still suffered horribly at times. On reaching Troybany the sheriff saw Williams comfortably bestowed at a hotel and then went out to view the town. Almost the first man he met was Lawyer Belford of San Topaz, the counsel who had defended Williams.

"So you got my telegram?" cried the lawyer joyously.

"What telegram?" asked the sheriff, with a presentiment that there was a snag somewhere in the stream.

"Why, the telegram telling you to come right along here."

"I got no telegram," said the sheriff.

"Well, that's too rich for utterance. What brought you here then?"

"Why, d—n it, I came on business—business of my own."

"Of course, of course," said the lawyer soothingly. "I know. The Williams business. Funny, ain't it? That's what I'm here for too. Two days after you left I got a letter from Wolfe & Fox, a law firm of this place, asking if we could tell them anything of Peter Williams, last heard of at San Topaz, and giving the terms of his uncle's will. They said they had written to him at San Topaz, but had received no answer."

"He got a letter on the day of the execution," said the sheriff.

"Did he now? Well, well! Fancy that! And what has become of it, I wonder?"

"He's got it with him, I guess," said the sheriff, with a rumbling laugh.

"Ah, I guess so, too," said the lawyer, with a discreet and mild echo of the sheriff's mirth. "At any rate, I telegraphed that Williams had died suddenly on July 16 and got a dispatch in reply to come on immediately and bring all the proofs of his death. I went at once to your office, but found you gone, as I've said. Got a copy of your official return of Williams' execution, a copy of The Roundup's account of the hanging and a copy of the coroner's certificate—all properly sworn to. But on the train I happened to think that I had omitted to get a certificate of the burial, and as I remembered to have heard that you attended to that I thought—considering the enormous interests at stake—'twas best to telegraph you to come on. All expenses paid, of course. So naturally when I saw you here I jumped at once to the conclusion that you had come in answer to that call."

"No, sir," said the sheriff.

"Well, never mind. You're here, and I'll see that you don't get—left," said the lawyer cheerily. "I'm retained for Matthew Williams, the present heir, you know. Funny, ain't it, that I defended Peter Williams when living and am now on the other side when he's dead? Small world, eh? The case comes up in the probate court tomorrow at 10, and of course you'll be there."

"I'll be thar for sure," said the sheriff grimly.

He was, and with him came Peter Williams, wrapped in a big storm coat of the sheriff's, with the collar turned up to his ears.

Mr. Wolfe of the local law firm made a statement of the decease of J. Cannon Piece, of the drawing up and filing of his will, read it aloud—it was a very short document—and then asked that the status of Matthew Williams, here present, be duly recorded as residuary legatee owing to the decease without legitimate issue—or any other so far as known—of Peter Williams, the original heir.

"You are prepared to present the proper proofs of the decease of Peter Williams, I suppose?" asked the judge.

"Certainly," was the reply. In doing so, Mr. Wolfe regretted to say, they would be obliged to introduce a very delicate and distressing story. The young man, Peter Williams, it appeared, had been his uncle's favorite nephew, but had quarreled with him, had gone out west, and there, passing from one excess to another, had finally, in a drunken passion, taken the life of a fellow being in the town of San Topaz, in the state of Orefornia, for which crime he had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Documentary evidence in the shape of a transcript of the trial and all of the requisite official attestations of the execution would be presented by an attorney-at-law of San Topaz. In addition to which—by what they could only regard as a providential coincidence—the sheriff of San Topaz was in court at that very moment.

Then Lawyer Belford was introduced and read from the transcript of the trial the personal statement under examination of the younger Williams as to his name, age, place of birth, etc., and read also the sheriff's return for the execution, the coroner's certificate of death and the "dull thud" paragraph of The Weekly Roundup.

"We place these in evidence," concluded the lawyer, "although they are almost superogatory in view of the presence here of the sheriff of San Topaz, whom I shall now ask to take the stand."

The witness chair creaked as Sheriff Winslow settled his huge bulk between its arms.

"Your name is Stephen Douglas Winslow, and you are sheriff of San Topaz, Orefornia, I believe?" said Lawyer Belford, smiling pleasantly at his fellow townsman.

"I am—to both questions."

"You were officially present at the execution of Peter Williams on the 16th day of July of this year?"

"I was."

"This certified copy of your return of the execution is correct in every particular, is it not?"

"It's a k'rect copy."

"You took quite an interest in the unfortunate young man, I understand, Mr. Sheriff, and personally attended to the disposal of the remains?"

"Waal," said the sheriff, slowly spreading himself over the back of the chair, "there's a young man here who can answer that question better than me."

Lawyer Belford evidently did not expect this answer, for he hesitated a moment.

"Put the young man on the stand by all means," said Mr. Wolfe.

Then the sheriff led the muffled young man to the chair and stood beside him while he was sworn.

"What is your name?" asked Belford, glancing curiously at the witness.

Before replying the witness slowly turned down his coat collar, and then, wheeling around in his chair, said, with difficulty, the catch in his voice running through all that he said:

"Peter Williams."

"What!" cried Lawyer Belford and fell back in his chair, clutching at his necktie as though he were going to have a fit.

"Oh, you know me well enough, I guess, Mr. Belford," said Williams, "though you didn't save me from swinging. And Mat knows me well enough, too, I see, although I guess I'm considerably more changed than he seems to be. Howdy, Mat? Sorry for you, old man, but I've got to knock you out this time. By the way, too, if there's any doubting anywhere around this courtroom as to my identity, why, just look at this neck."

Upon which he pulled off a big silk scarf and showed the lingering shadow of the black imprint of the hangmann's rope, whose close hug even the sheriff's life saving contrivance had not quite overcome.

Lawyer Belford still sat grasping his necktie and staring speechlessly at the witness, while Mat Williams' gray face grew livid as he crept into the shadow of his attorney's back. Only the old lawyer, Wolfe, retained his self possession.

"Your honor," he cried, "we object. This is most irregular, most unheard of, and we object."

"It is most irregular, as you say," said the judge suavely, "and under the circumstances I shall myself ask the witness to tell his story."

"We object."

"Certainly," said the judge. Then turning to the witness, Peter Williams, he said, "If that be your name, how comes it that you are here alive?"

Then Williams told the story that he had been taught; that the sheriff, taking compassion on his youth and near grasp of fortune, believing in his solemn promise to reform and not looking forward to any such complications as had arisen, had consented to arrange the rope so that resuscitation might be possible.

The judge listened with close attention, and then turning to Winslow said, "Of course there was a monetary consideration in this, Mr. Sheriff?"

"Waal, nat'rel, your honor," said Winslow in a surprised tone of voice.

"So I supposed. Now, sir"—to Lawyer Wolfe—"I will hear the grounds of your objection."

"They are very simple," said that old practitioner. "We object not only because of the utter irrelevancy of the testimony, but because of the utter immateriality of the witness himself. We are quite willing to admit that during the lifetime of this young man his name was Peter Williams, but, your honor, Peter Williams is dead. He was hanged by the neck till dead in San Topaz on the 16th day of July of this year of our Lord, 1894, and you yourself, your honor, have admitted the evidence that proves it. The testimony of this man Winslow—which he will be only too willing to give—that he, a sworn officer of the law, did cheat the law and did actively participate in an evasion of the law and made a lying return, cannot possibly have the faintest weight in this court. It would be the testimony of a self confessed perjurer indulging in cumulative perjury. We are even willing to admit that such a plot was concocted and that it was carried to a successful issue, but that does not in the very slightest degree affect the legal fact of the demise of the late Peter Williams as sworn to in every requisite formality. It comes to just this, your honor: Physically Peter Williams may be alive, but legally he is dead, and legally, too, Matthew Williams is therefore the only heir."

"Humph!" said the judge, with a faintly marked twist at the corner of his mouth. "Your statement, Mr. Wolfe, puts a very curious aspect on affairs. I will take the matter under advisement."

And he has it under advisement yet.

—Thomas J. Vivian in Short Stories.

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By order,
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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:

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

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

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

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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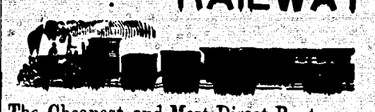

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HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL.

Spring is the season of hope. The lengthening days, the growing warmth, the bursting into life of all nature after her winter sleep seem to stir fresh feelings of energy in the human breast and man can look forward to the difficulties and trials of life with more confidence than he could during the dark and shortening days of winter.

To us in Nelson, winter has previously been a season of isolation when all approaches to our mountain home were absolutely cut off. Those who were here had to stop here and no one thought of visiting us until the warm sun had melted the ramparts of snow and barriers of ice which our jailer, winter, had built about us. The building of the N. & F. S. Railway has changed all that, though we are still cut off from the main line of the C. P. R. to the north.

It is not unnatural therefore that the dwellers in Nelson should look forward to spring as to a season of prosperity. Three springs in succession have come and gone without bringing to the town that prosperity which seemed to be warranted by the promise of its earlier years. As spring after spring has come and gone without the desired result, there are some who have lost heart. Some there are who say now that to talk about a brighter outlook is like the cry of wolf. That it is simply so many empty words and there is nothing in it.

Spring is at hand. Those who left us to winter in the east, in the south, or in England are returning and the time has come again for hope. [illegible] among those who see no reason for anticipating better times, and we have reasons for our opinion.

The cry throughout the world is "gold." We have gold here. At Trail Creek it is an accomplished fact, but we have it here at Nelson too. We believe that Toad Mountain, which overshadows Nelson, will be a gold camp and that the wonders and wealth of its Silver King will pale before the glories of the ruddy metal.

On all sides of it, on its summit and in the deep canyons that penetrate its fastnesses, gold is found everywhere. At Hall Creek, on its south eastern flank, there is gold in abundance in the creek, though the boulders render its getting a matter of difficulty, but in the Fern and Eureka claims a ledge of quartz is now being followed with a bond of $35,000 on it. Coming northwards we strike the Golden King, a claim which this year is to receive attention from men who will decide once for all whether there is anything in it or not. Further north again the MESSRS. NEELANDS have struck a ledge in their claim on the wagon road showing ore wonderfullly like that extracted from the famous Le Roi. Swinging round the N. E. spur of the mountain and following it down the river we come to the Poorman, which has its little battery ready for work and will repeat its last years programme of steadily turning out neat little bricks of gold. The mine is practically under new management and will be worked more energetically than ever. Between the Poorman and Forty-nine Creek there is the Royal Canadian and its attendant group of claims, all with good showing, so good that their owners are asking perhaps a little too high a price for them. It remains with them whether they will, by moderating their demands, have them opened up and thoroughly prospected this year. From these claims it is but a step to Forty-nine Creek with its wonderful placer ground. Here the Nelson Hydraulic Co., aided by a genial winter, has all in readiness to turn two monitors on to the teeming bank of recently discovered gravel, whence large profits may be looked for. Below Forty-nine Creek there is Bird Creek, on which little has been done as yet, and then comes Rover Creek with all the great quartz ledges of the Whitewater. These are in the hands of men who will not hide them when people come about seeking gold. So much for the flanks of the mountain. On the top we have the Starlight, Daylight and Marjorie claims, of which the former is reported to have a most excellent showing.

There is no doubt that the investor of today wants gold. We think we have shown that we have very good reason to to hope that the prosperity which follows in his footsteps is coming our way.

THE LIBERAL WAVE.

A feature of the day is the sudden growth of the feeling in this Province in favor of the Liberal party. On all sides we hear of men of standing coming forward and the elections will be anything but a walk over for the Conservative members who have hitherto held the seats. There are more votes being polled in conventions than were ever counted at the polls themselves before. A Young Man's Liberal Club has been started in Victoria with Mr. E. V. BODWELL as President. To those who know him there is no necessity to say anything about Mr. BODWELL, but to those who do not we may say that he is by many people looked upon as the smartest all round man at the Provincial Bar. When he takes hold of a thing, it is not for the empty honor of seeing his name at the head of a paper. He is a worker in every sense of the word. We are not informed what are the limits of age to qualify a member for the Young Men's Club. It would appear that one club would do for both old and young men, and in fact that the young bloods would be all the better for rubbing shoulders with their elders.

THE NEW CABINET.

The re-arrangement of the Ministry will probably give satisfaction to the Province at large. MR. TURNER is a man respected and liked by all, and we are agreeably surprised to find that he is patriotic enough to give his attention to his country before his business. Not long ago, he wished on account of the growing pressure of his private affairs to give up politics entirely. He is the head partner in one of the largest firms in Victoria, the management of which falls entirely on to his own shoulders. MR. EBERTS, the new Attorney-General, is a general favourite. He is the senior member of an important firm of solicitors and barristers and it is to be hoped that his health, which lately has often compelled his retirement from private business, will improve so as to enable him to devote his attention to affairs of state.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We congratulate our fellow townsman Mr. "Monty" Davys on his appointment to the managership of the Silver King. As we pointed out a week or two ago, the Silver King is the most celebrated mine in this district and its fame is more widespread than that of any other, though recently several other properties have eclipsed it as money makers. In spite of the almost fabulous wealth exposed to light in the Slocan Star and War Eagle, the great mine on top of Toad Mountain will, if properly handled, probably be able to hold up its head as the veritable king amongst a host of noble competitors. Mr. Davys has the ball at his feet. No mining man ever had a greater opportunity. If he is successful he will be looked upon as one of the first mining men of the country and there is no reason why he should not be. To us in Nelson, the appointment probably means the first outward sign of returning prosperity. It is most improbable that Mr. Davys is appointed to continue the same policy of inactivity that has been so exasperating, and we may shortly look for the construction of the long talked of tramway and a large output of ore.

We understand that the leisure which the "three gentlemen of Kootenay" have sustained during the past year with so much dignity and so many toothpicks has been rudely disturbed. The "boss" determined to buck the Rossland Recorder on its own ground and so the Travelling Bugle has been hustled off to the Trail Creek camp, there to grind out, like the Scotchman joking, "wi' deeficulty" a weekly sheet. Now it is perfectly obvious to anyone that Rossland is not at present large enough to support one paper, much less two, and we may therefore expect to see poetic descriptions of the beauties and riches of Rossland, with the public attention more especially drawn to certain lots in which if we mistake not the Great Kicker has a special interest.

It appears that the recent French and Belgian Edicts against the importation of American meat both dead and alive has very seriously affected Chicago. The extent of this trade, now destroyed, may be gathered from the fact that one firm shipped during the last year over eighteen millions of dollars worth of meat to France and at the time the trade was cut off, they were sending over 7000 live cattle per week and as many more "in cans." In speaking of the business a well known packer says; "France has been taking a great deal of lean cattle for soups" and wonders what will become of this class of beast now. These cattle are specially bred for the French trade and are said to be so thin that they cannot get through the customs without attracting attention. It is to be hoped they will not try to ship them in this direction. When they die it is not necessary to skin them, they tan them just as they are. There were several standing in a stock yard the other day near Fort Worth. They were leaning against each other to keep the wind from blowing them over and a man came along passed a rope round them and shipped them as "hides."

The Spanish colony of Cuba in the West Indies, would like very much to throw off allegiance to the Mother country. The incident affords a striking instance of the difference between British and Spanish methods of managing colonies. It has long been a recognised principle that Canada and Australia are free to leave the Empire when they will and to set up for themselves. And yet neither has the least desire to do so. The Colonial inhabitants of the British Empire are the freest in the world. Their connection with the Mother Country guarantees at once their freedom and their security. England has wisely left them to govern themselves entirely. This is not the case with Cuba. Governed from Spain, by Spanish officials and with a large portion of their revenues directed into the Spanish Treasury, the colonists have had nothing but complaints to make against their Mother Country and hence this anxiety to be rid of her.

The United States congress has by a recent vote flatly refused to pay the sum of $425,000 which was awarded to British Columbia sealers by the Board of Arbitration which recently sat in Paris. It seems almost impossible that the council of a nation which boasts so much of its honesty and other virtues and jumps so vigorously on the shortcomings of any other nation in the world could be guilty of so mean and paltry a trick. They know well enough that Great Britain would not be so foolish as to go to war over so trivial a matter as half a million dollars. It would be a crushing stroke of diplomatic scorn if the British Government were quietly to recoup the unfortunate sealers out of its own pocket and say no more about it. It would clinch the meanness of the act.

Lord Rosebery says that the management of the Nicauragua canal ought to be an international matter. This has aroused our old friend the Monroe Doctrine. The United States maintain that the land ought to be controlled by the nation owning the coasts of both Atlantic and Pacific, meaning of course itsself. Mexico appears to be ignored entirely. It would seem to us that the great countries of South America ought to have some say in the matter and don't we come in somewhere? Canada owns the coast on both oceans and the building of the canal is as much to her as it is to the States, proportionately. The mere fact of owning "coasts" in both oceans is insignificant. Great Britain owns empires in both oceans and her ships going through the canal wil be ten to one of all other nations combined. Truly she must have some say in the matter, if not all of it.

CANADA'S MINERALS.

Captain Robert C. Adams delivered the second lecture of the Somerville course, at the hall of the Natural History Society, Montreal, the subject being "The useful minerals of Canada."

The annual report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1892, the lecturer stated, shows that the mineral production of Canada consists of seven metallic substances—nickel, gold, copper, silver, iron, lead and platinum—valued at $3,743,766, and twenty-four non-metallic substances, of which the most valuable are coal, petroleum, asbestos, gypsum, pyrites, salt and phosphates.

A glance at the values of the principal mineral products in 1892: Heading the list is coal, which has the greatest value, $7,184,510. The output exclusive of colliery consumption, was 3,292,547 tons, of which 823,733 tons were exported, leaving for home consumption 2,468,814 tons. There was imported of foreign coal: Bituminous, 1,615,220 tons; anthracite, 1,479,106 tons, and coal dust, 82,091 tons; making a total of 3,176,417 tons, showing that there was an excess of foreign coal used in Canada amounting to 707,603 tons, in spite of the duty of sixty cents a ton on bituminous coal, which amounted to nearly a million dollars. This is due to the fact that no anthracite coal is produced in Canada, and there are no coal mines in Ontario or Quebec.

Next to coal in value is nickel, with an output of $1,399,956, according to one estimate, but it was intimated that the value of the matter as shipped from the mines was only $581,318, owing to the ore not being wholly treated in Canada. Third in rank comes petroleum, with an output of $982,489; $13,045 worth was exported. and $475,732 worth was imported from the United States, in spite of the high duty. Five thousand wells are producing 769,753 barrels a year, or an average of less than half a barrel each a day.

In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, Canada has gold in quartz and alluvial deposits that should make her the greatest gold producer of the world. The proportions in 1892 were: British Columbia, $399,525; Nova Scotia, $389,965; Northwest Territories, $98,006; Quebec, $12,987; Ontario, $7,118, a total of $907,601. The gold ores of Ontario contain arsenic in such quantities that it has been difficult to save the gold. When a process is found that will more effectively separate the gold, a large output may be expected. British Columbia promises to be the great gold producer in the future.

Canada's copper deposits are numerous and extensive. In 1892 the production was 7,087,275 pounds, a value of $826,849. Next in value comes asbestos, of which Canada has the only productive mines in America. Silver ranks seventh, with an output of $269,489. This production is small, but the discoveries lately made in West Kootenay, British Columbia, warrant the expectation that Canada will eclipse the best record of the silver producing regions of the United States, should advancing prices warrant the production. Her beds of iron ore are numerous and inexhaustible, and with the development of the country and the opening of free markets in the United States, there will come an era of immense activity.

Gysum is in vast supply in Nova Scotia. Pyrites abound for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and it has been said that the nation that can produce sulphuric acid the cheapest is destined to lead the world. Phosphate exists in great quantity, and though foreign markets will not now pay enough to make mining profitable, there is certain to arise a demand on this continent that will call for a vast production of this article, which is of the highest grade known in the world. Mica is very abundant and is now being largely used as an electrical insulator.

Some of the reasons why Canada does not take higher rank as a a mining country are, the limited population compared with the great area; the small number who have such an excess of wealth as to care to engage in so speculative a venture as mining; the duty of thirty-five per cent on mining machinery; the absence of railways to the United States from the mining districts of the west and the hostile tariffs of the United States, which to a great extent deprive us of the market. The mineral industries of Canada can only receive benefit from the removal of trade restrictions and the promotion of transportation facilities; and under a system of free interchange Canada will become one of the most productive mineral countries in the world. Meantime if more of her enterprising citizens would be willing to risk moderate sums in developing the resources of the country, instead of engaging in stock gambling, they would bring more wealth to their pockets, more prosperity to the country, and more interest to their lives.

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

KODAK AGENTS.

Amateur Work Developed.
Photographic Sundries Supplied.

FLEMING BROTHERS

61 Government Street, Victoria. 98

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

International Commission Co

Old Miner Building: Nelson, B. C.

WEEKLY PRICES, F.O.B., COLVILLE

Saturday, March 9th 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 EMRICH, 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	
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	$1.70
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	
" 25 sack	1 10	
" Superior, 90 lb sack	3 75	
" National Mills, 7 lb sack	35	$1.18
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	
N. W. T. cheese, per lb	13½ to 16	
Limburger, 2 lb each	45	$1.52
Swiss, per lb	40	
Currants, per lb (C)	6	$1.70
Cocoa, Fry's ¼ lb package	10	
" Bulk, per lb	35	
" Van Houten's, ½ lb	25	$1.95
" " 1 lb	50	
Coal oil (best American) per case	3 00	$1.70
Canned Peas, per doz	1 10	
" Corn, "	1 10	
" Beans, "	1 15	
" Tomatoes, per doz	1 25	1.52
" 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	4⅞	1.25
Sugar, Yellow, per lb	4½	1.25
Syrup, 5 gallon keg	2 25	
" 1 gallon tin	60	1.52
" 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	
" " 5 lb pails	50	1.52
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

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 undermentioned 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,
22nd August, 1894.
(26)

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.

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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

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

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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.

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

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

Canada's Praises.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, speaking to the toast of Canada, at the recent Press dinner at Toronto, said:

Territorially, Canada is nearly equal in extent to the continent of Europe, and contains over one-third of the area of the British Empire, or 430,783 square miles more than the area of the United States leaving out Alaska. We could find room within its borders for England, Ireland and Scotland (and usually it is advisable to give Irishmen and Scotchmen plenty of room), France and Germany, Portugal and Spain, Scandinavia and Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Turkey, and still leave many thousand acres to farm out to Czar Nicholas III and his Siberian exiles. Were its lands divided per capita among its inhabitants every man, woman and child would be the proud possessor in fee simple of about 400 acres of real estate. Ontario alone is almost equal to France or Germany in geographical extent, and about one and a half times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. Ontario is ten times as large as Nova Scotia, about eight times as large as New Brunswick, and one hundred times as large as Prince Edward Island. On comparing ourselves with our neighbors to the south, Ontario is larger by 40,000 square miles than the North Atlantic states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Even our inland lakes are greater than many of the kingdoms over which European monarchs rule, and when we consider the majestic sweep of such rivers as the St. Lawrence on our southern boundaries, with its connections, 2,384 miles long; or the Saskatchewan that ploughs our prairies midway a distance of 1,712 miles, or the Mackenzie, dropping into the Arctic ocean and flowing a distance of 2,400 miles through Canadian territory, a slight idea may be formed of the vastness of our Dominion. We have mountains grander than Alps or Appenines—mountains that can look down from their serene heights upon the snows of Mount Blanc. We have forests which the avaricious eye of the lumberman has not yet seen, and which no reporter has yet described; and we have mineral resources the value of which no assayist has yet been able to determine. Our agricultural wealth is only limited by the demands of humanity for the staff of life, and our "harvests of the deep," as McGee called them, by the courage and industry of our fishermen. So generous has our great patroness, Nature, been that there is little or nothing which the human heart could desire that she has not bestowed upon us. It remains for us to show that we are worthy of her bounty.

But, it may be said, although Canada possesses half a continent of her own, though she has the most ample facilities for the transportation of her commerce by land and by water, though she has banking capital fully adequate for all business purposes, though she has latent resources which the necessities of centuries to come are not likely to exhaust, yet her future is a matter of the greatest doubt and uncertainty. I repudiate this timorous suggestion. I, for one, have no fear as to the future of Canada, and I shall tell you why. Canadians represent a generous admixture of the most progressive and energetic races on the globe. For instance, about thirty per cent., or 1,400,000 of our population, are of French origin, whose frugality, industry and morality have been accredited by the experience of over three centuries; sixty per cent., or about 2,800,000, are of good old British stock, of whom about 1,000,000 are of Irish descent, 950,000 of English descent, 750,000 of Scotch descent, and 10,000 Welsh. We have, in addition, 300,000, or about seven per cent., of a German population. The remaining three per cent., for my argument, need not be considered.

But you will say this variety of race is our weakness. If we are to succeed we must be homogeneous. I answer not so do I read in history. Where among all the nations of Europe will you find a greater variety of racial types than you will find in Great Britain?—so great that very few of us can tell whether the Saxon, the Norman, the Danish or the Celtic strain predominates in his own case. And yet who will dare question the virility of the British race or their title to sovereignty of the world? On this continent, too, the most powerful nation is also the most varied racially, but in spite of it all the dominant force of the American Republic is the good old British stock, the same stock that fought the battles of the revolution and laid the foundations of the republic a little more than a century ago.

The Heavens in March.

Venus is now about 143,000,000 miles from us. She will lessen her distance from us during the month by 13,000,000 miles. On the 1st she is in the celestial equator and will then set due west. She will move north rapidly during the month, and on the last of the month will set 22 degrees north of west. She sets at 7.34 p. m. on the 1st, 8.12 p. m. on the 15th, and at 8.57 p. m. on the 31st.

Mars is running a brilliant career in the northern heavens. On the 18th he will be in the constellation Taurus, a little north of the bright Aldebaran. On the 3rd he will be in conjunction with the moon. He sets at 12.51 p. m. on the 1st, 12.39 p. m. on the 15th, and 12.23 p. m. on the 31st.

Jupiter makes his eastern quadrature with the sun on the 17th. He will then be on the meridian about 6 p. m. He is journeying toward the Twin constellation, where he will make a prolonged visit during the summer.

Saturn is a visitor in the eastern skies late in the evening, rising at 10.32 p. m. on the 1st, 9.34 p. m. on the 15th, and at 8.26 p. m. on the 31st. He will rise about 16 degrees south of east during the month.

The leading astronomical event of the month is the total lunar eclipse on the 10th.

The moon will then be about 224,000 miles from the earth. The shadow cast by our planet is about 5,800 miles in thickness at the moons distance on the 10th. At the middle of the eclipse the moon's center will approach to within about 500 miles of the center of the shadow. The eclipse will be total, on a grand scale, the magnitude being 1.62. The moon enters the shadow at 5 h 54 m, and leaves it at 9 h 25 m, Pacific standard time. The local time for Seattle will be 5 h 44 m for the beginning and 9 h 15 m for the ending. As the moon rises at 5 h 47 m at Seattle on the evening of the 10th the eclipse will be just beginning at moonrise. The local time for the beginning and ending for places east of the Pacific meridian will be later than the Pacific standard time: Spokane, 10 m 20 s later, and Wall Walla 6 m 24 s later.—Orrin E. Marmon in Seattle P. I.

A MARVEL OF LONDON.

The Admirable Manner In Which Its Street Traffic Is Handled.

It has long been a marvel that, although foreigners sojourning in London have accustomed themselves to praise the skill with which the street traffic of this world city is handled, yet none of them has carried the lesson home and put it into practice in his own town. There is no secret in the matter. The information can be had for the asking, and they that dwell in towns will be the gainers by it. Well, then, how did it come about?

Go to Hyde park corner any day in the season and watch the streams of traffic as they flow in and out of the open space around the Wellington statue—thousands of cabs, omnibuses, drays, private carriages, hand barrows, dog-carts, bicycles—every sort of thing that can go on wheels. Chaos would come again if it were not for a policeman here, another there and one at the opposite corner.

Hamilton place, at the bottom of Park lane, pours a strong current into Piccadilly. Two policemen get you through it without so much as a sneeze, a wink or a loss of breath! Without the two policemen there would be no getting through. One of them controls the traffic entering Hamilton place; the other controls the traffic leaving it. A motion of the hand stops the stream in Piccadilly and lets the stream from Hamilton place flow in, or vice versa. No matter who you are, or what you are driving in, or in how great a hurry you may be—cabman or costermonger, duke driving a four-in-hand, coachman of a prince, with his royal highness impatiently waiting in his red lined carriage—you must stop when the policeman's hand is raised, and you may not go on again until it is lowered.

Break the rule, and you shall see what happens—a summons to the police court and a fine, whether you are coster, cabman, duke or his high mightiness himself. Is this autocracy or democracy? Call it what you choose, it is good management. Without it London would be impossible, because it would be impassable.

There is no "slanging," no "sassing back," no picturesque objurgation of any sort. If you make a disturbance, so much the worse for you, not for your bones, or for your flesh, but for your convenience and your pocketbook, and peradventure your reputation as a peaceable subject. The policeman does not flourish a "billy." He does not carry one. He does not abuse you or lay hands upon you. He is imperturbable, and he produces a notebook and takes down your name and address, wishes you good morning, and the next day you are summoned to the police court. There is no shilly shally. The whole thing is done on the principle of paying the piper if you choose to dance.—Boston Herald.

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.

"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893." As Amended by the "Fire Insurance Policy Amendment Act, 1895."

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 July, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
28th February, 1895. (97)

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.

Application for Liquour License.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the expiration of thirty days, apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Kootenay District for a license to sell liquor at retail at his hotel, the Belmont, in the town of Rossland. HARRY JONES.

Rossland, B. C.,
March 6th, 1895. 95

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate to sell wines and liquors by retail at my hotel to be called The London Boy, situate on the road from Rossland to Northport.

HERMAN L. A. KELLER.

Rossland, B. C.,
March 9th, 1895.

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 Ediams, 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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmond Haney 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,
Gov't Agent.

Dated, Nelson, B. C.,
21st January, 1895. 75 26-1

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.

MOODYVILLE FERRY.

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

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

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

W. F. TOPPING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P. O. Box 771.

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—THE NEW, FAST—

STEAM LAUNCH "FLIRT"

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

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

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SUITS, FANCY WORSTED, $35.00 UP.
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A LINE OF ENGLISH WHIPCORD, $10, USUAL PRICE $13. OVERCOATS IN PROPORTION.

FRED J. SQUIRE, Merchant Tailor.

COR. BAKER AND WARD STREETS. 90

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General Founders, Engineers, Boiler Makers, and Manufacturers of All Classes of Machinery. Sawmill and Marine Work a Specialty.

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We keep in stock a full supply of Engineer and Mill Supplies, such as Pipe and Fittings Brass Goods, Sheet and other Packing, Rubber Valves, Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, and Lubricants, etc.

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

P. O. box 69. Telephone

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Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.

Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.